

NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

AT
CEDAR FALLS, IOWA.

School Years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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1893.

CEDAR FALLS, IOWA, September 1, 1893.

To His Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa:

SIR—As required by section 9, of chapter 129, of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, as amended by chapter 64, of the laws of the Twenty-second General Assembly, the Board of Directors of the State Normal School at Cedar Falls herewith transmit their report for the biennial period ending June 30, 1893.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. KNOEPFLER, *President.*

A. GRUNDY, *Secretary.*

Iowa State Normal School.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. B. KNOEPFLER, <i>ex-officio</i> , Des Moines, Supt. Public Instruction.		
W. M. FIELDS,	Cedar Falls,	} Term expires June 1, 1894.
I. J. McDUFFIE,	Le Mars,	
J. W. SATTERTHWAIT,	Mt. Pleasant,	} Term expires June 1, 1896.
E. R. MOORE,	Anamosa,	
J. W. JARNAGIN,	Montezuma,	} Term expires June 1, 1898.
W. W. MONTGOMERY,	Red Oak,	

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD, 1893-94.

J. B. KNOEPFLER, <i>ex-officio</i> ,	Des Moines,	President.
W. M. FIELDS,	Cedar Falls,	Vice-President.
C. C. KNAPP,	Cedar Falls,	Treasurer.
A. GRUNDY,	Cedar Falls,	Secretary.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD, 1893-94.

1. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Fields, Satterthwait, Montgomery.
2. TEACHERS COMMITTEE.—Jarnagin, Moore and Knoepfler.
3. FINANCE COMMITTEE.—Satterthwait and McDuffie.

State Normal School,

CEDAR FALLS, IOWA.

CALENDAR FOR 1893-94.

1893.

September 5, Tuesday, Enrollment and Entrance Examinations.
September 6, Wednesday, Fall Term Recitations begin.
December 13, Wednesday, Fall Term ends.

WINTER VACATION—THREE WEEKS.

1894.

January 2, Tuesday, Enrollment and Entrance Examinations.
January 3, Wednesday, Winter Term Recitations begin.
March 21, Wednesday, Winter Term ends.

SPRING VACATION—ONE WEEK

March 28, Wednesday, Enrollment and Entrance Examinations.
March 29, Thursday, Spring Term Recitations begin.
June 17, Sunday, 4 p. m. Baccalaureate Address.
June 18, Monday, 8 p. m., Annual Address.
June 19, Tuesday, 10 a. m. Anniversary of Literary Societies.
June 20, Wednesday, Commencement day.

SUMMER VACATION.

September 4, Tuesday, Fall Term begins.

Iowa State Normal School.

FACULTY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARGARET BAKER, B. S.,
Professor of Elocution and Physical Culture.

EMMA M. RIDLEY, PH. B.,
Professor of Geography and History.

MARION MCFARLAND, B. L.,
Professor of Applied English.

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

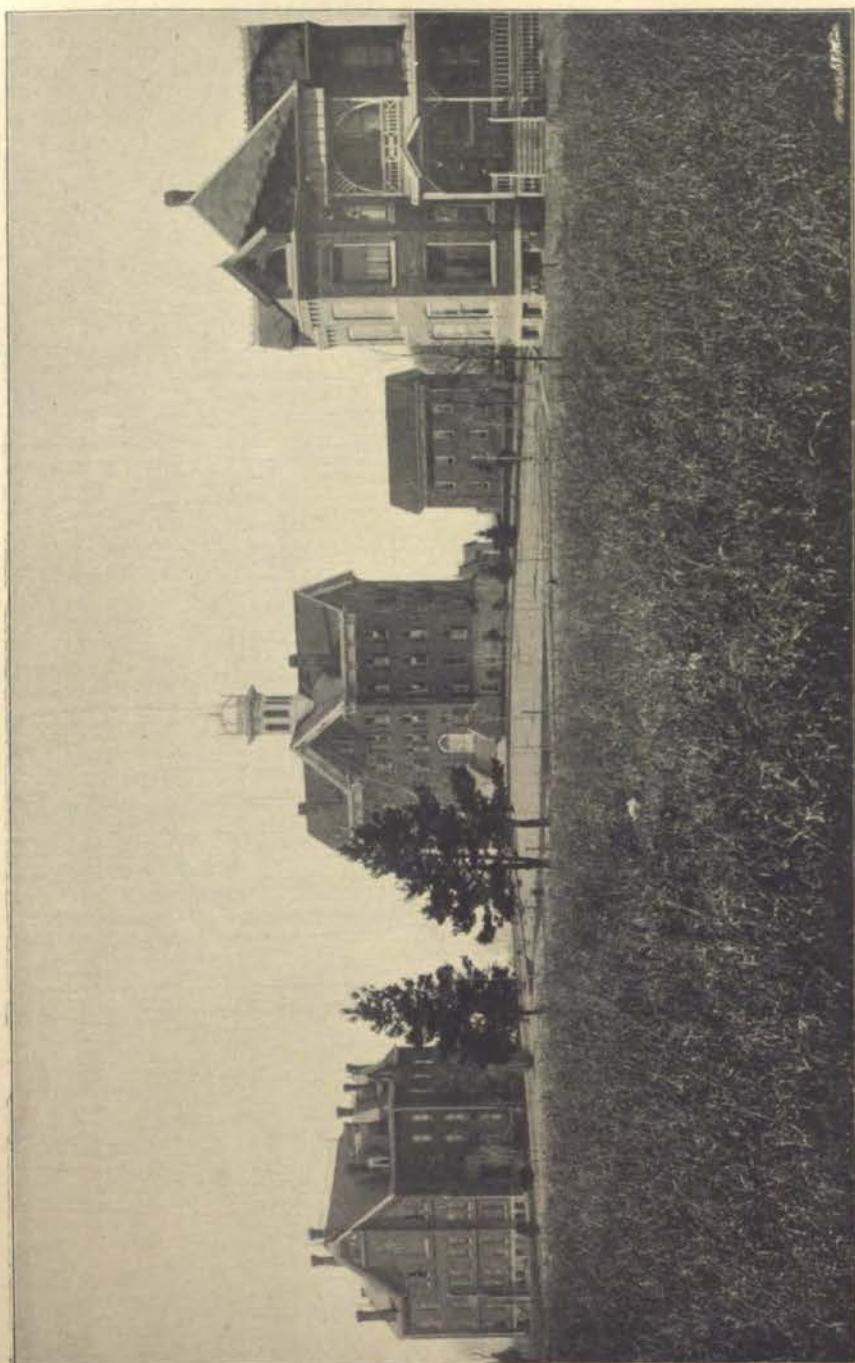
NELLIE B. WALLBANK, B. D.,
Instructor in English Language.

