

# REPORT

OF THE

# STATE UNIVERSITY

OF IOWA.

OCTOBER 1, 1895.

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## 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 1892-93 to the close of the school year of 1894-95.

In view of the numerous duties in the several faculties of the university, during the biennial period, it is gratifying to the regents to be able to report the utmost harmony in all departments of the institution, and a most satisfactory interest on the part of the 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 seven. We refer to the president's report for particulars.

There is also submitted herewith the financial reports of the treasurer and 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, 1895, showed an aggregate of \$231,820.36, a decrease of \$244 29 since the date of the last biennial report, resulting from the transfer of a few claims regarded as worthless to the suspended claims account, and the foreclosure of mortgages and the purchase of the property, as shown by the treasurer's report. The treasurer's report also shows the incomes and expenditures in gross on account of the general fund.

The secretary's report, herewith submitted, shows income 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 \$234,909.79, the available balance on hand at the beginning of the period, \$2,509.64, total available, \$237,419.43. The total expenditures during the period were \$237,887.26, leaving an overdraft at the end of the period of \$467.83.

The cause of this overdraft was the absolute necessity of bringing the two new buildings, authorized by the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, into such condition as to render them available at the earliest possible moment. There was expended on these two buildings the sum of \$7,500 more than the amount appropriated. Had it not been for the erection of said buildings there would have been a balance on hand at the end of the biennial period of nearly \$7,000. To this extent the fund available for current expenses for the year 1895-6 has been depleted; and it is earnestly hoped that the Twenty-sixth General Assembly will take measures to refund the same.

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 was 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.

We call attention to some of the many needs of the university, and commence with

#### A MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL.

Surely this cannot fail of recognition as a state need in the minds of all who are keenly alive to the wants of poor and distressed humanity. In our last biennial report the matter was so well stated that we can do only good service by reiterating what was then said:

“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 presents 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 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 on 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 the 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 hand-maid of the physician, and urging attention, also, to the constant and increasing need of educated nursing help, this board once more petitions 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.”

For this building the sum of \$50,000 is recommended, which would afford administrative and ward buildings for 104 patients. The university owns and controls a handsome site for such building, central and very convenient in location—a sunny spot that could not be well improved. This plan could be enlarged so as to double the number of beds at an additional cost of about \$25,000, the administrative and general buildings being provided for in first estimate.

#### OTHER NEEDS.

Of the greatest importance is the construction of a fire-proof library and also a museum building. The library now numbers 40,200 volumes, including the law collection. It has a large number of priceless books, and they are exposed to the dangers incident to having the physical laboratory on the first floor, and with the best of prudent care the risk is always great. Our museum is in a much better building, but its contents are simply invaluable, and represent the toil and research of many men, under the sun in many lands. These things once destroyed, in many instances, could never be reproduced, from sheer extinction of species. A large, complete, and perfectly modern fire-proof building should be provided, or two of them, for the care of these absolutely necessary adjuncts of a great school, such as the state university has grown to be. The general library should, in addition, be afforded a more generous support, and given the means wherewith to continue in greater volume to enrich its shelves with the current and most valuable books. This calls for money, but it will be money well and most profitably expended. We urge, with all our power, the necessity for the fire-proof buildings suggested—larger in every way, and ample for the future as well as present demands.

#### A COLLEGIATE BUILDING.

The real life and body of a great university is found in its collegiate department. Under hampered conditions this department of the state university has made a very flattering growth in every way. But that it 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 classes and seminary work. Each chair should be equipped in a manner commensurate 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 a professor has, during the past year, occupied a room nineteen by twenty-one, and that lighted and ventilated by a single window, while other rooms, equally unsuitable, which have from time to time been abandoned as unfit for other purposes, are now occupied by some of their number. Every square foot of room available has been used by the regents for this purpose, and the best has been done that was possible.

During the past seven years there has been organized, in connection with each chair, a seminary for special study and research. The 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 professors and students work side by side. Modern university experience has sufficiently demonstrated the utility of such seminaries. No professor is capable of obtaining 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 vital importance. While the best of professors are of absolute necessity 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 attained. The second and third are sadly wanting. Hence an urgent request for ample provision in this behalf is made by this board, commensurate with the honor and dignity of the great state of Iowa and its state university. Neighboring states have done so with their collegiate departments, and rich and prosperous Iowa should not be found lagging in the work.

#### THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

The constant and continued growth in this department makes urgent demand for more library room, more lecture room, more reading and office room, and more books. To keep up with the constant and increasing demand for new books and the repair of worn ones, and to furnish the necessary cases, tables, and care, the sum of \$10,000 is needed. This department has

become self-sustaining as to its teaching and lectures. All that is required of the state is room and books.

#### THE DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

The new dental building, erected with the appropriation of the last general assembly, is one of the best of its kind in the world. It is not completed fully, but it affords room for 200 students, and they are there. The additional provision asked for is simply necessary to meet the growth of the school, second to none in the country.

#### THE NEW HOMEOPATHIC BUILDING.

The homeopathic department is now well housed in the new building erected by the appropriation of the last general assembly. It is partly unfinished, and the amount asked will give Iowa one of the best and yet one of its cheapest buildings now in state use.

#### SEVERAL SUB-DEPARTMENTS.

In order to maintain a high standard of work in these departments, requiring laboratory instruction, additions must annually be made to the stock of apparatus, and liberal provision should be made for the supply of the materials there used. For this reason we ask that money be provided especially for the work in physics and electricity, botany, biology, zoology, geology, chemistry, histology, psychology, astronomy, engineering and pharmacy. There should also be provided means for an armory of sufficient size to comfortably house the university battalion, now larger than ever before.

#### ATHLETIC GROUNDS.

We again renew our recommendation for the purchase of grounds for athletic purposes. It should be remembered that no grounds have been provided by the state for athletic purposes. Nor must it be forgotten that the state 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 and from Iowa City. 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 the board is 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 obligations to right it, is equally true. Therefore the board makes recommendation that \$5,000 be now set apart for the purchase and improvement of a field sport tract for university purposes.

#### GENERAL REPAIRS.

The general repairs of the university buildings are pressing. Very much painting should be done on the exteriors, and cement walks put in as fast as possible. It has been the effort of the board to keep the interior in as good condition as possible, and that, from the limited appropriations, has kept much work from being done in exterior repair that should have been done. The appropriation should be made ample, for the need is great.

#### STORM DAMAGE.

During a very heavy hail storm, on May 5, 1894, damage to the roofs, windows and buildings was done that cost about \$2,800 to repair. Believing that this was a proper claim for presentation to the executive council for consideration under the providential clause, the bills were certified, after the board had paid them from the university funds, and the same were repaid by the order of the council, greatly to the relief of the heavily burdened funds of the university.

#### WE SPEAK FOR PERMANENT HELP.

How best to afford the state university a permanent support has been answered by other states. It should be remembered that the university has long been crippled by lack of funds, and has barely lived in a hand to mouth way, unable to lay out work in advance and forecast the future as it should. The effort has been to make ends meet. The institution would be vastly benefited if it had the fruits of a fixed tax, as its sister universities in other states have. The university cannot well grow under existing conditions. It has to come to the biennial legislature to clamor for funds, and take the chances. A fixed tax would obviate this chronic trouble.

State universities fare thus in the way of a fixed tax:

Michigan gets one-sixth of a mill.

Wisconsin, nine-fortieths of a mill.

Ohio, one-twentieth of a mill.

Nebraska, three-eighths of a mill.

Minnesota, three-twentieths of a mill.

California, one-tenth of a mill.

Kansas, a fraction sufficient to net \$100,000 per annum.

Iowa university has an annual income of but \$130,000; Michigan gets \$400,000; California, \$300,000; Wisconsin, \$400,000; Illinois, \$376,000; Cornell, \$500,000; the University of Chicago, \$600,000.

