IMPORTANT TO NEW STUDENTS.

The Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations of the University have published a neat little "Hand-book," containing valuable information about their Associations, the University in its different phases, the college organizations and college life, points to be observed by new students, and interesting facts about Eugene and vicinity. This will be sent free to any person intending to enter next year, '96-'97, as a new student, on application, please enclose stamp, to Stuart B. Hanna, of the Y. M. C. A., or Mabel Wheeler, of the Y. W. C. A., Eugene, Oregon. On Sept. 11, 12 and 14, a committee from each Assso-ciation will be at all day trains to render any possible assistance to the new students in making their arrangements. They will be known by their yellow badges and the new student may thereby recognize them as his friends.

Eugene
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UNIVERSITY OF OREGON.

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ADMISSION.

All graduates from reputable schools who have completed the eighth grade branches and obtained diplomas are admitted to the first year without examination.

All persons holding state or county certificates or diplomas are admitted without examination.

All graduates from schools where the ninth and higher grades are taught; all graduates from normal schools and academies; and all graduates from colleges, receive full credit in the University for the work which they have actually completed. A list of institutions which have been accredited in the University for work above the eighth grade will be found in the catalogue.

EXPENSES.

Tuition is free in the University. All students pay a yearly incidental fee of ten dollars.

A small deposit is required from students of chemistry to cover waste and breakage. At the end of the year this deposit is returned, less actual damage.

There are no other fees or charges in the University. Board in the Dormitory costs $2.50 per week, with heat, light and lodging. Board in town costs from $3 to $5 per week. Books cost from $5 per year upwards. A fair estimate of yearly expenses is $125 and upwards.

Students who board themselves, as many do, can live for less.

CATALOGUES.

Catalogues are sent free to all applicants Address C. H. Chapman, President, Eugene, Oregon.

FALL TERM, 1896.

The fall term begins Sept. 14, 1896.

South Hall.

EAST HALL, MEN'S DORMITORY.

This good brick building, shown on the next page, accommodates ninety young men, who are under the care of the University authorities and an excellent matron, Mrs. Watkins. Their morals and bodily health get good attention, and the food is plentiful and hygienic. The building is heated throughout by the hot water system, and has good bath rooms.

No student can remain in the Dormitory whose conduct makes him a nuisance or moral pest.

On page 9 is shown one of the parlors or reception rooms where students boarding in the Dormitory can see their callers and friends. There are two of these parlors.

On page 19 a student's room, with its furniture, is shown. Each room accommodates two students. It has two beds, chairs, study table, commode and all necessary furniture; it is heated by a hot water radiator, and is well lighted and ventilated. All students furnish their bedding, towels and napkins.

On page 27 the dining room is shown.

The price of board in the Dormitory, with furnished, heated and lighted room, is $2.50 per week.

LATIN—Prof. J. W. Johnson and Prof. B. J. Hawthorne.

The courses in Latin cover seven years, but they are elective in the later years. For the degree A. B., a student must earn fifteen minor, or preparatory, credits in Latin, and seven major, or college, credits. The degrees B. S. and B. L. are given without Latin if the student so elects, but French and German are then required.

Good work in Latin done in other schools or colleges will be accepted in the University without regard to the text book used. Beginning classes in the University use Coy's Latin Lessons. Full information about these matters will be found in the catalogue, which is sent free to all applicants.

Parlor—Men's Dormitory.

DEADY HALL.

The picture opposite shows Deady Hall, the oldest of the University buildings. It was named in memory of the celebrated Judge Deady, now dead, who was for many years a friend and benefactor of the University. Deady Hall was built by citizens of Lane County and given to the state.

SCHOOLS OF ENGINEERING AND MINING.

The foreground of the cut on page 11 shows a class of Engineering students with their surveying instruments. The University maintains schools of Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Mining Engineering. Each school has a good equipment of instruments, apparatus and machinery. Full descriptions of these schools will be furnished free on application. There is no charge for tuition. The facilities in the work shop are also free. It is the object of these schools to fit students to direct railroad construction, irrigation works, central stations for street car and electric light systems, and important mining operations.

PHYSICS—Prof. Charles Friedel.

In this department students study heat, light, electricity, magnetism and the other forces of nature. The work room or laboratory is shown on page 13. The work in the classes in Physics consists (1) of lectures by the professor; (2) questions on the lectures, or "quizzes"; (3) text book recitations; (4) experimental work in the laboratory. Here the student takes a piece of apparatus and works out problems for himself. The laboratory work is of supreme importance.

Students can pursue the study of Physics for two years if they desire; all are required to study it one year before graduating.

Deady Hall—Engineers in Foreground.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

The cut on page 15 shows the machine shop, where students in Electrical Engineering do their practice work.