ALICE CYNTHIA KING,
Supervisor of Training School.

EVA BENHAM,
Instructor in Drawing.

NELLIE F. ANDERSON, B. S.,
Instructor in Mathematics.

MARY E. SIMMONS, PH. B.,
Instructor in Latin.



SOUTH HALL.

CENTRAL HALL.

IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

NORTH HALL.

PRESIDENT'S COTTAGE.

REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SALARIES PAID 1891-92.

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

SALARIES PAID 1892-93.

To Pres H. H. Seerley.....	\$ 2,200.00
To M. W. Bartlett.....	1,600.00
To D. S. Wright.....	1,600.00
To Albert Loughridge.....	1,600.00
To A. C. Page.....	1,600.00
To M. F. Arey.....	1,600.00
To L. W. Parish.....	1,600.00
To W. A. Dinwiddie.....	500.00
To Anna E. McGovern.....	1,200.00
To Margaret Baker.....	750.00
To Marion McFarland.....	750.00
To Emma Dahlin.....	750.00
To Emma M. Ridley.....	1,000.00
To Miss Nellie Wallbank.....	750.00
To Miss Julia E. Curtiss.....	500.00
To Miss Alice C. King.....	1,000.00
Total.....	\$ 19,000.00

SALARIES ALLOWED FOR 1893-94.

To Pres. H. H. Seerley.....	\$ 2,200.00
To M. W. Bartlett.....	1,600.00
To D. S. Wright.....	1,600.00
To Albert Loughridge.....	1,600.00
To A. C. Page.....	1,600.00
To M. F. Arey.....	1,600.00
To L. W. Parish.....	1,600.00
To W. A. Dinwiddie.....	500.00
To Anna E. McGovern.....	1,200.00
To Margaret Baker.....	750.00
To Marion McFarland.....	750.00
To Emma M. Ridley.....	1,000.00
To Miss Nellie Wallbank.....	750.00
To Miss Julia E. Curtiss.....	500.00
To Miss Alice C. King.....	1,000.00
To Miss Eva Benham.....	650.00
To Miss Nellie F. Anderson.....	650.00
To Miss Mary E. Simmons.....	600.00
Total.....	\$ 20,150.00

APPROPRIATIONS.

The Twenty-third General Assembly made an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars annually as a fund for the payment of teachers, and an additional sum of twenty-five hundred dollars annually for a regular contingent fund. The Twenty-fourth General Assembly increased the first of these funds by two thousand five hundred dollars, and the latter by five hundred dollars, so that at the beginning of the biennial period, July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1894, the permanent annual appropriation was, for the payment of teachers, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars annually, and for contingent expenses three thousand dollars annually.

The Twenty-fourth General Assembly also made the following special appropriations:

For library and apparatus.....	\$ 1,500.00
For new smoke stack, repairs, steam heating, etc.....	9,000.00
For water rents.....	1,200.00
For military instruction.....	1,000.00
For sewerage, extension of sewer.....	5,000.00

The appropriation made for the teachers' and the contingent funds is insufficient to meet the demands upon those funds. Not only is the amount of the teachers' fund available for the first year of the biennial period exhausted, but the Board has been compelled to use \$5,118.33 of the students' contingent fund to pay teachers' salaries, while at the close of this same year there is a deficiency

of \$394.97 in the regular contingent fund. The Board believes that the appropriations should be sufficient to pay the necessary teaching force and regular contingent expenses, leaving the students' contingent fund intact for the Board to use at discretion for the general improvement of the school.

