

REPORT  
OF THE  
JOINT COMMITTEE

OF THE  
SEVENTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

OF THE  
STATE OF IOWA,

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE  
STATE UNIVERSITY,

AT  
IOWA CITY.

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DES MOINES:  
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1878.

## REPORT.

*To the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*

The undersigned, your committee appointed to visit the State University, respectfully represent that they met at Iowa City on Monday, February 4th, and on that day and the two following days were engaged in an examination of the institution in its various departments, so far as their time and ability would permit.

In obedience to your concurrent resolution instructing visiting committees to state institutions "to ascertain and report to the General Assembly the number of persons employed at each institution, the names of the persons employed, the salary paid to each, and the kind of service expected of each; also what each received, if anything, in addition to his salary in the way of board or other thing at the expense of the State," we have the honor to report that we caused the interrogatories prepared by order of the House of Representatives to be propounded to the officers of the State University, and their answers thereto to be written out in full, which are returned herewith. From such examination it appears that this institution has the following named general officers and employees with salaries to-wit:

C. W. Slagle, President.....	\$2,800.00
John N. Coldren, Treasurer.....	800.00
Wm. J. Haddock, Secretary.....	800.00
H. Ruppin, Janitor.....	640.00
Wm. Green, Medical Janitor.....	250.00
George Tomlin and B. F. Hoyt, additional Janitors.....	250.00

The following schedule shows the name, salary, and duty of each of the professors, instructors and lecturers in all of the departments of the University, to-wit:

### COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Nathan R. Leonard, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, and Dean of the Academical Faculty.....	\$1,700.00
Gustavus Hinrichs, A. M., M. D., Professor of Physical Science, and Director of the Laboratory.....	1,700.00
Charles A. Eggert, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.....	1,700.00

Amos N. Carrier, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, and University Librarian.....	1,700.00
Stephen N. Fellows, D. D., Professor of Didactics, and Instructor in Political and Moral Science.....	1,700.00
Leonard F. Parker, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, and Instructor in History.....	1,700.00
Philetus H. Philbrick, M. S., C. E., Professor of Civil Engineering and Dean of the Engineering Faculty.....	1,700.00
Gilbert L. Pinkham, A. M., Professor of the English Language and Literature.....	1,700.00
Samuel Calvin, A. M., Professor of Natural Science, and Curator of the University Cabinet.....	1,700.00
James Chester, (First Lieutenant, 3d U. S. Artillery, Brevet Capt. U. S. A.), Professor of Military Science and Tactics.....	1,200.00
William C. Preston, B. Ph., Assistant Professor of Physical Science...	900.00
Phebe Schofield, Instructor in Mathematics.....	900.00
Mary E. Apthorp, A. M., Instructor in Latin and Greek.....	900.00
Sarah F. Loughridge, Assistant in Latin.....	900.00
William Osmond, A. B., Assistant in German.....	800.00
B. F. Hoyt, B. Ph., Assistant in Natural Science.....	100.00

## LAW DEPARTMENT.

William G. Hammond, LL. D., Chancellor of the Law Department....	2,500.00
James M. Love, LL. D., (U. S. District Judge for Iowa,) Professor of Commercial Law, and the Law of Persons and Personal Rights ....	1,000.00
Orlando C. Howe, Resident Professor of Law.....	1,700.00
John F. Dillon, LL. D., (U. S. Circuit Judge,) Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, and of the Jurisdiction of and Practice of Federal Courts.....	150.00
Austin Adams, A. M. (Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa,) Lecturer on the Law of Corporations, and Insurance.....	300.00
John F. Duncombe, Esq., Lecturer on the Law of Railroads.....	100.00
John N. Rogers, Esq., Lecturer on Constitutional Law.....	100.00
Lewis W. Ross, Esq., Lecturer on the Law of real Property.....	100.00
James H. Rothrock, (Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa, Lecturer on Law.....	100.00

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

John F. Dillon, LL. D., (U. S. Circuit Judge,) Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.....	\$ 150.00
Gustavus Hinrichs, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.....	450.00
W. F. Peck, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, and Dean of the Medical Faculty.....	950.00
P. J. Farnsworth, A. M., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, and Diseases of Children.....	950.00

W. S. Robertson, A. M., M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.....	\$ 950.00
J. C. Shrader, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women.....	850.00
W. D. Middleton, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy.....	950.00
Elmer F. Clapp, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, and Secretary of the Medical Faculty.....	850.00
Mark Ranney, M. D., (Superintendent of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant,) Lecturer on Insanity.....	100.00
C. M. Hobby, M. D., Lecturer on Ophthalmology and Otology, Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Curator of the Medical Museum.....	500.00
I. P. Wilson, D. D. S., Lecturer on Dental Surgery.....	100.00
R. W. Pryce, M. D., Pro-sector of Surgery.....	100.00
George O. Morgridge, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.....	

## HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. C. Cowperthwait, M. D., Ph. D., Dean of the Faculty, Professor of Materia Medica.....	950.00
W. H. Dickinson, A. M., M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.....	950.00

## RECAPITULATION.

Salary of general officers and employes.....	\$ 5,500.00
Salary of professors and instructors in the Collegiate department....	20,100.00
Salary of professors and lecturers in the law department.....	5,850.00
Salary of professors and lecturers in medical department.....	8,700.00
Total.....	\$40,150.00

This constitutes the entire pay-roll of the University. No officer, professor, or other person has or receives any perquisite or allowance, either directly or indirectly, from the State or the University in addition to his salary, but it requires about eleven thousand dollars per annum in addition to the amount necessary to pay salaries, in order to defray the ordinary running expenses of the University, the items of which are given in detail in the answers of the Secretary attached hereto. The total expenses of the University are therefore, about fifty-one thousand dollars per annum. Last year the institution received from tuitions the following amounts, to-wit:

Collegiate department.....	\$2,805.00
Law department.....	3,950.00
Medical department.....	2,187.00
Medical graduation.....	370.00

It is reasonable, therefore, to assume that there will be received from tuitions about \$10,000.00 per annum, which, together with the sum

of \$21,000.00, interest on endowment fund, makes the whole income of the University about \$31,000.00 per annum, leaving a deficit of receipts over expenses of \$20,000.00 per annum, which must be supplied by appropriations. It is apparent that the prosperity of the University as well as the economical use of its funds can be best subserved by a permanent appropriation, sufficient to pay all ordinary expenses. We therefore recommend a permanent appropriation of \$20,000.00 per annum to the State University, as an endowment fund. This institution is at the head of our educational system, and it should be fostered and encouraged by wise legislation, so as to increase its efficiency and widen its sphere of influence, and this can be best accomplished by placing it on a permanent and enduring foundation.

The college campus is a ten acre tract of land, in square form, of unrivalled beauty, in the heart of the city; and the university buildings are situated in line north and south in the centre of the tract, facing east, and consist of three rather plain and unpretending buildings. The centre and principal building called "Central Hall," is the old capitol. It is sixty by one hundred and twenty feet on the ground, two stories high above basement, with cupola or dome. The basement of this building is used for storage and janitor's residence. The first story is used for the armory of the military department, president's office, and recitation rooms of collegiate professors. The second story is used for lecture room, library, and other rooms of law department; also general library room, cabinet of natural science, and other recitation rooms of college professors. *This building is greatly in need of repair* both inside and out. The woodwork outside should be painted at once. Many of the rooms should be re-plastered, and all of them need patching and painting.

The north building, "called "North Hall," is of brick, and is two stories high above basement. It is sixty-one by ninety feet on the ground, and the lower story is used exclusively for laboratory, lecture, and recitation room by the professor of physical science. The upper story is used for a chapel, and is greatly in need of repair. The plastering is partially broken off and should be at once patched and re-frescoed.

The South Hall is a three story brick building, about fifty by one hundred feet on the ground. The medical department is in this building and occupies the south half of the basement and first story. The north half of the first and all of the second story is occupied for recitation rooms in the collegiate department, and the third story is used

for society rooms. The rooms in this building used as recitation rooms by the college professors are all too small, and they should be rearranged so as to let in the sunlight, and provided with reasonable comforts and necessary fixtures for class exercise.

The fence on the west side of the campus is an old worn out board fence, and is in a tumble-down condition, and it should be immediately replaced by a good, substantial board fence.

The walks in front of the buildings on the campus, north and south, were originally made of asphalt, but they were long ago worn out and now are neither useful or beautiful, and other walks should at once be constructed in their place. In addition to the College buildings proper the University owns half an acre of ground on the margin of the river in the north part of the city, upon which there is a substantial brick building, built and used as an observatory and lecture-room. This lot is unfenced. The University also owns the property known as the "Mechanics' Academy." This is a beautiful lot, consisting of about an acre of land near the center of the city, upon which there is a substantial two story brick building, with wood addition, used as a hospital and lecture-room by the Medical Department. The buildings are in good repair, but the fence is worn out and a new, substantial board fence is needed.

The libraries both general and professional, should be gradually increased year by year, and a small appropriation should be made for this purpose. Most of the professor's chairs need additional apparatus, and slight appropriations are absolutely indispensable in this direction. The precarious and miscellaneous mode of heating the recitation and lecture rooms is intolerable, and at the earliest practicable day the building should be heated with steam.