In the way of buildings, Iowa has given to the university \$240,000, while Kansas has given \$404,000; Missouri, \$650,000; Minnesota, \$609,000; Wisconsin, \$790,000; Michigan, \$966,000; Illinois, \$700,000.

A few of the more important needs of the university have already been specified in this report, but for a more complete statement of what is needed to put the institution on a footing comparable with the universities of other states, reference is made to the report of the president. It is there shown that in the course of the next five years buildings should be erected to cost not less than \$750,000, and that the income available for current expenses must be increased by about \$60,000 per annum.

The accompanying reports of the president, the secretary, and the treasurer, show that the institution is in a highly prosperous condition, and crowded to its utmost capacity with Iowa's most ambitious young men and women. Not a spare inch of space is left anywhere and various classes for want of room are crowded out of the buildings where they properly belong, to other temporary quarters not adapted to their needs.

The growth of the institution in all departments speaks well for Iowa students, as well as for the management of the school itself.

A comparative view of the previous official report and the one now filed shows the steady growth of the school, whether counted by attendance or net tuitions and fees paid by the students. Both are given below for the four years last past ending June, 1895:

YEARS.	ATTENDANCE.	TUITIONS AND FEES.
1891-2.....	904.....	\$36,929.18
1892-3.....	987.....	37,985.06
1893-4.....	1027.....	44,208.69
1894-5.....	1134.....	47,935.18

It will be noticed that the attendance and the tuitions and fees from year to year do not always bear the same ratio to each other. The attendance may be higher in one year than

another in a department paying large fees. And again, when any considerable number of pupils attend only part of a year the increase, if any, is in numbers, but in fees very little.

The following computation of average fees for 1894-5, made from the report, gives a clear view of the average income per capita for each department.

	1894-5.
Collegiate, average fees.....	\$15.66
Law, average fees.....	47.45
Medical, average fees.....	48.82
Homeopathic medical, average fees.....	43.47
Dental, average fees.....	65.56
Pharmacy, average fees.....	61.13

The figures are made on net fees alone, and do not include any laboratory deposit balances nor the like income items.

The dental clinic receipts and dental spring fees are omitted, or that average would be higher. Dissecting fees are included in all departments taking anatomy.

It will be seen that the average fees are below the figures provided in the catalogue for the reasons set out. It might be further noted that quite a number of the collegiates are admitted free each year on the plea of indigence. There are no free tuitions in any other department.

The following is a showing of the income and expenditures of all the professional departments for the biennial period closing in June, 1895, as per report:

INCOMES—1893-95.	
Law department, two years.....	\$21,044.36
Medical department, two years.....	17,918.09
Homeopathic department, two years.....	6,005.74
Dental department, two years.....	24,170.85
Pharmacy department, two years.....	8,009.52
Total.....	\$77,148.56
EXPENDITURES—1893-95.	
Law department, two years.....	\$20,765.16
Medical department, two years.....	28,320.45
Homeopathic department, two years.....	8,375.10
Dental department, two years.....	20,426.51
Pharmacy department, two years.....	5,504.23
Total.....	\$83,391.45

It will be seen from the foregoing that the professional departments, taken all together, only cost the state in the last

two years, the sum of \$6,242.89, or the sum of \$4.63 per capita per annum for the students in these departments. A much less sum than it would take to pay a single railroad fare of any one from his home to a similar good school, if compelled to seek a professional education outside of Iowa. And a less sum even than it costs for the annual support per capita of the children in attendance in the common schools of Iowa. By the report of the superintendent of public instruction for 1893, the average expense for each child enrolled in the public schools was \$9.32 from the *teachers' fund* alone.

The expense to the state is less than *half* that amount for each professional student in the university for instruction and a considerable amount of supplies in addition.

The state is not doing too much for the children, but might well do more for the youth who are seeking to prepare themselves for the active duties of life.

It is proper to note that the expenses charged to each department included in the foregoing showing only salaries and supplies as are furnished from the income fund. Neither does the foregoing showing include special state appropriations—such as books in the law department, histological and pathological laboratory equipment in the medical, nor any laboratory equipment anywhere, as such things are in the nature of plant and not fairly included in annual expenditures.

If it is desired to compare the several departments as to expenditures, some credit should be given in the medical department for the supply of anatomical material used by the homeopathic and dental departments, all of which, as well as the demonstrator's salary, is now charged to the medical account.

The medical department professors lectured to the medical, homeopathic and dental students in anatomy, chemistry and pathology without distinction, and partly so in physiology, *materia medica* and histology.

But whether such lectures increase the cost of the medical department at all materially is doubtful. Still it must lessen the expense to the other departments named to a very considerable extent. Coöperation is always economical.

The wants of the institution, as a whole, may be summed up as *more room*, and hence *more buildings*, and *more support fund* to supply its numerous and *increasing* wants.

A state tax of a fractional part of a mill is urged and the aid of the legislature invoked for such a grant.

Special attention is called to the following facts:

1. The over-crowded condition of all the buildings and the need of providing fire-proof buildings, especially for the library and the museum.

2. The insufficient equipment. Apparatus is needed in all of the various laboratories; maps, charts and books and a variety of tools are needed by all departments.

3. The income is insufficient for current expenses. It has been shown that the income is very much less than that of most other state universities.

The regents are charged with the control of the university. They cannot administer the trust in a manner befitting the dignity of the state unless the Twenty-sixth General Assembly affords relief in all of the above items. There are two methods possible by which the future of the university may be provided for:

1. By direct appropriation, as hitherto. Until the revenue of the state is very largely increased it will be impossible to adequately provide for the university by this method. Other state institutions must be provided for and the present income of the state is not sufficient to permit of sufficiently liberal appropriations to supply the needs of the university.

2. By a special tax of a fraction of a mill. It is shown in the report of the president that a tax of four-tenths mill for five years would supply the university with all of the needed buildings, and at the same time yield the required additional income. Before the expiration of the five years it will be time enough to provide for the future. After that space of time a much smaller sum would be sufficient for all purposes.

#### FINALLY.

The board has constantly kept in view the great and painstaking care necessary in distributing the income for general purposes to the varied and growing wants of the several departments of the university, and thus has been able to keep them up to the breadth and standard of the work now attained. The income has been niggardly and small, when it should have been most liberal and generous—yet that it could not be. The board is very earnestly of the opinion that the interests of the university, and the cause of higher education, demand liberal provision for general

support and for special purposes. This must be had, else the board cannot long maintain the position it has attained, or meet the marvelous growth and development that now seem assured beyond peradventure—if we be but given the proper answer to the plainly apparent demands of the school.