The appropriations for library and apparatus, and for military instruction will all be used, while of that for water rents there will be a sufficient balance left to pay said rents for another biennial period, making it unnecessary for the Twenty-fifth General Assembly to make a further appropriation for this purpose. The reason for this is that the Board abolished the boarding department, and thus greatly reduced the consumption of water.

The appropriation made for smoke-stack, steam-heating and repairs will be insufficient. There is a deficiency of about \$1,100 in this fund. It was necessary to take down the old and unsafe smoke-stack and build one much larger. It was also found necessary to partially rebuild the boiler-house, to accommodate the new smoke-stack. In addition to this, the large increase in the number of students made it necessary to provide additional class rooms. The directors, by a resolution, abolished the boarding department in 1892, and the space formerly occupied by students as sleeping and study rooms in Central Hall, has been converted into additional class rooms. North Hall, also formerly used as a dormitory, has been converted into a dwelling house for the use of the engineer and superintendent of the grounds, buildings and other state property. All this work has been paid for out of the repair fund.

Considerably more than half of the students are young women. Under former arrangements it was frequently necessary for classes to descend two or three flights of stairs in one building, go out into the weather and then ascend as many flights in another building. In consequence of this, complaint was made by patrons and physicians that the young women suffered serious injury, not alone from the excessive ascending and descending of stairs, but from the frequent exposure to inclement weather in passing unprotected from one building to the other, some parents even refusing to permit their daughters to attend the Normal School because of these evils. The Board upon consultation with the faculty and under the advice of eminent physicians, felt that it was its duty to remove the occasion for said complaints. To connect Central with South Hall by a double-deck covered foot bridge seemed the best and most feasible way of accomplishing this purpose. The bridge has

been so built that students need not now be exposed to inclement weather in passing from one building to the other, while the necessity for frequent ascending and descending long flights of stairs has been greatly lessened. It was owing to the fact that some such provision as this had to be made, that the deficiency occurs in the repair fund.

Of the \$5,000 appropriated for sewerage and extension of sewers, only \$500 has been drawn, and but \$125 of the latter actually expended. The Board met with unexpected difficulties in the matter of locating a line for a sewer and in obtaining the right of way therefor. The only practicable line that could be found for the sewer crossed the conduit supplying the city of Cedar Falls with water, and the council of said city objected so strongly to the line selected that the Board deferred action. In the meantime the boarding department of the school having been abolished, and the pressing need for a sewer thereby obviated, the Board now believes it can make other arrangements for the disposal of the now greatly lessened amount of sewerage, whereby at least \$4,000 of the sum appropriated for this purpose can be saved.

The appropriation of \$500 for a cold storage room and \$1,000 for laundry and appliances, made by the Twenty-third General Assembly, has not been expended, and the abolishment of the boarding department makes the expenditure of these appropriations unnecessary. It will be seen, therefore, that while the Board is compelled to report a deficiency in two funds, it reports on hand in other funds an unexpended balance of over \$6,000, or a net balance of over \$5,000, taking all appropriations into account.

DEPARTMENTS.

The Board is unanimous in the opinion that the future efficiency of the school demands the organization of the following additional departments and the employment of teachers therefor:

1. Kindergarten Department.
2. Political Science.
3. Penmanship and Bookkeeping.
4. Vocal Music.
5. Geography.
6. Psychology.
7. Physical Science (Assistant).

Four of the above subjects are now taught in connection with other subjects, but owing to the large increase in the number of students, this cannot be satisfactorily done in the future.

The science of psychology has heretofore been taught by President Seerley in connection with the subject of didactics. The Board believes that the president of the school should not be compelled to spend any of his time as a regular instructor of classes. His duties as chief executive of the school are so numerous, varied and exacting that his time should be devoted to these exclusively.

The necessity for the establishment of the above named departments is so clearly and forcibly stated in President Seerley's report to the Board that nothing can be added thereto. The teachers in these departments, if established, will be required to assist in teaching other subjects. The members of the Board have visited the school for the purpose of inspecting the work done. Many of the classes were found twice as large as they should be to do justice either to the students or the teachers. To get the best results a larger amount of work should be possible with the individual student, and to make this possible the number of teachers needs to be increased so that classes now too large may be divided. All the teachers have been compelled to work beyond their strength, and at the close of the last school year, the Board found several of the teachers ill from overwork. They were compelled to teach so many and such large classes that they could not take the time necessary for rest and recreation to keep in good working condition.