In the study of the sciences, especially those of Physics and related branches, the intelligent use of instruments of precision and the management of apparatus for the demonstration of fundamental principles by students, as well as by instructors, has come to be conceded everywhere as quite essential to the attainment of the highest and best results. Mere text book work in Physics may have a value in developing mental fibre, in the same manner as the study of any book, but it certainly fails to give to the student any really intelligent comprehension of the facts and principles embodied in that science. Where, however, an institution of learning is far removed from depots of supply and centers of mechanical skill, the securing and keeping in repair of such apparatus offers some very serious difficulties, difficulties which are in only too many instances so great as to necessitate dispensing with these invaluable aids altogether. It was to obviate as far as possible these difficulties that the University machine shop, of which the adjoining cut presents an interior view, was founded at the beginning of the present collegiate year. During the short period of its existence it has demonstrated its exceeding usefulness in many ways. The apparatus which has been purchased in years past for the use of the department of Physics had become very largely useless for the want of necessary repairs. To have sent it away for these repairs would have cost almost as much as a new outfit, besides involving a great waste of time. The shop solved the problem easily, by making it possible to make these repairs at once and without cost.

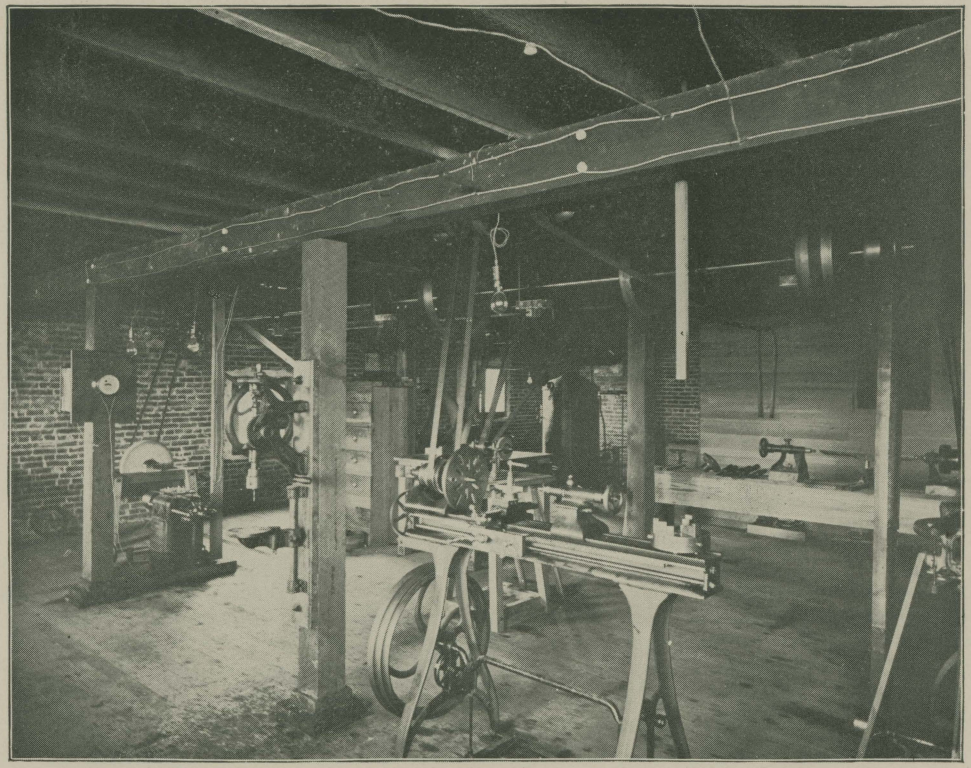
In addition to the repairs made, the construction of some valuable pieces of new apparatus has been undertaken and completed. In this manner the shop has shown and will show increasingly its usefulness in presenting the means of gradually increasing the supply of apparatus in the University in a very inexpensive way. Most of this work is done by students, and through the opportunities thus afforded, students secure that invaluable acquaintance not only with the details of various kinds of apparatus, but with the management and use of tools and

Physical Laboratory—Deady Hall.

machinery needed in the process of construction. For the future the primary functions of this shop will be to offer to all students entering the Electrical Engineering department, every opportunity towards securing skill and efficiency in the practical application of the principles embodied in this course. The shop, as shown in the cut, is a spacious one, occupying a large portion of the basement of the Gymnasium. It is equipped with two steam engines, one a horizontal engine capable of developing from twelve to fifteen horse power, the other a vertical engine of smaller capacity. For the purpose of the actual construction of dynamos, motors and other electrical machinery, it has been equipped with both wood and iron turning lathes, several forms of saw-tables, a drill press, and all the tools and appliances necessary to carry on work of this kind. In order to furnish a wide acquaintance to students of this course with the uses, management and testing of various forms of electrical machinery, the department has been supplied with dynamos of various forms and constructions, for both direct and alternating currents, a complete system of electric lighting, containing both incandescent and arc lamps, as well as all the electrical instruments necessary for testing and measurement. There is a full equipment of rheostats, Wheatstone's bridges, galvanometers, dynamometers, voltmeters, ammeters, and standard units of comparison.

With these equipments students are given the widest opportunities to pursue the study of applied electricity, broadly and successfully, and to prepare themselves thoroughly for the control and management of electrical plants as they actually exist in this state and elsewhere, and to devise and superintend the erection of new plants as the demand may offer in the future. It is the purpose of the department from time to time to take up new and original problems, and the students will be encouraged to take an active interest in their study and solution, and whenever students shall have secured sufficient training to profitably pursue an independent course of inquiry themselves, every opportunity and encouragement will be afforded by the department. It is hoped in this manner to perfect the skill and knowledge of students to that degree which will not only enable them, but stimulate them as well, to contribute something of value to the store of the world's electrical knowledge.

