REPORT.

OFFICE SECT. OF IOWA STATE AGR. COL. AND FARM. DeS MOINES, FEBRUARY 14th, 1864.

To the Honorable Senate and

House of Representation of the State of Iowa:

In pursuance of Law I herewith submit the following report, exhibiting the Receipts and Expenditures of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm, for the year 1863, with its present financial condition; also the operations of the office of Secretary for the year 1864:

RECEIPTS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Their amount on hand as per settlement in January, 1863, in Bonds, Notes and</td>
<td>$11,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Valuables,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received in notes of individuals for Jasper county lands</td>
<td>1,129.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Jasper county lands</td>
<td>1,129.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* For sundry articles sold on farm</td>
<td>29.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** Total</td>
<td>$14,441.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXPENDITURES:

Paid Officer Mills, Treasurer, balance due on settlement, Jan. 1863........... $105.00
Paid W. J. Graham, Agent on farm, balance due on settlement, Jan. 1863........ 10.00
Paid Sam Porter, Prent's, 100% expenses for 1863... .................................. 37.00
* For wages, men, mule, cow, etc., in notes of individuals...................... 76.18
Paid for 40 acres of land, with individual note of W. J. Graham................. 345.35
Paid amounts expressed on farm, expenses of Agent to secure interest on Story 21.55
* county bonds, expenses of Jasper county land sale, including 12.00
* legal proceedings, printing, etc., ........................................... 599.00
Paid on Parker's House, carpenter work, and balance in hands of Agent... ... 737.44
Paid John F. Dixon, cash, amount paid by him for Jasper county bonds....... 798.29
* The sale, due by Ast., on farm, on settlement, Jan. 1864.................. 18.34
** of Story county bonds due, .......................... 10,000.00
*** of Jasper county bonds due, ................................ 104.00
** Total                                                   1,075.89
** Total                                                   906.00
The net of bills received, detailed by division of Story and Boone counties... 1,218.94
The net of cash on hand, ....... 889.31-$14,441.77

Withdrawn

Iowa State College

Library
The Institution has the following assets, one-half of which, probably, might be realized within the next 18 months:

- Story county bonds: $18,000.00
- Interest due on Story county bonds: $1,800.00
- Debts due from the State: $450.00
- Bony realty, donated by citizens of Story and Boone counties: $1,176.54
- For Jasper county: $3,650.00
- Jasper county bonds: 240 acres, cost $6 per acre: $12,900.00
- Lots donated by Illinois and Story counties, 27 acres, @ $1,500.00
- Due $5 rent on farm: $40.00
- Value of crop on farm for 1864, 4 of steers for rent: $400.00
- Value of old crop on hand, and due from individuals: $50.00
- Cash on hand: $1,500.00

Total assets: $48,450.60

Although the following was embraced in a memorial to your Honorable bodies, it may not be inappropriate in this report for general information, as it gives a brief review of the action of the Trustees since the organic law was passed, and the reasons why more has not been done towards preparing buildings for educational purposes:

In 1859 the Legislature passed an act appropriating 10,000 dollars for the purchase of a farm on which to locate an Agricultural College. A farm was purchased in 1859 in Story county, situated about midway between Nevada and Hamilton, and about twelve miles north of Des Moines. The farm contains 640 acres and is admirably adapted to the purposes of the Institution, embracing all the leading varieties of soil in the State. No additional appropriation has been made by the State since the organic law was passed, but the county of Story donated 10,000 dollars in the bonds of the county, bearing 7 per cent. Interest, and individuals of Story and Boone counties donated, in lots and notes, about 7,000 dollars additional. The organic law also directed the erection of land granted by Congress to the State for capital purposes lying in Jasper county, provided Congress would consent. A recent act of Congress gives the control of the land to the State, which is now under the control of the College Institution. These lands will probably produce about 64,000 dollars. This, with the sum mentioned, after deducting cost of a brick building, frame barn, expenditures on the farm for planting, stock, etc., leaves a surplus over 229,000 besides the farm.

The above account was submitted to and approved by the Legislature, one being taken from each district within the State, and enthaning the Governor and President of the State Agricultural Society, being in all thirteen members. This Board acts without pay for their services, but are allowed traveling expenses, names are members of the Legislature. Its officers are a President, two Vice-presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of three to act during the intervals of the meetings of the Board.