The Board desires in this public way to commend the spirit of self-sacrifice shown by these teachers, the harmony and good feeling with which they have worked together for the good of the school, and the cheerfulness with which they have borne added burdens unavoidably, if not wrongfully, imposed.

NEW BUILDING NEEDED.

The Board feels it a duty to urge upon the legislature the necessity of constructing a new building for the use of the school. Many of the class-rooms now in use are too small and are not provided with sufficient light. New rooms are needed but there is no more space in the present buildings that can be utilized for that purpose. Much larger rooms are also needed for the library and laboratories. A large room is needed for a gymnasium and still others for the different literary societies. The Board does not feel it necessary to argue here the importance or value of each of the above as necessary to every well equipped school. Their importance is almost universally conceded. The truth, briefly stated, is that the school has been so popular, so prosperous and well patron-

ized by the people of the State that it has outgrown its present quarters.

The Board's estimated appropriations necessary for the next biennial period are as follows:

For additional permanent annual endowment necessary to pay the present faculty \$3,500.

Additional annual endowment to pay new teachers as follows:

Kindergarten Teacher.....	\$ 1,200
Political Science Teacher.....	1,600
Penmanship and Bookkeeping.....	1,200
Vocal Music Teacher.....	1,200
Geography Teacher.....	1,000
Psychology Teacher.....	1,600
Physical Science Assistant.....	1,200

\$ 9,000

Additional Endowment Contingent Fund.....\$5,000

Special Appropriations:

1. Librarian, Biennial.....	\$ 2,400
2. Military Instruction.....	1,000
3. Library and Apparatus.....	7,000
4. Repairs.....	10,000
New Building.....	75,000

The Board also recommends, since the work devolving upon the secretary has greatly increased with the growth of the school, that section 3, chapter 129, laws of 1876, be amended by striking out the words "not to exceed one hundred dollars and actual traveling expenses."

The reports severally of the president, secretary, and treasurer of the school are hereto appended.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. KNOEPFLER,
President Board of Directors.

IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SCHOOL

To the Honorable Board of Directors, Iowa State Normal School:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to present herewith the ninth report of the Iowa State Normal School, for the biennial period ending June 30, 1893.

HOMER H. SEERLEY,
President.

Cedar Falls, Iowa, July 25, 1893.



LABORATORY WORK—ELECTRICITY.
IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT. IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—BIENNIAL PERIOD, 1891-1893.

I. Enrollment of Students by Courses and by Classes.

	—School Years.—	
	1891-92.	1892-93.
1. Professional Course—College Graduates.....	..	1
2. Regular Course:		
Fourth Year Class.....	28	38
Third Year Class.....	80	82
Second Year Class.....	122	146
First Year Class.....	378	300
3. High School Graduate Courses:		
Second Year Class.....	36	47
First Year Class.....	62	99
4. Training School Department:		
Preparatory Students.....	..	49
Training School Pupils.....	..	49
Total.....	706	811

II. Enrollment of Students as to Sex.

	—School Years.—	
	1891-92.	1892-93.
Men—Normal Department.....	191	214
Women—Normal Department.....	515	499
Total.....	706	713

III. Graduates during Biennial Period.

	—School Years.—	
	1891-92.	1892-93.
Masters of Didactics.....	26	28
Bachelors of Didactics.....	82	91
Total.....	108	119

The December Class of 1893 is yet to graduate and will add ten or more, the report as here given being the number in June, 1893.

IV. Enrollment as to Residence in Iowa.

1. Counties represented by residents in 1891-92.....	89
2. Counties represented by residents in 1892-93.....	94
3. Counties represented by residents in Biennial Period.....	95

COMMENTS UPON THE STATISTICS.

Statistics are of no particular value in a report except as they may show facts or may be used in comparison with former years.

The following observations are made to reply to certain inquiries that will naturally be made by persons seeking to know whether the State Normal School is developing, and whether it is doing the work which it is expected to do and which is its province to accomplish.

1. When students enroll at the school, they are required to designate their residence. Many of the students, as the annual catalogue shows by their experience as teachers, are mature men and women, self-supporting and entirely managing their own private affairs. Hence it is a very common thing to claim their residence at Cedar Falls, and the annual catalogue shows many such cases. It is however worthy of note that the question of residence is of less importance than where they go to work after leaving the State Normal School, and a study of the work of the graduates as well as of under-graduate students, demonstrates that the laws of supply and demand entirely regulate location, and that teachers go wherever they can find work that suits their tastes and their preparations, it being the exception rather than the rule to return to their original homes and seek employment in the places where they are personally acquainted.

2. During the biennial period no students have claimed residence in Clarke, Decatur, Mills or Worth counties though teachers have enrolled who have taught in those counties, and others have gone there after attending school to undertake work. The attendance at the school is quite well distributed over the State as railway arrangements make Cedar Falls a particularly easy place to reach and many of the remote counties have sent large delegations. One other thing is true, none but excellent persons of superior promise as teachers come from the more remote portions of the State and they quite generally remain and complete a course at the school.

