

REPORT

OF THE

STATE UNIVERSITY

OF IOWA.

OCTOBER 15, 1899.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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1899.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE. }

To His Excellency, Leslie M. Shaw, Governor of Iowa:

SIR—I have the honor herewith to submit to you the biennial report of the board of regents of the State University of Iowa for the years 1897-8 and 1898-9, as provided by law—Code, section 2641.

Very respectfully,

WM. J. HADDOCK,
Secretary of the Board, etc.

REPORT OF THE REGENTS.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, October 15, 1899.

To His Excellency, Leslie M. Shaw, Governor of Iowa:

In compliance with law, the board of regents of the State University begs leave to submit the following report for the biennial period ending June 30, 1899, making a part thereof the report of the president of the university and of the secretary and treasurer of the board, which are submitted herewith, and which show in detail the list of professors, instructors and officers, the financial condition of the university and the disposition of all funds received and disbursed under our direction.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer show fully all receipts and expenditures, and in connection with that of the president, give a complete exhibit of the material condition of the university and of its administration during the last two years.

We deem it our duty at this time to submit to you a full and frank statement of the condition of the university and its needs and requirements, to the end that proper provisions may be made for its future growth and prosperity.

It is hardly necessary for us to call attention to the fact, which must be patent to every careful observer, that the strong universities of this country are, and have been for the past fifteen years, advancing with rapid strides in broadened and extended courses of studies and enlarged facilities and equipments for the pursuit of higher education, which has resulted in crowding their halls with young men and women seeking knowledge.

This is true, not only of the great universities of the east like Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania, but it is equally true of those in the states surrounding us in the central west, such as the state universities of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Nebraska and Michigan.

In this era of rapid advancement in the educational world, any university that does not move forward with strong and

steady growth must necessarily soon be distanced and retrograde when compared with other institutions of higher learning.

Another fact is also equally patent, and that is that the competition and struggle for supremacy in the battle of life is becoming sharper and stronger each year, and that the equipment and training demanded of the young men or women to-day, if they can reasonably hope for any great measure of success in life, is far in advance of what was required twenty years ago. The advance made during this period in the machinery and tools with which the farmer cultivates his fields is not one-half as great as the advance made in the mental equipment demanded.

Iowa is a great state—great not alone in the richness of her soil, the wealth of her products, but far greater in the intelligence, patriotism, and high character of her people. They have a right to expect and demand that as ample facilities shall be provided for their children in the way of advanced education as is affected by the other states by which they are surrounded.

These enlarged equipments, laboratories, and facilities, if furnished, demand very considerable sums of money to provide them. A glance at the table of statistics compiled and published by the National Bureau of Education from figures furnished from official sources showing the total income of the state universities in the states surrounding us and that of our own for the collegiate year ending in June, 1898, will be instructive on this question. These figures show the total income of the universities named for the collegiate year ending in June, 1898, including receipts from tuition, interest, legislative appropriations, and all other sources, and are as follows:

University of Minnesota	\$351,749
University of Wisconsin	400,000
University of Illinois	354,982
University of Missouri	183,000
University of Nebraska	287,000
University of Michigan	541,672
University of Iowa	150,038

The average income for the year of the six named, not including that of Iowa, is \$353,131. Thus it will be seen that the income of the State University of Iowa is not only far less than that of any of the other states surrounding her, but is less than one-half of that of the average of the six others named. You will observe that we have not undertaken to compare its income with some of the larger universities in the east, some of which

are over ten times the amount, but have compared it with other like institutions in the central west only.

Under these conditions, with the limited income at our disposal, we have followed the only pathway open to us. We have kept the expenses strictly within the income provided by the legislature, and used the limited income at our disposal to make the strongest university that could possibly be maintained for that amount of money.

We have felt, however, very keenly the fact that it has fallen very far short of our ideal, and in very many ways far short of what the people of Iowa had a right to expect and demand for their children.

The result is, what any one could readily foresee, hundreds of our young people each year are going to other states and other institutions to seek that education which they had a right to expect and receive at home.

