

EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

AT
CEDAR FALLS, IOWA.

School Years 1889-90 and 1890-91.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1891.

CEDAR FALLS, IOWA, August 15, 1891.

To His Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa:

SIR—As required by section 9, of chapter 129, of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, as amended by chapter 64, of the laws of the Twenty-second General Assembly, the Board of Directors of the State Normal School at Cedar Falls herewith transmit their report for the biennial period ending June 30, 1891.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY SABIN, *President.*

A. GRUNDY, *Secretary.*

IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HENRY SABIN, <i>ex-officio</i> , Des Moines, Superintendent Public Instruction.		
J. W. JARNAGIN.....	Montezuma.	{ Term expires June 1, 1892.
A. F. WILSON.....	Numa,	
W. M. FIELDS.....	Cedar Falls,	{ Term expires June 1, 1894.
W. T. SMITH.....	Rockwell City,	
J. W. SATTERTHWAIT.....	Mt. Pleasant,	{ Term expires June 1, 1896.
W. S. WILSON*.....	Sheldon,	

* Appointed by the governor.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

HENRY SABIN, <i>ex-officio</i> , Des Moines.....	President.
C. C. KNAPP, Cedar Falls.....	Treasurer.
A. GRUNDY, Cedar Falls.....	Secretary.
J. B. MILLER, Cedar Falls.....	Steward.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD.

Executive Committee—Fields, Satterthwait and A. F. Wilson.
Teachers' Committee—Jarnagin, W. S. Wilson and Sabin.
Finance Committee—Satterthwait and Smith.
Auditing Committee—Fields, Sabin and Secretary of Board.

CALENDAR.

1891.

September 1, Tuesday, Enrollment and Entrance Examinations.
September 2, Wednesday, Fall Term Recitations begin.
December 16, Wednesday, Fall Term ends.

WINTER VACATION.

1892.

January 5, Tuesday, Enrollment and Entrance Examinations.
January 6, Wednesday, Winter Term Recitations begin.
March 16, Wednesday, Winter Term ends.

SPRING VACATION.

March 23, Wednesday, Enrollment and Entrance Examinations.
March 24, Thursday, Spring Term Recitations begin.
June 5, Sunday, 4 P. M., Baccalaureate Address.
June 6, Monday, 8 P. M., Annual Address.
June 7, Tuesday, 10 A. M., Anniversary Literary Societies.
June 7, Tuesday, 2 P. M., Alumni Association.
June 8, Wednesday, Commencement Day.

SUMMER VACATION.

September 1, Thursday, Fall Term begins.

IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

FACULTY.

HOMER H. SEERLEY, A. M., PRESIDENT,
Professor of Psychology and Didactics.

MOSES W. BARTLETT, A. M.,
Professor of English Language and Literature.

D. SANDS WRIGHT, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics.

S. LAURA ENSIGN, A. M.,
Professor of Geography and History.

ANNA E. MCGOVERN, B. S.,
Professor of Methods.

ALBERT LOUGHRIDGE, A. M.,
Professor of Latin Language.

ABBOTT C. PAGE, Ph. B.,
Professor of Physical Science.

MELVIN F. AREY, A. M.,
Professor of Natural Science.

LEONARD W. PARISH, B. A.,
Professor of Didactics and Methods.

WILLIAM A. DINWIDDIE, U. S. A.,
Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

LURA E. CHASE, B. D.,
Instructor in Mathematics.

JULIA E. CURTISS,
Instructor in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

MARGARET BAKER, B. S.,
Instructor in Elocution and Physical Culture.

MARION MCFARLAND, B. L.,
Instructor in Applied English.

SELDON L. WHITCOMB, A. M.,
Instructor in Civics and Latin.

NELLIE B. WALLBANK, B. D.,
Instructor in English Language.

EMMA M. DAHLIN,
Instructor in Penmanship and Drawing.



PRESIDENT'S COTTAGE.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SALARIES PAID IN 1889 AND 1890.