But in view of the stringency of the times, notwithstanding the many wants of the University, we venture only to recommend, (in addition to the amount recommended as permanent endowment), an appropriation of ten thousand dollars, one-half payable in 1878, and the other half in 1879, for necessary repairs on the buildings and for fencing and walks; the balance if any, to be used as a contingent fund for the professor's chairs and such necessary books as must be added to keep up the libraries.

The Homeopathic medical department is located in rented rooms outside of the University buildings, and other rented rooms at another place in the city are also being used for some purpose connected with the law department. We are of opinion that if the Board of Regents

would inaugurate a system of improvements in the University buildings to be extended through a series of years, looking to their permanent occupation for a particular purpose, all the departments could be accommodated without renting any rooms and the unity of the school better maintained than it now is. To this end we recommend that the medical department be consolidated in one building by itself, and that all the books and apparatus pertaining to this department be kept in some room especially designated for that purpose. The same course should be pursued with the law department, and much space would be economized thereby.

A new building affording better facilities for the libraries, with convenient waiting and reading rooms, is a much needed improvement, which the committee hope may be made at no distant day. There are no adequate facilities for protecting any of the university buildings against fire, and the committee suggest whether in view of that fact, common prudence would not dictate that the university buildings and property should not be insured.

There are now five hundred and eighty-five students in the University, of whom three hundred and seventy-four are in the collegiate, one hundred and thirteen are in the law, and ninety-eight are in the medical department. In order to determine how generally the people of the State patronized this institution, and the status of the students in it, your committee made inquiry as to the residence, parentage, and means of support of students in the collegiate department, and as a result of such inquiry found that all parts of the State were well represented in the institution. There were students from sixty-eight different counties of the State in this department alone. One hundred and twenty-two of these students were the children of farmers, fifty-eight were the children of professional men, and all the others were the children of business men and mechanics. *Eighty* of these depend solely upon their own earnings for support, and forty-eight others depend partly upon their own earnings.

The great educational institutions of the country have been of slow growth. In addition to professors of great learning and ability, libraries rich and rare, apparatus of the latest and most approved design and cabinets that have been accumulating for years, an institution must have the lustre and renown of great names, men of distinguished ability in all the departments of life, among its alumni, before it can take rank with the leading educational institutions of the land. The State University of Iowa is yet in its infancy, but it has already done

a great work in the cause of education, and it is entitled to and should receive the generous support and hearty co-operation of the representatives of the people. Nearly four thousand of the citizens of Iowa have received their education in whole, or in part, at this institution, and to-day its alumni can be found in nearly every county of the State, among the most intelligent and useful citizens. If this institution is properly supported, each year will add to its strength as its alumni increase in number and grow in power and influence, and it will soon become the pride of the whole State, and the crowning glory of our educational system.

The general management and morale of the University is good. The students are orderly, respectful and scholarly, and the entire corps of professors and teachers seem to be men and women of great learning, thoroughly in earnest, and specially adapted to the work.

In conclusion, your committee take great pleasure in commending the State University to the General Assembly, as entirely worthy of the fostering care and generous liberality of the State.

D. D. CHASE,  
*On the part of the Senate.*  
FRED. O'DONNELL,  
IRA H. TREMAIN,  
*On the part of the House.*

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

### THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

Response to the interrogatories set out in the concurrent resolution of the Seventeenth General Assembly:

Question No. 1. What were the total receipts of your institution during the last biennial period?

Answer. The total receipts for the last biennial period ending on June 15, 1877, was the sum of \$97,633.50.

The reason of the biennial computation being made to June of each year is that the regular meetings of the Board of Regents is in June of each year, and an annual accounting is then had and the business year then closes and provision is then made for the following year's income and expenses, as more fully explained on page X of the biennial university report.

Q. 2. From what sources were they obtained?

A. The sources of the income of the university are as follows:

1. Interest on permanent fund.
2. Tuition fees in all departments.
3. Appropriations by the State.

Q. 3. What amount of appropriations by the State?

A. The amount of the biennial appropriations by the State has varied, but at the last legislature it was the sum of \$47,457.00, and the appropriation made by the Fourteenth General Assembly was \$52,300.00. [See p. 44, laws of 1872.]