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 liberal provision be made by the twenty-sixth general assembly for the state university.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. GARNER,  
ALPHONS MATTHEWS,  
W. R. MONINGER,  
J. D. MCCLEARY,  
SHIRLEY GILLILLAND,  
CHARLES E. WHITING,

FRANK W. MAHIN,  
ALONZO ABERNETHY,  
ALBERT W. SWALM,  
C. A. STANTON,  
B. F. OSBORN,  
*Board of Regents.*

## PROFESSORS, INSTRUCTORS, OFFICERS, ETC.

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

### COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Amos N. Currier, A. M., LL. D., dean and professor of Latin language and literature .....	\$ 2,200
Samuel Calvin, A. M., Ph. D., professor of geology .....	2,200
Thomas H. McBride, A. M., professor of botany .....	2,200
Launcelot W. Andrews, Ph. D., professor of chemistry .....	2,200
George T. W. Patrick, A. M., Ph. D., professor of philosophy .....	2,000
Charles B. Wilson, A. M., professor of German language and literature .....	2,000
Andrew A. Veblen, A. M., professor of physics .....	1,900
Laenas G. Weld, A. M., professor of mathematics .....	1,900
Charles C. Nutting, A. M., professor of zoology .....	1,900
Isaac A. Loos, A. M., professor of political science .....	1,900
Joseph J. McConnell, A. M., professor of pedagogy .....	1,900
Charles B. Vogdes, first lieutenant first U. S. infantry, professor of military science and tactics .....	1,800
William Craig Wilcox, A. M., professor of history .....	1,800
Frederic C. L. Van Steenderen, A. M., professor of French language and literature .....	1,200
Alfred V. Sims, C. E., professor of civil engineering .....	2,000
George A. Wauchope, A. M., Ph. D., professor of English .....	1,800
Leona A. Call, A. M., assistant professor of Greek language and literature .....	1,300
Gilbert L. Houser, M. S., assistant professor in charge of histology and physiology .....	900
Charles S. Magowan, A. M., C. E., assistant professor of civil engineering .....	1,500
Albert L. Arner, L. B., assistant professor of physics .....	1,000
Bohumil Shimek, C. E., assistant professor of botany .....	1,100
Henry F. Wickham, M. S., assistant professor of zoology .....	900
J. Allen Gilbert, A. M., Ph. D., assistant professor of psychology ..	1,000
Mrs. Pauline K. Partridge, instructor in elocution .....	300
Albert E. Egge, A. M., Ph. D., instructor in English .....	900
Frederic Bernard Sturm, A. B., instructor in German .....	900
Percy H. Walker, M. S., instructor in chemistry .....	900
Arthur G. Smith, B. Ph., instructor in mathematics .....	900



Charles Beardsley, Jr., A. B., instructor in economics .....	\$ 800
Benjamin F. Shambaugh, A. M., Ph. D., instructor in history and political science .....	400
George C. Cook, A. M., instructor in English .....	1,000
Franklin H. Potter, A. M., instructor in Latin .....	600
George N. Bauer, B. S., instructor in mathematics .....	600
Frank Russell, B. S., assistant in the natural history museum .....	300
Harry G. Plum, B. Ph., fellow in history .....	250
Herbert C. Dorcas, B. Ph., fellow in pedagogy .....	300
Charles H. Bowman, assistant in the physical laboratory .....	450
Joseph H. Ridgway, taxidermist .....	

## LAW DEPARTMENT.

Emlin McClain, A. M., LL. D., chancellor, and resident professor of law .....	\$ 3,250
Samuel Hayes, M. S., LL. B., resident professor of law .....	2,300
James A. Rohbach, A. M., Ph. D., LL. B., secretary, and resident professor of law .....	1,600
John J. Ney, LL. B., resident professor of law .....	1,200
Edward P. Seeds, LL. B., resident professor of law .....	1,000
George G. Wright, LL. D., lecturer on professional ethics .....	200
L. G. Kinne, LL. D., lecturer on taxation .....	200
Gifford S. Robinson, LL. D., lecturer on appellate practice .....	100
Martin J. Wade, LL. B., lecture on evidence .....	250
Horace E. Deemer, LL. B., lecturer on guaranty and suretyship, and conduct and trial of causes .....	100
Frank H. Noble, A. M. LL. B., librarian .....	300
Two student assistant librarians .....	50

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Philo J. Farnsworth, A. M., M. D., emeritus professor of materia medica and therapeutics .....	
John C. Shrader, A. M., M. D., LL. D., professor of obstetrics and gynecology .....	\$ 950
William D. Middleton, A. M., M. D., M. R. C. S., dean and professor of surgery and clinical surgery .....	950
Lawrence W. Littig, A. M., M. D., M. R. C. S., professor of theory and practice of medicine and clinical medicine and assistant to the chair of surgery .....	1,050
James R. Guthrie, A. M., M. D., professor of physiology and assistant to the chair of obstetrics and gynecology .....	1,250
Elbert W. Rockwood, A. M., M. D., professor of chemistry and toxicology .....	1,400
Woods Hutchinson, A. M., M. D., professor of anatomy and lecturer on dermatology, sanitary science and hygiene .....	1,500
James W. Dalby, B. S., M. D., professor of ophthalmology and otology .....	350
Charles S. Chase, A. M., M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics .....	950
Walter L. Bierring, M. D., professor of histology, pathology and bacteriology, and curator of the medical museum .....	1,400

John W. Harriman, M. D., demonstrator of anatomy, and secretary to the faculty .....	\$ 1,200
Alfred C. Peters, M. D., professor of laryngology and rhinology .....	100
Martin J. Wade, LL. B., professor of medical jurisprudence .....	150
Gershom H. Hill, A. M., M. D., lecturer on insanity .....	150
Emil L. Boerner, Ph. G., director of pharmaceutical laboratory .....	600
William R. Whiteis, M. S., M. D., assistant to the chair of histology, pathology and bacteriology .....	500
William E. Barlow, B. A., demonstrator of chemistry .....	175
L. W. Dean, B. S., assistant in histology .....	350
W. J. Teeters, B. S., Ph. C., demonstrator of chemistry .....	350
E. S. Newton, A. B., demonstrator of chemistry .....	15
H. C. Smith, assistant demonstrator of anatomy .....	20
C. H. Wright, assistant librarian .....	10
W. L. Hearst, prosector to the chair of anatomy .....	10
J. G. McAlvin, prosector to the chair of anatomy .....	

## HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Wilmot H. Dickinson, M. D., professor of theory and practice, and clinical medicine; dean of the faculty .....	\$ 1,000
James G. Gilchrist, A. M., M. D., professor of surgery and surgical gynecology; registrar of the faculty .....	1,050
Charles H. Cogswell, M. D., professor of obstetrics and diseases of women .....	535
Frank J. Newberry, M. D., O. et A. Chir., professor of ophthalmology, otology and pedology .....	300
George Royal, M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics .....	950
D. W. Dickinson, M. D., assistant to the chair of theory and practice .....	
Theodore L. Hazard, M. D., assistant in obstetrics and gynecology .....	
Fred J. Becker, M. D., assistant to the chair of surgery .....	
Ralph W. Homan, M. D., assistant to the chair of ophthalmology, etc. .....	
William O. Seeman, M. D., house surgeon .....	100
Adele P. Kimball, M. D., matron .....	

## DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

A. O. Hunt, D. D. S., professor of operative and prosthetic dentistry .....	\$ 3,000
F. T. Breen, M. D., D. D. S., professor of clinical dentistry and special therapeutics .....	1,000
W. S. Hosford, A. B., D. D. S., professor of physiology, and assistant professor of dental prosthesis and orthodontia .....	1,500
A. M. Harlan, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., lecturer on dental materia medica and therapeutics .....	500
T. L. James, D. D. S., lecturer and demonstrator of special histology .....	300
W. H. DeFord, M. D., D. D. S., lecturer on special pathology and hygiene .....	200
C. C. Nutting, A. M., lecturer on comparative odontography .....	
R. W. Baldwin, D. D. S., assistant demonstrator of dental technology, and lecturer on regional anatomy .....	450
A. E. Rogers, D. D. S., assistant demonstrator of dental technology .....	675
W. G. Clark, D. D. S., demonstrator of porcelain work .....	

