



REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE UNIVERSITY  
OF IOWA.

NOVEMBER 1, 1891.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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1891.



## REPORT.

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*To HON. HENRY SABIN, Superintendent of Public Instruction:*

SIR—The regents of the State University of Iowa herewith present their biennial report covering the period from the close of the school year of 1889 to the close of the school year of 1891.

In view of the numerous changes in the several faculties of the university, during the biennial period, it is gratifying to the managing board to be able to report the utmost harmony in all departments of the university, and a growing interest on the part of students.

The president's report herewith submitted makes a comparative showing of the number of students in the respective departments during the biennial period, from which it appears that the increase shown by the last year of the biennial period over the first year is one hundred and fifty-three. Reference is made to the president's report for particulars.

There is also submitted herewith the financial reports of the treasurer and the secretary of the board respectively. The treasurer's report shows the condition of the permanent fund of the university to be healthful. The fund, at the date of the treasurer's report in June, 1891, showed an aggregate of \$233,896.05, an increase of \$6,997.89 since the date of the last biennial report, resulting from the sale of university lands. The treasurer's report also shows the incomes and expenditures, in gross, on account of the general support fund and special funds.

The secretary's report herewith submitted, shows incomes and disbursements on account of the general support fund, as nearly as may be by school years, and in sufficient detail to give a clear idea of the sources of income, and avenues of expenditure. From this report it appears that the total receipts from all sources, on account of the general support fund, during the biennial period, were \$206,645.35, the available balance on hand at beginning of the



period, \$5,434.36; total available, \$212,079.71. The total expenditures during the period were \$191,926.62, leaving a balance at the end of the period of \$20,153.09.

The secretary's report also shows the condition of the several appropriations made by the general assembly for special purposes. For fuller information on these several matters, reference is made to the secretary's report.

The law makes it the duty of the board of regents to report biennially upon the condition of the university fund, to account for moneys coming into the treasury, and to show in detail for what purposes the money is expended, and by implication at least it is made the duty of the board fairly and clearly to set forth the needs of the university, in order that it may accomplish the objects for which it is established.

In the performance of this duty, your especial attention, and through you, the especial attention of the governor of the state and of the general assembly, is called to the report of the president of the university, herewith submitted.

#### FIRST—A MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL.

One of the urgent needs of the university is a hospital building. From the inception of the medical department of the university, in 1869, to the present time, hospital facilities have been meager; and owing to inadequate appropriations by the state, the board of regents have found it to be impossible to provide facilities commensurate with the growth and importance of the medical department. For more than twenty years the state has been inviting students to come to this school of medicine, instead of seeking such schools in other states; and yet it has neglected to provide such ample hospital facilities as other state schools of medicine furnish for their students. Our only recourse is to the general assembly, and to that body again this board present the case. An ample and well conducted state hospital, in close connection with the state schools of medicine, is a necessity, and is of equal importance with any other state institution or beneficence. In the state there are always hundreds of indigent people who are suffering for medical and surgical treatment, but who are unable to buy it. To such the duty of the state is as plain, as urgent, as it is in the case of the insane, the deaf, the dumb, the blind, or idiotic. For such the demand for hospital facilities is of prime and economical importance. To heal the indigent or the well-provided sick, to place them upon their feet again, to restore them

to a condition of usefulness, to the family, community and state, is the province of the hospital herein sought for. In a hospital operated in connection with the medical departments of the state university, abundant clinical patients are thus provided, and while the sick are being healed, the blind made to see, and the lame restored to usefulness, the student is being instructed in the art of medicine and surgery. The medical school and hospital are inseparable where the best educational results are sought.

More than this the medical hospital is the proper training school for nurses, the nurses that are in every-day demand in the charitable institutions of the state and in our families. Urging, then, the admitted fact that the well trained nurse is the handmaid of the physician, and urging attention, also, to the constant and increasing need of educated nursing help, this board once more petition for this hospital, this place of healing, teaching, and the training of such as are to be our physicians, our surgeons, and our nurses. It is not an expense to the state but an economy. It is not a tax, it is a Christian benefaction, a tender, hopeful, helping hand. For this an appropriate sum is asked.

#### SECOND—A COLLEGIATE BUILDING.

The body of a well proportioned university is its collegiate department. That this university may continue to flourish and hold its rightful position as the bright crown of our public school system, it should provide abundant room for its professors, its class and seminary work. Each chair should be equipped commensurately with the work it has to perform. The present situation is one of extraordinary disadvantage, both before the public and before the students. Not a single chair or professor has adequate accommodations. In one instance three professors have, during the past year, occupied one room nineteen by twenty-one, and that lighted and ventilated from a single window, while other rooms, equally unsuitable, which have been from time to time abandoned as unfit for other purposes, are now occupied by some of their number. Even for their meager supply of books, maps, charts, periodicals and other apparatus, they have no space. Many chairs stand in pressing need of special libraries, which should be placed in the lecture room or in a room immediately adjacent, but no such facilities exist.

During the past three years there has been organized, in connection with each chair, a seminary for special study and research.



These seminaries require rooms separate from the lecture-rooms, and suitably fitted up with the proper apparatus. Such a seminary room, with its special reference library, is a literary or philosophical laboratory, in which professor and students work side by side. Modern university experience has sufficiently demonstrated the utility of such seminaries. No teacher is capable of attaining the best results without them. Without such helps we cannot hope to compete with other universities having the modern equipments, and the need of them, if less palpable than the need of the chemist for a laboratory, or of the naturalist for a museum, is no less real. That the professors' chairs may be properly equipped with lecture and seminary rooms and private offices, and with special library, maps, charts and other needful apparatus, an ample collegiate building is, by the board, believed to be a matter of first importance. While the best of professors are of vital importance in developing a first class university, they should have ample room and abundant working tools if these results are to be secured. The first have been obtained. The second and third are sadly wanting. Hence urgent request for an ample appropriation in this behalf is made by this committee.

#### THIRD—AN ENGINEERING BUILDING.

The demand by the bright young men of Iowa for instruction in various branches of engineering is great, and is constantly increasing. This branch of collegiate work in the university has already a large following without adequate facilities. The reasons for immediate action in this behalf are explicitly set forth in the president's report attached hereto, to which reference is made. The sum required to erect, next year, a part of the building had in view, is not large, but sufficient for the present. Hoping to keep our worthy young men from going out to other states to gain knowledge of engineering, the board ask that they be provided with shelter and instruction at home, believing this to be, as teaching economic ways, the best policy of the state. Plans for this and the other buildings for which appropriations are asked, have been carefully prepared and submitted.

#### FOURTH—REPAIRS AND EQUIPMENT FOR DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

No department of the university has shown more rapid development in the past biennial period. From small beginnings it has risen to importance, has become a self-supporting department.

Much of the room it occupies was formerly abandoned cellar room, ill-ventilated, insufficiently lighted, and entirely unfit for healthful occupation. The board urgently ask more and better accommodations and ample apparatus, for the one hundred and fifty students of this department. This may be obtained in the building already occupied, provided the collegiate building is ordered to be erected.

#### FIFTH—EQUIPMENT FOR NATURAL SCIENCE.

Further and better equipment for the several chairs of science is deemed to be indispensable to thorough work in this branch of the collegiate department. This refers to the laboratories of botany, zoology, biology, and geology, for which small appropriations are asked, as set forth in the recapitulation at the end of this report.

#### SIXTH—THE PHYSICAL LABORATORY ALTERATIONS AND EQUIPMENT.

This branch of the collegiate department has assumed so much larger proportions, as not only to overflow its assigned quarters, but to fill the entire space made vacant by the removal of the school of chemistry to its new laboratory just erected. In order to arrange this space and more serviceably equip this growing school, a further appropriation will be necessary, and is hereby asked for.

#### SEVENTH—THE GENERAL LIBRARY.

A continuance of the appropriation of the twenty-third general assembly for the general library is indispensable to its growth and usefulness. The library of this university numbers less by several thousands of volumes than that of any prominent state university in the country. The library is the lungs of the university body, and to disregard its amplitude and efficiency is to disregard the order of progress in teaching. To fall behind in the matter of current literature, and to neglect to furnish the literary food the state has promised to such as come to its chief school of learning, is to lose place in the procession of universities. A continuation of the last appropriation is therefore requested. To meet its growing demands, the floor space hitherto occupied for chapel purposes, has been turned over to the occupation of added book cases, shelving, periodicals, racks, reading tables and chairs, and even now more and better space is needed, and safer housing for the books. Other states have erected, and are erecting, detached fire-proof buildings for library purposes, and this our state should do



in the near future if it would preserve this valuable collection of books.