3. INCREASE OF ADVANCED STUDENTS.

The growth and development of the school is particularly marked in the advanced classes beyond the first year of the course. Though teaching is not particularly attractive from a business standpoint and though it means a personal sacrifice to a person of strong mentality and executive ability to enter upon it as a profession, yet the school has prospered and has succeeded beyond natural expectations in sending out into the schools of the State a large number of strong teachers of excellent scholarship. If anyone will examine the register of students in the catalogue he will be impressed with the fact that the majority of the students enrolled are experienced teachers who have age enough and experience sufficient to know of their success and promise as educators. To show the growth that has been continuous in the past several years, the following exhibit is submitted:

Per cent of increase of advanced students from year to year for the past seven years.

1887 over 1886, twelve per cent.
 1888 over 1887, twenty-six per cent.
 1889 over 1888, forty-four per cent.
 1890 over 1889, thirty-two per cent.
 1891 over 1890, twenty-nine per cent.
 1892 over 1891, twelve per cent.
 1893 over 1892, twenty per cent.

For biennial periods the percentage of increase has been as follows:

1887-1889 over 1885-1887, sixty-three per cent;
 1889-1891 over 1887-1889, eighty per cent.
 1891-1893 over 1889-1891, forty-three per cent.

4. INCREASE OF GRADUATES.

To show the percentage of increase and development that has come to the school during the past seven years the following increase in the number of persons graduated is submitted:

1887 over 1886, thirty-one per cent.
 1888 over 1887, twenty-four per cent.
 1889 over 1888, seventy per cent.
 1890 over 1889, twenty-three per cent.
 1891 over 1890, twenty per cent.
 1892 over 1891, thirty-eight per cent.
 1893 over 1892 (not considering the December section of class '93 yet to graduate), ten per cent.

For biennial periods the percentage of increase has been as follows:

1887-1889 over 1885-1887, ninety per cent.
 1889-1891 over 1887-1889, seventy per cent.
 1891-1893 over 1889-1891, fifty-eight per cent

5. EXPLANATION AND REMARKS.

This increase of advanced students and of graduates shows the popularity of the school with the people, and also exhibits its success in satisfying those who are students of the practical character of the instruction given, and the thoroughness of the scholarship required. The prosperity and the development have far exceeded the results expected by the general assemblies that have provided the financial support of the school as each biennial report for the past three assemblies has shown that the money granted has not been sufficient to properly care for the work in progress. Particularly has this been true during the biennial period just closing, and it is not clear to the management how the present school year (1893-94), is to be completed without a special and an immediate appropriation being granted for relief from the existing conditions, as more teaching force for the faculty is an absolute necessity needing immediate attention from the Twenty-fifth General Assembly. The faculty is over-worked, the classes are taught in too large numbers in a division and the school is greatly suffering the consequences of public popularity and successful prosperity—just the condition in fact that the tax-payers and the citizens of the State demand and as should be the result of faithful, conscientious work on the part of the faculty.

6. By reference to the summary it will be observed that *fifty-three per cent* of the students enrolled in 1891-92, and *forty-two per cent* of those enrolled in 1892-93 were registered as in the first year of the course. Many of these students attend for the year and return again to the country school work from which they came. Many also of the students of the second year classes are also country school teachers, who are still teaching in these rural schools and continuing their education as opportunity may offer. It is almost impossible for country teachers to save enough means from the small salary given to go to school and prepare themselves for better work. There are to-day in Iowa *twelve thousand teachers* who ought to go to school and who desire to go to school, whose purpose is to teach in the public schools of the State, and who are waiting the opportunity to go and properly fit themselves for the very impor-

tant duty of teaching the children who are to be the rulers of the destinies in the next generation. How they are to go; how their work may be made more remunerative; how the public schools are to be brought up to a reasonable efficiency that guarantees intellectual development and training to the children of the present generation, are among the greatest social problems of this time and of our progressive people.

THE WORK DONE DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

I. THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

The school has now an efficient successful training school under the supervision and direction of an experienced teacher who is an expert in this special line of teaching teachers how to teach. This training school is composed of: 1st, of a school of children obtained from the school district in which the Normal School is located, including six grades as ordinarily found in well classified schools and, 2d, of students whose scholarship does not permit them to undertake the regular prescribed course of study granted by the Normal School. One hundred pupils have thus been instructed in the practice school by members of the senior classes under the directions and guidance of the critic teacher. This department will gradually develop and increase in numbers until it will be a marked feature of the regular work and will add more and more to the efficiency of the teaching and the training given professionally at this "School for the Instruction and the Training of Teachers," as stated by the act founding and establishing the institution. This department is practically self-supporting as the public school board of the school district pays a tuition for the school privileges and the students enrolled therein also pay a tuition fee by the term. The money received from these sources during the year 1892-93 amounted to \$1,143.50. Hence it is evident that the department, if well managed, will be a source of revenue to the institution and will at least pay its expenses and be at the same time a department of practical necessity and advantage to the Normal School.