To Prof. H. H. Seerley.....	\$ 2,000.00
To Prof. M. W. Bartlett.....	1,600.00
To Prof. D. S. Wright.....	1,500.00
To Prof. Albert Loughridge.....	1,400.00
To Miss S. Laura Ensign.....	1,100.00
To Miss Anna E. McGovern.....	1,000.00
To Prof. A. C. Page.....	850.00
To Miss Sara M. Riggs.....	650.00
To Miss Lura E. Chase.....	650.00
To Miss F. Ella Buckingham.....	650.00
To Miss Julia E. Curtiss.....	400.00
To Miss M. Emma Ridley.....	650.00

Total \$12,450.00

SALARIES PAID IN 1890 AND 1891.

To Prof. H. H. Seerley.....	\$ 2,000.00
To Prof. M. W. Bartlett.....	1,600.00
To Prof. D. S. Wright.....	1,600.00
To Prof. Albert Loughridge.....	1,500.00
To Prof. A. C. Page.....	1,400.00
To Prof. M. F. Arey.....	1,400.00
To Prof. L. W. Parish.....	1,400.00
To Miss S. Laura Ensign.....	1,100.00
To Miss Anna E. McGovern.....	1,100.00
To Miss Sara M. Riggs.....	800.00
To Miss Lura E. Chase.....	700.00
To Miss F. Ella Buckingham.....	700.00
To Miss Margaret Baker.....	650.00
To Miss Julia E. Curtiss.....	500.00
To Miss Marion McFarland.....	450.00

Total..... \$ 16,900.00

SALARIES ALLOWED FOR 1891 AND 1892.

To Prof. H. H. Seerley	\$ 2,000.00
To Prof. M. W. Bartlett	1,600.00
To Prof. D. S. Wright	1,600.00
To Prof. Albert Loughridge	1,600.00
To Prof. A. C. Page	1,500.00
To Prof. M. F. Arey	1,500.00
To Prof. L. W. Parish	1,500.00
To Miss S. Laura Ensign	1,100.00
To Miss Anna E. McGovern	1,100.00
To Miss Lura E. Chase	700.00
To Miss Margaret Baker	650.00
To Miss Julia E. Curtiss	500.00
To Miss Marion McFarland	650.00
To Prof. S. L. Whitcomb	900.00
To Miss Nellie B. Wallbank	650.00
To Miss Emma M. Dahlin	650.00
Total	\$ 18,200.00

APPROPRIATIONS.

The Twenty-third General Assembly, in addition to providing a permanent endowment for teachers' and for contingent funds, also appropriated the sum of seventeen thousand six hundred dollars, which has been expended in accordance with the provisions of the law. A new roof of slate has been put upon the south hall, the chapel has had a new ceiling, the walls have been newly frescoed, and the means of ventilation greatly improved. The south hall is now devoted entirely to school purposes, although the growth of the school has made it necessary to occupy some recitation rooms in central hall.

PRESIDENT'S COTTAGE.

The appropriation made by the last General Assembly to provide a suitable residence on the grounds for the president of the institution and his family, has enabled us to erect a neat and commodious cottage, and to furnish it with all modern conveniences. We believe that the money was carefully and judiciously expended, and that no further appropriation need be asked for in this direction. The erection of this building adds very greatly to the comfort of the president's family, and is a credit to the state, as well as to the school.

The rooms in south hall formerly occupied by the president's family are now used as recitation rooms.

KEROSENE LAMPS.

The directors have long felt that the continued use of kerosene lamps by the students in their rooms and as a means of lighting the buildings, is attended with great danger, both to the lives and safety of the students and to the property of the state. The explosion or overturning of a single lamp might be fraught with most disastrous consequences. The president has called attention to the accident caused by the falling of the chandelier in the chapel last spring. Had it fallen while the students were assembled many must have been seriously injured and probably several lives lost. The directors believe that the present method of lighting the buildings should be at once superseded by the introduction of electric lights, and consequently ask for an appropriation sufficient for that purpose.

LIBRARY AND APPARATUS.