This field of electrical engineering has within recent years become one of the most interesting and fruitful in all the wide range of practical science. Its range of activity and usefulness is constantly and rapidly increasing, thereby giving abundant room for additional laborers. It offers to young men of intelligence and ambition the certain prospects of large and successful rewards for honest industry and persevering effort, and in establishing this department the State



Machine Shop—Engineering Department.

University has shown its interest not only in keeping abreast with the world at large, but in the good of the state, in offering to the youth of Oregon those opportunities which have already become such large sources of active prosperity throughout the United States and elsewhere.

BIOLOGY—Prof. F. L. Washburn.

This department is well equipped with laboratory supplies and modern appliances. The laboratory, shown in the cut, is a large, well lighted room, about 30x40 feet, with space for from twenty-five to thirty pupils to work at one time. The courses given in the department are as follows: (1) General Zoology, a study of the anatomy of invertebrate animals and of the principles of classification of animals, serving as an introduction to the study of Zoology. In the laboratory pupils study the structure of single celled animals, such as amoeba, vorticella, etc., and such metazoans as sponge, hydra, starfish, earthworm, grasshopper, crayfish, clam, squid. Text book, McMurrich's Invertebrate Morphology: laboratory guide, Marshall & Hurst's Zoology. (2) Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates, a continuation of the previous course. Each student dissects a fish, amphibian, reptile, bird and mammal. Laboratory guide, Parker's Zootomy. This course serves as a preparation for course (3) Normal Histology and Embryology. In this course the year's work is divided between the study of the tisues with the microscope, and the study of the embryonic development of the vertebrate, the chick being taken as a basis. The laboratory is well supplied with microscopes, microtome, imbedding apparatus, incubator, camera lucida, etc. Each student does the practical work of staining, imbedding, sectioning and drawing specimens studied; in other words, he or she becomes familiar with laboratory technique. Text books and laboratory books: Piersol's Histology, and Foster & Balfour's Elementary Embryology. This course naturally leads to course (4) Human Physiology, which is an advanced course, open only to those who have had Elementary Physiology, Elementary Physics, and Chemistry, and have either passed satisfactorily in courses 2 and 3, or who satisfy the instructor that they have done equivalent work elsewhere. The laboratory is supplied with a kymograph, spring manometer, induction coil, and apparatus necessary for work in advanced physiology; and the work in the laboratory consists of the study of muscle nerve phenomenon, study of blood, digestion, pulse, etc. This course is especially recommended for those intending to study medicine, or those who intend to make a specialty of the biological sciences. Text book, Waller's Human Physiology; laboratory work, Foster & Langley's Practical Physiology.

Student's Room—Men's Dormitory.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

The vast mineral resources of this state and the activity in mining circles, have led the University to establish a School of Mines. The cut of the assay laboratory is shown on the opposite page.

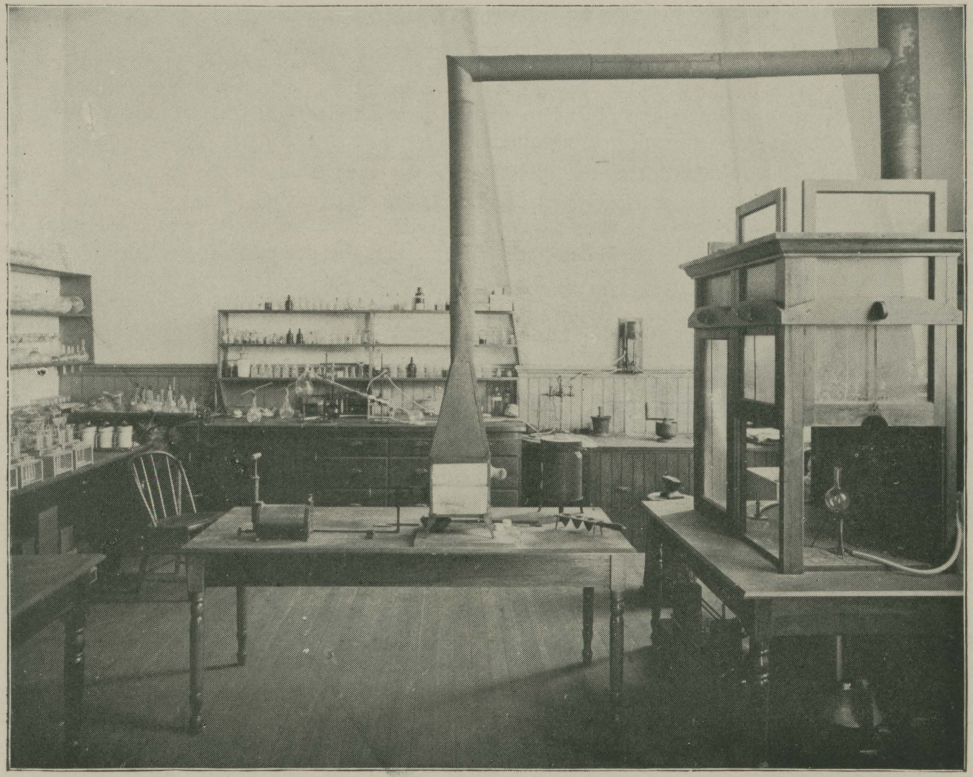
As in the other work in Chemistry, this course abounds in laboratory work. Students are taught the actual methods of assaying for gold, silver, copper and lead. The scope of the course is not limited to these four metals, but the field is covered as thoroughly as the time will permit. Instruction is given principally by lectures, with a liberal use of reference books.