II. THE DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS.

This department has also been created since the Twenty-fourth General Assembly made provision for it. A retired United States army officer, experienced in school work in this particular line, has been detailed by the United States government and the equip-

ments, arms and ammunition have been furnished the school by the United States. The very best work has been accomplished and great improvement is noticeable in the bearing and in the carriage of the young men. Work has been done on the field three times a week during suitable weather, and at other times regular meetings have been held in the armory, so as to maintain discipline and keep up the practice. Annually the United States army officers have inspected the corps and made reports that are commendatory and complimentary. The object of the work is two-fold viewing it from the province of the Normal School: 1. To give our young men such training in military tactics as to especially fit them for the management of large graded schools; and, 2. To give them physical training, culture and development. Sufficient experience has already been had to justify the statement that the results are all that could be expected and the reports of students that are already in the field and at work heartily indorse this department as very profitable and practical—giving just such training as principals need to supplement their professional and scholastic course of study and prepare them to manage successfully the tactics of large schools.

III. THE AMOUNT OF WORK TO BE DONE.

It has been necessary for three years to assign six classes to each teacher to be taught instead of from four to five as is the custom of most state normal schools. It has been necessary to place a larger number of students in a class, or section that recites together, than can be well taught. The past two years, classes have necessarily enrolled from fifty to seventy-five members, when the maximum number ought never to exceed from thirty to forty. This has been compulsory considering the small number of members in the teaching force of the school, and the necessary taking of persons who present themselves as students and are qualified to begin a course of professional study. During the biennial period the Board of Directors has increased the requirements for entrance, and now the School does not accept any one in the Normal department not either a high school graduate or possessed of at least the scholarship qualifications required in Iowa for a second-class certificate. Notwithstanding these restrictions and additional requirements the faculty has been over-worked and over-taxed, and to do the best kind of work, actually demanded by the people of the State, requires an increase in the teaching force and also a reduction of the amount of work exacted of each teacher.

As an example, the work of the president of the faculty is here

stated. He has found it necessary to hear daily from three to five recitations in addition to the official and administrative duties connected with the school; the latter of which are, if properly done, sufficient to need all the energy and strength possessed by any one man. Investigation has been made as regards the judgment and practice of other state normal schools—the very strongest and best in the Union—and the facts show that too much class work and too much time in the actual duties of the school are required of our faculty to insure continued good health, mental power and efficient instruction.

This is due not to the neglect of the institution by the General Assembly, but to the fact that the patronage of the school and the success that has attended the prosecution of the work, has far exceeded the expectations of the officials whose business is to provide for the needs and the development of the school. Hence the management has been continually embarrassed by the prosperity of the school and has found itself incompetent to provide for the necessities that constantly arose.

IMMEDIATE PRESSING NEEDS.

I. TEACHING FORCE.

The present school year has more classes to teach and more work to be done than the present faculty can do. It has been necessary to temporarily place class work in the hands of advanced students as tutors under the several departments. This plan can not be continued and ought not to be, and hence it is certainly necessary to ask for an immediate appropriation to secure competent teachers to take charge of the overflow classes now taught by tutors and by members of the faculty.

II. A MAIN BUILDING.

At the founding of the school, in 1876, it was found necessary to organize a boarding department. Since that time the educational department of the school has had such demands for space that the boarding department was curtailed, and finally a year ago entirely abandoned. To-day the entire buildings are devoted to the work of the school, and yet there is not room for the laboratories, the libraries, society halls, gymnasium and the proper number of class rooms. The erecting, therefore, of a main building, planned for the purpose, with provisions made for library, reading room, laboratories, society halls and class rooms, is an absolute necessity. No state normal school in the United States with such a large and suc-

cessful work in progress is so scantily provided for room in which to do its work, and it seems certain that Iowa will furnish suitable room and equipment for one such institution, when other states find it economical to establish from three to six such schools, all of which have better buildings and appliances than the Iowa school, if the need and the wants are properly understood and appreciated by our people. There never was a better opportunity to do a great work than that which confronts the Iowa State Normal School, and its immediate necessities are those persistently and truthfully urged. We trust that the good judgment of those in authority may see the desirability of properly establishing and supporting the present work being done at Cedar Falls, so that it may be a credit and of greater usefulness to the State.

3. ADDITIONAL TEACHERS AND DEPARTMENTS.

The following departments need to be organized and the following teachers secured for the next biennial period, in addition to the present faculty, if the school is to be the equal of others of its class and is to do the work now actually demanded of us:

1. A kindergarten department with the necessary facilities and instructors should be provided, as there is a growing demand for primary teachers and for kindergartners that the school—a teachers' school—ought to provide. That this work is necessary, need only to be investigated to determine, and the best modern schools are rapidly incorporating the ideas and the doctrines of advanced primary education as found in the kindergarten.