Frank B. James, assistant demonstrator of dental technology.....	\$ 160
Tibbie Church, clerk.....	350

## DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY.

Emil L. Boerner, Ph. G., professor of pharmacy, and dean of the faculty ..	\$ 2,000
Thomas H. McBride, A. M., professor of botany, and director of the microscopical laboratory.....	300
Charles S. Chase, A. M., M. D., professor of materia medica.....	100
Lula Beall Jester, assistant in pharmacy.....	200
Georgia Knapp, assistant in pharmacy.....	240

## OFFICERS AND ASSISTANTS.

Charles A. Schaeffer, president.....	\$ 5,000
William J. Haddock, secretary.....	2,000
J. W. Rich, librarian.....	1,500
Lovell Swisher, treasurer.....	800
Emma Haddock, clerk.....	500
Alice B. Chase, stenographer.....	325
Bertha G. Ridgway, assistant librarian.....	500
Organist in chapel.....	25
Band instructor.....	150

## JANITORS AND EMPLOYEES.

George Tomlin, general janitor, per month.....	\$ 40
William Green, medical janitor, per month.....	40
William Barry, fireman and laborer.....	see note
James Klema, fireman, etc., chemical building, per month.....	35
Christ Larsen, chemical building janitor, per month.....	30
Will Matthes, night fireman, per month.....	36
John Carville, science hall janitor, per month.....	25
Edward A. Spracker, dental janitor, per month.....	30
Ellen Hennessy, dental sweeper, etc., per month.....	20
Mary J. Bolton, sweeper, etc., per month.....	17
Mary Churchill, sweeper, etc., per month.....	17
Lydia A. Rogers, sweeper, etc., per month.....	17
Homeopathic hospital janitor, per month.....	20
James Barry, watchman, per month.....	36
Alexander Patrick, Clinton street building janitor, per month.....	20

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

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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, 1895. }

*To the Honorable, the Board of Regents:*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit herewith my biennial report for the period from June 30, 1893, to June 30, 1895.

The number of students in attendance is shown in the following table, the enrollment of 1892-3 being given for the purpose of comparison:

### SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT.

CLASSES.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.
<i>Collegiate Department—</i>			
Resident graduates.....	39	48	59
Seniors.....	50	54	71
Juniors.....	53	76	63
Sophomores.....	94	87	104
Freshmen.....	140	132	158
Special students.....	67	31	35
Total.....	443	428	490
<i>Law Department—</i>			
Seniors.....	69	97	76
Juniors.....	137	103	136
Total.....	206	200	214
<i>Medical Department—</i>			
Seniors.....	40	36	43
Juniors.....	45	57	62
Freshmen.....	69	70	84
Special students.....	-----	5	2
Total.....	154	168	191

## SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT—CONTINUED.

CLASSES.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.
<i>Homeopathic Medical Department—</i>			
Post graduates.....			3
Seniors.....	23	15	17
Juniors.....	16	21	22
Freshmen.....	24	26	28
Pre-matriculantes.....	3	4	1
Total.....	66	66	71
<i>Dental Department—</i>			
Post graduates.....	1		
Seniors.....	8	33	26
Juniors.....	44	39	44
Freshmen.....	65	76	79
Spring term.....	10	8	14
Practitioner's course.....	1		
Total.....	129	156	163
Grand total.....	1,051	1,069	1,196
Deduct for names counted twice.....	64	42	62
Total number of students.....	987	1,027	1,134

During the same period degrees have been conferred as follows:

## DEGREES CONFERRED.

CLASSES.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.
<i>Collegiate Department—</i>			
Bachelor of Arts.....	11	14	10
Bachelor of Philosophy.....	26	14	45
Bachelor of Science.....	8	19	14
Civil Engineer.....			1
Master of Arts.....	5	4	3
Master of Science.....		1	1
Total.....	50	52	74
<i>Law Department—</i>			
Bachelor of Laws.....	64	94	71
<i>Medical Department—</i>			
Doctor of Medicine.....	39	32	43
<i>Homeopathic Medical Department—</i>			
Doctor of Medicine.....	23	15	16
<i>Dental Department—</i>			
Doctor of Dental Surgery.....	6	30	25
<i>Pharmacy Department—</i>			
Graduate in Pharmacy.....	4	5	2
Total.....	186	228	231

The total number of degrees conferred upon graduates since the foundation of the university is 4,184.

During the past year the university has been called on to mourn the loss by death of three members of its teaching staff: William R. Perkins, Professor of History; William O. Kulp, Professor of Operative Dentistry, and John J. R. Patrick, Lecturer on Odontology and Teratology.

Professor Perkins had most successfully filled the chair of history for seven years, and had rendered most excellent service throughout. A diligent and earnest student, he had endeared himself to both students and faculty, and his loss is sorely felt.

Professor Kulp had been a member of the dental faculty, with the exception of three years, since the foundation of the department. He was most intimately identified with the great progress made in that department, and was moreover a man of wide reputation in his profession.

Dr. Patrick had for a number of years given to the students of the dental department an extended and exhaustive course of lectures on the special topics, the study of which he had made his life work. Shortly before his death he manifested his deep interest in the dental department by the donation of a large series of specimens collected during his years of study.

## COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Since the last report the work done in the collegiate department has very materially increased. In the studies of the freshman and sophomore years it has been necessary to increase the number of sections, thus compelling, in some cases, the appointment of additional instructors. But since the income of the university has not kept pace with the increase in the number of students, it has not been possible to furnish as many instructors as the best interests of the students demand. In studies which are taught by recitation, no section should exceed the limit of twelve or fifteen. For the reasons stated, however, we have been compelled to give instruction to some sections containing as large a number as thirty or forty. In order to reduce the size of the sections, particularly in mathematics, in modern languages, and in English, it is very desirable that at least six additional instructors be appointed.

At the meeting of the board in June last, the work in charge of Professor Calvin was divided; the instruction in biology and physiology being assigned to Mr. Gilbert L. Houser, who was

promoted to be assistant professor in charge, while the work in geology was left to Professor Calvin, whose title was changed to accord with the fact.

In the last biennial report a special plea was presented by Professor Patrick for an assistant, and for a psychological laboratory with the necessary apparatus. At the last meeting of the board a part of this want was supplied by the appointment of Dr. J. A. Gilbert, a graduate of Yale University, as assistant; the rooms had already been provided in the building formerly occupied by the homeopathic medical department, and a beginning has been made in the purchase of apparatus by the appropriation of a couple of hundred dollars for that purpose. About three thousand dollars are needed to put this laboratory in possession of the apparatus which is absolutely necessary for the proper prosecution of the work.

The instruction in pedagogy has been steadily expanding, new courses having been offered, and the attendance on all the courses has shown a healthy growth, so much so, that it was deemed necessary to appoint an assistant to the professor, and this was done at the recent meeting of the board, when Mr. Herbert C. Dorcas, of the graduating class, was made fellow in pedagogy.

Another recent step in advance was a division of the chair of modern languages, by which change Professor Wilson became professor of German, and Assistant Professor Van Steenderen was made professor of French.

It is but a very few years since the whole of the instruction in political science was given by the professor who also had charge of pedagogy. The growth and development of the university some time since compelled the separation of the two subjects and the present force now comprises five individuals, namely, a professor in each, one with two assistants and the other with one. But we are still behind the demand of the times. Political economy is no longer the dismal science, but a subject which has not only attracted the attention and study of many of the best students of modern times, but has enlisted the interest of all educated men. The politico-economist no longer deals with abstractions, but applies himself to the consideration of the real problems of every-day life. The subjects of his study and teaching can no longer be considered as a single subject, but rather as a group of specialties, and no single individual is competent to cover the whole field in any modern

institution. So great has been the increase in the number of students electing work in this department of study, that in the summer of 1894 an instructor in economics was appointed, and one year later another instructor was added, the latter however, to divide his time between history and political science. The time has come however, when the chair should be divided and an additional full professor appointed. In fact, if we had at our command six men, all giving their full time to the instruction in these branches, we should be doing nothing more than supplying the demand. At the University of Chicago there are at present eleven instructors in political science and economics.