Blow Pipe Work.—The study of the crystalline rocks is taken up in this course. This embraces the use of the blowpipe in the determination of the different metals, and the crystalline minerals. A work cabinet of one hundred to one hundred and fifty minerals is freely used for student work. Lectures are given on the elements of crystallography. The object of this course is to teach simple tests by means of which, with the crystalline form, any crystalline mineral can be readily determined.

Ore Dressing.—This course is intended to cover the processes of treatment of ores in the United States, and to compare this treatment with the European methods. Instruction is given by lectures.

Metallurgy.—A course of lectures is given on the most approved methods of treatment of ores.

The keynote of all the work in Chemistry is experimental work. While it is not intended to convey the idea that books and lectures are excluded in favor of laboratory work, the point that students are taught to work with the things themselves, and to apply their knowledge to actual, practical work, is emphasized. The entire trend of this work is, first, to give students a scientific view of the subject; and second, to prepare them for actual work in chemical lines.



Assay Office—School of Mines.

CHEMISTRY—Prof. Edgar McClure and Mr. S. H. McAlister.

GENERAL CHEMISTRY.

The cut opposite represents the laboratory for student work in General Chemistry. The work of students in this course is such as to make them familiar with the general principles of Chemistry and the common chemical compounds.

The experimental work embraces the quantitative determination of the amount of oxygen in the air, production and properties of hydrogen, oxygen and carbon dioxide, composition of water, method of manufacture of hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, ammonia and sodium carbonate, the principle of the miner's safety lamp, the detection of arsenic, the analysis of a silver coin, etc.

The text book used is Remsen's Briefer Course in Chemistry. The laboratory work is based upon the experiments given in the text book.

This course begins with the opening of the session and continues throughout the year.

Each student is furnished with the necessary apparatus for performing the list of experiments. A deposit of five dollars is required of each student in Chemistry, to cover loss by breakage. This deposit, less the amount due for breakage, is returned to the student upon the return of the apparatus in good order. Students are charged for apparatus broken at the actual cost to the University.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

This cut on page 25 represents the laboratory for student work in Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis.

The work of this course is eminently experimental. The work of the student from the beginning of the course to the end is in the laboratory. The student begins the work on each group of bases by experimentally determining the reactions of the metals of the group with the different reagents. This prepares him to understand the methods of separation which follow

Chemical Laboratory—Students' Work Room.

The scheme of separations follows, with work on known solutions. Solutions containing unknown substances are then given for determination. The student is thus led from the easy to the more and more difficult, until the entire subject is covered. The text book used is Hill's Qualitative Analysis.

The course continues until the midyear examinations. It is then followed by the course in Quantitative Analysis.

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS.

The work of this course, like that of Qualitative Analysis, is very largely experimental. Gravimetric and volumetric methods of analysis are used. Ample facilities in the shape of balances, etc., will be provided for the work of the next session, and the University will be prepared to furnish the best course in Quantitative Analysis given on the Northwest coast. This course begins immediately after the midyear examinations, and continues until the end of the year.

PSYCHOLOGY—Prof. Hawthorne.

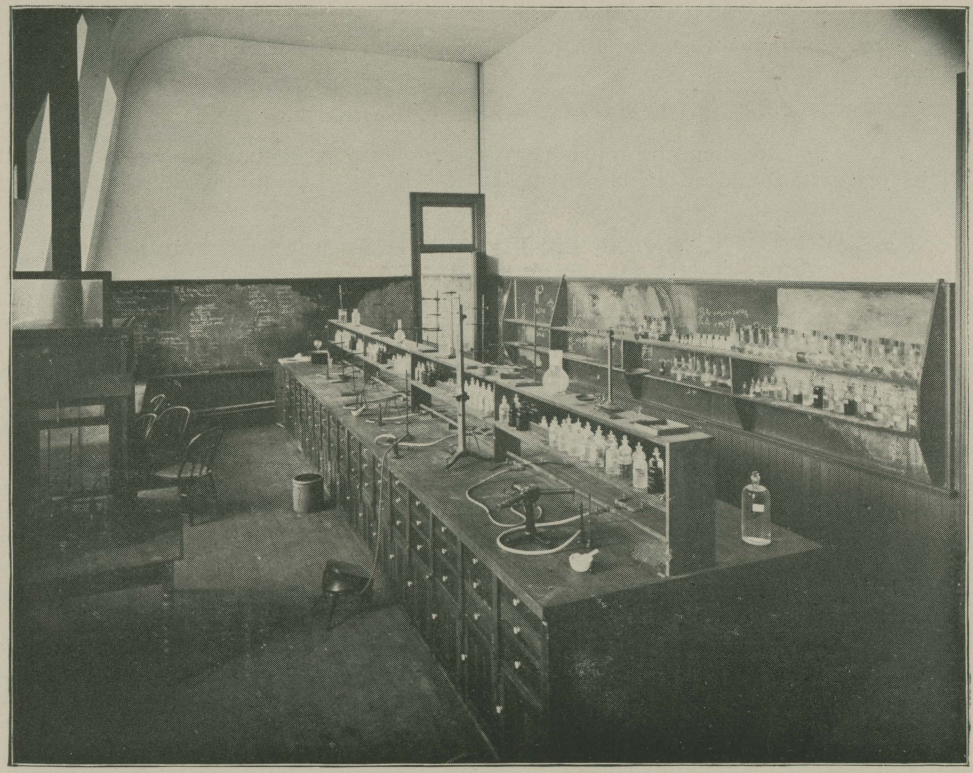
A course in Experimental Psychology will be opened in the fall of 1896. The course will include a great deal of laboratory work and an economical, but sufficient, supply of apparatus will be provided.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY—President Chapman.