#### EIGHTH—LAW LIBRARY.

The great increase of the law department has caused most urgent demands for more library room, more reading room, more books. To meet this want, the floor space of the library room has been practically doubled, and yet there is no room to spare. To keep pace with this just demand and make the library complete, the committee request a fair appropriation. Books are the lawyer's working tools. The state has decided to maintain a first-class law school. To this end the library must be made complete and kept so.

#### NINTH—THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The twenty-third general assembly appropriated \$50,000 for a chemical laboratory and equipment. The sum was insufficient. Sixty thousand dollars was the sum asked for, a sum based upon intelligent investigation. To meet this emergency the structure had to be made several thousand dollars cheaper than was contemplated, or than it should have been, and the equipment made more scanty. To render work efficient in this school an additional equipment appropriation is indispensable, and now is asked for. Thoroughly equipped as it should be, the chemical laboratory at this university will take rank among the most complete in the country.

#### TENTH—THE DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY.

This thrifty department has been exhumed from its unwholesome quarters in the cellar of the medical building, and placed squarely upon its feet in the third story of the chemical laboratory building. Having proved its right to exist by a six years' probation, it is now taken into full university fellowship and in part provided with equipment. To complete this and put it in thorough working order, an appropriation is asked, as will be seen in the summing up. The department has cost the state nothing. It asks only shelter and the customary working tools. It is the youngest member of the university departments, has worked its way bravely, and now wants but very little, and expects to pay that back in good works every year.

#### ELEVENTH—PATHOLOGICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES.

During the year past a new chair was created in the medical department, that of pathology, with which came two laboratories,

bacteriology, and histology. This was done in the interest of the healing art, as also to conform to the requirements of the associated colleges of medicine in the United States. To equip the bacteriological laboratory was beyond present financial ability. Hence a small appropriation for necessary apparatus and furniture is asked for by the board.

#### TWELFTH—HISTOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

What is said in item number eleven is applicable to this one.

#### THIRTEENTH—ELECTRICAL LIGHTING AND ENGINEERING.

In the interest of safety, economy, and useful instruction in the schools of engineering and physics, the board has deemed it wise to ask for an appropriation for an electrical plant, the wires to be extended to all the university buildings for illuminating purposes. When it is taken into account that a large number of students are anxious to receive instruction in this branch of science, it is deemed unwise for this university to ignore it.

#### FOURTEENTH—REPAIRS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Several of the university buildings, walks and fences require considerable sums for repairs and rebuilding. Much painting should be done. The roof of the medical building should have the shingles replaced with slate, the new buildings require additional janitor and firing helps, and more fuel will be needed. Hence an increased appropriation under this head will be found indispensable.

#### FIFTEENTH—NEW CENTRAL HEATING PLANT.

The present heating plant was erected in the day of small things, little by little, and without reference to increased building schemes. It is inadequate to present plans and immediate growth. By reason of its situation, as related to available building sites upon the campus, more new buildings cannot be heated from it. It is therefore recommended that the plant be changed to a lower grade, a distance to the westward of about fifty feet, from which all the buildings of the university, on any part of the campus, can be heated. This will remove the necessity of small steam plants and more smoke-stacks on the grounds. For this purpose, therefore, an appropriation is recommended.



## SIXTEENTH—WATER CLOSETS.

In a community so large as that which now attaches and is likely to pertain to the state university, strict attention should be given to the extent and sanitary condition of the water closets and sewerage connected with the institution. Health, decency, and good example to all inmates must depend upon it. Besides, this is a co-educational school, which calls for added supervision and expenditure in this matter. The present facilities are not only crude but inadequate. Complaints from within and without have frequently been made, and sanitary boards have directed attention to the present ill-conditioned accommodations. Therefore the board present the case to the attention of the general assembly, and recommend that at the next meeting of the legislative body an appropriation be made to cover needed reconstruction.

## SEVENTEENTH—FOR PURCHASE OF GROUNDS.

It should be remembered that no grounds have been provided by the state for athletic purposes. Nor need it be forgotten that the state of Iowa has never provided a foot of ground in any shape for its university. All that has been received in that line was from the generous hand of the United States. Young people must take exercise. The streets are not inviting for that purpose, nor elevating. There is not another university campus in the country, so far as your committee are aware, that has not more than forty acres, and from that up to six hundred. The campus of the state university of Iowa has twelve acres, mostly unavailable for athletic sports of any sort. That this is wrong must be admitted without a word of dissent. That the state is able and under obligation to right it, is equally true. Therefore the board make recommendation that a sum of money be now set apart for the purchase of a play-ground tract for university purposes.

## EIGHTEENTH—GENERAL ASSEMBLY HALL.

For such a hall as will accommodate a general assembling of the students for lecture or chapel purposes, no provision has ever been made. The state university of Iowa is an exception to most other universities in this important matter. To supply this want in part, the board have rented an assembly room, which accommodates about five hundred, in the new Young Men's Christian Association building. This is inadequate, but is the best that can be done until the state makes more ample provision. In this behalf the board

file no recommendation for an appropriation, but earnestly call the attention of the general assembly of the state to the matter.

Room has also been rented in the same building for the newly established chair of pedagogy, and the instructor in Greek. The amount of these rentals is \$500 a year.

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

From the appropriation made for repairs and contingent purposes, needed repairs have been made in nearly every building on the campus, and in the hospital. A new astronomical plant has been erected on the campus, sewers laid, and an elevator put into the science building, all of which is set forth upon the books of the university.

A list of the names of professors, tutors, officers and other employes, with salaries and wages paid, will be found at the end of this report.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is with the utmost care in distributing the income for general purposes to the varied and growing wants of the several departments of the university, that the board of regents are able to keep them up to the breadth and standard of the work now attained. And the board are of opinion that the time has come when the interests of the school demand liberal appropriations, both for general support and for special purposes. Without them it cannot long maintain the position which it has already attained, and advancement will be out of the question.

Appropriations are asked:

*First*—To meet pressing needs, some of which have been briefly referred to.

*Second*—To meet the growing demands which the youth of the state are yearly making for better educational facilities, and which they will seek outside the state, if they cannot find them within.

In view of the situation thus briefly stated, the higher educational interests of the people of the state, represented in their university, are confidently presented for the consideration of yourself, as superintendent of public instruction, to the governor of the state, and to the general assembly, with the recommendation that appropriations be made by the twenty-fourth general assembly for the following purposes:



Hospital building and equipment.....	\$60,000
Collegiate department building and furniture.....	80,000
Engineering building.....	12,000
Engineering building equipment.....	5,000
Repairs and equipment for dental department.....	10,000
Equipment for natural science department, botanical, \$4,000, zoological, \$3,000, biological and geological, \$4,000.....	11,000
Physical laboratory.....	5,000
General library.....	10,000
Law library.....	5,000
Additional equipment for chemical laboratory.....	5,000
Additional equipment for department of pharmacy.....	5,000
For pathological and bacteriological laboratory.....	1,000
For histological laboratory.....	1,000
For electrical plant.....	5,000
Repairs and contingent purposes.....	15,000
For removal of heating plant.....	5,000
For water closets and sewerage.....	5,000
For purchase of new grounds.....	7,000
Additional support, \$35,000 yearly.....	70,000

D. N. RICHARDSON,  
ALONZO ABERNETHY,  
H. A. BURRELL,  
J. W. RICH,  
SHIRLEY GILLILAND,  
*Committee for Board.*

*Iowa City, Iowa, October 1, 1891.*

## PROFESSORS, INSTRUCTORS, OFFICERS, ETC.

In the president's report will be found a list of the changes that have taken place in the several faculties of the university during this biennial period.

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 year 1890-91:

### COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

AMOS N. CURRIER, A. M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature, and Dean of the Collegiate Faculty.....	\$ 2,200.00
SAMUEL CALVIN, A. M., PH. D., Professor of Geology and Structural Zoology.....	2,200.00
THOMAS H. MCBRIDE, A. M., Professor of Botany and Systematic Zoology.....	2,200.00
LAUNCELOT W. ANDREWS, PH. D., Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Chemical Laboratory.....	2,000.00
CHARLES D. JAMESON, A. M., C. E., Professor of Engineering.....	3,000.00
MELVILLE B. ANDERSON, A. M., Professor of English Language and Literature.....	2,000.00
WILLIAM R. PERKINS, A. M., Professor of History.....	2,000.00
GEORGE T. W. PATRICK, A. M., PH. D., Professor of Philosophy.....	1,800.00
CHARLES BUNDY WILSON, A. M., Professor of Modern Language and Literature.....	1,800.00
LAENAS G. WELD, A. M., Acting Professor of Mathematics.....	1,800.00
ANDREW A. VEBLEN, A. M., Acting Professor of Physics.....	1,800.00