The appropriation made by the last General Assembly has enabled us to add a large number of books to the library of the institution. It now numbers about 3,600 volumes, selected with especial reference to the needs of the students in preparing themselves for teaching. The library has been moved into larger and more convenient rooms, where it is at all times available to the students in the prosecution of their studies. We still need more reference books, and it is necessary to keep the library well supplied with the latest educational publications. A library to which no additions are made, very soon begins to depreciate in its usefulness. In order that our students may be instructed in illustrative methods of teaching, we need additional illustrative apparatus. The laboratories are not sufficiently well equipped to enable us to do this most important work in a satisfactory manner. We have begun to instruct teachers how to make charts, maps, and many simple pieces of apparatus which they can use in their schools. Rooms have been fitted up in the basement of south hall for this purpose. Our estimates for the next biennial period are only such as will enable us to perfect our plans of work in these departments.

NEW BUILDING.

With the exception of the president's cottage, no new building has been asked for since the erection of south hall, in 1883. In the meantime the school has grown steadily, until now its wants seem to demand an additional building. Indeed, we do not see

how in its present condition it is possible to carry out the designs of the state in founding this school. Every room available for recitation purposes is in daily use, and in addition classes are heard in the library, the chapel, and the reception room in central hall. In asking for this building the trustees feel that they are only asking for that which both the immediate and the prospective wants of the school require.

INSTRUCTORS.

We have found it impossible during the biennial period to keep within the appropriation allowed us by the state, and have had to transfer over two thousand dollars from the students' contingent to the teachers' fund. This step was forced upon us by the continued growth of the school. Even now some of our classes are far too large for one teacher to instruct successfully. We desire, as far as possible, to reach the individual teacher, and this we cannot do in a class of seventy or eighty members. Although we have added four instructors to the faculty during the biennial period, there is still a necessity for a further increase.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE COURSE OF STUDY.

It is the desire of the directors, as well as of the faculty, to meet those wants which the teachers of the state feel are most pressing. The suggestions of the president of the school, in regard to a course intended to fit teachers for work in primary rooms, and also in regard to a school of methods, to be held under the direction of the faculty during the summer vacation, are directly in this line. They meet with the full approval of the directors and are heartily commended to the favorable notice of the legislature.

IN GENERAL.

The directors have met at the school quarterly during the biennial period, and some of their number have visited and inspected the school each term. They have the utmost confidence in the management of the school. The instructors, without exception, have shown themselves faithful and anxious in every way to advance the interests of the students. The boarding department, under the direction of the present efficient steward, has given good satisfaction to all interested.

APPROPRIATIONS.

At their last meeting, after very careful consideration, the directors decided to ask for the following appropriations:

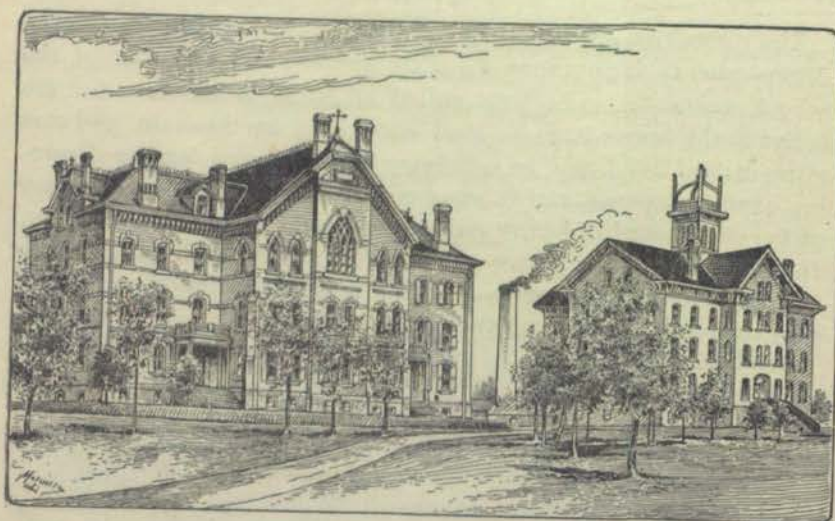
Teachers' fund, additional endowment.....	\$ 10,000
State contingent fund, additional endowment.....	1,000
Library and apparatus	5,000
Repairs, new smoke stack.....	6,000
Electric light.....	8,000
Water rents.....	1,200
New building	50,000
Military instruction	1,000
Summer school.....	2,000
Sewerage.....	5,000

The committee appointed by the Twenty-third General Assembly commended in high terms the excellent sanitary condition of the school, and at the same time called attention to the fact that the outlet to the sewer is upon land not owned by the state, and that at no distant day it will be necessary to make provision for disposing of the waste material in some effectual manner. The secretary of the state board of health visited the school during the past year, and acting under his advice the directors ask for such an appropriation as will enable them to extend the sewer to the river, as the only means of overcoming the present difficulties.