A lecture course for advanced students. It gives an account of the growth of human thought from very early times to the present. The subject is presented from a Christian point of view.

PEDAGOGY—President Chapman and Prof. McElroy.

These courses are intended to give teachers advanced training in the History, Science and Art of Education. They are fully described in the catalogue, which will be sent free to all applicants.



Chemical Laboratory—Qualitative Analysis.

ETHICS AND LOGIC—Prof. McElroy.

These courses train the student to think systematically, and teach him the principles of right conduct.

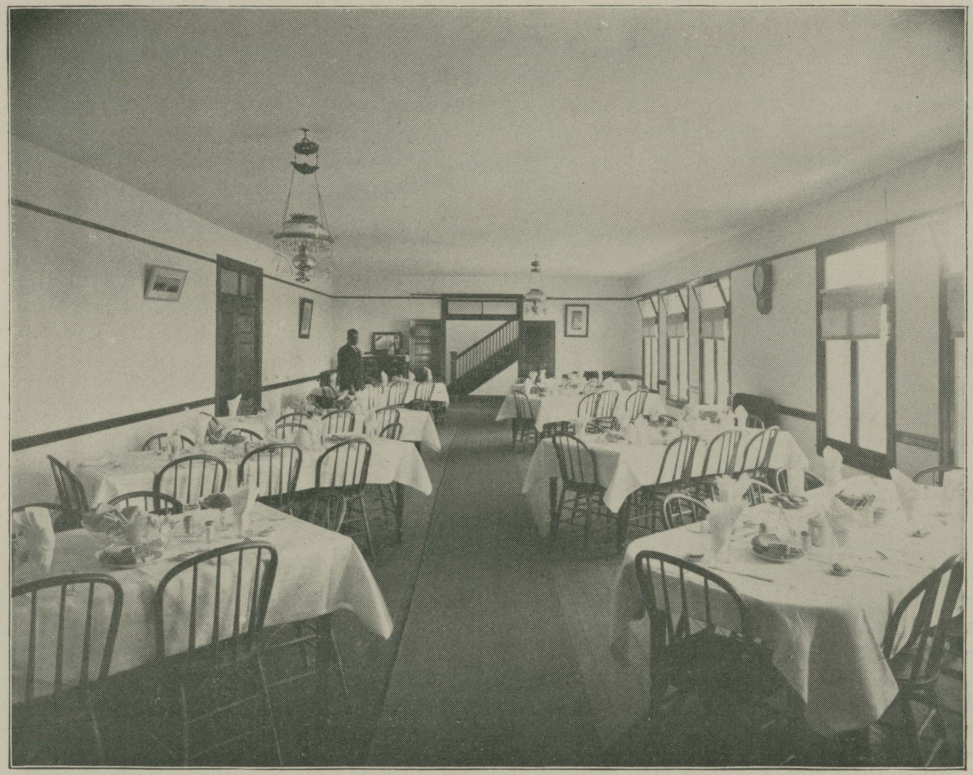
ELOCUTION—Prof. Baright.

The courses in Elocution give training in voice production, gesture, oratory and all the principles of public speaking. It can be studied throughout the entire University life of the student, if he so elects.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS—Prof. Letcher and Mr. McAlister.

The work in Mathematics is divided into two parts, viz.: (1) The Preparatory, or Minor, and (2) University, or Major, courses. The preparatory courses include a thorough course in Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Analytical Geometry; the college courses include Integral and Differential Calculus, Differential Equations, Theory of Equations, Determinants, Higher Algebra, and such additional instruction in the other branches of the higher mathematics as the inclination of the student and the time of the professor will permit.

The department has been supplied with the latest and most improved appliances for thorough and satisfactory work. The recitation rooms are large and commodious, and well supplied with blackboard surface, comfortable seats, and every convenience for first-class, thorough work. They are well lighted, heated and ventilated, and every precaution has been taken to insure the student's health. A complete set of Andrews and Rosse's Geometrical Forms and Dissected Solids, so essential for the successful teaching of Geometry, belong to the department; and the students are required by their aid to construct all the regular polyhedra upon correct mathematical principles. A leading feature of the instruction in the department is the division of the classes into sections of such size that each student secures a proportionally large share of the personal attention of the instructor, and is not only required to reproduce the work upon the board, but also to demonstrate the same as often as may be necessary for his individual growth and improvement. In the class room, the student is required to use



Dining Room—Men's Dormitory.

mathematical terms in expressing himself, and to be able to define all that have preceded; at all times thoroughness and accuracy are insisted upon, and orderly and logical demonstrations, with the legitimate deductions therefrom, are required of each student, in order that he may receive the full benefit of the application of this science to the practical affairs of life, and its ability to strengthen and discipline the intellectual powers.