#### SCIENTIFIC COLLECTIONS.

In the last two years large accessions have been received by all of the university collections. The herbarium received from the British museum more than 30,000 specimens of pressed plants. Mr. C. L. Smith has for the past year been engaged in the work of collecting botanical specimens in Mexico and in Central America, and from time to time has sent home a large number of valuable specimens of plant life.

The geological collection has been enriched by the addition of many specimens, among which may be noted a number of large cycads from the Black Hills.

In zoological material the receipts have been especially large. Mr. Frank Russell, of the class of 1892, whose expedition to the far north was referred to in the last report, returned in safety to the university in the latter part of November, 1894, bringing with him a large collection of skins of mammals, birds, etc., as also a large number of specimens of great value from an ethnological standpoint. For nearly two years and a half he had traveled and hunted in the far north, the greater part of the time alone, or at best accompanied only by the Indians of the region. But his perilous expedition was entirely successful. The special object of his search was the now nearly extinct, or at least very difficultly attainable, musk-ox, and of these he brought back five splendid specimens. In the course of his journey he traveled over more than 18,000 miles, much of the distance on snow shoes. He visited Lake Athabasca, Great Slave lake, Great Bear lake, the Barren Grounds, where he secured the musk-oxen; traveled down the Mackenzie river in a small canoe, and along the shores of the Arctic ocean to Herschel island, where he secured passage on a steam

whaler, and thus reached San Francisco. As an explorer Mr. Russell has already attained a reputation, and he has at the same time very materially enriched the natural history collection of the university.

The growth of the collection as a whole has been so considerable in the past few years as to require a great amount of time and labor in the matter of preparing and caring for the various specimens—far more than the present force is able to give. There is urgent need of more assistance, which, if supplied, would enable us not only to vastly enrich the museum, but also to use the several collections for the dissemination of knowledge throughout the state. A very moderate outlay would make it possible to prepare and supply, to all of the high schools of the state, collections of specimens which could be used in the study of botany, geology, mineralogy and zoology, thus enabling the high schools to do better work in those subjects than they are now doing, and at the same time bringing the schools and the university into closer connection.

The various collections now housed in the science building are at a low estimate worth \$150,000, and as already remarked, are rapidly and steadily growing. Thousands of valuable specimens are stored in the attic or the cellar, either because we have no room to display them, or because we have no money to defray the expense of mounting and supplying cases. The state already possesses a very valuable museum, but it can be made far more useful if only the money therefor can be supplied. Under the present circumstances the collection is in constant danger of fire. Although every possible precaution is used, as the building in which it is placed is not fireproof, it is liable to be lost any day. It would therefore seem that a wise provision would be to erect a fireproof museum building in which all of the various collections could be placed, and where they would be secure for all time. And if, further, two or three additional assistants could be provided, the influence of the museum could be readily extended to all parts of the state.

#### THE LIBRARY.

The general library now contains 31,838 volumes, of which 5,819 have been added in the last year. But of these, 4,223 volumes comprise the Talbot library, donated by Mr. D. H. Talbot, of Sioux City, in the summer of 1894. This collection is a very valuable addition to our library, especially in the

department of natural history. In history and travels there are many old and rare works as also some of the very earliest specimens of the printer's art. The large natural history collection donated to the museum by the same gentleman four years ago, has already been referred to in a previous report. These two gifts together constitute a most generous contribution to the facilities of instruction, exceeding by far both in usefulness and in money value any gift ever received by this university from a single individual.

In consequence of the very meager appropriation for the general library made by the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, books, which can be obtained only by purchase, have come very slowly. A great university, with nearly one hundred instructors and between eleven hundred and twelve hundred students, cannot keep up with the times with such a small allowance for the purchase of those things which every instructor and every student should be almost constantly using. In order to keep up with the times this university needs to spend, at the very least, \$10,000 every year in the purchase of books alone; and even then it would be necessary to exercise a strict economy. Although it is true that we are by no means supplied with all of the books that we need, nevertheless it is equally true that we cannot afford to lose those which we have already accumulated. And this is liable to happen at any time.

#### LIBRARY BUILDING.

The general library is located in the large room originally intended for a chapel. Immediately below it, occupying the whole of the first floor, is the physical laboratory, a constant menace to safety, since the risk of fire is naturally very great. The state cannot afford to run this risk. That a fireproof library building should at once be begun is evident to all who are acquainted with the present circumstances.

#### UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

For several years past frequent demands have been made upon the faculty for work in the line of university extension. This movement has been well organized under the directorship of the professor of pedagogy, and as far as possible the demand has been supplied. During the past year thirty-five university extension lectures have been given at nineteen different places by members of the faculty, and a single lecture at two different points by a senior student. In our present

situation it is hardly possible to do much more. There are very few points which can be reached without involving an absence of two or three days, and that is hardly permissible in the case of a professor whose time is due to his classes at home. Were a reasonable appropriation, however, made for this purpose, assistants might be provided for the professors engaged in this work, thus leaving them freer to engage in university extension, the demand for which is steadily increasing. To sum up, with our present force very little more can be done, and if the work is to be encouraged and developed either a special university extension staff must be employed, or a number of additional assistants must be provided for the work at the university.

#### SUMMER SCHOOL.

During the summer of 1892 the experiment was first tried, of carrying on a session of a summer school. This, so far as enthusiasm was concerned, was eminently successful. The number of students, however, was not very large, twenty being enrolled, and the total income amounted to just \$200. As there were about fifteen members of the faculty taking part, the remuneration for a month's work was exceedingly slender. Owing to the occurrence of the world's fair in 1893, no session was held during that summer. The summer school was, however, revived and a session held during the summer of 1894, the attendance being just about the same as in 1892. Under the existing circumstances it has not seemed advisable to continue this policy. At all other institutions where summer schools are held, some fund is provided to supplement the receipts from tuition to pay the instructors. During the summer of 1894 one of our own professors taught in the summer school of the University of Wisconsin, and received for his four weeks' work the identical sum that was at this university divided among the fifteen instructors.

There is no question about the desirability of a summer school. The teachers of the state, especially those engaged in high school work, are already fully alive to the importance of further study. The professors and laboratories of the university are well adapted to the purpose, and if the opportunity were afforded, there is no question but that in a few years we could build up a large and flourishing summer school. But it is not fair to ask our teaching force, already underpaid, and

overworked in most cases, to work for little or nothing during the birth and infancy of such an enterprise.

#### THE HAMMOND COLLECTION.

During the past year the law department received from Mrs. Hammond, of St. Louis, widow of the ex-chancellor of the department, a very valuable collection of books, being the works belonging to Dr. Hammond's library relating to the history of law. All of these, numbering 1,237 volumes, have been placed in special cases and named the Hammond Historical Law Collection. About the same time the alumni of the department, especially those who had known Dr. Hammond as a teacher of law, presented to the department an exceedingly well executed life-size, bronze bust of the ex-chancellor, thus testifying to their high appreciation of his memory, and at the same time to their continued interest in the success of the law department.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In the medical department very substantial progress has been made within the past two years. The time devoted to laboratory work in chemistry, in histology, and in pathology, has been considerably increased and the work thus made more thorough. With the opening of the present year an obligatory four years' course is put into operation. At the beginning of the next year, the standard of admission will be raised, when the requirement of a high school diploma, or its equivalent, will be insisted on.

In order to make the course in this department equal to that of the best medical schools of the country, two things are yet necessary. First, the course should be increased from six to nine months; and secondly, a well-equipped, modern hospital must be provided. And on this point I beg leave to repeat what was said in the last biennial report.

"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 elsewhere. 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 opportunities of studying such cases as are found in large hospitals. 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 public funds merely for the sake of the university. Such a hospital would be a place to which could be brought the sick and maimed from all parts of the state; a place where such as are unable to incur the expense should 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 the restoring to health of many of the citizens who, from lack of means, are unable to obtain 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 to very materially enlarge this field of usefulness; to do many more acts of mercy to the unfortunate victims of disease and accident."

#### HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of hospital accommodations the homeopathic medical department within the past few months has been more fortunate. The Twenty-fifth General Assembly appropriated the sum of \$15,000 for the erection of a building to accommodate the department, as also to serve as a hospital. The amount allowed seemed at first altogether too small, but by careful and economical management a building has been erected, though not yet completed, which for the time answers both purposes fairly well. About \$6,000 is yet needed for its completion and equipment. Besides the portion devoted to the work of the department, which includes a lecture room seating 150 and a clinical amphitheater of equal capacity, the part designed for the hospital contains two wards with ten beds each, one ward with four beds, and three private rooms. The amphitheater and the entire upper story are unfinished. For clinical purposes the completion of the amphitheater at the earliest possible moment is highly desirable, while the finishing of the upper wards and rooms will double the capacity of the hospital. All of the furnishings and equipments of this hospital have been contributed from time to time

by private individuals; the state has not as yet spent one cent for anything about this hospital except for the erection of the building. That there is a great demand for such a hospital is shown by the fact that during the long vacation of this year, from March to September, when there are no clinics, and consequently fewer patients, the hospital has nevertheless more than paid its running expenses.

#### DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

The Twenty-fifth General Assembly also appropriated the sum of \$25,000 for a building for the dental department. In this case too, it seemed as if it would be altogether out of the question to obtain, with the means provided, a building which should be in any respect satisfactory. But, thanks to the low prices of building materials, and the wise management of the board of regents, a most creditable building has already been got into such condition that it can be used, although, as in the other case, it is not completed. For this purpose about \$5,000 will be required. But owing to the limited allowance, this building was necessarily constructed on too small a scale. It was barely sufficiently capacious to accommodate the department at the time it was first occupied in January of the present year; but such has been the increase in the number of dental students that it is to-day altogether too small to accommodate the department, and its crowded condition is such as to materially hamper the work of the department.

#### IMMEDIATE NEEDS IN BUILDINGS.

The total number of students in attendance during the past year was more than double the number in the year 1887-8, seven years ago. Within that period the state has given to the university three buildings at a total expenditure of \$90,000, namely, the chemical laboratory, costing \$50,000, and the two above mentioned. The laboratory building, it is true, accommodates the pharmacy department on one of its floors, but aside from that can only be used for the teaching of chemistry. The homœopathic and dental buildings, as already stated, furnish convenient quarters, and supply the present demands of these departments. But the other three departments, namely, the collegiate, law and medical, with a total of nearly 900 students during the past year, have for some time been unreasonably crowded. At the present rate of growth of the university it will, without doubt, be necessary to turn away students



who apply for admission before the close of the present biennial period. Unless relief in this particular is afforded by the Twenty-sixth General Assembly we shall soon be compelled to close our doors to at least a portion of the youth of the state; to many who have an equal right to a higher education to that of those already admitted. It is earnestly hoped that the Twenty-sixth General Assembly will give this matter the serious consideration which it deserves.

#### URGENT NECESSITY OF INCREASED INCOME.

In previous reports attention has repeatedly been called to the fact that the income of the university is very much smaller than is the case with most of the other state universities; that the amount expended by the state on this university is very much smaller than the amounts expended for the same purpose by Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri or California; that all of those institutions—and the list could easily be doubled—have been provided with buildings costing two, three or four times as much as those upon our own campus; that Iowa has been far more liberal to her charitable and penal institutions than to the educational; that the board of regents has proven its capacity to wisely administer the trust committed to its care by the economical record which it has made for a long series of years, since it has been demonstrated that the cost per student, per annum, at this university is less than one-half of the amount at other universities of equal size and prominence. In view of all these facts, and in view of the pressing need of the university for more room to accommodate the rapidly increasing classes, and to relieve the already overcrowded lecture rooms and laboratories; in view of the lack of necessary books and apparatus; and further, in view of the wealth of the people of the state, and the bounteous crops of the present summer, which will probably net a sum not far short of the total taxable valuation of the state; in view of all this, I respectfully submit that now is the time for Iowa to adopt a different policy toward her university. So far, her treatment has been far from liberal, but in spite of that the university has grown and has accomplished a vast deal of good. From the foundation of the university, in 1847, up to the present moment, the state has spent upon the university about one and one-third million of dollars. On the other hand, the university possesses to-day in real estate, in buildings, in

books, in various collections and cabinets, and in general equipment, property to the value of probably \$700,000. For the balance it has to show its more than 4,000 graduates, many of whom have attained prominence in this and in other states, and probably three or four times as many educated citizens of the state who have here tasted of the fountains of learning.

Having proved its faithfulness, and its great service to the state, is it not reasonable to expect that if liberally supported the university will in the future return to the state far greater benefits than have been possible in the days of the past when it has been prevented from doing its best on account of its straitened circumstances? The university needs to-day buildings to the value of at least three-quarters of a million of dollars. It needs a considerable increase of income for the purchase of books and apparatus; for the employment of more teachers, and for the increase of pay of a number of teachers who are to-day giving the state far more than they get.

If these wants are to be supplied, some special means must be adopted for supplying them. During the time when the new capitol at Des Moines was being erected, and some time thereafter, an additional levy of one-half mill was made on all taxable property for the sake of defraying the extraordinary expenditures of the state. If the Twenty-sixth General Assembly should adopt a similar measure for the relief and upbuilding of the university for the period of only five years, the university would at the end of that time be in a condition of which every intelligent citizen of the state might well be proud; and, judging by the experience of other universities, it would then probably be giving instruction to double the number of students that we have to-day.

A tax of four-tenths mill at the present valuation of assessable property would yield in round numbers the sum of \$220,000. Of this amount \$150,000 per annum could be devoted to the erection of the needed buildings, leaving a balance of \$70,000 for current expenses.

At the present time the university receives from the state the sum of \$65,500 for the same purpose, that amount being made up as follows:

Annual appropriation Seventeenth General Assembly	-----	\$20,000
Annual appropriation Twentieth General Assembly	-----	8,000
Annual appropriation Twenty-fifth General Assembly	-----	25,000
Special appropriation Twenty-fifth General Assembly	-----	12,500
Total	-----	\$65,500

The three annual appropriations, as above, amount to \$53,000. With the addition of the proceeds of a four-tenths mill tax, the total income would be as follows:

Proceeds of tax .....	\$ 220,500
Annual appropriation .....	53,000
Interest from permanent fund .....	16,000
Tuition fees .....	50,000
Total receipts .....	\$ 339,500

Deducting \$150,000 to be spent in the erection of buildings, there would remain for current expenses, say \$190,000, or an increase of \$60,000.

With that amount added to the available resources much could be done in the way of providing the necessary equipment, and in supplying the needs already referred to. At least \$12,000 of that sum should be annually spent on the general and law libraries.

An increase of \$60,000 would give us an income of \$190,000. Let us see how that compares with the income at some other universities. The following table shows the incomes of the institutions named as given by the president, or financial officer in each case:

UNIVERSITY.	Total estimated income, 1895-6.	Amount to be received from the State.
University of Illinois .....	\$ 376,875	\$ 313,214
University of Michigan .....	396,200	194,000
University of Minnesota .....	230,000	100,000
University of Wisconsin .....	409,600	295,100
University of Missouri .....	162,000	78,500
University of Kansas .....	108,500	100,000
University of California .....	298,905	*124,000

\*Appropriation of \$250,000 for building in addition.

During the year 1894-5 this university expended for each student \$115, not counting the cost of new buildings. For the present year, as the number of students bids fair to be considerably larger, the rate per student will probably be but little over \$100. The rate per student per annum at other universities of equal rank varies from \$200 to \$350, in some cases even exceeding the higher figure.