Q. 4. What amount from any and all other sources?

A. The amount from all other sources for the last biennial period, would be as follows:

SHOWING INCOME OF UNIVERSITY FROM JUNE 20TH, 1875, TO JUNE 20TH, 1876.	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 7,770.80
Received from Tuition, Collegiate.....	3,310.00
Received from Tuition, Law.....	3,300.00
Received from Tuition, Medical.....	3,233.00
Received from Appropriation.....	17,250.00
Received from interest on Mortgage and Contract Notes....	18,396.30
Received from societies for gas furnished.....	9.00

SHOWING INCOME OF UNIVERSITY FROM JUNE 20TH, 1876, TO JUNE 15TH, 1877.

Received Tuition, Collegiate .....	\$ 2,805.00
Received Tuition, Law.....	3,950.00
Received Tuition, Medical.....	2,187.00
Received Graduation fees—Medical.....	370.00
Received from Appropriations.....	11,864.24
Received from interest on Mortgage and Contract Notes.....	18,135.78
Received from sale of barn on Observatory lot.....	50.00
Balance overdrawn, June 15, 1877.....	5,002.38

Total income for two years ending June 15, 1877..... \$97,633.50

From the above showing is to be deducted such items as are derived from the State appropriations, both of the last General Assembly and the previous one.

The following showing will exhibit the income of the State University for one year as near as it can be estimated, as shown by the Treasurer's estimate:

INCOME FROM JUNE 15, 1877, TO JUNE 15, 1878.

Interest accruing on loans.....	\$21,800.00
Tuitions—Collegiate.....	3,000.00
Tuitions—Law.....	3,500.00
Tuitions—Medical.....	2,300.00
Total.....	\$30,600.00

The actual income for the year ending June 15, 1877, exclusive of State appropriations was, as follows:

Tuitions—Collegiate.....	\$ 2,805.00
Tuitions—Law.....	3,950.00
Tuitions Medical.....	2,187.00
Medical graduation fees.....	370.00
Interest on loans.....	18,135.78
Sale of old boards of barn.....	50.00
Total.....	\$27,497.78

Q. 5. What number of acres belong to the institution?

A. The following exhibit shows the acres of land owned by the institution:

## THE UNSOLD LANDS OF THE UNIVERSITY ARE LOCATED AS FOLLOWS:

Dallas county.....	110.00 acres.
Davis county.....	1,037.36 acres.
Decatur county.....	280.00 acres.
Lucas county.....	232.34 acres.
Union county.....	40.00 acres.
Wapello county.....	280.00 acres.
Warren county.....	80.00 acres.

## SALINE LANDS.

Appanoose county.....	1,895.78 acres.
Davis county.....	40.00 acres.
Decatur county.....	160.00 acres.
Lucas county.....	600.00 acres.
Monroe county.....	160.00 acres.
Wayne county.....	311.32 acres.
Donated lands.....	560.00 acres.
Lands purchased at Sheriff's sale.....	160.00 acres.
Total.....	5,946.80 acres.

The foregoing is subject to some slight variation on account of some tracts sold reverting to the University on account of failure of purchaser to pay, or the like. Foreclosure of mortgages sometimes compels University to purchase at Sheriff's sale, but such tracts are sold again soon afterwards. The above is therefore substantially and literally correct.

Q. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. How many acres of same are under cultivation? What kind of produce was raised? What its quantity? What its value? What kinds of stock are kept on the premises? How many of each and every kind? State the number of horses and their value? State number of cattle and their kind; also the value of each; number of milch cows and their product? Number of vehicles, their kind, and value of each? Number of hogs and their value? What farm machinery, and its value?

A. The foregoing questions we presume were not intended for this institution. The university has no property as therein enumerated.

Q. 14. State all other articles or items not herein mentioned from which the institution does or should derive a revenue or benefit?

A. Further than stated, the university has no income.

Q. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.

A. We also take it that the university is not expected to answer these questions, as they do not apply to this institution.

Q. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31.

A. We assume that these questions do not apply to the State University, as there is no property of the kind enumerated therein or proceeds derived therefrom.

Q. 32. What is the number of students enrolled, and what is the average attendance?

A. The number of students are as follows:

Collegiate department.....	374
Law department.....	113
Medical department.....	81
Homeopathic department.....	17
Total.....	585

The average attendance in all departments is 540.

Q. 33 and 34. What number of students have graduated in the state agricultural college? What number of said graduates are practically farming?

A. Not intended to be answered by the University.

Q. 35. What amount of tuition is paid by students?

A. The tuition paid by the students of the State University for the past two years is as follows:

## FOR 1875-6.

Collegiate department.....	\$ 3,310.00
Law department.....	3,300.00
Medical department, including graduating fee.....	3,233.00

## FOR 1876-7.

Collegiate department.....	\$ 2,805.00
Law department.....	3,950.00
Medical department, including graduation fee.....	2,557.00
Total for two years.....	\$19,155.00

See pages viii and ix of the University report.