As mathematics develops certain powers of the mind better than any other study, the student who has faithfully studied this science must have acquired patient concentration of thought, courage and self-reliance in attacking difficulties and overcoming obstacles, and a power of analysis and attention to details, which will be of inestimable value to him in after life.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The department is provided with the following instruments: Surveyor's Transit, Burt's Solar Compass, Plane Table and attachments, Railroad Compass, with graduated limb reading to minutes; Vernier Compass, Engineer's Y-Level, Sextant, Mercurial Barometer, Aneroid Barometer, Polar Planimeter, 8-inch Vernier Protractor, reading to minutes; Leveling Rods, Ranging Poles, Engineer's and Gunter's Chains, Steel Tape, Marking Pins, etc.

The ordinary operations of land surveying, with chain and compass or transit, are extensively practiced by the students, together with the methods of determining inaccessible heights and distances by the measurement of vertical and horizontal angles. The use of the solar compass in determining latitude and the true meridian, and the methods of laying out the public lands, are thoroughly mastered. Extensive practice is given in profile and differential leveling, and in the use of the plane table in obtaining topographic details of land, streams, lakes or other bodies of water. The barometer is used in ascertaining heights; the various buttes and small mountains within easy reach afford many objects for practice. Stress is laid upon the accurate platting of all field work, and the necessary computations. Students are taught to use the polar planimeter in measuring platted areas.

In Higher Surveying students are admitted to the Observatory for the use of the large transit instrument and sidereal clock, in determining the true meridian with the greatest possible precision, ascertaining longitude, latitude, time, etc. The course also includes Hydrographic, Topographic, Mining and Geodetic Surveying.

Engineering students have a special course in laying out and constructing railroads, highways, canals, sewers, etc.

Villard Hall.

ASTRONOMY—Mr. McAlister.

Observatory work accompanies a series of lectures by the instructor, setting forth the principles of spherical astronomy, with the most important formulae, and giving a concise knowledge of all the most prominent facts of astronomy, with the theories which correlate them.

The University Observatory is located on the top of Skinner's Butte, more than 200 feet above the general level of the city.

The methods of properly adjusting the transit instrument, involving a determination of the true meridian, are fully explained. Various methods of determining latitude with the transit instrument are practiced; observations of Polaris at upper and lower culmination are mostly relied upon. In determining longitude the method of moon culminations is chiefly used as being most practicable at an isolated observatory; but other methods are explained and illustrated. The sextant is used in measuring altitudes of heavenly bodies, and lunar distances, to determine the position of the observer upon the earth, as mariners do. The accurate determination of sidereal time by observations upon the fundamental stars of the Ephemeris, the regulation of the sidereal clock, and the processes of computing from sidereal time the mean and apparent time, and standard time, are made a prominent feature.

The transit instrument may be used also as a sight-seeing telescope, though not as an equatorial. Some time is thus spent in viewing the various double, multiple and colored stars, star clusters and nebulae, the rings of Saturn, the belts and satellites of Jupiter, the sun, moon, and such other objects as may be deemed of special interest. The student is thus provided with an intelligent basis for the theories which astronomers have proposed in explanation of the universe. An electric gyroscope is used in illustrating the rotation of the earth, and the precession of the equinoxes. Stereopticon views are also used in illustrating various celestial phenomena.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION—

Prof. Carson, Prof. Baright and Miss DeLashmutt.

Every student in the University, except advanced Engineering students, must have an exercise weekly in English Composition. It is hoped in this way to send out graduates who are masters of the use of their mother tongue. Full details of the work are given in the catalogue.

Assembly Room.

ECONOMICS AND HISTORY—PROF YOUNG.

The cut shows the lecture room and library. The library is especially useful and valuable. Courses are given in Economics, Modern History, Ancient History, Medieval History, International Law, Civics, and other subjects, which will be found detailed in the catalogue. These courses are especially useful to those who intend to study law. They are advised to take them all.

The department was organized in September, 1895. The number of students who have taken its courses during the year has been 153. The Board of Regents made an economical, but wise and liberal, appropriation for a special library of Economics and History. This fund has been expended with frugality and patient care, and to such good purpose that most of the leading authorities are now at the disposal of students in the department. Every great line of publications embodying the result of original investigation in this country is represented in complete files. Among them are the publications of the American Economic Association, American Historical Association, Annals of Academy of Political and Social Science, and the publications of all the leading Universities that carry on original investigations along this line.

The methods of instruction are such as to utilize original sources, so as to give the student power over the practical problems of state and national life. It is, in short, the laboratory method.

An especially interesting course in this department next year will be on Oregon History.

This course is announced as follows by Professor Young:

Every American commonwealth in its organization and the integrity and development of its institutions has an important share in determining the destiny of its people. The individuality of Oregon history and institutions is strong and unique, and should be inspiring to the young men and women who are to be the leaders in the future in the state.

Oregon Territory marked that area of the New World upon which the extending lines of colonization by the nations of the Old World and the vigorous young Republic of the New converged. The characters of the early missionaries and pioneers and the performance of their parts were fully up to the stage setting. The elements, natural and human, that "were mixed" for the forming of the commonwealth of Oregon were of the choicest of all time. This should inspire a zeal on the part of the youth of the state through the wisest and most complete application of the principles of social and economic science to realize a state with lineaments perfected as unique as was the state in its origin.