2. A political science department is a necessity, as the students need expert instruction in civil government, constitutional law, political economy and general civics. The need of this becomes more and more apparent, as one recognizes how much the teacher needs to be thoroughly grounded in the problems of civil government and the remedies therefor in a government managed by the people.

3. A penmanship and bookkeeping department, in which these subjects are handled by a specialist and can successfully teach them in connection with other English branches in which overflow must uniformly occur. The combination of penmanship and drawing has been unfortunate, as one calls for imitative talent and the other creative talent—two special powers that do not exist as specialties in any one individual.

4. A division needs to be made in the music department as there is enough work at present to occupy the entire time and

attention of two teachers. In fact, the instruction in vocal music is such an important part that it needs really more attention than one teacher can give. Also there is such a present demand for public school teachers to have a good understanding of the training of the voice of the children that the Normal School is not meeting even the present demand in that direction.

5. A geography department is very much needed, as there is so much work in this line now in the school that a specialist fully capable to put a department of this kind in the front rank is essential. Geography in its different lines, astronomical, political, physical, economical, etc., occupies so much attention in the life of the child that the school ought to recognize its importance and give this valuable study proper attention, under the direction of an expert. At least an assistant to the chair of history and geography must be provided, if a new department is not constituted.

6. Physical science occupies much time, and rightly so, as it is important and essential. This department has now so much class work, laboratory work and shop work that an assistant particularly suited to the needs of the department must be provided. Said assistant is even now greatly needed and cannot be omitted at the opening of the next school year.

7. The time has come for an expert to be placed in charge of the library. It needs to be indexed and classified, and every hour of the day students need such professional assistance in pursuing the work. Thus far the work has been done by students but the plan cannot be continued longer without great detriment to the utility of the library and great loss to the students who need the counsel, the advice and the help of a well qualified and experienced person in the place of a librarian.

8. It is hardly necessary for me to say in conclusion that in some way relief must be secured to the president. He has to-day such a multitude of duties in such varied directions that he cannot continue the same even were he a man of iron constitution and unlimited resources. Since assuming charge here the present officer has shirked no responsibility, has not tried to save himself, but there is a limit to endurance and safety and to what can be done. In what way this can best be done, it is impossible for this report to state, but certainly some solution is essential, whoever may be invited by you to have charge of the executive interests and responsibilities of the school, as the good and the development of the school are demanding more and more official attention and supervision.

IV. LIBRARY, APPARATUS, EQUIPMENT.

The demand is upon us for more and more books in the library, more and more papers and magazines in the reading room, more and more reference books in all lines, but particularly in history, literature, science and civics. The greater the school, the more are its needs; the more the number of advanced students the greater the demand for books to investigate and to instruct; the more the development of the school the more important becomes the library. The faculty has taken great care in expending the past appropriations and hence there is a fine start for a good and a useful library.

Equipment in laboratories as to apparatus is essential. Thus far but slight provision has been made and the sciences are so important in modern education and there is such a demand for teachers with scientific knowledge and acquainted with methods of teaching the sciences in the most practical and intelligent way that special provision must be made to meet the exigency forced upon a teachers' school.

V. PHYSICAL CULTURE GYMNASIUM.

All the better public schools are requiring their teachers to instruct in physical culture, calisthenics or light gymnastics. Such a course of instruction develops in the children grace, ease of movement, and develops harmoniously the physical functions of the body. This work now is carried to as high a degree of excellence as our present equipment and facilities permit. A proper room, supplied with all the essential apparatus should be provided. It has also been found necessary to make the instruction in these subjects purely a voluntary matter with the students as only by so doing was it possible for the work to be done, since space and time forbade making the work required. There is no question that so far as lady students are concerned, it ought to be required, as it is of great benefit to them in their work as teachers, and besides results in special benefit to the pupils that are afterward entrusted to their guidance, control and teaching.

It is a most pleasant duty in closing this report to bear testimony to the harmony that has prevailed during the entire period. The faculty—each member thereof—has done all possible to make the school what it ought to be while the students have vied with each other in making the work of the faculty as light as possible,

thus enabling all the energy and all the strength and all the thought to be given to the actual work of legislation and instruction, and in no other way would it have been possible for the work to be carried on, the success achieved as seen without these complimentary conditions. The moral as well as the social standing of the students is such that self-government, self-restraint and personal self-respect and responsibility prevail and it is popular to do the right thing and to co-operate with the faculty in making this institution as far as possible an ideal teachers' school. It is a pleasure to be connected with such an institution since it is plainly evident that it is accomplishing the work for the State for which it was founded.

Respectfully submitted,

HOMER H. SEERLEY,
President.

REPORT OF C. C. KNAPP.

Treasurer of Iowa State Normal School, for biennial period, ending June 30, 1893.

1891.
June 30. Balance on hand at commencement of biennial period, July 1, 1891..... \$1,857 96

RECEIPTS IN TEACHERS' FUND.