If the people of Iowa wish this condition to continue, if they wish their children to seek elsewhere what their own state refuses them, to go to other universities for that which they cannot get at home, this board must recognize that fact, however unwillingly, and rest content with a secondary place in the ranks of western educational institutions. But we believe, and think we are fully justified in believing, that the people of Iowa do not wish this. We believe that they desire to have the State University of Iowa take and maintain as high a place among the educational institutions of this nation as Iowa does among the states of this nation, and we believe that they know enough to realize that a first-class university cannot be maintained upon a third-class income. We feel justified in saying, at the risk of being accused of self-glorification, that the State University of Iowa has given its students more for the money expended upon it by the state than any similar institution in the west, but it is a hopeless task to endeavor, with our present means, to compete with the more favored state universities about us.

In the professional departments of the university, such as the law, medical, and dental departments, we have felt it our duty to the state to keep our requirements for admission and for graduation fully up to the best professional schools of the country so far as our laws will permit, and to make the fees and tuition for these departments high enough so that they

should become self-supporting so far as instruction is concerned.

We have acted on the theory that the people of Iowa expect that the young man studying for a professional career should, when the state has furnished him a place within which to work and the material with which to pursue his studies, pay a sum sufficient to meet the cost of his special study. We are glad to report that the receipts from the professional departments are substantially equal to the money expended in the teaching in the same, so that, aside from the buildings and facilities furnished in the way of equipments, these schools are self-supporting; but when it comes to the collegiate work proper, the whole theory is changed. This is part of the general educational system of the state—the great nerve-center of the whole, and it is from this center that new life and thought should spring to quicken and vivify the whole.

It should be a school where the sons and daughters of the poor as well as the rich may receive that general knowledge in advanced studies so necessary at this time in every walk and vocation of life. It should be the people's college, and education in these departments should be as nearly free as possible to bring it within the reach of all, just as the primary education is in our public schools. This requires large expenditure of money.

In distributing the funds at our disposal in this work, we have of necessity been compelled to spend the bulk of it in maintaining as strong as possible those departments which have been for years regarded as the necessary studies in every university and college.

While we have been doing this, others with larger means have pushed forward in new fields which are as necessary to-day as were the others some years ago. We will only attempt to call your attention to a few of the more imperative demands which call for increased provisions for the university if it is to be placed and kept abreast of the demands of the age.

The general public interest in the problems of government and political science which is the natural result of our form of government, is strikingly manifested by the university by the number of students who seek impartial and scientific instruction in these subjects. We believe that if the university is justified in giving special instruction in any subjects outside of the traditional college course, it is in these. They bear so directly on

the good of the state and nation, they are so constantly discussed, so dangerously misunderstood by the ignorant, and so criminally mishandled by the demagogue, that we feel that we should be able to offer to every student who has the inclination to study them the fullest opportunity. Recent events in schools depending for their support upon the legacies and gifts of private individuals, have made it evident that, if unbiased, impartial instruction is to be given in these subjects, it must be given by schools supported by the state, where the opinions of possible benefactors, the personal interests of those able to give, are not considered in determining what shall be taught in the school. We believe that the teaching upon these subjects should be absolutely uncontaminated by even the suspicion of any purpose but that of showing the truth and the whole truth, and this can only be done in schools entirely free from the influence of gifts received or the hope of those to come. In consequence of this belief we feel that the study of these subjects should be given special attention in the state schools.

All of the universities surrounding us give from six to twelve weeks of instruction during the time given up by us to summer vacation. This has become a vital part of university life with them, bringing as it does large numbers of teachers and graduates to their halls for special instruction upon the subjects of their choice, and it is highly desirable that the university should be able to offer similar opportunities for those anxious for them. A large proportion of those attending summer schools of this nature are teachers in the public schools of the state who wish to better fit themselves for their profession by taking what is in reality a short graduate course on these special subjects. These are now compelled to go outside the state to get such a course of study as the university should offer them, and the natural result is that their pupils are likely to turn to the colleges with which their teachers are familiar, rather than to follow their natural inclinations and seek their collegiate education in the schools of the state.