The course will include the study of the explorations and settlement of the Territory of Oregon; conflicting claims; struggle for possession; pioneer history and provisional government; development of the political, social and economic institutions of the state. Lectures and readings.

Economics and History—Lecture Room and Library.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION—DIRECTOR WETHERBEE.

The University Gymnasium, shown in the cut, is fairly well equipped with good apparatus. Several pieces have been added during the past year, especially instruments to be used in taking physical measurements and strength tests.

The main hall is forty by eighty-five feet, with a twenty-five-foot ceiling. The Director's office and examining room are on the same floor, and there is also a gallery for spectators in the west end.

The annex contains dressing rooms, lockers, sponge and shower baths and boiler room. Students can have the use of private lockers for a small fee.

The department is conducted upon strictly scientific principles. The Sargent chart system is used, showing the relation of the individual in size, strength, symmetry and development to the normal standard of the same age.

Students may take the physical examination and have their deficiencies prescribed for, or may enter one of the regular classes.

The aims of Physical Training may be divided into two general classes:

First—Those that have to do primarily with the body. These aims are: The symmetrical development of the body in size; the acquisition of muscular strength and general vigor; instruction how to control the body exactly, so that it can perform acts that require precision, endurance, quickness, and grace of movement; the training and development of each part of the body so that it performs all its proper functions at the right time and in the right way.

Second—Those aims which have to do primarily with the mind. These are physical judgment; that which enables man to use his strength in the most advantageous way. This calls for delicacy, accuracy, and quickness of the senses, particularly of sight, hearing and touch; bodily self-control, which enables a man to keep his head cool and to act carefully in dangerous positions; physical courage, which comes partly from a knowledge of one's own powers, and also, from the fact of having attacked and mastered difficult things; the habit of looking clearly and calmly at such feats, and then carefully proceeding to master them; determination and endurance or the the capacity of long continued exertion, whether of body or mind.

When the weather is suitable the Director encourages a moderate indulgence in healthful out-door exercises, such as rambling and tennis clubs afford.

The students maintain an Athletic Club, which encourages out-door athletics and is permitted by the Faculty to participate to a certain extent in inter-collegiate sports. To entitle

Gymnasium.

a student to a place on one of the University teams he must maintain a standing of at least seventy-five per cent in his studies.

Women are admitted to separate classes in the physical department under the same conditions as men.

A normal course in physical training is offered. See catalogue.

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS—N. L. NARREGAN, DEAN.

In the School of Business students are trained in penmanship, shorthand writing, typewriting, bookkeeping, commercial law and other branches of education required in business life. There is no charge for tuition. Full details are given in the catalogue. No one is ready for this work who cannot write a neat letter, compose narratives in correct English, and spell correctly.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT, MINOR COURSES— N. L. NARREGAN, DEAN.

The courses in the preparatory department are known as the Minor Courses. They can be completed in three years by diligent students who enter the University properly prepared in the eighth grade branches. There are different schedules of courses according to the degree which the student wishes to obtain, and they must be taken as they are laid down in the catalogue. The whole preparatory work counts sixty-two credits. Many schools in the state give their students part of this work, so that they can enter the University with advanced standing. A few schools give the whole of the sixty-two credits; this enables students to enter the Freshman year. A full list of these schools with the credits allowed each one is printed on page 42. It is hoped that the list will grow longer every year.

The Normal School at Monmouth earns seventy-three credits. Earnest and robust graduates from that school can obtain a University degree in three years by hard work. They must earn nineteen credits a year.

VILLARD HALL.

This fine building, shown in the cut on page 29, was presented to the University by Mr Henry Villard. Deady Hall is shown in the background of the cut.

Drill Hall—Gymnasium.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—PROF. CONDON.

The opposite cut shows the great Condon Museum, which is used daily in teaching the classes in Geology and Physical Geography. These courses are very valuable for all students and are required for Engineering students. The Museum is the work of a lifetime, and completely illustrates the geological history of Oregon.

Visitors are always greatly interested in looking at the specimens and listening to Professor Condon's explanations.

PRIZES.

The following prizes are offered annually for proficiency in oratory:

The Failing Prize, not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars, is the income from a gift of twenty-five hundred dollars made to the University by Hon. Henry Failing, of Portland. It is awarded "to that member of the senior class in the Classical, the Scientific, or the Literary Course prescribed by the University, or such course as may, at the time, be substituted for either of said courses, who shall pronounce the best original oration at the time of his or her graduation."

The Beekman Prize, not to exceed one hundred dollars, is the income from a gift of sixteen hundred dollars made to the University by Hon. C. C. Beekman, of Jacksonville. It is awarded under the same conditions as the Failing prize, for the second best oration.