It is very evident, then, that even with an addition of \$60,000 to our annual income there would be no opportunity for extravagance or luxury.

With \$150,000 per annum for five years, or \$750,000 in all, the following needed buildings and extensions could be provided:

Collegiate building .....	\$ 240,000
Library .....	150,000
Museum .....	150,000
Hospital .....	50,000
Gymnasium .....	50,000
Extension of chemical laboratory .....	20,000
Extension of medical building .....	25,000
Armory .....	30,000
Heating plant .....	20,000
Shop and draughting rooms .....	10,000
Repairs to old capitol building .....	5,000
Total .....	\$ 750,000

The buildings that we now occupy have cost the state in the forty-eight years since the university was established, just \$240,000. If the foregoing plan were carried out, in the next seven or eight years, that is, when the university is about fifty-five years old, we will be in possession of buildings costing in all less than a million dollars.

The University of Chicago in the first two years of its existence spent for buildings alone the sum of \$1,250,000, and has added very considerably to that sum in the past two years.

In February, 1847, the First General Assembly passed an act establishing the State University of Iowa. In February, 1897, the child then born will celebrate its semi-centennial anniversary. In spite of its straitened circumstances the university has made a good record. It has done far more for the state than the state has done for it. Is it not high time for the state to adopt a more liberal policy towards the university?

The year 1895-6 has begun, and judging from the present enrollment the total attendance will be very close to thirteen hundred; an increase over last year of at least one hundred and fifty. Unless more room and more income are speedily provided it will be a physical impossibility to accommodate the growing classes and the university will be compelled to refuse admission to at least a portion of those who apply in the next year or two.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES A. SCHAEFFER,  
President.

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APPENDIX TO PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

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## APPENDIX TO PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

### REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN ON THE TALBOT LIBRARY.

*To the President and Board of Regents of the State University of Iowa.*

GENTLEMEN—In my June report on the general library, brief special mention was made of the Talbot library, then recently placed on the shelves.

Of the 4,223 volumes then reported, nearly 3,000 volumes are devoted to the natural sciences, to political science, to the useful and the fine arts, and to history. In the department of history are included several extensive collections of travel. The most valuable and expensive works are in the department of natural history. A few of these may be mentioned with estimated money value attached, for the purpose of affording an idea of the *money value* of the collection. Following are a few titles:

- AUDUBON—Birds of America, 7 volumes, \$200 to \$250.
- AUDUBON-BACHMAN—Quadrupeds of North America, 3 volumes, \$45.
- BAIRD-BREWER-RIDGWAY—North American Birds, 5 volumes, \$60.
- DRESSER—Birds of Europe, 8 volumes, \$300.
- HUME—Stray Feathers (ornithology of India), 10 volumes, \$60.
- BAIRD-CASSIN-LAWRENCE—Birds of North America, 2 volumes, \$30.
- MAYNARD—Birds of Eastern North America, 1 volume, \$20.
- NUTTALL—Bulletin, Nuttall Club, 3 volumes, \$22.
- CATESBY—Natural History, Carolina, Florida, etc., 2 volumes, \$30.
- MICHAUX—North American Sylva, 5 volumes, \$70.
- JOHNSON-SROALL—Nature, Printed Sea-weeds, 4 volumes, \$50 to \$100.
- ETON—Ferns of North America, 2 volumes, \$27.
- TURNER—Fuci, or colored figures of the genus Fucus, 4 volumes, \$45.
- STRUTT—Sylva Britannica, 1 volume, \$12.
- HAKLUYT—Early Voyages; 5 volumes, \$70.
- OGILBY—America—collection of travels (1671) 1 volume, \$15.

These figures are, of course, not to be taken as a basis for estimating the money value of the entire collection, for the works mentioned are not average works—they are the high priced works of the collection; nor are the figures to be taken in any sense as a basis for estimating the *real*, or *practical* value of the collection, for that cannot be set down in dollars and cents.

In addition to the 4,223 volumes now on the shelves, there are several thousand papers, magazines, and pamphlets still in the boxes as they were received. The boxes were opened for superficial examination but the contents were not removed, for the reason that there was no suitable place to arrange and store them. As no lists came with the boxes, it is not known whether this part of the collection is of much, or little value. Means should be provided for proper care of these papers and pamphlets.

#### COST OF THE LIBRARY.

The cost to the university of the Talbot library to the present time, is approximately, \$1,100, as shown by figures furnished by the secretary of the board. And to these it will be necessary to add several hundred dollars in order to make the collection serviceable. There are a number of unbound volumes, a few need rebinding, and a considerable number of old volumes need their bindings repaired before being put to use. The collection must also be catalogued and classified, shelf-listed, etc., which will require the time of a competent person several months—probably four to six months.

Following is an approximate estimate of the cost of putting the collection in working order:

Accession register .....	\$ 10
10,000 catalogue cards .....	20
5,000 shelf-list cards .....	10
Cabinet for shelf-list .....	25
Cabinet for card catalogue .....	35
Registering, cataloguing, etc .....	450
Binding and repairing .....	350
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$ 900

It is my judgment that the figures for the last two items—registering and cataloguing—are below, rather than above the actual cost of the work. And nothing is included for unpacking and arranging the papers and pamphlets still in the boxes.

Assuming that the above amount will do the work required, it will make the whole cost to the university \$2,000. As a consideration for this expenditure, the state will have a collection worth at least *five times* as much, estimated in *money*; and much more than five times as much estimated as *books*.

I am, therefore, of opinion that the general assembly at its forthcoming session should be asked to make a special appropriation for the Talbot library, to put it in the proper condition, and to reimburse the university fund for money expended in securing the valuable collection, which, except for the prompt action of the board of regents, might never have come to enrich the university library. As it is the state is the beneficiary of one of its humble private citizens.

The moral effect of the recognition of this gift, by a special appropriation at the hands of the general assembly, for the purposes indicated, can not but be highly beneficial. It will be notice to every private citizen who may be the fortunate owner of a valuable library, that such library may at any time find a hospitable and appreciative home at the chief institution of learning.

I therefore take the liberty of recommending that the general assembly, at its forthcoming session, be asked to make a special appropriation of not less than \$2,000 for the Talbot library. Respectfully submitted,

J. W. RICH,  
*Librarian.*

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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, 1895. }

*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 1892-3 to the close of the school year 1894-5.

The statement shows incomes and expenditures by departments as nearly as 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 purpose of this statement, as paid, so as to show available funds for future expenditures.

Again, some items, such as tuitions and fees, collected by the secretary and paid to the treasurer, after the time of filing the treasurer's report, will appear in his next annual report, although the items were part of the previous year's work. The secretary's accounts show the exact sum pertaining to each school year, including such sums as are paid after the treasurer's report is closed. But as to the aggregate sums, there is no difference whatever.

### EXPENSES BY DEPARTMENTS.

In dividing up the annual expenditures and charging each department with its proper amount of the same, the showing is as nearly correct as it can well be made. Some items seem to be fairly chargeable to a particular department as running

expenses, when in fact a part thereof is in the nature of a plant or permanent fixture, as, for instance, instruments or apparatus which will be in use for years. Laboratory bills are often of this character. Some items in the general account may be in part for supplies. On the whole the division is believed to be correct.

Again, the charge to the medical department account embraces the whole supply of anatomical material and the expenses which were made for both the medical department and the homeopathic medical department. The same demonstrator of anatomy covers the work in both of said departments, although his salary is charged in the regular medical department account.

The anatomical material used in the work for the dental department is embraced in the same account. It would be difficult to estimate the exact amount of expenses for each.