After these summer schools are well established, they are, almost without exception, self-supporting, if not a source of income; but for the first year or two after their establishment until their reputation has become such as to attract a considerable number of students, they are not so. The board has been desirous for some years of opening a summer school at our university, but has been deterred by the fact that the financial

condition of the university did not warrant it in incurring even the chance of a deficit on this account. It is a necessity to the well-being and prosperity of the university that this form of instruction should be provided for.

The increased call for scientific instruction during the last two years has found the university absolutely unable to satisfy its demands. We have been compelled to say to many students wishing instruction in these branches that we could not give it to them with our present corps of instructors and with our present laboratory equipment. Laboratory instruction demands the most modern equipments and the most complete supply. Each student must be supplied with material for his exclusive use. One book in the library may suffice for the use of twenty students, but the material supplied to a single student in a laboratory is sufficient for himself alone. If we would maintain our rank among similar institutions, if we would in common honesty give those students who come to us what we advertise to give them, our laboratories must be fully equipped and adequately supplied with the material for the work to be carried on in them.

The reputation of the university for thorough and effective work in its various fields of effort has been materially advanced, among those best qualified to judge of the character of such work, by the publications which we have been enabled to put forth from time to time. These publications, generally issued in the form of bulletins, which we can now send out at second-class postal rates with almost no expense to the university for distribution, embody in permanent form the results of the study and investigations of our professors and advanced students carried on in our laboratories and seminaries. They take a deservedly high place among publications of this class, and are of material benefit to the university in calling attention to the character of the work done by us and in extending the reputation of the school both among educators and among laymen whom they reach. They are also of material benefit in bringing us in exchange the publications of other universities along similar lines, which will in time form a highly desirable addition to our library in the shape of valuable monographs on special subjects not treated in detail elsewhere.

There is considerable increase of students this year as compared with former years in the collegiate department, and the prospect is for still greater increase during the next biennial period. This is an encouraging sign as to the interest the peo-

ple are taking in the university, but it means a corresponding increase of expenditure to provide for them.

To secure these objects and others fully as important, which are absolutely necessary to bring it up to the standard required for the highest class of university work, and such as is furnished by the other state universities in the middle west, will require an addition to the permanent income of the university of at least \$50,000 annually, which we most earnestly urge be made by the legislature. With that we feel that we can promise the people of Iowa that the university will soon become an object of pride to every citizen of our state, and we have no hesitancy in saying that it will be an investment which will return larger and better results and confer more enduring benefits than any other that could be made at this time.

Additional funds are also required in order to keep up the necessary repairs. The university has now twelve buildings to maintain, some of which are forty years old. The best and newest of them require constant expenditure to offset the wear and tear consequent upon their use by 1,300 young people. Repairs are continually demanded, buildings must be repainted within and without, the heating and lighting apparatus is a continual source of expense, the sanitary equipment of the different buildings calls for replacement, reformation, and extension each year; there are walks to be built, grounds to be cared for, fences to be kept up, desks, chairs, and blackboards to be furnished, old rooms to be divided, and new rooms to be provided each year to care for the students who press in upon us. A large expenditure of money for repairs and incidentals is absolutely necessary to preserve the property of the state in its present condition and to provide for the current expenditure necessary to the operation of the school, with the additional expenses which the erection of the collegiate building will necessitate in the way of putting the grounds surrounding it in proper condition, building walks to its different entrances, and terracing that portion of the campus immediately adjacent to it. It will be necessary to build a very considerable amount of walk around this building, which the board believes it will be the most economical to construct of stone or cement. Board walks now used in other portions of the grounds are in bad repair, and should be replaced by walks of a more permanent character, and this cannot be done without considerable expenditure of money. The board feels justified in calling your attention

to the fact that student labor is employed in the work of repair and maintenance wherever it can be economically used. To accomplish this necessary work we would recommend a permanent appropriation of \$5,000 annually as a repair fund.