C. C. NUTTING, A. M., Assistant Professor of Zoology, and Curator of the Museum.	\$ 1,800.00
ISAAC ALTHAUS LOOS, A. M., Professor of Political Science.	1,500.00
FRANK BOWER COOPER, A. B., Professor of Pedagogy.	1,500.00
LEONA A. CALL, A. M., Assistant Professor of Greek Language and Literature.	1,200.00
CHARLES S. MAGOWAN, A. M., C. E., Assistant Professor of Engineering.	1,200.00
OSCAR WILLIAMS ANTHONY, M. S., Instructor in Mathematics.	1,000.00
FREDERICK WILLIAM SPANUTIUS, M. S., Instructor in Chemistry.	900.00
THEODORE LEE NEFF, A. M., Instructor in Modern Languages.	900.00
MARTIN WRIGHT SAMPSON, A. M., Instructor in English.	900.00
FRANK STANTON ABY, M. S., Instructor in Biology.	900.00
BOHUMIL SHIMEK, C. E., Instructor in Botany.	800.00
FRANK EMIL LODEMAN, A. B., Instructor in Modern Languages.	700.00
ALBERT LEVI ARNER, B. L., Instructor in Physics.	600.00
SARAH FLEMING LOUGHRIDGE, A. M., Instructor in Latin.	450.00
MRS. PAULINE KIMBALL PARTRIDGE, Instructor in Elocution.	300.00
GEORGE WINDLE READ, (Lieutenant, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.) Professor of Military Science and Tactics.	
HATTIE STIMMEL, Instructor in Free-hand Drawing.	200.00
H. F. WICKHAM, Assistant in Museum.	90.00

## LAW DEPARTMENT.

EMLIN MCCLAIN, A. M., LL. B., Chancellor and Resident Professor of Law.	\$ 3,250.00
JAMES M. LOVE, LL. D., (U. S. District Judge for Southern District of Iowa.) Professor of the Law of Patents, and of Federal Jurisprudence and Admiralty, and Lecturer on Evidence.	600.00

EUGENE WAMBAUGH, A. M., LL. B., Resident Professor of Law.	\$ 2,500.00
SAMUEL HAYES, M. S., Resident Professor of Law.	2,000.00
GEORGE G. WRIGHT, LL. D., Lecturer on Professional Ethics.	200.00
LA VEGA G. KINNE, LL. D., Lecturer on Taxation.	300.00
WILLIAM G. HAMMOND, LL. D., Lecturer on the History of Common Law.	100.00
GIFFORD SIMEON ROBINSON, LL. D., Lecturer on Appellate Practice.	100.00
ANDREW JACKSON HIRSCHL, A. B., LL. B., Instructor in Law Department.	120.00
HERBERT TILL, LL. B., Instructor in Law Department.	200.00
MARTIN T. WADE, LL. B., Lecturer on Torts.	200.00

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

W. F. PECK, A. M., 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
JAMES RENWICK GUTHRIE, A. M., M. D., Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy.	950.00
W. D. MIDDLETON, A. M., M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.	950.00
JOHN C. SHREADER, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.	950.00
LAWRENCE WILLIAM LITTIG, A. M., M. D., M. R. C. S., Professor of Anatomy, and Secretary of the Medical Faculty.	1,350.00
GERSHOM HYDE HILL, A. B., M. D., Lecturer on Insanity.	150.00
A. C. PETERS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Curator of Medical Museum.	600.00
E. W. ROCKWOOD, A. M., Demonstrator of Chemistry.	800.00



JAMES WILLIAM DALBEY, B. S., M. D., Lecturer on Ophthalmology and Otology.....	\$ 350.00
D. C. BROCKMAN, M. D., Special Medical Lecturer .....	21.00
JOHN W. DOWNEY, M. D., D. D. S., Assistant in Medical Chemical Laboratory.....	79.00
SPECIAL MEDICAL LECTURERS.....	200.00

## HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. C. COWPERTHWAIT, M. D., Ph. D., LL.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Diseases of Women in Homeopathic Medical Department, and Dean of the Faculty.....	1,100.00
W. H. DICKINSON, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in Homeo- pathic Medical Department.....	950.00
J. G. GILCHRIST, M. D., Professor of Surgery in Homeopathic Medical Department.....	950.00
C. H. COGSWELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children in the Homeopathic Medical Department.....	535.00
FRANK JOHN NEWBERRY, M. D., Lecturer on Ophthalmology, Otology and Paedology.....	.....

## DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

ALFRED ONIAS HUNT, D. D. S., Professor of Dental Chemistry, Mechanism and Art, and Dean of the Dental Faculty.....	\$ 2,500.00
WILLIAM OVERHOLT KULP, D. D. S., Professor of Operative Dentistry.....	1,200.00
C. S. SEARLES, D. D. S., Demonstrator of Dental Technic.....	600.00
F. T. BREENE, D. D. S., Demonstrator of Dental Technic.....	900.00
A. C. PETERS, M. D.....	100.00
NATHANIEL GLASGOW, D. D. S., Assistant Demonstrator.....	540.00
THOMAS L. JAMES, D. D. S., Lecturer on Special Physiology and Microscopy.....	600.00
GREENE V. BLACK, M. D., D. D. S., Lecturer on Special Pathology and Hygiene.....	600.00
JOHN J. R. PATRICK, M. D., D. D. S., Lecturer on Orthodontia.....	300.00

JAMES S. KULP, D. D. S., Lecturer on Dental Jurisprudence.....	\$ .....
SPECIAL LECTURERS.....	150.00
CHAS. EDWIN KAHLKE, Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.....	25.00
FRANK S. ABY, Demonstrator of Anatomy.....	200.00
REBECCA THOMAS, Dental Clerk.....	300.00

## OFFICERS AND ASSISTANTS.

President—CHAS. A. SCHAEFFER.....	\$ 5,000.00
Secretary—WM. J. HADDOCK.....	1,800.00
Treasurer—LOVELL SWISHER.....	800.00
Librarian—MRS. ADA NORTH.....	1,000.00
EMMA HADDOCK, Assistant and Clerk in Secretary's Office.....	500.00
MRS. MARY LYTLE, Assistant in the General Library.....	300.00
JULIA CRAWFORD, Stenographer and Typewriter.....	325.00
FANNIE L. DAVIS, Organist in Chapel.....	25.00

## ASSISTANT LAW LIBRARIANS.

F. J. Donahoe.....	25.00
W. L. Anderson.....	25.00
John T. Bailey.....	25.00
Douglass Rogers.....	25.00
F. W. THOMPSON, Band Instructor.....	200.00

## JANITORS AND EMPLOYES.

George Tomlin, general janitor.....	480.00
Wm. Green, medical janitor.....	480.00
Lawrence Meinzer, dental janitor.....	150.00
L. J. Benton, special chemical janitor.....	88.46
William Barry, day fireman.....	.....
James Barry, night fireman and watchman.....	.....
Mary J. Bolton, sweeping and scrubbing.....	.....
Mrs. S. A. Rogers, sweeping and scrubbing.....	.....
Mary Ebert, sweeping and scrubbing.....	.....
Firemen are paid \$1.50 for 12 hours' work; the sweeping and scrubbing women are paid at the rate of \$17.00 for thirty days; laborers on such work are paid at usual wages per day or hour.	



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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

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## REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, }  
IOWA CITY, IOWA, September 15, 1891. }

*To the Honorable, the Board of Regents:*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit herewith my biennial report for the period from June 30, 1889, to June 30, 1891.

The number of students in attendance is shown in the following table, the enrollment of 1888-89 being given for purpose of comparison:

### SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT.

CLASSES.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.			
Resident graduates.....	6	9	24
Seniors.....	32	48	58
Juniors.....	57	52	46
Sophomores.....	64	61	77
Freshmen.....	93	99	117
Special students.....	29	25	44
Total.....	281	297	366
LAW DEPARTMENT.			
Seniors.....	36	66	52
Juniors.....	76	69	109
Total.....	112	135	161
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.			
Graded—Third year.....	17	10	27
Second year.....	14	33	49
First year.....	38	65	68
Non-graded—Second year.....	27	15	.....
First year.....	23	.....	.....
Special.....	3	1	.....
Total.....	122	124	144



## SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT—CONTINUED.

CLASSES.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
<b>HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.</b>			
Graded—Third year.....	3	14	17
Second year.....	5	9	9
First year.....	4	11	18
Non-graded—Second year.....	6		
First year.....	11		
Total.....	29	34	44
<b>DENTAL DEPARTMENT.</b>			
Seniors.....	21	43	68
Juniors.....	63	74	94
Spring course, not already counted.....		7	7
Total.....	84	124	169
<b>PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT.</b>			
Seniors.....	1		2
Juniors.....	16	35	42
Spring course.....		7	
Total.....	17	42	44
Grand total.....	645	756	928
Deduct those enrolled in two departments.....	24	19	38
Total number enrolled.....	621	737	890

As will be seen by the above table, the increase in students from June, 1889, to June 1891, is two hundred and sixty-nine, or 43.3 per cent.