Q. 36. State number and names of officers and teachers of the institution?

A. The names and number of the officers and teachers and employees of this institution, are as follows, with the salaries of each annexed:

The following schedule exhibits the number, name and salary of the professors, tutors and other officers of the University, with the compensation of each:

## COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

C. W. Slagle, President.....	\$2,800 00
Nathan R. Leonard, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, and Dean of the Academical Faculty.....	1,700 00
Gustavus Hinrichs, A. M., M. D., Professor of Physical Science, and Director of the Laboratory.....	1,700 00
Charles A. Eggert, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.....	1,700 00
Amos N. Currier, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language and Litera- ture, and University Librarian.....	1,700 00
Stephen N. Fellows, D. D., Professor of Didactics, and Instructor in Political and Moral Science.....	1,700 00
Leonard F. Parker, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, and Instructor in History.....	1,700 00
Philetus H. Philbrick, M. S., C. E., Professor of Civil Engineering, and Dean of the Engineering Faculty.....	1,700 00
Gilbert L. Finkham, A. M., Professor of the English Language and Literature.....	1,700 00
Samuel Calvin, A. M., Professor of Natural Science, and Curator of the University Cabinet.....	1,700 00
James Chester, (First Lieutenant, 3d U. S. Artillery, Erevet-Captain, U. S. A.,) Professor of Military Science and Tactics.....	1,200 00
William C. Preston, B. Ph., Assistant Professor of Physical Science..	900 00
Phebe Schofield, Instructor in Mathematics.....	900 00
Mary E. Aphthorp, A. M., Instructor in Latin and Greek.....	900 00
Sarah F. Loughridge, Assistant in Latin.....	900 00
William Osmond, A. B., Assistant in German.....	800 00

## LAW DEPARTMENT.

William G. Hammond, LL. D., Chancellor of the Law Department..	\$2,500 00
James M. Love, LL. D., (U. S. District Judge for Iowa,) Professor of Commercial Law, and the Law of Persons and Personal Rights..	1,000 00
Orlando C. Howe, Resident Professor of Law.....	1,700 00
John F. Dillon, LL. D., (U. S. Circuit Judge,) Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, and of the Jurisdiction and Practice of Federal Courts.....	150 00
Austin Adams, A. M., (Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa,) Lec- turer on the Law of Corporations, and Insurance.....	300 00
John F. Duncombe, Esq., Lecturer on the Law of Railroads.....	
John N. Rogers, Esq., Lecturer on Constitutional Law.....	100 00
Lewis W. Ross, Esq., Lecturer on the Law of Real property.....	
James H. Rothrock, (Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa,) Lecturer on Law.....	Expenses.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

John F. Dillon, LL. D., (U. S. Circuit Judge,) Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.....	\$ 150 00
Gustavus Hinrichs, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxi- cology.....	450 00
W. F. Peck, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, and Dean of the Medical Faculty.....	950 00
P. J. Farnsworth, A. M., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, and Dis- eases of Children.....	950 00
W. S. Robertson, A. M., M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.....	950 00
J. C. Shrader, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women.	850 00
W. D. Middleton, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy.....	950 00
Elmer F. Clapp, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, and Secretary of the Medical Faculty.....	850 00
Mark Ranney, M. D., (Superintendent of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant,) Lecturer on Insanity.....	100 00
C. M. Hobby, M. D., Lecturer on Ophthalmology and Otology, Dem- onstrator of Anatomy, and Curator of the Medical Museum.....	500 00
I. P. Wilson, D. D. S., Lecturer on Dental Surgery.....	100 00
R. W. Pryce, M. D., Pro-secutor of Surgery.....	100 00
George O. Morgridge, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.....	

## HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. C. Cowperthwait, M. D., Ph. D., Dean of the Faculty, Professor of Materia Medica.....	950 00
W. H. Dickinson, A. M., M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.....	950 00

## OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

C. W. Slagle, President.....	\$2,800 00
John N. Coldren, Treasurer.....	800 00
Wm. J. Haddock, Secretary.....	800 00
H. Ruppig, Janitor.....	600 00
Wm. Green, Medical Janitor.....	250 00
Additional Janitors—George Tomlin, B. F. Hoyt.....	250 00

Besides the above as set out in the several departments, there are occasional assistant instructors who are employed by the term, but receive no regular salary.

The only name to be included under this head this year is that of Mr. B. F. Hoyt, B. Ph., Ass't in Nat. Science, at a salary of \$100.00 per year.