It was expected that the Legislature of 1860 would have made an appropriation sufficient to commence the erection of suitable College buildings, but as the financial condition of the State would not justify it, an appropriation was not asked for and was not made. At the session of 1860 no appropriation was not expected as the whole finances of the State were needed to meet the extraordinary expenditures incident to the suppression of the insurrection. Hence, nothing has been done for three years in respect of buildings. Since the Legislature was organized, and for want of necessary means to build a suitable edifice to open a College the Board did not feel justified in making any report or appropriations. It was not enough to build one, and not sufficient to finish it; but they have done what they deemed prudent in

- $30,000.00
- $10,000.00
- $20,000.00
- $4,000.00
- $1,000.00
- $100.00
- $100.00
- $25.00
- $2,000.00
opening a farm and erecting thereon buildings suited to a dwelling for a farmer and to shelter the crops, grain and animals until fed upon it. It has never, however, been carried out, except by a tenant, which was leased to him for a money rent for two years, and for a third of the produce of the farm, for the third year, yielding altogether about galls, with an average of 100 acres under cultivation per annum. There is under cultivation now 15 acres.

The farm record on the farm is a very substantial frame, 22 by 68 feet in size, upon a granite stone foundation, with three stories, built with livery streets, and a frame addition, built with livery stone, with three story, eight feet high, 18 feet deep, with floor lengthswise, on the south side. Each story has a door at the north end.

The brick work of a Farmers' House, 22 by 68 feet, two stories high, with parlors and kitchen below, 24 by 24, and a half stories, also brick, have been erected during the past two years. These are arranged in a wash-room, milk-room, and east, 24 by 24, one story of wood. The back buildings were erected in 1859 and finished; the front building was put up in 1860 at a cost of $700, besides the labor and the labor. The limits of the main building are now being estimated at a cost of about $700. It will be completed early in the Spring. Each story is nine feet high, of good brick on solid stone walls, with a cellar under the whole the house.

Beyond the expenditures necessary to place the farm under a fair state of cultivation, the Trustees did not feel justified in making appropriations from the land funds, their preference being the best of the state for the purchase of land.

In the year 1860, the Board of Trustees and the Trustees and the Trustees of the State of New York made appropriations for the purchase of land for the State University, and the Trustees of the State University, and the Trustees of the State University of New York made appropriations for the purchase of land for the State University of New York, and the Trustees of the State University of New York made appropriations for the purchase of land for the State University of New York.

This was not done for the extraordinary condition of the financial matters of the State, each land trust having been the execution of the Institution on the opening of the next year, now about five years since the purchase of the College Farm. If all the funds were then been done, a general appropriation, or hope at least, was felt by the People generally, that the farm would be opened for experimental operations.

Funds could not be accomplished under the circumstances without involving an expenditure which was thought would not be justified by the people of the state, unless the College Farm would be fully provided for.

In July, 1862, Congress appropriated a sufficient amount. This is the United States for Agricultural Colleges, "80,000 acres of land, for each Senator and Representatives in Congress. The State of New York must, of course, appropriate a sufficient amount, any State accepting this grant is required by the terms of the grant to have at least the same amount of buildings, without using any of the proceeds of the lands for that purpose, within five years from the time of the acceptance of the grant. The State of New York, at the Special Session in September, 1862, accepted this grant, with this and other conditions contained therein. The lands have been selected by an agent to make, the land trust, as appointed by the Governor, and approved by the Board of Trustees of the State, as required by the accepting law of the State, and the Governor has forwarded the list of selection to the proper officer of Washington, for approval. As those selections were made under the instructions of the General Government, and in conformity therewith, they will doubtless be confirmed at an early day. They embrace some of the best situated lands in the State, and when prepared for $600 per acre, will amount to $200,000 in value.

As the interest on the proceeds of the land grant will be exclusively devoted to the annual expenditures of the Institution, with a small exception for the purchase of land, it will be a source of revenue to enable it to lease the buildings, where the Secretary of the Board from any anxiety is not required by the future development of the Institution, they will be used a part of the proceeds from the sale of the land to advantage, to purchase and experiments upon crops, the purchase of a portion of the land in the condition to be extended upon the farm, for such purposes as may be required, and for the building of such facilities as may be deemed necessary for the Institution; the selection of a scientific farmer to take charge of the farm and the experiments required therein, a committee of the Board have had under their charge.
during the past year, but could not come to any definite conclusion, neither did the Board take any action on this matter, but left the appointment of a Superintendent open until a day early in the spring, when it will be absolutely necessary to make a selection to commence work on the farm.