We herewith transmit the report of the president of the school, together with that of the secretary, and of the treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY SABIN,
President Board of Directors.



REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Honorable Board of Directors Iowa State Normal School:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to present herewith the eighth report of the Iowa State Normal School, for the biennial period ending June 30, 1891.

HOMER H. SEERLEY, *President*.

IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, CEDAR FALLS, IOWA, August 24, 1891.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

I. ENROLLMENT BY COURSES AND BY CLASSES.

	1889-90.	1890-91.
1. Professional Course.....	3	2
2. Regular Course:		
Fourth Year Class.....	16	24
Third Year Class.....	45	56
Second Year Class.....	94	114
First Year Class.....	431	454
3. High School Graduate Course:		
Second Year Class.....	19	23
First Year Class.....	49	73
Totals.....	657	746

II. ENROLLMENT AS TO SEX.

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Men.....	217	216
Women.....	440	530
Totals.....	657	746

III. GRADUATES.

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Bachelors of Science.....	15	*....
Masters of Didactics.....		21
Bachelors of Didactics.....	50	56
Totals.....	65	†77

IV. ENROLLMENT AS TO LOCALITY.

Different counties of Iowa represented in 1889-90.....	81
In 1890-91.....	88
In biennial period.....	93

*Degree changed to Master of Didactics, in 1890.

†Several yet to graduate in December, 1891.

COMMENTS UPON THE STATISTICS.

1. The following counties did not have students in the school during the biennial period: Davis, Fremont, Lyon, Mills, Osceola, Wayne. Teachers were received who had been at work in several of these counties, but as they did not claim their residence in said counties, they were not catalogued as belonging to them. The question of enrollment as to residence does not have much importance, as students leaving the school are more likely to work in other counties than the ones they came from. Our graduates very rarely find employment in their home counties, and the counties with the smallest attendance are, in most cases, the ones that have the largest per cent of our students teaching within their borders.

2. Attention is directed to the continued increase of the more advanced students in the school, as this indicates its steady growth in usefulness and power. To enable us to ascertain this without much labor, the following table is submitted, exhibiting the past five years of attendance:

INCREASE OF ADVANCED STUDENTS.

1887 over 1886, twelve per cent.
 1888 over 1887, twenty-six per cent.
 1889 over 1888, forty-four per cent.
 1890 over 1889, thirty-two per cent.
 1891 over 1890, twenty-nine per cent.
 Biennial period 1889-1891 over biennial period 1887-1889, eighty per cent.
 The school year 1890-1891 over the school year 1886-1887, two hundred and fourteen per cent.

This report shows a very notable increase over the report of two years ago, of these advanced class students, and the increase promises to continue.

In 1885-1886 the students in the school pursuing the first year of the course were *eighty per cent* of the whole enrollment. During the last year, 1890-1891, this same kind of students constituted but *sixty per cent* of the whole enrollment, though their number in attendance is over a hundred more in 1890-1891 than in 1885-1886.

INCREASE OF GRADUATES.

1887 over 1886, thirty-one per cent.
 1888 over 1887, twenty-four per cent.
 1889 over 1888, seventy per cent.
 1890 over 1889, twenty-three per cent.
 1891 over 1890, twenty per cent.
 1891 over 1889, forty-five per cent.

INCREASE OF GRADUATES, COMPARING BIENNIAL PERIODS.

1887-1889 over 1885-1887, ninety per cent.
 1889-1891 over 1887-1889, seventy per cent.
 1889-1891 over 1885-1887, two hundred twenty-three per cent.

PER CENT OF INCREASE COMPARING THE YEAR 1890-1891 WITH 1885-1886, FIVE YEARS.

1. First year students, increase, thirty per cent.
2. Advanced students, increase, two hundred and fifty-one per cent.
3. Graduates, increase, three hundred per cent.