Q. 37. The salary of each per month ?

A. The salary of the President, Professors and teachers is not computed by the month. Each and all employes are hired or employed by the year. The salary of each is stated in answer to the foregoing interrogatory.

Q. 38. The services rendered and time employed by each ?

A. The time employed by each is the whole year. The professors and employes devote their whole time to the institution, except in case of the medical professors, and lecturers in the professional schools, and secretary and treasurer of the institution. And the services rendered are the duties pertaining to the several chairs and courses of instruction as more particularly stated and shown in the catalogue.

Q. 39, 40, 41, and 42.

A. These questions were not intended for University.

Q. 43. Have you vouchers for all your disbursements.

A. We have vouchers for all expenditures. See the itemized statement in Regent's report.

Q. 44. What amount of funds are now on hand ?

A. The funds on hand at the end of the last school year in June, 1877, including the balance of the state appropriation, was barely sufficient to run the school until June, 1878, with the current year's tuition fees and interest included. The funds now on hand beyond the undrawn portion of the state appropriation, are nothing. The income and expenses are as stated, just equal for the current year, and in June next the University, after expending the balance of last year's appropriation, will have no funds and no means, except the accruing interest and such sum as the present legislature may appropriate and their expected tuition fees for the following year.

Q. 45. How and where are your supplies purchased ?

A. We purchase no supplies except books, philosophical and scientific instruments, and these are procured at wholesale rates in New York, Chicago, and other cities. Some are purchased in Europe and shipped duty free to the University. All our purchases are made under the order of the board of regents and executive committee, on the most economical principles, and the goods delivered and examined before paying for them.

Q. 46. What kind and what amount of fuel has been used ?

A. The kind of fuel used is coal, both hard coal and soft coal, and wood. The amount of coal varies somewhat with the kind of weather, but about \$700 to \$800 worth of coal per year, and wood from about

\$500 to \$700 worth per year; on an average say about \$1,500 worth of fuel per year. The fuel is purchased by the executive committee and generally in the fall of the year. They advertise for bids for fuel, and let the contract to the best lowest bidder. They take bids for coal delivered and separate bids for wood, and even divide it into lots in order to get the best terms. The fuel is always purchased as low as it can be had in the market. An extraordinary season as to cold, and price might require over the amount of fuel stated.

Q. 47. How are your buildings lighted and what has been expended for that purpose ?

A. The buildings are lighted in part by gas and in part by kerosene. Two buildings being lighted by gas, and one by kerosene. It costs about \$200.00 per year for gas, or from \$250.00 to \$300.00 including society halls for gas, depending on the use made of the buildings and the extent in the evenings. The lights in the other building costs less, as it is used less, on account of its mode of lighting. Perhaps the kerosene costs, including the lamps and chimneys, \$50.00 per year.

Q. 48. What are the real necessities of this institution for the biennial period ?

A. The real necessities of the institution for this biennial period are stated as follows:

#### WANTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The property of the University for school purposes consists of the three buildings, North Hall, a brick building sixty-one by ninety feet on the ground, two stories in height above the basement; the building is used as a laboratory, and for the purposes of the chair of physical science, the second story for the university chapel. Central Hall, distant one hundred and nine feet from North Hall, is of the size sixty by one hundred and twenty feet, two stories in height. In this building are the library rooms of the law department and the general library, the cabinet of natural science, the armory of the military department, the lecture room and other rooms of the law department, and several rooms used as recitation rooms by collegiate professors, also the office of the president; a part of the basement is used as a residence by the janitor. South Hall, situated on a line with the other buildings, and one hundred and nine feet distant from Central Hall, is of the size of one hundred and eight by forty-five feet, and three stories high. The south half of the building of the basement and first story is used by the medical department. In the third story are the halls of the literary

societies, and the principal part of the rooms used for recitations in the collegiate department are in this building. That the buildings are inconveniently crowded, needs not to be suggested, when the number of students in the University, and the various purposes for which rooms are used, are considered; and to accommodate all the recitations, more than one professor, by an economical arrangement of time for recitation, frequently uses the same room. The buildings have been kept in as good repair as the funds at the disposal of the board have permitted. No abuse by students has at any time wasted the property of the institution, and it has ever been a matter of remark and congratulation that the sentiment of the students has been in favor of the preservation and decent and cleanly appearance of the property. That repairs for the preservation of the property are needed, is quite apparent, and if waste is prevented, should be attended to at an early day.