Such is a brief history of the Institution under the management of the Board of Trustees which is almost exclusively confined to the farm and the operations thereon. The next point is the College proper, and the course of studies to be pursued therein, which are specified in the organic law as follows, with some other provisions in regard to the reception of students, etc.

Sec. 14. The course of instruction in said College shall include the following branches, to wit: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Entomology, Philo-

Sec. 16. The Board of Trustees shall establish such Professorships as they may deem best to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Sec. 17. Tuition in the College herein established shall be forever five to pupils from this State over fourteen years of age and who have been residents of the State six months previous to their admission. Applicants for admission must be of good moral character, able to read and write the English language with ease and correctness, and also to pass a satisfactory examination in the fundamental rules of arithmetic.

Sec. 18. The Trustees upon consultation with the professors and teachers shall, from time to time, establish rules regarding the number of hours, to be not exceeding twenty in number, which shall be devoted to manual labor, and the compensation therefor; and no student shall be exempt from such labor except in cases of necessity.

The inquiry will naturally be made in regard to the cost of educating and maintaining a scholar in the College for one year. In the Farmer's College of Pennsylvania, the price for board, lodging, washing, etc. and tuition is fixed at $100 paid in advance. The cost in our institution would exceed this sum, from which we do not deduce the amount credited for labor on the farm. The tuition is made free in law.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The following persons compose the Board of Trustees for 1854:

President—Rev. Porter, of Washington county.
Secretary—Rev. M. D. Wilson, of Lackawanna county.
Trustees—M. W. Robinson, of Luzerne county.
R. M. Bump, of Centre county.
E. Miller, of Centre county.
C. W. White, of Monroe county.
Thomas Hay, of Luzerne county.
J. A. Buren, of Union county.
John M. DeLong, of Centre county.
John Thompson, of Centre county.
Peter L. Rose, of Luzerne county.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS:

Wm. S. Smith, Governor, of Marion county.

CONGRESS GRANT OF LANDS FOR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The act of the Legislature accepting the grant of lands to the State of Iowa for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,
requires the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Agricultural College to approve and sanction the lands selected for this purpose. The Governor reported to the Board the amount of lands selected as follows:

Number of railroad lands, acres, 62.25
Number of other lands, acres, 84.25

Total number of acres selected: 146.50

On the acceptance and approval of these selections of lands, the Board of Trustees passed the following, unanimously:

"We have examined the same and consider them, and adopt, subject to and receive them as the selection of lands granted to the State of Iowa under the act of Congress approved July 25, 1862."

The Board also recommended that the Governor of this State be requested to take all the necessary steps to obtain the final and necessary certificates, and all requisite evidences of title, through and by such means as to him may seem advisable, so as to have on the proper offices at the earliest day practicable such certificates and titles.

The Board having performed the duty imposed upon them by the law of the State accepting the grant of lands, it now rests with the Governor of the State and the Department at Washington to have the necessary titles completed.

OBJECT OF THE INSTITUTION

The Iowa State Agricultural College has for its object, to associate a high state of intelligence with the practice of Agriculture and the industrial or mechanic arts, and to seek to make use of this intelligence in developing the agricultural and industrial resources of the country, and protecting its interests. It proposes to do this by several means:

1st. As a purely educational institution, its course of instruction is to include the entire range of the Natural Sciences; but will embrace most especially those that have a practical bearing upon the every day duties of life, in order to make the student familiar with the things immediately around him, and with the powers of nature he employs, and with the material through the instrumentality of which, under the blessings of Providence, he lives and moves and has his being; and since Agriculture, more than any other of the industrial arts, is important to man, and since, for the complete education of its principles more scientific knowledge is required than for all other industrial arts combined, it follows that this should receive by far the highest degree of attention. The course of instruction is to be thorough, so that it will not only afford the student the facts of science, but will discipline his mind to habits
of thought, and enable him fully to comprehend the abstract principles involved in the practical operations of life. In doing this it is not deemed possible to educate every agriculturist, artisan, mechanic, and business man in the State, but to send out a few students educated in the college course, that they, by the influence of precept and example, may infuse new life and intelligence into the several communities they may enter. A single individual, who is thoroughly endowed in the principles and practice of an art, followed by a community, will often exert a more salutary influence upon the practice of this art, by the community, than would result from sending the whole community to a school of lower order than that which he attended. A single practical school of the highest order in Paris (the Ecole Polytechnique), during the last generation, made France a nation celebrated alike for profound philosophers, great statesmen, able generals and military men, and civil engineers. If one high school of this practical character is established, subordinate schools, affording the elementary education of the latter, will follow in due time.