The number of instructors of all grades in June, 1889, was fifty-four, in June, 1891, seventy-four, or an increase of 37 per cent.

During the same period degrees, in course, have been conferred as follows:

## DEGREES CONFERRED.

CLASSES.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
<b>COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.</b>			
Bachelor of Arts.....	10	5	12
Bachelor of Philosophy.....	9	14	18
Bachelor of Science.....	11	17	11
Civil Engineer.....	2	6	9
Master of Arts.....	1		
Total.....	32	43	50
<b>LAW DEPARTMENT.</b>			
Bachelor of Laws.....	39	63	51
<b>MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.</b>			
Doctor of Medicine.....	42	24	21
<b>HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.</b>			
Doctor of Medicine.....	9	10	17
<b>DENTAL DEPARTMENT.</b>			
Doctor of Dental Surgery.....	21	43	58
<b>PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT.</b>			
Graduate of Pharmacy.....	2	1	2
Total.....	145	184	199

The total number of degrees conferred upon graduates since the foundation of the university is 3,330.

The following appointments and promotions were made in the force of instruction during the biennial period:

Isaac Althaus Loos, A. M., Lecturer, and promoted to be Professor of Political Science.

Gershom H. Hill, A. M., M. D., Lecturer on Insanity.

William G. Hammond, LL.D., Lecturer on the History of Common Law.

Frank Bower Cooper, A. B., Professor of Pedagogy.

William Overholt Kulp, D. D. S., Professor of Operative Dentistry.

Samuel Hayes, M. S., LL.B., Resident Professor of Law.

Joseph J. McConnell, A. M., Professor of Pedagogy.

James Monroe Parker, M. D., Professor of Bacteriology and Pathology.



Martin Wright Sampson, A. M., promoted to be Assistant Professor of English.

Gifford Simeon Robinson, LL.D., Lecturer on Appellate Practice.

Greene V. Black, M. D., D. D. S., Lecturer on Special Pathology and Hygiene.

Elbert William Rockwood, A. M., promoted to be Associate Professor of Chemistry.

Frederick William Spanutius, B. S., Instructor in Chemistry.

Thomas L. James, D. D. S., Lecturer on Special Physiology and Microscopy.

Bohumil Shimek, C. E., Instructor in Botany.

Theodore Lee Neff, A. M., Instructor, and promoted to be Assistant Professor of Modern Languages.

Frank Emil Lodeman, A. B., Instructor in Modern Languages.

Albert Levi Arner, B. L., Instructor in Physics.

Nathaniel W. Stephenson, Instructor in English.

Andrew Jackson Hirschl, A. B., LL.B., Instructor in Law Department.

Herbert Till, LL.B., Instructor in Law Department.

Chalklez Thomas, D. D. S., Demonstrator in Dental Department.

William Harah Baird, D. D. S., Demonstrator in Dental Department.

Nathaniel Glasgow, D. D. S., Demonstrator in Dental Department.

Charles Edwin Kahlke, Demonstrator in Dental Department.

John Walker Harriman, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

John W. Downey, M. D., D. D. S., Assistant in Medical Chemical Laboratory.

Mrs. Mary Lytle, Assistant in the General Library.

Leora Johnson, M. D., Clinical Assistant in Homeopathic Medical Department.

During the same period the resignations of the following have been presented and accepted:

Washington Freeman Peck, A. M., M. D., Professor of Surgery and Dean of the Medical Faculty.

Fred Gilman, LL.D., Resident Professor of Law.

Melville Best Anderson, A. M., Professor of English Language and Literature.

Richard L. Cochran, D. D. S., Professor of Operative Dentistry and Therapeutics.

Frank Bower Cooper, A. B., Professor of Pedagogy.

Albert Reynolds, M. D., Lecturer on Insanity.

W. Xavier Sudduth, M. D., D. D. S., Lecturer on Histology in the Dental Department.

Mrs. J. J. Dietz, Instructor in Modern Languages.

Albert S. Hitchcock, M. S., Instructor in Chemistry.

Ernest R. Nichols, B. S., Instructor in Mathematics.

Charles S. Searles, D. D. S., Demonstrator in Dental Department.

Mary Linder, Assistant in Botany.

The following table shows the amounts received for tuition during the years specified:

1886-87.....	\$17,858.49
1887-88.....	17,885.23
1888-89.....	21,214.61
1889-90.....	26,052.70
1890-91.....	33,058.87

The receipts for tuition during the year 1890-91, as compared with those of the closing year of the previous biennial period, show an increase of \$11,844.26, a gain of 56 per cent. The increase in the total expenditure during the same period, was 12.4 per cent.

#### COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

The increase in the number of students necessitated the appointment of several additional instructors. The only new professorship established was that of pedagogy. Naturally the university supplies to the state a considerable number of teachers, and it is highly desirable that the graduates of the university should be trained in the science of that profession.

The progress of the department is indicated by the issue of several publications containing the results of original investigations. The *Natural History Bulletin*, begun in 1889, has been continued, and three additional numbers have been published within the biennial period. The engineering school has published two numbers of the *Transit*, containing valuable contributions, principally by students, which have been republished in a number of engineering and scientific papers, and have been very favorably commented upon. At the close of the last year a monograph on the history of the Amana Community was issued by the professor of history, and a member of the senior class. This also has met with a very cordial reception, and so great has been the demand for copies that the edition of one thousand copies is already almost exhausted.

The natural history museum has enjoyed a period of encouraging growth. Numerous contributions have been received from Mr. D. H. Talbot, of Sioux City, who has turned over to the museum a large and valuable collection of natural history specimens, principally consisting of bird skins, which will prove extremely valuable to the department. During the past two summers, the curator of the museum has been engaged personally in adding to the collections, the summer of 1890 being spent by him at Grand Manan



and on the coast of Maine, and the past summer principally in the neighborhood of Lake Winnipeg. Moreover, the assistant curator and several of the students of the university have from time to time made excursions in the field for the express purpose of making collections for our museum.

The library of the university has also been increasing. In consequence of the appropriation of \$5,000 made by the twenty-third general assembly for the purchase of books, we have been enabled to add many volumes which were sadly needed. It should be remembered, however, that this is only the beginning, and it is hoped that the next general assembly will see fit not only to continue such an appropriation, but if possible to double the amount.

The new chemical laboratory which has just been completed will add very materially to the efficiency of the several departments of the university, since the students in every department, with the exception of those of the law department, will be able to enjoy the advantages thereby afforded. While we are thankful that the new laboratory is at last a substantial reality, nevertheless it is to be regretted that the appropriation made was not sufficient to carry out the plans originally in view. It was found impossible to erect a building quite as large as was intended, since the appropriation asked for was reduced by \$10,000, and for the same reason it has been impossible to supply the necessary equipment for the interior. For this purpose it will be necessary to apply to the next legislature for at least \$5,000 supplementary appropriation for the chemical department, and \$5,000 for the pharmacy department.

During the last two years an important move has been made in the astronomical work. The observatory building, situated at the northwestern end of the city, had well nigh fallen into a state of decay, and the apparatus had not been maintained in a satisfactory working condition. Within the last year a small wooden observatory has been erected upon the campus, and through the efforts of the professor of mathematics the whole of the apparatus has been put into excellent working order, which renders it possible to give thorough instruction in practical astronomy, a thing which was until quite recently out of the question.

As the result of the appropriations for physical apparatus and for engineering, a number of valuable instruments have been added to the equipment during the last biennial period. It has consequently been possible to add a course in electrical engineering, and to undertake work in the instruction of the engineering students which was formerly impracticable.

## LAW DEPARTMENT.

Within the past two years very considerable progress has been made in the law department. The standard of admission has been raised, and a higher grade of work required in the course. There has been a gratifying increase in the number of students, and during the last year there were enrolled a larger number than had ever been enrolled during the days when but a single year was required for the completion of the course.

The department has recently been called upon to mourn the loss of two of the oldest instructors, Judges Love and Adams, both of whom had been connected with the law school for many years, and had devoted much of their time to its service. Each had attained an enviable position in his profession, and each leaves many friends to mourn his loss, both to the university and to the legal profession.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In this department, among recent changes and improvements may be noted the establishment of a histological laboratory, which has been placed in charge of Professor Calvin, and of a bacteriological laboratory, in charge of Dr. James M. Parker. Instruction will also be given by the latter gentleman in pathology. Students in the medical department will hereafter be enabled to take practical instruction in pharmacy, under the dean of that department. Another improvement in the curriculum of the medical department consists in the fact that a very considerable increase in chemical laboratory practice will be required in the course, which is rendered possible by the completion of the new chemical laboratory.