3. By reference to the statistical summary it will be observed, that *sixty-five per cent* of the whole enrollment in 1889-1890 and *sixty per cent* in 1890-1891 were students in the first year of the regular course. These came from the country schools, and in the majority of cases have returned or will return to the country schools, at least for a time, before going on with their studies. It is evident that this school is therefore doing a work for the country schools as well as for the city schools, and the official statements of professional superintendents justify the remark that our students are notably excellent in method and in character of work, so that they show the benefits derived from the provision the state makes for professional education, and are much sought by school directors. So much so is this true that it is plain to any thoughtful, investigating citizen, that the state ought greatly to increase the opportunities for work at this institution at as early a day as possible, there being no one duty so urgent as that of preparing teachers for our public schools.

THE WORK DONE DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

I. HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES' COURSE.

During the two years the number of high school graduates attending the school has greatly increased, and this plan of unification adopted four years ago has proven satisfactory and popular. The number of high schools whose work is now accepted is *one hundred and seventeen*, of which number *twenty-two* schools have already had representatives graduate from the normal school, while *thirty-nine* other schools have had their work in part tested by having students in attendance who will be able to graduate in another year. It is certain that this method of supplementing the high school courses of study is just what is needed, as it is economical, and gives the very best results. Experience shows that our Iowa high schools can be commended for their superior work, and that the graduates of these schools can become in a short time, trained, professional teachers.

II. COLLEGE GRADUATES' COURSE.

In my judgment, the state should arrange at the normal school for the maintaining of a special class for college graduates, where they may be taught separately and given special instruction in pedagogy, and may have in mind studies such as would prepare them in a year for superior places in high schools and superintendencies. At present there are always college graduates in attendance, and I am assured that this number could be greatly increased if arrangements were perfected for their instruction. The correspondence of the office indicates that many college graduates want a year's professional study and training at the state normal school, and the small expenditure by the state required to organize and equip such a department would more than repay in the kind of graduates it would be able to send out to take work in the public schools, while the expense of preparing such persons for the work would be much less than that required to take an ordinary student and give him three or four years' instruction.

III. A PRIMARY TEACHERS' DEPARTMENT.

There is a great demand to-day for special training of primary teachers for city schools over and beyond the general training now given by the normal school. It seems feasible and desirable to organize a department embracing a primary training school, where teachers especially gifted for primary work and desirous of careful training can, by a year's study, get more preparation for this kind of teaching than is now done at this school. Such a course should be open to experienced, successful teachers, and should involve all the branches of study now required by statute for a state certificate. From the office correspondence, with teachers evidently needing just such training and instruction, I am confident that the work of the school can be profitably enlarged in this particular.

IV. A SUMMER SCHOOL OF METHODS.

This is an age in which the progressive teacher, occupied the entire school year, endeavors to do work during vacation that will improve his knowledge of methods and of higher branches allied to his work. It is possible for the state to provide such a summer school for thinking, growing teachers, at very small expense, as she now has the buildings and the appliances, and the contingent expense would be light, owing to the season of the year. It would be necessary to provide for the instruction needed in said school of methods and in no way that I can suggest, could the state do more for her most successful and most enterprising teachers, wanting work not open to them now anywhere, while, at the same time, she would strengthen the work in general and insure that the generation of citizens at present in the schools would be better and more intelligently instructed. Hundreds have applied to the school during the past two years for just such instruction, and it seems to me that such a plan appeals so plainly to the intelligence of the people that it needs no argument to sustain either its importance or its necessity. Our Iowa people can afford to invest largely in the training of the teachers for their schools, as the returns are immediate in benefits granted to the intellectual welfare of their own children, the dearest interest of the free thinking citizens of a republic.

IMMEDIATE NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL.

I. ANOTHER BUILDING.

The growth of the school, with the present attendance and the condition of the work, demands that a building be erected suitable for gymnasium, library, and recitation purposes. To-day there are not rooms enough for the different members of the faculty to do the teaching required; the library, the chapel, and the parlor of the boarding department being used, so that we are at the extreme limit of the present accommodations. Even were the state to found an additional normal school, this school would still need another building to enable such creditable work to be done, as the intelligent people of the state demand.