30. As a practical education the Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College have adopted the fundamental principles, that whatever is necessary for man to have done, it is honorable for man to do, and that the rights and honor attached to all labor, are dependent upon the talent and ability exhibited in performing it. It is altogether considered essential as a part of a student's education, that he be taught the practical application, in the field and laboratory, of the principles he studies in the class room; and manual labor is also necessary for the preservation of health, and the maintenance of the habits of industry. An incidental, but not unimportant result of the operation of these principles is a reduction of the cost of tuition by the value of the labor, so that the college can take students at very low rates of admission.

All students, without regard to secondary circumstances, are therefore obliged to perform manual labor as an essential part of the college education and discipline and training. In these respects consists a most essential difference between the idea associated with manual labor and that of all other attempts made heretofore to combine manual labor with study. Instead of the idea of poverty and want being associated with those who labor, that of laziness and worthlessness is associated with those who refuse to work efficiently; and the experience of established institutions has already most assurally shown, that no young man, of whom there is any hope for future usefulness in life, is insensible to the disgrace which finds attaches to the lazy, who will work only as they are watched, and cheat their fellow students by refusing to do their share of the labor assigned them; and nothing is more conclusive ly settled than that those students who are the most studious and industrious in class, work the most efficiently and are the most trustworthy in the performance of their daily work.
As an Experimental Institution, our college has an unbounded field for labor. The principles of Agricultural Science, which shall ultimately constitute the subject of instruction in its classrooms, will be a prominent and important branch of it. The development of no other department will yield richer and more lasting results; or confer more substantial benefits upon agricultural practice than this. Much time, however, is required to make thorough and reliable experiments—they will not pay at once; as well might the farmer expect to reap his crop the day he sows his grain. They will, however, ultimately pay a thousand fold, as have the practical application of the sciences of electricity, heat and optics, in the present day, paid for the half century of apparently impractical, purely scientific investigations that led to the results now obtained through them.

EXPENDITURES OF THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE FOR 1882 AND 1883.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1882</th>
<th>1883</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seeds, plants, cuttings, roots, shrubs on and packing cases</td>
<td>$477.46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery, card printing, etc.</td>
<td>50.11</td>
<td>58.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>175.31</td>
<td>177.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books and office furniture</td>
<td>98.40</td>
<td>97.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing, binding, and paper for 2,000 copies of Report of 1882</td>
<td>64.60</td>
<td>15.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attending State and County Fairs, and out of State for W-3</td>
<td>135.00</td>
<td>156.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>36.85</td>
<td>40.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for 1882 and 1883</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,559.70</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,564.09</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS, PLANTS, &c.

The duties of the Secretary of the Agricultural College in regard to the purchase and distribution of seeds, &c., embraced in section 24 of the law providing for the Agricultural College, are as follows:

"He shall also have the custody of all books, papers, documents and other property which may be deposited in his office, including specimens of the vegetable and animal productions of the State or country, also keys and all records which may be made from time to time by the University and Agricultural and Mechanical College of the State, and all correspondence of the office from other persons and localities, pertaining to the general business of humanity; address circulars to Specimens and the best practical farmers in the State and elsewhere, with the view of obtaining information upon the best and best mode of culture of those products, vegetables and fruits, etc., adapted to the soil and climate of this State; also, on all subjects connected with field culture, horticulture, stock raising and the dairy. He shall encourage the formation of Agricultural societies throughout the State, and purchase, receive and distribute such rare and valuable seeds, plants, stock and trees as may be in his power to procure from the State Government and other sources, as may be adapted to our climate and soils. He shall also encourage the importation of improved breeds of horses, cows, cattle, sheep, hogs, and other live stock; the introduction of foreign implements of husbandry, and diffuse information in relation to the same; and