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1863

124 R. W.  
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# REPORT.

OFFICE SECY. OF IOWA STATE AG'L. COL. AND FARM,  
DES MOINES, FEBRUARY 1ST, 1864.

To the Honorable Senate and

House of Representatives 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 1863 :

### RECEIPTS.

Their amount on hand as per settlement in January, 1863, in	
Bonds, Notes and County Orders.....	\$11,990 40
Received in notes of individuals for Jasper county lands.....	1,419 30
"    in cash for Jasper county lands.....	1,512 00
"    for sundry articles sold on farm.....	20 17
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	\$14,941 77

### EXPENDITURES.

Paid Oliver Mills, Treasurer, balance due on settlement, Jan. 1863.....	\$ 166 00
Paid W. J. Graham, Agent on farm, balance due on settlement, Jan. 1863.....	10 00
Paid Suel Foster, Pres't., con'g't expenses for 1863,...	17 00
"    for wagon, cane mill, cow, &c., in notes of individuals.....	78 18
Paid for 40 acres of land, with individual note of W. J. Graham.....	345 32
Paid miscellaneous expenses on farm.....	21 15
"    expenses of Agent to secure interest on Story county bonds.....	12 00
Paid expenses of Jasper county land sale, including advertising and printing.....	129 69
Paid on Farmers' House, carpenter work, and balance in hands of Agent.....	737 44
Paid John F. Dixon, cash, amount paid by him for Jasper county lands.....	788 20
The am't. due by Ag't. on farm, on settl'm't Jan. 1864	10 34
"    "    of Story county bonds on hand.....	10,000 00
"    "    "    "    orders "    "    .....	160 00
"    "    "    bills receivable for Jasper county lands on hand.....	906 00
The am't. of bills receivable, donated by citizens of Story and Boone counties.....	1,118 94
The am't. of cash on hand.....	468 51—\$14,941 77

Withdrawn  
Iowa State College  
Library

## ASSETS.

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

Story county bonds,.....	\$10,000 00
Interest due on Story county bonds,.....	1,400 00
Story county orders,.....	160 00
Bills receivable, donated by citizens of Story and Boone counties,	1,118 94
"    "    for Jasper county lands,.....	906 00
Jasper county lands, 2460 acres, cost \$5 per acre,.....	12,300 00
Lands donated in Boone and Story counties, 731 acres, cost \$5..	3,655 00
Due for rent on farm, &c.,.....	106 64
Value of crop on farm for 1863, $\frac{1}{2}$ of crop for rent,.....	497 50
Value of old crop on hand, and due from individuals,.....	25 99
Cash on hand,.....	468 51
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	\$30,638 58
Deduct from this amount due individuals,.....	82 08
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Total assets,.....	\$30,556 50

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 1858 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 Boonsboro, and about 30 miles directly north of Des Moines. The farm contains 648 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 lands and notes, about 7,000 dollars additional. The organic law also diverted the five sections of land granted by Congress to the State for Capital purposes lying in Jasper county, provided Congress would consent. A recent act of Congress gave the control of the land to the State, which is now under the charge of the College Institution. These lands will probably produce about \$14,000. This, with the sums mentioned, after deducting cost of a brick farmer house, frame barn, expenditures on the farm for breaking, &c., leaves something over \$30,000 besides the farm.

The Institution is managed by a Board of Trustees which are appointed by the Legislature, one being taken from each Judicial district in the State, and embracing the Governor and President of the State Agricultural Society, being in all thirteen members. This Board serves without pay for their services, but are allowed mileage, same as members of the Legislature. Its officers are a President, pro tem., a Secretary and Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of three to act during the interim 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 nor was one made. At the session of 1863 an appropriation was not expected as the whole finances of the State were needed to meet the extraordinary expenditures incident to the suppression of the rebellion. Hence, nothing has been added to its prospective revenues. Since the Institution was organized, and for want of necessary means to build a suitable edifice to open a College the Board did not feel justified in using what they had to *commence* a building when they had not sufficient to *finish* it; but they have done what they deemed prudent in

opening a farm and erecting thereon buildings suited to a dwelling for a farmer and to shelter the crops, grain and animals used and fed upon it. It has never, however, been farmed except by a tenant, which was leased to him for a money rent for two years, and for a third of the product of the farm, for the third year, yielding altogether about \$850, with an average of 100 acres under cultivation per annum. There is under cultivation now 147 acres.

The barn erected on the farm is a very substantial frame, 42 by 60 feet in size, upon a gentle slope of ground, with underground stables, built with heavy stone walls on three sides, eight feet high, 16 feet posts, with floor lengthwise, so that any length can be added at the south end.

The brick work of a Farmers' House, 32 by 42 feet, two stories high, with pantries and kitchen back, 16 by 24, one and a half stories, also brick, have been erected during the past two years. There is attached to this a wash-room, milk-room and wood-shed, 24 by 24, one story, of wood. The back buildings were erected in 1860 and finished; the front building was put up in 1861 at a cost of \$950, besides the cellar and the brick. The inside of the main building is now being finished 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 of 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 limited amount in their hands, but preferred reserving the best of the assets for an endowment to meet the expenses of the Institution when in operation, hoping that when it had the ability, the State would make the needed appropriation for College buildings. But during all this time the people of the State generally supposed that buildings were erecting and that the College would soon be opened to the public, and many applications have been made to receive students. Had it not been for the extraordinary condition of the financial matters of the State, such would doubtless have been the situation of the Institution on the opening of the present year, now about five years since the purchase of the College Farm. If all this could not have been done, a general expectation, or hope at least, was felt by its friends generally, that the farm would be opened for experimental husbandry. Even this 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 Institution was fully provided for.