II. MORE TEACHERS.

The development of the school in the past two years has been so rapid that more teaching force is absolutely required to enable the work to be done at all, let alone doing it as efficiently as it should be. To do even as well during the coming biennial period as has been done in the one here reported upon, will require that additional assistance be given the faculty.

III. THE LIBRARY.

The library is in much better condition than at the last report, but it is in need of many books not yet procured. The more students, the more reference books, the more need for a more extensive library in history, civics, literature, and science. No agency in a school is as effective or as beneficial to the student as a good library. To-day our facilities in this respect are below the immediate needs, and if those who are in authority could realize what is actually needed in this direction, the wants of the school would be promptly met. Great pains have been taken in expending what was appropriated, and the increased excellence of the work of the students is testimony that a great deal more ought to be expended for the development and improvement of the library.

IV. APPARATUS.

There remains much to be done in rendering our students capable to teach as efficiently as they should, the elementary sciences. They need to learn to make much apparatus themselves and a shop has been provided where some wood and iron work can be done. They need to learn to handle and to repair and to use apparatus, and as a consequence our laboratories need to be greatly extended to enable us to turn out from our courses as practical and as well trained teachers as school boards at present seek and demand. It is therefore urged that more means be given us wherewith this very important part of our work may be made strong and effectual.

V. A BETTER AND SAFER SYSTEM OF LIGHTING THE BUILDINGS.

The buildings are at present lighted by kerosene lamps. As a consequence, the institution is daily exposed to dangers that ought to be made impossible. During the last winter a large chandelier fell in the chapel, crushing the lamps and scattering the oil broadcast. Immediately the flames shot up, and only by fortunate circumstances was the fire put out without serious damage. Had this accident occurred ten minutes sooner it is probable that a dozen or more persons would have lost their lives. We feel grateful for the accidental escape granted, but it does seem that provision should be made to prevent any similar occurrences that constantly imperil life and property, considerations under which we would be personally culpable did we longer remain silent.

VI. GENERAL NEEDS.

In a work of this kind and in a progressive age such as this, among such a people as Iowa has and of which we are justly and loyally proud, the demands made upon this school for teachers is unprecedented. It is impossible to meet this demand, not even one-fourth of the applications for help being given favorable answer. It does seem that the public demand for trained, thorough teachers, ought to be met. It does seem that faith in our own interests and in our future would enable us to grant all the aid necessary to securing to the children of this state the privilege of being taught and trained by a thoroughly competent and efficient teacher, which is not the case to-day in half the schools of the commonwealth.

HARMONY PREVAILING.

It is pleasant to be able to report that the most perfect harmony has existed among the teachers, the officers, and the students of the school, and all have toiled unitedly and persistently to the securing of the best work and the most creditable results. Every member of the faculty has in an able manner, performed his whole duty, while the obedience, the faithfulness, and the industry of the students, have been so marked that no time has been required to attend to discipline, the public opinion of the school being sufficient to secure a high grade of government and decorum.

The moral as well as the social standing of the school could hardly be improved, as the young ladies and gentlemen who resort here are, in the majority of cases, persons of high moral rectitude and of exemplary character. As a consequence, public opinion is of a high type, and even those who would act in a frivolous or imprudent manner are restrained by these surroundings. The faculty make it a point, that is publicly understood, not to endorse any person who does not prove by conduct and life that he is qualified in these respects to be a guide and a model for children, and hence the moral nature of the discipline required is such as naturally develops self-restraint and self-government.

Respectfully submitted,
HOMER H. SEERLEY,
President.

CONDENSED ABSTRACT

From the report of the Secretary, showing the amount of orders issued on the several funds, for the biennial period:

TEACHERS' FUND.

Fall Term, 1889.....	\$4,820.00
Winter Term, 1890.....	3,615.00
Spring Term, 1890.....	4,015.00
Fall Term, 1890.....	6,707.50
Winter Term, 1891.....	5,052.65
Spring Term, 1891.....	5,015.00
Total.....	\$ 29,225.15

CONTINGENT FUND.

Fall Term, 1889.....	\$ 550.07
Winter Term, 1890.....	63.78
Spring Term, 1890.....	287.84
Fall Term, 1890.....	857.93
Winter Term, 1891.....	1,447.35
Spring Term, 1891.....	826.18
Total.....	\$ 4,033.10

STUDENTS' CONTINGENT FUND.