The resignation of Dr. Peck, who has been most honorably connected with the department since its inception, has been a serious loss. Dr. Peck for twenty-one years has most acceptably filled the position of professor of surgery, and in addition, as dean of the department, has expended much time and labor in its successful conduct. Owing to the condition of his health, Dr. Peck has been compelled to retire from active participation in the work of the department, but will, it is to be hoped, long continue to assist the board and the faculty, by his advice, in the conduct of its affairs.

## HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In the summer of 1890 an annex to the homeopathic medical building was erected, and this new portion of the building has



been equipped as a hospital, thus affording facilities for the clinics which were, under former arrangements, entirely out of the question.

#### DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

The dental department, as may be seen by referring to the table of enrollment during the last two years, has had a remarkably successful growth. The quality of the instruction and the facilities for work have been very much improved, and the department now stands in the front rank of dental schools. The report of the secretary shows that during the past year the receipts on account of this department have been decidedly greater than the expenditure.

The very restricted and inadequate accommodations have, however, been a serious cause of embarrassment. Much of the work must be carried on in a low basement, which is at best damp and badly ventilated. The room used for the clinic is altogether too small for the purpose, and there is no room available for the lectures. For the past year all of the lectures have been delivered in the medical building, to the serious inconvenience of both departments. In this condition of affairs no relief can be expected until either a new building is provided or room is gained by the abandonment of the south building by the collegiate department, which now occupies the greater portion of that building. In case of the erection of a building for the collegiate department, it would be well to devote the whole of the south building to the dental department. All of the room thus gained could be well utilized and the work of the department rendered much more efficient than at present. I therefore earnestly recommend that an appropriation of \$10,000 be requested for the remodeling of the south building for the use of the dental department.

#### PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.

As will be seen by reference to the summary of enrollment, the attendance in this department has more than doubled during the biennial period. Owing to the lack of accommodations it would have been impossible to accommodate more than the number in actual attendance. Hereafter the accommodations afforded by the new chemical laboratory building will be sufficient for the department for a long time to come. In fact, the room there available, and the facilities which can be afforded for a moderate additional amount of money, will be such as to put the pharmacy department

upon a footing not surpassed by any other school of pharmacy in the country.

#### IN GENERAL.

The university may well be proud of the work that it has already accomplished, but it is a fact well known to all its friends that it has not been supported with that degree of liberality which might have been expected of an enlightened community. Iowa has been noble and generous in the treatment of her insane and her dependent classes in general, she has erected palaces for her criminal classes, but she has given grudgingly to the flower of her youth in pursuit of the higher education. The neighboring states have almost, without exception, anticipated her in adopting a policy of liberality towards the state university. Iowa received from the United States a considerable area of land for the foundation of a university. She accepted the gift, and she is in honor bound to adequately support the institution.

It may not be out of place here to consider some of the arguments used by those who seem determined to oppose the progress of the university.

The question is not infrequently asked by such, "why should I pay a tax to give my neighbor's children a college education?" To this it may be said that in the first place no tax was ever levied which bore equally on all of those taxed. In the very nature of things it must bear unequally. But civilization demands the education of the rising generation, and history shows us that where the means and facilities for the higher education are open to all of the youth there is to be found the highest civilization of the age. The state needs educated and trained leaders to manage wisely the affairs of the people, and the demand for such must either be supplied or else we must give up the reins to others. And until the university is fully equipped and supplied with sufficient funds, the young men and women who are striving for a higher education will continue to go beyond the borders. By refusing an adequate support to the university the state would save the \$100,000, but at the very least calculation she would spend a quarter of a million dollars in educating her children in other states.

And if the state needs educated men and women, is it not just as fair to raise the necessary funds by taxation as it is to tax childless parents for the support of the common schools, or the law-abiding citizen for the support of police?



Sometimes it happens that the objector is perfectly satisfied to help support a university that restricts its work to what is called a general education, but he expresses himself as decidedly *opposed to educating doctors and lawyers*. His supposition seems to be that a graduate in law or medicine hangs out his shingle and ever afterwards preys on the community. Can it be maintained that Iowa is prepared to do without the services of well educated doctors and lawyers? And where shall she find recruits to fill the vacant places in the ranks? Are not the young men of the state to have an opportunity of educating themselves for the practice of these professions? The state itself has already taken high ground in this matter and has provided by statute for the elevation of these two professions by requiring certain examinations before the candidate may be admitted to practice. Such being the case is not the state bound to see that the facilities for such professional education are of the very best? And is it not true that as a rule the doctors and lawyers are generally found among the leaders in every community, the very men in whose education the state is most deeply interested? And in the end by their qualities as leaders they not only earn the fees which they receive, but they confer benefits of far greater value on their fellow citizens.

Another objector finds fault because it costs so much to educate each student, and it has been publicly stated that there must be extravagance here, since in the year 1888-89 it cost more to maintain a student at this university than it did to support a boy at the reform school. We must admit the fact. But let us compare the condition of affairs here with that at some other institutions.

From the last published financial reports I find the following to be the cost per student, per annum, at the institutions named:

Harvard University.....	\$445.00
University of Nebraska.....	279.00
Cornell University.....	247.00
Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....	245.00
University of Wisconsin.....	220.00
University of Kansas.....	167.00
University of Michigan.....	130.00

The rate for the state university of Iowa for the year just ended was \$126. If it is necessary to reduce our expenditure much below that amount it can easily be done, but the institution will be no longer a university.

A somewhat similar objection is heard in the statement that we have too many instructors for the number of students. Let us see

how we stand in this particular as compared with some other institutions.

During the year 1890-91 this university employed seventy-four instructors of all grades, and enrolled eight hundred and ninety students, or one instructor to twelve students.

LIST OF TWENTY-FIVE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

NAME OF UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE.	Instructors.	Students.
Amherst College.....	28	356
Boston University.....	118	928
Bowdoin College.....	27	267
Brown University.....	30	325
Bryn Mawr College.....	25	130
Case School of Science.....	11	100
Cornell University.....	121	1,350
Dartmouth College.....	48	455
Harvard University.....	242	2,271
Johns Hopkins University.....	57	412
Princeton College.....	52	850
Rutgers College.....	21	201
Stevens Institute of Technology.....	17	216
Swarthmore College.....	24	198
Trinity College.....	15	133
Tufts College.....	21	150
Tulane University.....	75	1,239
Union College.....	17	130
United States Military Academy.....	53	346
United States Naval Academy.....	64	234
University of Pennsylvania.....	174	1,589
University of Rochester.....	15	190
Western Reserve University.....	76	746
Williams College.....	24	311
Yale University.....	150	1,625
	*1,505	14,852

\*1,505 is to 14,852 as 1 is to 9.8.

The following table shows the number of instructors and students at each of the state universities, excepting those which have preparatory departments, the data being taken from the World Almanac for 1891:



NAME OF UNIVERSITY.	Instructors.	Students.	Ratio of students to instructors.
University of Alabama.....	20	216	10.8
University of California.....	110	750	6.8
University of Georgia.....	30	260	8.7
University of Michigan.....	134	2,420	18.0
University of Mississippi.....	16	223	14.0
University of North Carolina.....	16	200	12.5
University of South Carolina.....	25	195	8.0
University of Tennessee.....	38	510	13.4
University of Texas.....	17	307	18.0
University of Virginia.....	31	451	14.5
University of Wisconsin.....	70	800	10.4
Average of above.....			12.5

The following extract from the report of the commissioner of education for 1887-1888, bears upon this same question:

Table forty-six presents the statistics of twenty-four state universities.

The comparison of columns ten and eleven shows the relative strength of the universities with respect to teaching staff. In fourteen out of the twenty-four the average of students to one professor ranges from twelve to sixteen; in seven the average is less than twelve; and in three it is more than sixteen; the highest average being twenty-one students to one professor.

Furthermore, it must not be supposed that all of our seventy-four instructors are employed for their whole time, which is equally true of all the other institutions mentioned. As a matter of fact our university employs but nineteen full professors and seventeen assistants of the various grades for full time. The remaining thirty-eight are employed only during a portion of their time.

Still other objectors find fault with the extravagance in general which is practiced at this university. They cannot conceive why it should cost \$100,000 per annum to support a university, and therefore conclude that the board of regents, or somebody connected with the management, must be wildly extravagant. To all such we may truthfully say that the university courts publicity; its books and its transactions are open to all of the citizens of the state, and if there is any way in which the work of the university can be carried on more economically the board of regents and all of the officers would be only too happy to adopt such a method. If there is a leak let it be pointed out, and it shall be stopped at once. But I respectfully submit that it is unfair, to put it only too mildly, to the members of the board of regents, who have been appointed by

the representatives of the people, and who by them are charged with the administration of the affairs of the university, and who are serving the people of the state for almost no compensation, it is unfair, I say, to them to repeat such unfounded imputations. What the university wants, more than any other one thing, is to have the people of the state thoroughly acquainted with the true condition of affairs as it exists. And I therefore respectfully urge that an earnest effort be made to induce the whole legislature to visit the university during the coming session, as has been done for several years in Michigan. The visiting committee, which usually consists of three members, is not large enough to see everything that we desire to show. Let the whole body of legislators come, and let each see for himself whether the university is deserving of the support of the people or not.