In the last report of this board it was stated that the proceeds of the first year's tax of one-tenth of 1 mill for buildings was appropriated for a new hospital for the medical department. This hospital, with its separate heating plant sufficient for the buildings near it, has been fully completed and equipped. It has not yet become entirely self-supporting, but the board hopes that it will be so when its advantages have had time to make themselves known and the clinical opportunities afforded by it become known to the intending medical students of the state. We believe it to be one of the most complete hospitals in every particular west of Chicago, and it is already attracting large numbers of patients, whose treatment affords our students extensive and valuable practical experience.

The proceeds of the next three years' tax, as was stated in our last report, have been appropriated for the erection of the collegiate hall, which we hope to have completed by September, 1900. This will afford quarters for the chairs of Greek, Latin, History, German, French, Spanish, English Language and Literature, Philosophy, Psychology, Pedagogy, Political Economy, and Social Science, with room for the legitimate growth to be expected in these departments for some years to come. This building, with the new heating plant made necessary by its erection, will consume the full amount of the one-tenth mill tax for the entire four years remaining. The new heating plant will serve not only for this building, but will also heat the medical building, south hall, central building, library, dental building, and science building, with any others which may be erected on the west campus hereafter. The plant now supplying these other buildings with heat is worn out, and has been for several years in need of constant and expensive repairs. We have made these repairs with the expectation of replacing the plant when the new building should be completed, and but a small proportion of the amount to be expended for the new heating plant can be charged to expansion of the university. Much the larger part of the expenditure for this purpose must be considered as simply replacing old apparatus which has served us for its full term of usefulness.

We are glad to report that we have now a fair working library, having expended upon it practically all of the \$41,900 appropriated by the last general assembly to replace the loss of June 17, 1897. We have about 30,000 books, distributed equitably among the subjects treated by the different chairs of the university, fully catalogued and indexed, and accessible to every student in the university. But we feel constrained to represent to you that the better our library the greater the fear of its loss through a repetition of the events of 1897. It is still in the same insecure and dangerous quarters in which our former valuable library was entirely destroyed by fire. We have placed it there because we have no other place for it, and were compelled to put it there or have no library at all. We feel that it is almost superfluous to call your attention to the necessity of providing fireproof quarters not only for the library, but for the very valuable and expensive collection of zoological and other specimens in our museum, which is equally exposed to destruction by fire. A fireproof building with adequate book-stacks, not only for our present library but for the necessary additions for the future, affording also quarters for the museum with its growth, should be provided at the earliest possible moment. We would not ask such a building as the University of Wisconsin is now erecting, to cost \$400,000, but would ask that for the purpose of erecting an adequate library and museum and a proper armory, gymnasium and assembly hall the present tax of one-tenth of 1 mill be extended five years beyond its present limit.

It is extremely desirable that the university should have an assembly hall in which all the students can be gathered together upon the many occasions which necessitate it. The law school needs enlarged quarters or a new building at once. An administration building with proper offices is also required. The military instruction afforded by the university has proved to be of great value to the young men who have received it, and to the state which has given it, and we believe it is a part of the duty of a state university to persevere, even against great obstacles, in giving this instruction. As we are now situated we are compelled to practically suspend this instruction during the entire winter, while neighboring universities are so situated that they can carry it on throughout the whole year without interruption. Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota all have spacious and well-furnished armories and drill halls,

which also serve the purposes of gymnasiums, and give their students not only the benefit of military drill throughout the entire year, but also opportunity to take that systematic and continual exercise so necessary to the health and proper development of either sex. That these opportunities so fully afforded by the universities of neighboring states may be given to the Iowa boys and girls who prefer our own schools, we earnestly recommend that the one-tenth mill tax for buildings be continued for five years more.

The library of the law department consists largely of the reports of the different state and national courts of the country. The chief value of these reports lies in their completeness. In the economies made necessary by recent years of poverty many of these series of reports have been of necessity allowed to fall behind. Our school of law ranks with the best in the land in the character of both its work and its graduates, and we feel that, so long as it pays by its tuition practically all the cost of its operation, the students who come to it should be given by the state adequate means to carry on the study they pay for. It is necessary that more money should be expended upon the law library than has been given it for the last four years, and we therefore ask that a special appropriation of \$2,500 be made for its support for the ensuing biennium.