The cupola, and the roof of Central Hall are especially needing early attention. It is nearly forty years since it was constructed, and it is now exposed to rapid decay. The university grounds consist of ten acres in a square form, the buildings looking east, and situated about midway of the ten acres from east to west. A permanent walk of stone eight feet in width, of flags uniform in width of walk, and four to six feet in breadth, extends from the Central Hall steps to Clinton street, of the city, and there is a most urgent need for a similar walk to connect this walk to the North and South Halls. The amount of money heretofore expended on temporary walks has been a waste in comparison with the cost and durability of the stone walk recently constructed. The university grounds have been neatly kept without any considerable outlay of money, but new fencing is needed on the west side of the grounds, and constant care and a reasonable outlay of money is required for the preservation of the property. This neatness and preservation is not without its good influence on students who become interested in it as a real pleasure. There is no insurance carried on the property of the university. Some years since an appropriation was asked of the legislature for this purpose, but in the discussion of the subject in the general assembly, and the omission at the time to allow an estimate for insurance, the board have not since made an appropriation for the purpose. A large amount of valuable property is exposed to accident by fire, by reason of the crowded condition in which the property is occupied. The astronomical observatory is a substantial brick building, situated on an eminence at the distance of five blocks from the university campus. The grounds, comprising one-half acre, were acquired

partly by purchase and partly by act of the Fifteenth General Assembly, approved March 18th, 1874. Although with the limited resources at command, this department of instruction has not an equipment equal to its importance, the observatory has become a favorite resort for students, and is exercising a wholesome influence in favor of the study of astronomy.

The importance of the University as a place for the education of the youth of our own commonwealth cannot be overstated; even in an economical aspect it is not unimportant, and while as a State and people we are reaching out for an independence in our manufacturing and commercial interests, a little sagacity might suggest the same consideration for our educational interests. Institutions of the Eastern States are not unmindful of the harvest to be gathered from the valley of the Mississippi, and while sitting in the lap of plenty they eat of our poverty. In the present year Yale College held an examination at Chicago, the College of New Jersey held an examination at Cincinnati, and for two years Harvard College has held examinations at Cincinnati for admission of students from the West to these several institutions, thus bringing to our doors the goods they have to dispose of, somewhat on the plan with which merchants advertise their wares through the medium of commercial travelers. It is stated of an examination held at Cincinnati as one of the reasons for the same, "to save for the candidates from the West the serious cost of the journey to and from —," and further, that "the cost of the examinations to the College was \$128.00, for which sum not more than three of the candidates could have come to — and return to their homes." Supposing one hundred is not an overestimate of Iowa students who may be pursuing their education in schools East of the Allegheny Mountains, and if from Ohio to Massachusetts the cost of three, for the trip going and returning may be \$128.00, it may be well to consider the expense of the many trips from Iowa, and the years spent in obtaining an education, by the many sons and daughters of our own State who may go to Eastern institutions—and if the subject is of sufficient importance to be worth the attention of a distinguished educator in New England in behalf of the pecuniary interests of Western people, it might be worth the attention of Western people to consider the subject for themselves. It is possible, Western people may not appreciate this tender consideration of Eastern colleges for their financial condition, and may regard it in its business aspects of keeping up the supposed prescriptive right of supplying from the East the necessities of the West; but we may not

afford to be unwise in the matter, and while the individuality of the West is asserting itself in other respects, there is no reason why its education should be borrowed, or an imitation.

The wants of the university to meet its necessities and capabilities for usefulness are varied and urgent. In the matter of buildings, for convenience, for safety, and for the absolute necessities of the work done in the university, there is most urgent need for more room. At Harvard College, accommodating only about as many more students as are in the state university of Iowa, twenty-six buildings are occupied and other institutions doing good work have accommodations in like proportions. It may be safely assumed that no institution so restricted for room, does better work, or works with greater economy than is done here. In organizing the homeopathic medical department, the regents have been compelled to secure rooms outside of university property for their accommodation, and in the law department the professors have been compelled to secure accommodations outside, for the several moot-courts of the class. With the growth which the institution is experiencing, additional room must at an early day become a necessity, and consideration of the subject is most respectfully urged. Various chairs in the institution are inadequately provided for the important instruction therein. It may not be invidious to speak of certain of them—as of natural science—and to consider the great importance of this study as a means of developing observation, judgment and accurate habits of thought. The interest taken in biological problems by the general public, as indicated by discussions on the platform, and everywhere, of questions relating to evolution, the origin of life, etc.; the wide spread lack of biological knowledge and consequent necessity and demand such information as can be obtained only from actual study in the class-room and physiological laboratory. How all institutions of any repute make provision to meet the growing demand for biological instruction, and such as are putting themselves most fully in accord with modern thought, are taking a leading rank among American colleges. This subject, as affecting the standing of the state university of Iowa, appeals to the interest and pride of every friend of the institution. The instruction in natural science which will meet the necessities of modern education, is more expensive than instruction in some other branches of learning, and it will be by being aided in doing such work that the state university may demonstrate her value in a growing commonwealth such as the state of Iowa. But the value of this work need not end merely with class instruction. The natural

history of a great state is yet to be investigated, its recent, and fossil animal life, is a great store-house of treasure yet to be studied, described and preserved; and may it not be here suggested, that legislation making the university cabinet the *state cabinet* might be advisable, providing by general law for its regular growth. A large amount of useful information might be annually or biennially disseminated, by reports on the condition of the *state cabinet*, published as are other state documents.