## THE NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

### FIRST—A HOSPITAL.

If the university is to maintain a medical department, that department ought to be able to furnish its students with means and facilities for acquiring as good a medical education as can be obtained anywhere. The state ought to be supplied with the very best sort of medical skill. It is not sufficient to train our students by means of lectures and practical work in the various laboratories. They must have frequent opportunity of studying such cases as are found in a large hospital. In this respect our facilities are deficient, and the medical course can never be entirely satisfactory until the department is supplied with a well equipped modern hospital. This has already been pointed out, and appeals have been made to the last two general assemblies. And the need becomes more pressing each year.

It should be remembered that the erection of a hospital at the expense of the state is a matter which should not be regarded as an expenditure of the public funds, merely for the sake of the university. Such a hospital would be a place to which could be brought the sick and the maimed from all parts of the state; a place where such as are unable to incur the expense could receive the



most skillful medical and surgical treatment without cost. The money spent in the erection and maintenance of a hospital would be returned to the people many times over in the saving of valuable lives and in restoring to health many of the citizens who, from lack of means, are unable to obtain the proper medical treatment. In spite of difficulties, the medical department has already gained an enviable reputation in this respect. But with the proper facilities it would be possible, very materially to enlarge this field of usefulness, to do many more acts of mercy to the unfortunate victims of disease or accident. It is therefore recommended that an appropriation of \$60,000 be asked for this purpose.

#### SECOND—A BUILDING FOR THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

The increased numbers in the collegiate department, and the improvements in the methods of work, which require more room for laboratories and seminaries, have made it impossible to accommodate all of the classes in the university buildings. It has been found necessary to rent two additional rooms, for class instruction, in the new Christian Association building. Many of our lecture rooms are crowded, and several more rooms could be well used at the present time if we had them. And this demand for room will be greater next year than it is this. I therefore respectfully suggest that an appropriation of \$80,000 be asked for for the erection of a building for the accommodation of the collegiate department. When such building is provided it will be possible to give up the whole of the south building to the dental department, and the rooms vacated in the central building could be given to the law department, and both of these are as sadly in need of more room as is the collegiate department.

#### THIRD—A SHOP FOR THE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

At present the shop and testing laboratories are situated in the basement of the science building, the only available place. But it is found that the running of the engine interferes seriously with the use of the microscope in the laboratories above, and in other ways is decidedly objectionable. It is therefore proposed to erect a plain brick building to be used as a shop, and in which all of the machinery could be placed. Such a building could be put up for \$12,000, and I earnestly recommend that an appropriation of that amount be requested for the purpose.

#### FOURTH—ATHLETIC GROUNDS.

I desire again to call your attention to the fact that the university has not under its control a field large enough for its students to play a game of ball. The university, it is true, was not founded for the purpose of training athletes, but it is equally true that we owe it to our students to furnish them some place where they can obtain a sufficient amount of out-door exercise, a thing which college students, perhaps more than any other class of individuals, need.

#### FIFTH—MORE MONEY FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

The university cannot grow unless more funds are furnished for its various purposes. Complaint is sometimes made that the expenditure is constantly increasing. To this it may be replied that there can be no growth without an increase in running expenses. If we are expected only to run along in the old grooves, that can be done with the amount of money which was available last year. But if the institution is to be a university; if it is to keep up with the progress of the times; if it is to furnish to the youth of the state the very best facilities for a higher education, each year must see an increase in the running expenses over the previous year. The university of to-day cannot be supported with the same amount of money that was sufficient two years ago. It is a different institution, and its needs are greater.

#### SIXTH—A SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION FOR THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

As has already been stated, the additional sum of \$10,000 is required for the equipment of the new laboratory, one-half to be expended in the chemical laboratory, and the balance in the pharmaceutical laboratory.

This seems like a formidable list, but it must be remembered that the list would not be so long had the state done its full duty by the university in the past. But the list will never grow shorter until the obligation has been discharged. Manifestly it is necessary for the state to adopt a new policy towards the university, or else it were better to close its doors at once. If Iowa desires to perpetuate her state university, she cannot afford to lose any more time. She must bend her energies to the task at once. Nor need the task be an onerous one. But whatever is done must be done with a more liberal hand than in the past. The support which is granted should



be permanent. In order to accomplish the highest good, nothing should be left to chance. I, therefore, respectfully urge that you again appeal to the legislature of the state for the passage of an act whereby a portion of the state tax may be allotted to the support of the university. One-fifth of a mill on the taxable property of the state would yield a sufficient income to provide us, in a reasonable time, with those things that are most needed. Should such a tax at any time yield more than is necessary for the legitimate work of the university, the act could readily be repealed. By authorizing such a tax the representatives of the people would not in the least relinquish their control of the institution.

In the report of the commissioner of education for 1887-1888, page six hundred and forty-eight, occurs the following: "As yet Iowa has not followed the precedent of many western states of providing a distinct tax for the university fund. This measure, which has proved beneficial wherever adopted, is urged upon the attention of the legislature."

It should not be forgotten that the people of Iowa are materially aided in the matter of education by funds received from the United States, to-wit:

The income of the permanent school fund.....	\$263,000.00
The income from the agricultural college land grant.....	45,000.00
The income from the permanent fund of the university..	15,000.00
The annual appropriation to the agricultural experiment station.....	15,000.00
The additional United States appropriation to the agricultural college.....	16,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$354,000.00

This large sum is used each year in education in Iowa, not one cent of which comes out of the pockets of our citizens.

Should the plan which has been suggested be adopted by the twenty-fourth general assembly, measures can at once be taken to put the university on a proper footing, to make it an institution of which every citizen of the state may well be proud, and it will not be necessary for the board of regents to make an appeal for aid at the next session of the legislature.

In the foregoing I have stated only such of our needs as are the most pressing. The list could readily be extended. In the near future the following matters must receive attention:

*A Gymnasium*—For the present the gymnasium in the Christian Association building must answer our purposes. But it is entirely

too small to accommodate the entire body of students, and the university should be provided with a building large enough for the students of all departments.

*A Fire Proof Library Building*—The library is at present, placed on the second floor of the old north building, directly over the rooms occupied by the physical laboratories. The collection of books is rapidly increasing in numbers and in value, and it is highly desirable that as soon as possible it be placed in a more secure building.

*An Assembly Room*—The university buildings contain no hall large enough for the whole body of students. It is often desirable to call the students of all departments together, but there is no place where they can gather except in the city opera house.

For these and many other things we can patiently wait. But I trust that you will make every effort to secure from the twenty-fourth general assembly a sufficient appropriation to provide us with those things that have been enumerated as among our pressing needs.

All of which is very respectfully submitted,

CHARLES A. SHAEFFER,  
*President.*



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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

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## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, }  
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }  
IOWA CITY, IOWA, OCTOBER 1, 1891. }

### *To the Board of Regents:*

Herewith is respectfully submitted a financial statement of the incomes and expenditures of the university for the biennial period from the close of the school year of 1888-89, to the close of the school year 1890-91.

The statement shows incomes and expenditures by departments, as nearly as it can be conveniently done.

The incomes and expenditures for general purposes are shown separately from the appropriations made by the general assembly for special purposes.

The balance shown by this statement differs from that shown by the treasurer, for the reason that warrants drawn and unpaid are treated, for the purposes of this statement, as paid, so as to show *available* funds for future expenditures.