In another matter action of the legislature is desirable, if we are to maintain our school of law at its present high and enviable station among the law schools of the country. The best law schools are now requiring three years' study for graduation. The laws of this state permit a student to be admitted to practice upon the completion of two years' study. The board is anxious to maintain our rank among similar schools, but feels that it is not its place to go beyond the requirements set by the legislature. We feel also that the profession and the people in the state would be benefited by a change in the law which would require more thorough preparation for practice. On this account and also on account of our desire to conform to the standard set by other schools which have formerly occupied stations below ours in the estimation of legal educators, we ask that the legislature amend the law prescribing requirements for admission to the bar to require three years' study instead of two, and would state that as soon as such change shall be made the requirements of the university will be advanced to comply with it.

Our last report was accompanied by that of President Charles A. Schaeffer, whose sudden death upon September 23, 1898, inflicted upon the university a loss which struck students, faculty and regents with sorrow and alarm. Assuming the burdens of the presidency at a time when the powers of the university were paralyzed by factions in its faculties and dissensions among its supporters, President Schaeffer had succeeded in quieting all quarrels, harmonizing all factions and bringing the university to a pitch of prosperity beyond any which it had hitherto enjoyed. By his courtesy and kindly interest he had won the affections of his students; by the perfect tact of perfect honesty he had made his faculty a unit; and by the justness of his judgment and the conservatism of his counsel had made himself a most excellent adviser of this board. Why he should be taken from us just when the fruition of his hopes and the reward of his labors were in sight, just at a time when that growth of the university for which he had so diligently and faithfully wrought, demanded all the administrative ability which his native powers and wide experience afforded, is a question whose answer lies with that Providence who does all things well.

In the emergency created by his untoward death this board placed the administration of the university in the hands of Prof. Amos N. Currier, dean of the collegiate faculty and professor of Latin language and literature. Professor Currier's long experience and thorough familiarity with the affairs of the university particularly fitted him to carry forward its work without interruption of progress or change of methods, and the members of the board feel that they express in but a slight degree their appreciation of the ability with which he has performed the difficult task and delicate duties of the position, when they say that never for a moment has he failed to satisfy the hopes of his most partial friends.

The board proceeded with the utmost deliberation and care to the task of choosing a successor to President Schaeffer. They felt that the future of the university, for a generation at least, depended upon their success or failure in finding the man whom the situation demanded. The most eminent educators in the United States were consulted by letter and in person by the individual members and by the committees of the board. A special committee, elected by the board for that purpose, was sent to meet and report upon those persons who seemed

most likely to be suited for our needs, and in June, 1899, as the result of their investigation, after the board as a whole had met and become acquainted with a number of the gentlemen proposed for the position, George E. MacLean, then president of the State University of Nebraska, was unanimously chosen. We feel that President MacLean's character, education and experience justify our conviction that we have found in him the very best man whom the nation affords for our particular needs. He is in the prime of life, a refined, cultured, Christian gentleman; a pleasing and effective public speaker; a thoroughly educated and enthusiastic scholar; an administrator of proved ability, and a man who will be a positive moral force in the university. We have no doubt that if the university of Iowa is given the same financial support which the university of Nebraska has been given by the state, during the period of his labors there, we shall make even greater progress under his efficient and progressive administration than did the institution whose presidency he resigned to accept his present position.

In order to secure his service the board offered him a salary of \$6,000 per annum. The board could have found many men willing, even glad, to accept this position at a lower price; but they were not in the judgment of the board so well worth the smaller sum which would have satisfied them as President MacLean was worth the salary we fixed. The board found in its investigations that there were, at the time during which we were in search of a president, not less than a dozen prominent universities and colleges in a similar situation. They found that first-class men of proved ability could not be secured for the salary which had heretofore been paid by our university; that Michigan paid its president \$3,500 and furnished him a house; that Ohio paid \$6,000 with a house; that Illinois paid \$7,000 with a house; that Wisconsin paid \$7,000 and a house; that Minnesota paid \$7,500; and that the schools of similar rank supported by private means paid even higher salaries than those mentioned. With every inclination toward economy the board found that a first-class man could not be secured at less than a first-class salary, and consider the state exceptionally fortunate in securing the services of President MacLean at the salary mentioned. And we feel that we should also state that his services at that salary could not have been secured had the board not felt justified in saying to him that in their belief the people