The department of civil engineering is very important in its relations to the occupations and conditions of practical life. The general tendency of the times is in the direction of educated labor; to know more about *principles* and *forces*, and how to direct these forces to our use. In the arts of the maker of the pin or nail, the chair-maker, the wood-carver, the decorator, the architect, the engineer, are surely alike involved principles requiring intelligent direction, and both individuals and communities who, through lack of education, work in the rough, or "cut and try," will take secondary positions, while educated labor will consume their substance or sap their foundations. It is the hope of the faculty of this department to lead the minds of students to a knowledge of art and its applications to industry, as well as to an average culture with other graduates of the University. The subject of drawing is made prominent in the instruction, upon the knowledge of which so many of the trades and industries are hinged for success, and the sciences more or less depend for successful illustration.

Hand in hand with the other chairs of the institution, is that of physical science; and in this day of wonderful inquiry into the elements of power which are sleeping in the natural world, and waiting for the research and genius of mankind to wake them into life, for the usefulness and happiness of the race; when we have already seen results in the art of the photographer, in the uses of steam and electricity, and the thousands of developments through the efforts of the patient workers in physical science, the argument is fully made in behalf of opportunity for education in physical science and the liberal use of a laboratory. There is here no disparagement intended of the great value of the work of other chairs in the University, nor is there intended even the institution of a comparison as to the value of the several chairs; the horizon of culture is boundless as the attributes of the soul, and it is a narrow view to take of education that there is any field exclusively its own. If the pecuniary ability of the University was equal to the

occasion, there are yet other branches of education which should be introduced in the institution, besides the enlargement of those now taught; and the friends of education may be indulged in the hope of the future that such policy will be adopted in relation to the University as will gradually result in a University indeed; an institution which at the present time may honor the position of the State of Iowa, as she now stands among the sisterhood of States in relation to her educational system, and which in the future of the Mississippi valley will honor the foresight of those who are the pioneers in whatever shall be the greatness and grandeur of this country.

The following shows the actual sums required for real necessities for the ensuing biennial period:

In careful consideration of the subject, the Regents respectfully ask appropriations as follows, or an amount sufficient to meet the annexed items:

Amount for deficiencies in expense of University.....	\$40,000.00
One new building.....	30,000.00
For libraries.....	7,000.00
For insurance.....	1,500.00
For repairs and repainting.....	5,000.00
For stone walls about buildings.....	1,500.00
For fencing Observatory lots and west side of Campus.....	2,000.00
For support of lady professorship for two years.....	3,400.00
For Observatory, and equipment of various chairs and departments	9,000.00
Total .....	\$99,400.00

Q. 49. What is the wholesale purchase price paid per sheet for writing paper, pencils and other stationery?

A. We cannot state the wholesale price of paper by the sheet, nor wholesale price of pencils or other stationery. We use but a limited amount of these things, not to exceed from twenty to forty dollars worth per year, and in small packages at any one time, but these are always bought as low as they can be had at the time in the market.

Q. 50. What is the price at which each of said articles are sold for at retail to the students, and how are the proceeds of such sales disposed of?

A. We cannot state the price paid by students for paper, pencils or stationery. Each student furnishes his own material and buys where he pleases. The institution has nothing of the kind to sell and no proceeds to dispose of.

Q. 51. State the total amount paid for stationery during the two years now past, and the total amount derived from the sale thereof?

A. We can only approximate the amount paid for the stationery for two years past, but think it from forty to eighty dollars, or thereabouts. None of this was sold at any time, and nothing of course realized therefor.

Q. 52. Each and all of the above questions to be responded to in full detail by number, on separate paper, and returned herewith to the Seventeenth General Assembly.

A. Each and every one of the questions propounded have been answered on separate sheets and are returned with the original interrogatories to the General Assembly.

The report made of the University is referred to as affording full and specific information to all the foregoing interrogatories.

C. W. SLAGLE, *President.*

WM. J. HADDOCK, *Secretary.*

*Iowa City, Iowa, February 4, 1878.*