In July, 1862, Congress appropriated to the several loyal States in the Union, for Agricultural Colleges, 30,000 acres of land, for each Senator and Representative in Congress. The amount under this grant, to the State of Iowa, was 240,000 acres. Any State accepting this grant is required by the terms of the grant to erect the necessary College 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 Iowa, at the Special Session in September, 1862, accepted this grant, with this and other conditions imposed therein. The lands have been selected by an agent every way competent, appointed by the Governor, and approved by the Board of Trustees of the College, as required by the accepting law of the State, and the Governor has forwarded the list of selections to the proper officer at Washington, for approval. As these 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 unentered lands in the State, and when prepared for sale will command the attention of immigrants. As the interest on the proceeds of the sales of these lands is exclusively donated to meet the annual expenditures of the Institution, with a small exception for the purchase of lands on which to locate the buildings, there will be a fund soon created to sustain the Institution.

This magnificent grant having relieved the Board from any anxiety in regard to the future endowment of the Institution, they felt that a portion of the reserved assets might safely be used to place the farm in a condition to experiment upon crops, the purchase of several of the leading races of improved animals of all kinds, and testing their value by crossing on native breeds, best mode of feeding, shelter, &c., and in beautifying the farm with useful trees and shrubbery, and preparing fully for the work contemplated in the establishment of such an Institution; the selection of a scientific farmer to take charge of the farm and the experiments required thereon, 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, &c.

SEC. 15. The course of instruction in said College shall include the following branches, to-wit: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Horticulture, Fruit Growing, Forestry, Animal and Vegetable Anatomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Entomology, Zoology, the Veterinary Art, plain Mensuration, Leveling, Surveying, Book Keeping and such mechanical arts as are directly connected with Agriculture. Also, such other studies as the Trustees may from time to time prescribe, not inconsistent with the purposes of this act.

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 free 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 regulating the number of hours, to be not less than two in winter and three in summer, which shall be devoted to manual labor, and the compensation therefor; and no student shall be exempt from such labor except in case of sickness or other infirmity.

The inquiry will naturally be made in regard to the cost of educating and sustaining a scholar in the College for one year. In the Farmer's College of Pennsylvania, the price for board, lodging, washing, fuel and lights, is fixed at \$100 per annum. The cost in our institution would not exceed this sum, from which would be deducted the amount credited for labor on the farm. The tuition is made free by law.

#### BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The following persons compose the Board of Trustees for 1864 :

- President*—Suel Foster, of Muscatine county.  
*Secretary*—Wm. Duane Wilson, of Polk county.  
*Treasurer*—M. W. Robinson, of Des Moines county.  
 Peter Melendy, of Black Hawk county.  
 W. J. Graham, of Story county.  
 C. E. Whiting, of Monona county.  
 Thomas Holyoke, of Poweshiek county.  
 J. A. Bronson, of Jones county.  
 John McDonough, of Clarke county.  
 John Thompson, of Appanoose county.  
 Peter L. Hinckley, of Fayette county.

#### EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS :

- Wm. M. Stone, Governor, of Marion county.  
 Geo. G. Wright, Prest. State Agl. Society, of Van Buren 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, c. \$3 50.....	40,543.25
"    other lands,    "    c. \$1 25.....	159,224.68
	199,768.13
Total number of acres selected.....	199,768.13

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

"We have examined the same and concur therein, and adopt, confirm 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 in 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 educated 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.

2d. As a *practical education* the Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College have adopted the fundamental principle, that whatever is necessary for man to have done, it is honorable for man to do, and that the grades of honor attached to all labor, are dependent upon the *talent* and *fidelity* exhibited in performing it. It is further 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 pecuniary 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 assuredly shown, that no young man, of whom there is any hope for future usefulness in life, is insensible to the disgrace which thus 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 conclusively 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.

3d. 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 benefit 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 unpractical, purely scientific investigations that led to the results now obtained through them.

#### EXPENDITURES OF THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE FOR 1862 AND 1863.

Seeds, plants, cuttings, roots, freight on and packing same,....	\$ 677 68
Stationery, and printing circulars, &c.,.....	99 11
Postage,....	170 31
Books and office furniture, .....	40 07
Printing, binding, and paper for 3,000 copies of Report of 1862.	73 60
Attending State and County Fairs, in and out of State for '62-3,	151 00
Miscellaneous, .....	38 03
<b>Total for 1862 and 1863,.....</b>	<b>1,250 70</b>

#### 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 21 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 kingdoms of the State or county; also keep and file all reports which may be made from time to time by County and State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, and all correspondence of the office from other persons and Societies, appertaining to the general business of husbandry; address circulars to Societies and the best practical farmers in the State and elsewhere, with the view of eliciting information upon the newest and best mode of culture of those products, vegetables and trees, 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, shrubbery and trees as may be in his power to procure from the General Government and other sources, as may be adapted to our climate and soils. He shall also encourage the importation of improved breeds of horses, asses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and other live stock; the invention and improvement of labor-saving implements of husbandry, and diffuse information in relation to the same; and