and the legislature of Iowa were ready and willing to make much more liberal provision for the support and development of the university than had hitherto been afforded. The members of the board have taken pains to investigate to the extent of their ability and opportunity the sentiment of the people in their respective districts upon this question, and have no hesitation in saying that it fully upholds them in this sentiment. They believe that there is an almost unanimous feeling, among the citizens of this state who have given thought to the matter, in favor of placing our university upon a level with those of the states around us, and that no more popular measure could be proposed than one which will result in this.

In the judgment of the board the full amount of money estimated in this report is absolutely required under the most economical management possible to carry forward the work of the university, in the manner required in order to enable it to maintain its proper position among like institutions in the west and to enable our young people to receive proper instruction at home.

The people of Iowa have a right to expect, and the great body of them we feel certain desire, that this be done, and the board feels that it would be remiss in its duties if it failed to call proper attention to it.

Respectfully submitted,
 CHARLES E. PICKETT,
 P. K. HOLBROOK,
 ALONZO ABERNETHY,
 HARVEY INGHAM,
 W. I. BABB,
 M. A. HIGLEY,
 SHIRLEY GILLILLAND,
 W. D. TISDALE,
 H. K. EVANS,
 GEORGE W. CABLE,
 J. D. MCCLEARY,
 RICHARD C. BARRETT,
Regents.

PROFESSORS, INSTRUCTORS, OFFICERS, ETC.

Following is a schedule of the names of professors, officers and other employes of the university, together with salaries and pay of each for the current year:

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Amos Noyes Currier, A. M. LL. D., professor of Latin language and literature, and dean of the faculty.....	\$ 2,200
Samuel Calvin, A. M., Ph. D., professor of geology.....	2,200
Thomas Huston Macbride, A. M., Ph. D., professor of botany.....	2,200
Launcelot Winchester Andrews, Ph. D., professor of chemistry.....	2,200
George Thomas White Patrick, Ph. D., professor of philosophy.....	2,000
Charles Bundy Wilson, A. M., professor of German language and literature and secretary of the faculty.....	2,000
Andrew Anderson Veblen, A. M., professor of physics.....	2,000
Laenas Gifford Weld, A. M., professor of mathematics.....	2,000
Charles Cleveland Nutting, A. M., professor of zoology.....	2,000
Isaac Althaus Loos, A. M., D. C. L., professor of political science.....	2,000
Joseph Jasper McConnell, A. M., professor of pedagogy.....	2,000
William Craig Wilcox, A. M., professor of history.....	1,900
Frederic C. L. Van Steenderen, A. M., professor of French language and literature.....	1,500
Alfred Varley Sims, C. E., professor of civil engineering.....	2,000
Gilbert Logan Houser, M. S., professor of animal morphology and physiology.....	1,400
Benjamin Franklin Shambaugh, A. M., Ph. D., professor of government and administration.....	1,600
William Peters Reeves, Ph. D., professor of English language and literature.....	1,800
Clark F. Ansley, A. B., professor of English.....	2,000
Leona Angeline Call, A. M., assistant professor in charge of Greek language and literature.....	1,300
Charles Scott Magowan, A. M., C. E., assistant professor of civil engineering.....	1,500
Bohumil Shimek, C. E., assistant professor of botany and curator of the herbarium.....	1,200
Henry F. Wickham, M. S., assistant professor of zoology.....	1,000
Arthur G. Smith, A. M., assistant professor of mathematics.....	1,100
Franklin Hazen Potter, A. M., assistant professor of Latin.....	1,100
Carl E. Seashore, Ph. D., assistant professor of philosophy.....	1,100
Pauline Kimball Partridge, instructor in elocution.....	300
Frederic Bernard Sturm, A. B., instructor in German.....	900