## STATEMENT

*Of incomes and disbursements on account of the general fund for the school year June 16, 1889, to June 16, 1890.*

## INCOMES.

## COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Tuition and fees.....	\$ 5,392.97
Chemical laboratory fees.....	66.06
Net income.....	\$ 5,459.03

## LAW DEPARTMENT.

Tuition and fees.....	\$ 6,658.26
Law book loans.....	451.00
Net income.....	\$ 7,109.26

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Tuition and fees.....	\$ 4,840.00
Chemical laboratory fees.....	527.00
Hospital fees.....	381.00
Net income.....	\$ 5,748.00

## HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Tuition and fees.....	\$ 1,110.00
Hospital fees.....	78.00
Net income.....	\$ 1,188.00

## DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Tuition and fees.....	\$ 5,750.00
Chemical laboratory fees.....	201.00
Clinic fees.....	1,411.63
Spring course.....	1,077.49
Net income.....	\$ 8,440.12

## PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.

Chemical laboratory fees.....	\$ 18.53
Net income.....	\$ 18.53
Miscellaneous collections.....	77.25
Chemical laboratory goods receipts.....	58.50
Net income, tuition, fees, etc.....	\$ 28,098.69
State warrants.....	\$ 48,000.00
Interest on fund, and rents.....	17,747.21
Total from state and fund.....	\$ 65,747.21
Available income balance June, 1889.....	5,434.36
Total available income for year 1889-90.....	\$ 99,280.26

## DISBURSEMENTS.

## COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Salaries, professors and tutors.....	\$ 31,675.00
Hornaday collection.....	964.17
Chemical and physical laboratory supplies.....	305.55
General library.....	922.42
Assistant Librarian.....	100.00
Museum.....	193.88
Chair of Geology.....	247.61
Chair of Botany.....	250.00
Chair of Mental and Moral Science.....	10.00
Chair of History.....	10.00
Total expended.....	\$ 34,678.63

## LAW DEPARTMENT.

Salaries.....	\$ 8,000.00
General library.....	500.00
Assistant Librarian.....	100.00
Law books.....	451.00
Total expended.....	\$ 9,051.00



## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Salaries.....	\$ 8,000.00
Anatomical material.....	1,000.00
Clinical supplies.....	400.00
Hospital expenses.....	40.00
Old hospital.....	185.47
Hospital fees.....	357.00
Chair of Practice.....	30.00
Chair of Obstetrics.....	6.70
Chair of Physiology.....	40.00
Chair of Chemistry.....	235.12
Chair of Anatomy.....	22.56
Library.....	50.00
Total expended.....	\$ 10,366.85

## HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Salaries.....	\$ 3,535.00
Library.....	41.60
Chairs.....	47.74
Clinic supplies.....	40.00
Hospital fees.....	78.00
Museum.....	23.15
Total expended.....	\$ 3,765.49

## DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Salaries.....	\$5,553.88
Clinic supplies.....	1,436.97
Clerk hire.....	200.00
Equipment.....	540.00
Spring course.....	1,023.10
Total expended.....	\$ 8,753.95

## PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.

Expenses.....	\$ 50.00
Total expended.....	\$ 50.00

## GENERAL EXPENDITURES.

Officers' salaries.....	\$ 8,600.00
Janitors and watchmen.....	2,459.23
Fuel.....	1,738.80
Printing and advertising.....	1,282.67
Commencement expenses.....	876.09
Opera house rent.....	200.00
Care of grounds.....	190.87
Gas.....	795.60
Water.....	252.00
Catalogues.....	1,113.90
Band and chapel music.....	290.65
Errand boy.....	25.00
Miscellaneous bills.....	860.55
Publishing of scientific notes.....	214.08
Typewriting machine.....	100.00
Stenographer.....	200.00
Incidentals.....	1,855.16
Total general expenditures.....	\$ 21,054.60
Grand total expended, 1889-90.....	\$ 87,720.52

## RECAPITULATION FOR 1889-90.

## RECEIPTS.

Collegiate.....	\$ 5,459.03
Law.....	7,109.26
Medical.....	5,748.00
Homeopathic Medical.....	1,188.00
Dental.....	8,440.12
Pharmaceutical.....	18.53
Miscellaneous.....	195.75
State.....	48,000.00
Interest and rents.....	17,747.21
Total receipts.....	\$ 93,845.90
Available balance, June, 1889.....	5,434.36
Total available.....	\$ 99,280.26

## EXPENDITURES.

Collegiate.....	\$ 34,678.63
Law.....	9,051.00
Medical.....	10,366.85
Homeopathic Medical.....	3,765.49
Dental.....	8,753.95
Pharmaceutical.....	50.00
General.....	21,054.60
Total expended.....	\$ 87,720.52
Balance, June, 1890.....	11,559.74



## STATEMENT

*Of incomes and disbursements on account of the general fund for the school year, June 16, 1890, to June 16, 1891.*

## INCOMES.

## COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Tuition and fees.....	\$ 5,883.11	
Chemical laboratory fees.....	55.53	
Library fines .....	21.35	
Net income.....	\$	5,959.99

## LAW DEPARTMENT.

Tuition and fees.....	\$ 7,099.84	
Law book loans.....	547.20	
Net income.....	\$	7,647.04

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Tuition and fees.....	\$ 4,775.68	
Chemical laboratory fees.....	354.67	
Hospital fees.....	415.00	
Net income.....	\$	5,545.35

## HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Tuition and fees.....	\$ 1,655.00	
Chemical laboratory fees.....	88.00	
Hospital fees.....	114.00	
Net income.....	\$	1,857.00

## DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Tuition and fees.....	\$ 10,528.50	
Chemical laboratory fees.....	333.00	
Clinic fees.....	2,122.28	
Net income.....	\$	12,983.78

## PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.

Chemical laboratory fees.....	\$ 17.84	
Department fees.....	2,889.25	
Net income.....	\$	2,907.09
Miscellaneous collections.....		121.07
Net income, tuition, fees, etc.....	\$	37,024.32
State warrants.....	\$ 58,000.00	
Interest on loans and rents.....	17,575.13	
Cash bills to income.....	200.00	
Total from state and fund.....	\$	75,775.13
Total available income for year 1890-1891....	\$	112,799.45

## DISBURSEMENTS.

## COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Salaries professors and tutors.....	\$ 37,325.18	
Chemical laboratory supplies.....	628.61	
Library periodicals and binding.....	1,000.82	
Museum, supplies .....	294.45	
Museum, sea dredging.....	125.00	
Museum, assistant.....	90.00	
English language.....	9.50	
Mental and moral science.....	2.90	
Science apparatus.....	128.29	
Free-hand drawing.....	200.00	
History.....	10.00	
Botany supplies.....	28.65	
Astronomical equipment.....	307.50	
Observatory building.....	195.20	
Total expended.....	\$	40,346.10

## LAW DEPARTMENT.

Salaries.....	\$ 8,388.55	
Law books.....	517.65	
Library .....	1,000.00	
Assistant librarian..	100.00	
Total expended.....	\$	10,006.20



## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Salaries.....	\$ 7,921.00
Clinic supplies.....	369.14
Chair of Practice.....	.25
Obstetrics.....	40.00
Physiology.....	29.33
Surgery.....	40.00
Eye and ear.....	40.00
Materia medica.....	18.72
Anatomy.....	30.00
Chemistry.....	319.70
Old hospital.....	155.67
Library.....	120.00
Hospital.....	415.00
Anatomical supplies.....	1,594.02
Total expended.....	\$ 11,093.23

## HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Salaries.....	\$ 3,535.00
Hospital.....	114.00
Library.....	50.00
Supplies.....	90.00
Museum.....	25.00
Total expended.....	\$ 3,814.00

## DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Salaries.....	\$ 7,524.86
Clerk.....	300.00
Laboratory supplies.....	768.92
Clinic supplies.....	1,200.00
Special supplies.....	146.75
Spring course.....	131.73
Laboratory improvements.....	211.80
Total expended.....	\$ 10,284.06

## PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.

Expenses.....	\$ 39.53
Fees.....	2,889.25
Total expended.....	\$ 2,928.78

## GENERAL EXPENDITURES.

Officers' salaries.....	\$ 9,725.00
Janitors and watchmen.....	2,743.51
Fuel.....	2,027.83
Printing and advertising.....	1,440.87
Commencement expenses.....	1,055.36
Opera house rent.....	200.00
Care of grounds.....	174.50
Gas.....	982.15
Water.....	279.25
Catalogues.....	1,492.55
Band and chapel music.....	153.50
Printing of scientific notes.....	426.80
Printing of <i>Transit</i> .....	351.90
Band instructor.....	169.17
Military supplies.....	125.00
Incidentals.....	3,648.24
Miscellaneous bills.....	738.10
Total general expenditures.....	\$ 25,733.73
Grand total expended 1890-1891.....	\$ 104,206.10

## RECAPITULATION, 1890-1891.

## RECEIPTS.

Collegiate.....	\$ 5,959.99
Law.....	7,647.04
Medical.....	5,545.35
Homeopathic medical.....	1,857.00
Dental.....	12,983.78
Pharmaceutical.....	2,907.09
Miscellaneous.....	124.07
State.....	58,000.00
Interest and rents.....	17,575.13
Cash bills to income.....	200.00
Total receipts.....	\$ 112,799.45
Available balance, June, 1890.....	11,559.74
Total available.....	\$ 124,359.19

## EXPENDITURES.

Collegiate.....	\$ 40,346.10
Law.....	10,006.20
Medical.....	11,093.23
Homeopathic medical.....	3,814.00
Dental.....	10,284.06
Pharmaceutical.....	2,928.78
General.....	25,733.73
Total expended.....	\$104,206.10
Balance on hand June 16, 1891.....	\$ 20,153.09



## SUMMARY

Of the general income and expenditures for the biennial period as hereinbefore set out:

RECEIPTS.	
For year 1889-90.....	\$ 99,280.26
For year 1890-91.....	112,799.45
	<u>\$ 212,079.71</u>
EXPENDITURES.	
For year 1889-90.....	\$ 87,720.52
For year 1890-91.....	104,206.10
	<u>\$ 191,926.62</u>
Balance, June 16, 1891.....	\$ 20,153.09

It may be noted that the above balance consists of several items, as follows:

Cash available for use in 1891-92.....	\$ 18,614.90
Sundry appropriations of 1889-90 reserved to pay for goods ordered.....	1,508.64
Balance of law book loan account reserved to pay for books ordered.....	29.55
	<u>\$ 20,153.09</u>

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The last biennial report showed small balances unexpended in two special appropriations made by the twenty-second general assembly, viz., for dental equipment \$6.13, and chemical and physical equipment \$10.88. Each of these balances has been expended in accordance with the act making the appropriations.