Fall Term, 1889.....	\$1,147.77
Winter Term, 1890.....	1,356.59
Spring Term, 1890.....	1,335.56
Fall Term, 1890.....	1,961.55
Winter Term, 1891.....	405.63
Spring Term, 1891.....	1,979.84
Total.....	\$ 8,186.44

LIBRARY FUND.

July, 1890.....	\$ 6.00
August, 1890.....	14.75
September, 1890.....	193.86
October, 1890.....	142.94
November, 1890.....	399.72
December, 1890.....	46.59
January, 1891.....	98.12
February, 1891.....	156.57
March, 1891.....	199.20
April, 1891.....	38.41
June, 1891.....	57.97
Total.....	\$ 1,293.63

REPAIR FUND.

August, 1890.....	\$ 107.00
September, 1890.....	1,888.69
October, 1890.....	241.45
December, 1890.....	300.24
January, 1891.....	300.00
May, 1891.....	218.66
June, 1891.....	11.15
Total.....	\$ 3,067.19

COTTAGE FUND.

July, 1890.....	\$ 400.00
September, 1890.....	1,400.00
October, 1890.....	500.00
November, 1890.....	700.00
December, 1890.....	3,000.00
Total.....	\$ 6,000.00

WATER FUND.

June, 1890.....	\$ 333.33
June, 1891.....	279.26
Total.....	\$ 612.59

STEAM HEATING FUND.

August, 1889.....	\$ 8.00
September, 1889.....	67.55
Total.....	\$ 75.55
Grand Total.....	\$ 52,493.65

REPORT OF C. C. KNAPP,

Treasurer of Iowa State Normal School, for Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1891.

1889.	RECEIPTS.	
July 1.	Balance on hand.....	\$ 5,612.54
July 1.	State Warrant, Library Fund.....	1,333.33
Sept. 26.	State Warrant, Teachers' Fund.....	7,550.00
1890.		
July 1.	State Warrant, Contingent Fund.....	500.00
July 1.	State Warrant, Repair Fund.....	1,666.66
July 1.	State Warrant, Cottage Fund.....	1,300.00
July 4.	State Warrant, Water Fund.....	333.33
Sept. 5.	State Warrant, Cottage Fund.....	1,000.00
Sept. 13.	State Warrant, Teachers' Fund.....	7,500.00
Sept. 13.	State Warrant, Contingent Fund.....	750.00
Oct. 17.	State Warrant, Cottage Fund.....	1,250.00
Nov. 26.	State Warrant, Cottage Fund.....	2,450.00
Dec. 8.	State Warrant, Teachers' Fund.....	3,750.00
Dec. 8.	State Warrant, Contingent Fund.....	625.00
Dec. 12.	Transferred from Student's Contingent Fund to Teachers' Fund.....	1,000.00
Dec. 31.	J. B. Miller, Seats Sold, Contingent Fund....	4.00
1891.		
April 7.	State Warrant, Contingent Fund.....	625.00
April 7.	State Warrant, Teachers' Fund.....	3,750.00
June 30.	State Warrant, Contingent Fund.....	625.00
June 30.	Received Order from Secretary to Correct Er- ror.....	2.91
June 30.	Transferred from Students' Contingent Fund to Teachers' Fund.....	1,039.35
June 30.	Gross Receipts, Biennial Period, Per President Seerley, Students' Contingent Fund.....	9,184.50
June 30.	State Warrant, Repair Fund.....	1,666.66
June 30.	State Warrant, Library Fund.....	500.00
June 30.	State Warrant, Water Fund.....	333.33
Total.....		\$ 54,351.61

DISBURSEMENTS.

Orders paid, Teachers' Fund.....	\$29,225.15
Orders paid, Contingent Fund.....	4,033.10
Orders paid, Repair Fund.....	3,067.19
Orders paid, Students' Contingent Fund.....	8,186.44
Orders paid, Water Fund.....	612.59
Orders paid, Steam Heating Fund.....	75.55
Orders paid, Library Fund.....	1,293.63
Orders paid, Cottage Fund.....	6,000.00
Total.....	\$52,493.65

1891.	
July 1.	Balance on hand.....
	\$ 1,857.96