Charles Henry Bowman, Ph. B., instructor in physics.....	800
Herbert C. Dorcas, Ph. B., instructor in pedagogy.....	900
Louise Elizabeth Hughes, A. M., instructor in Latin.....	900
Percy Lewis Kaye, A. M., Ph. D., instructor in history.....	800
William O. Farnsworth, A. M., instructor in French.....	800
William Rolla Patterson, Ph. D., instructor in statistics and economics.....	800
Clarence Willis Eastman, Ph. D., instructor in German.....	800
Carl Von Ende, B. S., Ph. D., instructor in chemistry.....	900
Nathaniel E. Griffin, Ph. D., instructor in English.....	600
August Von Ende, B. S., second instructor in mathematics.....	400
John V. Westfall, instructor in mathematics.....	800
Fred S. Holsteen, military instructor.....	300
Band instructor.....	100
Frank N. Brink, assistant in chemistry.....	200
John S. Lambert, assistant in morphology.....	200
Samuel B. Sloan, assistant in English.....	150
Lee P. Seig, fellow in physics.....	200
R. H. B. Begg, fellow in engineering.....	200
Mabel C. Williams, assistant in philosophy.....	100
Alden Arthur Knipe, M. D., instructor in athletics.....	500

LAW DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY AND LECTURERS.

Emlin McClain, A. M., LL. D., chancellor and resident professor of law.....	\$ 3,250
Samuel Hayes, M. S., LL. B., resident professor of law.....	2,300
Harry S. Richards, Ph. B., LL. B., resident professor of law.....	1,600
Elmer A. Wilcox, A. B., resident professor of law.....	1,500
Gifford S. Robinson, LL. D., lecturer on law.....	100
Martin J. Wade, LL. B., lecturer on law.....	250
Horace E. Deemer, LL. B., lecturer on law.....	300
Theodore Anderson, Ph. B., LL. B., librarian.....	400
Two assistant librarians.....	50

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY AND OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

William Drummond Middleton, A. M., M. D., professor of surgery and clinical surgery, and dean of the faculty.....	\$ 950
Lawrence William Littig, A. M., M. D., M.R.C. S., professor of theory and practice of medicine and clinical medicine, and assistant to the chair of surgery.....	1,050
James Renwick Guthrie, A. M., M. D., professor of obstetrics and gynecology.....	950
Elbert William Rockwood, B. S., M. D., professor of chemistry and toxicology, director of hospital, and secretary of the faculty.....	1,700

James William Dalbey, B. S., M. D., professor of ophthalmology.....	350
Charles Sumner Chase, A. M., M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics	950
Walter L. Bierring, M. D., professor of pathology and bacteriology, and clinical assistant to the chair of obstetrics and gynecology....	1,400
John Walter Harriman, M. D., professor of anatomy, and assistant to the surgical clinic	1,500
Charles Moore Robertson, A. M., M. D., professor of otology, rhinology and laryngology.....	250
William Robert Whiteis, M. S., M. D., professor of histology and embryology, and clinical assistant to the chair of otology, rhinology and laryngology.....	1,200
Lee Wallace Dean, M. S., M. D., acting professor of physiology, assistant to the chair of ophthalmology, and lecturer on hygiene	800
Gershom Hyde Hill, A. B., M. D., lecturer on insanity.....	50
J. Fred Clark, lecturer on hygiene	300
William Edward Barlow, A. M., demonstrator of chemistry.....	800
Wilber John Teeters, M. S., Ph. C., demonstrator of chemistry	800
John T. McClintock, A. B., M. D., demonstrator of anatomy, pathology and bacteriology	775
Assistant medical librarian.....	20
Assistant demonstrator of anatomy	15
Two assistants chair of anatomy.....	20
Herbert C. Dorcas, examining students for admission to medical departments.....	25

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY AND ASSISTANTS.

James Grant Gilchrist, A. M., M. D., professor of surgery and surgical gynecology, and registrar of the faculty.....	\$1,200
Charles Herbert Cogswell, M. D., professor of obstetrics and diseases of women	535
Frank John Newberry, M. S., M. D., O. et A. Chir., professor of ophthalmology, otology, and pædology	600
George Royal, M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics and dean of the faculty.....	950
Frederick Becker, A. M., M. D., acting professor of theory and practice.....	950
B. P. Blackstone, homeopathic hospital interne.....	100

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY.