Other special appropriations have been drawn and expended as follows:

## REPAIRS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

TWENTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.	
Amount appropriated.....	\$ 8,500.00
Amount expended to June 16, 1889.....	\$ 4,250.00
Amount expended June 16, 1889, to April 26, 1890..	4,250.00
Total drawn and expended.....	<u>\$ 8,500.00</u>

## ENGINEERING APPARATUS.

## TWENTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 1,000.00
Amount expended to December 19, 1888.....	\$ 500.00
Amount expended from December, 1888 to 1889.....	500.00
Total expended.....	<u>\$ 1,000.00</u>

## REPAIRS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

## TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 10,000.00
Amount drawn and expended to November 6, 1890.....	5,000.00
Balance available for current year.....	<u>\$ 5,000.00</u>

## NATURAL SCIENCE EQUIPMENT.

## TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 4,000.00
Amount expended to July 1, 1890.....	2,000.00
Amount available for current year.....	<u>\$ 2,000.00</u>

## PHYSICAL LABORATORY APPARATUS.

## TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 4,000.00
Amount expended to August 11, 1890.....	1,828.81
Amount available for current year.....	<u>\$ 2,171.19</u>

## ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT.

## TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 4,000.00
Amount expended to July 1, 1891.....	2,000.00
Amount available for current year.....	<u>\$ 2,000.00</u>

## GENERAL LIBRARY.

## TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 5,000.00
Amount expended to August 26, 1891.....	1,727.69
Amount available for current year.....	<u>\$ 3,272.31</u>

Orders have been placed for a list of books, not yet arrived, for the general library. The entire appropriation will be exhausted as fast as it becomes available.



## VAPOR GAS PLANT.

## TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$	1,000.00
Amount expended to April 5, 1891.....		737.30
Balance available to complete plant.....	\$	262.70

## ADDITIONAL HEATING.

## TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$	2,000.00
Amount expended to August 26, 1891.....		2,000.00

## CHEMICAL LABORATORY BUILDING.

## TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$	50,000.00
Amount expended to August 26, 1891.....		41,135.97
Amount unexpended to complete building and equipment.....	\$	8,864.03

It will be borne in mind that the balances of cash shown by the secretary's and treasurer's reports will necessarily vary as to the amount at any particular day or date, for the reason that the secretary's accounts show the actual condition of the funds at the time the warrants are issued. Many of these warrants are held for a considerable time before being presented to the treasurer.

Many of the warrants issued at the close of the year are held by the parties and presented for payment during the following fiscal year.

WILLIAM J. HADDOCK,  
*Secretary.*

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## REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

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# REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, }  
TREASURER'S OFFICE, }  
IOWA CITY, IOWA, October 1, 1891. }

*To the Honorable Board of Regents of the State University of Iowa:*

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit a statement of income and disbursements for the biennial period commencing June 13, 1889, and ending June 10, 1891, as shown by the books of this office and the reports of my predecessor, made June 12, 1890, and August 7, 1890. I also submit herewith a statement of the assets of the state university of Iowa, June 10, 1891.

*Income from June 13, 1889, to June 10, 1891.*

## RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 13, 1889.....	\$ 16,574.31
From June 13, 1889, to June 12, 1890:	
Received appropriations.....	\$ 54,000.00
Received tuitions.....	27,599.87
Received interest on loans.....	18,510.54
Received rents on university property.....	201.50
Transferred from permanent fund.....	1,570.41
Receipts for the year.....	\$ 101,882.32
From June 12, 1890, to June 10, 1891:	
Received appropriations.....	\$88,969.82
Received tuitions.....	37,695.59
Received interest on loans.....	16,603.55
Received rents on university property.....	289.25
Receipts for the year.....	\$143,558.21
Total receipts.....	\$ 262,014.84

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants paid:	
For the year ending June 12, 1890.....	\$ 93,663.13
For the year ending June 10, 1891.....	134,383.91
Returned to permanent fund.....	400.00
Balance on hand June 10, 1891.....	33,567.80
Total accounted for.....	\$ 262,014.84



## RECAPITULATION.

Income for two years ending June 10, 1891.....	\$ 245,440.53
Disbursements for two years ending June 10, 1891.....	228,447.04
Excess of income over disbursements.....	\$ 16,993.49
Balance on hand June 10, 1891.....	\$ 33,567.80
Balance on hand June 13, 1889.....	16,574.31
Excess of balance June 10, 1891, over that of June 13, 1889 .....	\$ 16,993.49

*Assets, June 10, 1891.*

Mortgage notes.....	\$ 220,939.09
Contract notes .....	7,812.14
Cash on hand June 10, 1891.....	5,144.82
Total working capital June 10, 1891.....	\$ 233,896.05
Total working capital June 13, 1889.....	\$ 226,899.16
Excess of capital June 10, 1891, over that of June 13, 1889.....	\$ 6,996.89
Working capital increased during two years ending June 10, 1891:	
Sale of lands .....	\$ 10,327.00
Collection old judgment.....	55.00
Legacy of Jacob P. Gingerich .....	100.00
Working capital decreased during two years ending June 10, 1891:	
Foreclosures, etc., of mortgages.....	\$ 2,805.11
Forfeiture of contracts .....	680.00
Net increase of working capital for two years ending June 10, 1891.....	\$ 3,485.11
	\$ 6,996.89

The unsold lands of the university June 10, 1891, amount to about 3,240 acres.

Respectfully submitted,

LOVELL SWISHER, *Treasurer.*

## CONDENSED REPORT

*Showing receipts and disbursements of state money from June 16, 1890, to October 1, 1891.*

Chapter thirty-one of the twenty-third general assembly, took effect April 30, 1890. The university drew no money from the state after that date until November. For the purposes of comparison the account may be closed after any month desired, and the monthly balance shown will be the same as in the full report, giving monthly balances, and on file with the governor for reference.

## RECEIPTS.

1890.				
June	16.	Balance on hand.....	\$	13,130.15
July	3.	Interest .....		73.00
September	4.	Interest and rent.....		1,167.06
September	24.	Tuition and fees.....		12,539.13
October	6.	Tuition and fees.....		5,090.94
November	4.	Tuition and fees.....		2,869.50
November	10.	State warrants.....		23,631.64
December	10.	State warrants.....		17,880.79
December	20.	Tuition and fees.....		2,430.14
1891.				
January	8.	State warrants.....		8,199.69
February	2.	Tuition and fees.....		5,381.21
February	6.	State warrants.....		3,311.30
February	25.	Tuition and fees.....		2,556.13
February	28.	State warrants.....		434.75
March	9.	Interest.....		12,045.29
March	30.	Tuition and fees.....		1,685.84
April	1.	State warrants.....		5,875.26
May	2.	Tuition and fees.....		2,522.12
May	14.	State warrants.....		10,046.39
June	2.	State warrants.....		20,090.00
June	4.	Tuition and fees.....		1,155.16
June	9.	Interest and rent.....		4,239.78
July	6.	Tuition and fees.....		794.15
August	29.	State warrants.....		23,825.57
September	30.	Cash bills account.....		200.00
September	30.	Tuition and fees.....		14,050.65
Total.....			\$	194,775.64



## DISBURSEMENTS.

1890.			
June	19.	Warrants issued.....	\$ 2,115.13
July	30.	Warrants issued.....	3,284.36
August	20.	Warrants issued.....	2,352.16
October	2.	Warrants issued.....	15,503.37
November	6.	Warrants issued.....	19,715.72
December	24.	Warrants issued.....	26,732.60
1891.			
January	29.	Fund cash credit balance.....	1,570.41
January	29.	Warrants issued.....	11,988.13
February	26.	Warrants issued.....	12,693.76
March	26.	Warrants issued.....	8,638.54
May	28.	Warrants issued.....	20,309.20
July	22.	Warrants issued.....	25,683.82
August	26.	Warrants issued.....	15,265.26
September	30.	Warrants issued.....	18,533.79
Total .....			\$ 184,386.25
1891.			
September	30.	Balance on hand.....	\$ 10,389.39

WM. J. HADDOCK,  
Secretary.