The award of the prizes is made as follows:

"The Faculty of the aforesaid University shall select, at each Commencement exercise, three disinterested persons from different portions of the State of Oregon, if possible, or from other states, or from this state and other states, excluding all persons connected with said University, excepting members of the said Board of Regents; and said three persons selected by the said Faculty shall act as judges, who, after hearing the orations pronounced by the members of the graduating class, shall determine what member thereof has pronounced the best oration, and also what member thereof has pronounced the second best oration, and to these members shall be awarded respectively the above named Failing and Beekman Prizes. The judges, in deciding what members have pronounced the best and second best orations, shall take into consideration the originality of the subject matter, the style of treatment, rhetorical excellence and the manner

The Condon Museum.

of delivery. And no oration shall be considered in the award of said prizes unless delivered without the aid of manuscript.

"Prior to the delivery of the orations for said prizes, the President of the University, or some one under his direction, shall publicly announce to the judges the terms and conditions upon which the awards are to be made, and the majority of the judges shall be sufficient to award either of said prizes."

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND RHETORIC—

Prof. Carson, Miss DeLashmutt and Prof. Hawthorne.

The next cut shows the lecture room of this important department. Courses are given in Rhetoric, Shakespeare, American Literature, English Literature, and Anglo-Saxon, with several other courses given in detail in the catalogue. Students taking all these courses will get a thorough training in Literature, and will be prepared to teach it.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The Alumni Association of the University of Oregon was organized in 1879. The membership consists of all the graduates of the Literary Department of the University, now numbering one hundred and sixty-nine. The objects of the Association are "to advance the cause of higher education, to promote the interests of the University of Oregon, and to encourage mutual acquaintance and good fellowship among the alumni."

Public literary exercises are conducted annually by the Association on Wednesday afternoon of Commencement week, and an annual banquet is given on Thursday evening, to which also the members of the Faculties, Board of Regents, and prominent educators of the State are invited. The banquet is made the occasion for brief discussions of topics pertaining to the interests of higher education, usually given in the form of toasts, by prominent Alumni and invited guests.

The following is a list of the Presidents of the Association from its organization to the present time:

R. S. Bean, '78	1879-1880	C. S. Williams, '81	1888-1889
George S. Washburne, '78	1880-1881	S. W. Condon, '82	1889-1890

English Literature—Lecture Room.

M. S. Wallis, '78	1881-1882	Edgar McClure, '82	1890-1891
Nettie McCornack, '80	1882-1883	E. O. Potter, '87	1891-1892
Emery E. Burke, '81	1883-1884	E. H. McAlister, '90	1892-1893
Wallace Mount, '83	1884-1885	Fletcher Linn, '90	1893-1894
B. B. Beekman, '84	1885-1886	Arthur L. Veazie, '90	1894-1895
Anna Whiteaker, '81	1886-1887	Herbert T. Condon, '92	1895-1896
H. F. McClure, '85	1887-1888		

ACCREDITED SCHOOLS.

The following list names some of the schools in Oregon which do work above the eighth grade. The figures show the number of credits in the University of Oregon to which their graduates are entitled. The list is based entirely on documents on file in the University and will be corrected and enlarged as new information is received. To enter the Freshman year a student must have earned sixty-two credits.

Baker City	45	J. A. Churchill.
Union	30	E. B. Conklin.
La Grande	26	T. S. Van Vleet.
Pendleton	26	A. R. Draper.
Oregon City	43	S. W. Holmes.
La Creole Academy	60	A. M. Saunders, A. M.
Harrisburg	24	A. R. Waters.
The Dalles	45	John Gavin.
Hillsboro	24	J. H. Stanley.
Astoria	62	R. N. Wright.
Bandon (Major Course)	50	John S. Hodgin, S. B.
McMinnville	25	C. H. Jones.
Heppner	29	A. W. Wier.
Bishop Scott Academy	55	Dr. J. W. Hill.
Bethel	17	Mrs. J. C. Taggert.
Normal School, Monmouth	73	President P. L. Campbell.
Normal School, Ashland	62	President W. T. Van Scoy.
Normal School, Weston		President M. G. Royal.
Normal School, Drain	40	President Louis Barzee.
Santiam Academy	62	S. A. Randle.
Portland High School	62	Frank Rigler.
Junction City	19	J. P. Holland.
Ashland (Public School)	45	C. A. Hitchcock.
Halsey	30	A. M. Reeves.

Director's Office—Gymnasium.

Albany (Public School)		Hiram Tyrec.
Medford	30	G. A. Gregory.
Klamath Falls	15	Will S. Worden.
Canyon City	15	W. W. Wood.

Students desiring to enter the University from any of the above institutions should bring certificates duly signed by the superintendent or principal, stating a full list of the studies which they have finished. Blank certificates for this purpose will be furnished free on application. Mature graduates from the State Normal School at Monmouth may entertain a reasonable hope of earning a University degree in three years. They have fifty-seven credits to earn. High School principals are urged to hasten the development of courses in literature, mathematics and the languages rather than in physics and chemistry. These sciences can not be properly taught without an elaborate outfit of apparatus which is beyond the reach of most schools; while literature, mathematics and the languages require little apparatus.

STATISTICS.

The University has enrolled 333 students in the literary courses during the year 1895-6. This is a large increase over the preceding year, and shows that the usefulness of the University is increasing year by year. Every county in the State, with one or two exceptions, and more than sixty-nine different places are represented among the students. The Regents and Faculty try in all proper ways to make it useful to the people, and to spread the knowledge of its work. That is the reason for issuing this little pamphlet, which comes to you with the compliments of the

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON.

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