Frank Thomas Breene, M. D., D. D. S., professor of operative dentistry and therapeutics, and superintendent of operative clinics.....	\$1,000
William S. Hosford, A. B., D. D. S., professor of prosthetic dentistry and crown and bridge work, superintendent of prosthetic clinics, and dean of the faculty.....	1,800

REPORT OF THE REGENTS.

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William Harper DeFord, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., professor of oral pathology and hygiene	1,000
E. A. Rogers, D. D. S., lecturer on dental anatomy, and clinical demonstrator.....	1,250
Charles Cleveland Nutting, A. M., lecturer on comparative odontology.....	
Wm. J. Brady, D. D. S., lecturer on regional anatomy and clinical demonstrator.....	1,250
Charles B. Lewis, D. D. S., demonstrator of dental technology.....	900
Frank B. James, D. D. S., demonstrator of dental technology.....	300
Special lectures.....	200
Porcelain demonstrator	100
Helen Baschnagel, clerk.....	350
Assistant demonstrator.....	300
Comparative anatomy demonstrator.....	200

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY.

FACULTY.

Emil Louis Boerner, Ph. G., Phar. D., professor of pharmacy, director of the pharmaceutical laboratory and dean of the faculty.....	\$ 1,500
Thomas H. Macbride, A. M., Ph. D., professor of pharmacognosy and director of the microscopical laboratory.....	200
Charles S. Chase, A. M., M. D., professor of materia medica.....	100
Bohumil Shimek, C. E., professor of botany.....	100
Zada M. Cooper, Ph. G., assistant in the pharmaceutical laboratory..	300
Charles G. Park, Ph. G., assistant in the pharmaceutical laboratory..	300

OFFICERS, LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS.

Geo. E. MacLean, LL. D., Ph. D., president	6,000
William J. Haddock, Iowa City, secretary.....	2,000
Lovell Swisher, Iowa City, treasurer.....	800
Emma Haddock, Iowa City, assistant secretary.....	600
Alice B. Chase, stenographer.....	325
Bertha Gilchrist Ridgway, librarian.....	700
Bessie G. Parker, Ph. B., assistant in the library.....	480
Mary K. Heard, assistant in library, six months.....	180
Jennie I. Fenton, assistant in library, two-thirds time.....	240
Will Barry, general janitor, per month.....	40
William Green, medical janitor, per month.....	40
James Klema, fireman chemical building, etc., per month.....	35
John Carville, science hall, per month.....	30
E. A. Spraker, dental custodian, per month.....	40
Ellen Hennessey, dental sweeper, per month.....	25
John C. Miller, chemical building, janitor, per month.....	30
Kate Katzmeyer, chemical building, sweeper.....	20
Mary Churchill, sweeper, per month.....	17
Lydia A. Rogers, sweeper, per month.....	17
Bessie Cunningham, sweeper, per month.....	17

Harry B. Noland, philosophy building, janitor, per month.....	20
Honorah O'Connell, pathological building, janitor, per month.....	13
Ed. J. Glasgow, general fireman (see note).....	
Pat Burke, assistant fireman, per month.....	30
William Matthes, night fireman, per month.....	45
James Barry, watchman, per week.....	9
Harry Klema, homeopathic janitor, per month.....	25
Arthur Hennessey, dental building, per month.....	5
Wm. Baughman, hospital fireman, per month.....	35
Fred. Bendler, hospital night fireman, per month.....	
Jenny Judy, scrubbing.....	
John Lux, foreman chemical building and homeopathic hospital, per month.....	30

NOTE—The scrubbing women, when extra scrubbing is required, are paid \$1 for ten hours' work. The general fireman for main building receives \$1.75 per day for twelve hours, and a less sum for fewer hours. Laborers, when required, are paid the usual wages for similar work.

NOTE—The firemen are only employed and paid while the fires are required. Night firemen are not put on nor paid unless in the cold weather when actually required.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.