Aug. 2.	State Warrant.....	\$ 3,750.00	
Oct. 16.	State Warrant.....	3,750.00	
Dec. 5.	State Warrant.....	3,750.00	
1892.			
Mar. 12.	State Warrant.....	3,750.00	
June 15.	State Warrant.....	4,375.00	
July 30.	Transferred from Students' contingent fund	2,876.21	
	Received from Steward.....	312.12	
Sept. 7.	State Warrant.....	4,375.00	
Dec. 3.	State Warrant.....	4,375.00	
1893.			
Mar. 6.	State Warrant.....	4,375.00	
June 9.	State Warrant.....	4,375.00	
			\$ 40,063.33

RECEIVED IN CONTINGENT FUND.

1891.			
Aug. 21.	State Warrant.....	\$ 625.00	
Oct. 13.	State Warrant.....	625.00	
Dec. 5.	State Warrant.....	625.00	
1892.			
Mar. 12.	State Warrant.....	625.00	
June 15.	State Warrant.....	750.00	
Sept. 2.	State Warrant.....	750.00	
Sept. 28.	J. B. Miller, Steward.....	16 65	
Dec. 3.	State Warrant.....	750.00	
Dec. 22.	From Students' contingent fund.....	2,412.30	
Dec. 22.	Returned from sewer fund.....	125.00	
1893.			
Mar. 6.	State Warrant.....	750.00	
June 1.	From Students' contingent fund.....	1,964.50	
June 9.	State Warrant.....	750.00	
June 30.	From Students' contingent fund.....	1,688.50	
			\$ 12,456.95

RECEIVED IN LIBRARY FUND.

1891.			
Aug. 21.	State Warrant.....	\$ 500.00	
Oct. 26.	State Warrant.....	500.00	
Dec. 28.	State Warrant.....	1,166.67	
1892.			
June 22.	State Warrant.....	500.00	
Dec. 3.	State Warrant.....	500.00	
			\$ 3,166.67

RECEIVED IN REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENT FUND.

1891.			
Sept. 26.	State Warrant.....	\$ 1,666.68	
1892.			
June 22.	State Warrant.....	1,500.00	
Aug. 30.	State Warrant.....	4,000.00	
Oct. 1.	State Warrant.....	3,500.00	
			\$ 10,666.68

RECEIVED IN THE WATER FUND.

1891.			
Oct. 26.	State Warrant.....	\$ 333.34	
1892.			
June 22.	State Warrant.....	400.00	
			\$ 733.34

RECEIVED IN THE SEWER FUND.

1892.			
June 22.	State Warrant.....	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00

RECEIVED IN MILITARY DRILL FUND.

1892.			
Nov. 26.	State Warrant.....	\$ 225.00	
1893.			
April 18.	State Warrant.....	275.00	
			\$ 500.00

RECEIVED IN THE STUDENTS' CONTINGENT FUND.

1893.			
June 30.	Gross receipts collected by President Seerley during biennial period June 30, 1891 to June 30, 1893.....		\$ 11,094.00
	Total receipts.....		\$ 81,038.93

DISBURSEMENTS.

Orders paid on Teachers' Fund.....	\$ 37,618.33
Orders paid on Contingent Fund.....	12,851.92
Orders paid on Library Fund.....	3,723.24
Orders paid on Repairs and Imprv't Fund.	9,454.88
Orders paid on Water Fund.....	326.70
Orders paid on Sewer Fund.....	125.00
Orders paid on Military Drill Fund.....	500.00
Orders paid on Students' Contingent Fund.	12,092.06
	<hr/>
	\$ 76,693.13
1893. July 1. Balance on hand.....	\$ 4,346.80

All of which is respectfully submitted,

C. C. KNAPP,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF ORDERS ISSUED BY THE SECRETARY, 1891-93.

To the Honorable Board of Directors of the Iowa State Normal School:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit a summary of the orders issued by me on the several funds for the biennial period ending June 30, 1893:

TEACHERS' FUND.

Orders issued during 1891-2.....	\$ 18,363.33
Orders issued during 1892-3.....	19,255.00
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	\$ 37,618.33

CONTINGENT FUND.

Orders issued during 1891-2.....	\$ 4,161.82
Orders issued during 1892-3.....	8,691.21
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	\$ 12,853.03

LIBRARY FUND.

Orders issued during 1891-2.....	\$ 2,777.56
Orders issued during 1892-3.....	945.68
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	\$ 3,723.24

REPAIR FUND.

Orders issued during 1891-2.....	\$ 1,671.03
Orders issued during 1892-3.....	7,783.85
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	\$ 9,454.88

MILITARY INSTRUCTION FUND.

Orders issued during 1891-2.....	\$.....
Orders issued during 1892-3.....	500.00
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	\$ 500.00

SEWERAGE FUND.

Orders issued during 1891-2.....	\$.....
Orders issued during 1892-3.....	125.00
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	\$ 125.00

WATER FUND.

Orders issued during 1891-2.....	\$ 100.69
Orders issued during 1892-3.....	226.01
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	\$ 326.70