The same remarks apply to the salaries of the professors of the medical department who instruct the medical, homeopathic medical and dental students in physiology, anatomy, histology and bacteriology, without any distinction, and medical and dental students in materia medica in the same way.

All the departments, however, as time passes and the means can be found, are doing less joint work. In the current year the dental department has separate lectures in physiology and a special separate class in practical anatomy.

The whole receipts and expenditures being shown and being correct, the variations referred to above are immaterial.

### STATEMENT.

*Incomes and disbursements account of general fund for the school year, June 16, 1893, to June 16, 1894.*

#### INCOMES—1893-4.

##### COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Tuitions and fees.....	\$ 7,011.99	
Chemical laboratory fees.....	91.41	
Library fines.....	23.75	
Total .....		\$ 7,127.15

##### LAW DEPARTMENT.

Tuitions and fees.....	\$ 9,824.70	
Law loan-book account.....	548.30	
Total .....		\$ 10,373.00

##### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Tuitions and fees.....	\$ 7,406.00	
Chemical laboratory fees.....	658.90	
Pharmacy medical fees.....	418.15	
Total .....		\$ 8,483.05

##### HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Tuitions and fees.....	\$ 2,758.00	
Chemical laboratory fees.....	140.83	
Total .....		\$ 2,898.83

##### DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Tuitions and fees.....	\$ 9,330.50	
Clinic fees.....	1,927.68	
Chemical laboratory fees.....	352.21	
Total .....		\$ 11,610.39

##### PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.

Tuitions and fees.....	\$ 3,647.24	
Chemical laboratory fees.....	59.10	
Pharmacy goods sold.....	9.93	
Total .....		\$ 3,716.27

##### MISCELLANEOUS.

Sundry collections, small items.....	\$ 192.11	
Due from pharmacy department.....	74.23	
Hospital fees refunded.....	6.00	
Total .....		\$ 272.34

##### STATE AND PERMANENT FUND.

State appropriations for support.....	\$ 50,500.00	
Interest and rents from fund.....	19,101.78	
Total .....		\$ 69,601.78
Balance June 16, 1893.....		2,509.64
Total available for 1893-4 .....		\$ 116,592.45



## DISBURSEMENTS—1893-4.

## COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Salaries of professors and tutors .....	\$ 40,350.00
Chair of ancient languages .....	43.85
Chair of modern languages .....	8.67
Chair of English language .....	1.50
Chair of philosophy .....	10.00
Chair of history .....	10.00
Chair of pedagogy .....	61.35
Janitor to chair of geology .....	225.00
Natural History Bulletin .....	265.22
Engineering Transit .....	214.00
Museum supplies .....	300.00
Engineering supplies .....	296.78
Extra help invoicing library .....	89.95
Total .....	\$ 41,876.32

## LAW DEPARTMENT.

Salaries of professors, lecturers, etc .....	\$ 9,500.00
Law bulletin and loan-books .....	548.30
Total .....	\$ 10,048.30

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Salaries of professors, tutors, etc .....	\$ 11,605.00
Old hospital maintenance .....	142.84
Chair of practice .....	40.00
Chair of obstetrics .....	12.55
Chair of physiology .....	26.95
Chair of surgery .....	19.77
Chair of eye and ear .....	29.39
Chair of materia medica .....	39.75
Chair of anatomy .....	21.07
Clinics—surgical .....	190.00
Clinics—gynecological .....	102.40
Clinics—medical practice .....	80.00
Clinics—eye and ear .....	35.00
Clinics—throat and nose .....	25.00
Hospital fees paid out .....	477.00
Total .....	\$ 12,846.72

## HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Salaries, professors and assistants .....	\$ 3,835.00
Supplies for the several chairs .....	50.00
Museum supplies .....	25.00
Hospital fees paid out .....	171.00
Clinic supplies .....	50.00
Total .....	\$ 4,131.00

## DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Salaries, professors, lecturers, etc .....	\$ 7,556.91
Clinic supplies .....	1,200.00
Laboratory supplies .....	775.00
Supplies to the several chairs .....	110.00
Total .....	\$ 9,641.91

## PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.

Salaries, professors and assistants .....	\$ 2,500.00
Salary of janitor .....	130.00
Pharmacy supplies .....	9.93
Total .....	\$ 2,639.93

## MISCELLANEOUS DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries, officers and assistants .....	\$ 10,225.00
Medical library .....	111.00
Homeopathic library .....	50.00
Dental library and apparatus .....	300.00
Pharmacy library .....	91.63
Rent of chapel .....	375.00
Janitors' salaries .....	2,801.77
Dissecting material .....	2,688.85
Fuel .....	2,565.19
Printing and advertising .....	1,500.00
Commencement expenses .....	1,000.00
Opera house rent .....	200.00
Care of grounds .....	194.00
Gas .....	1,359.36
Water rent .....	500.00
Catalogues .....	1,140.93
Nightwatch .....	432.00
Band instructor .....	127.03
Military supplies .....	75.00
President's traveling expenses .....	391.73
Postage .....	334.00
Chapel music .....	25.00
Alumni expenses .....	50.00
Outstanding bills—miscellaneous .....	1,000.00
Incidentals—numerous small items .....	2,065.44
Canadian expedition .....	612.70
Teacher, free-hand drawing, 1892-3 .....	200.00
Room rent for homeopathic medical department .....	50.00
Balance due law loan-book account .....	42.60—
Total disbursement .....	\$ 30,508.23
Balance, June 16, 1894 .....	\$ 111,692.41
Proof footing .....	4,900.04
	\$ 116,592.45

## RECAPITULATION—1893-4.

## RECEIPTS.

Collegiate department .....	\$ 7,127.15	
Law department .....	10,373.00	
Medical department .....	8,483.05	
Homeopathic medical department .....	2,898.83	
Dental department .....	11,610.39	
Pharmacy department .....	3,716.27	
Miscellaneous collections .....	272.34	
State appropriations .....	50,500.00	
Interest and rents from fund .....	19,101.78	
Balance from June, 1893 .....	2,509.64	
Total receipts .....		\$ 116,592.45

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Collegiate department .....	\$ 41,876.32	
Law department .....	10,048.30	
Medical department .....	12,846.72	
Homeopathic medical department .....	4,131.00	
Dental department .....	9,641.91	
Pharmacy department .....	2,639.93	
Miscellaneous .....	30,508.23	
Total disbursement .....		\$ 111,692.41
Balance June 16, 1894 .....		\$ 4,900 04

## PHARMACY EQUIPMENT.

Unexpended balance last report .....	\$ 1,237.27
Expended to April 25, 1894 .....	1,237.27

## PATHOLOGICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES.

Unexpended balance last report .....	\$ 275.96
Expended to November 24, 1893 .....	275.96

## HISTOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Unexpended balance last report .....	\$ 504.41
Expended to October 25, 1894 .....	504.41

## REPAIRS AND CONTINGENT.

Unexpended balance last report .....	\$ 4,769.06
Expended to November 24, 1894 .....	4,769.06

## DENTAL REPAIRS AND EQUIPMENT.

Unexpended balance last report .....	\$ 1,272.65
Expended to December 21, 1893 .....	1,272.65

## NATURAL SCIENCES—BOTANY.

Unexpended balance last report .....	\$ 303 19
Expended to August 24, 1894 .....	303.19

## NATURAL SCIENCES—ZOOLOGY.

Unexpended balance last report .....	\$ 397.26
Expended to October 25, 1894 .....	397.26

## NATURAL SCIENCES—GEOLOGY.

Unexpended balance last report .....	\$ 618.66
Expended to October 25, 1894 .....	618.66

## PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

Unexpended balance last report .....	\$ 1,939.67
Expended to May 31, 1894 .....	1,939.67

## GENERAL LIBRARY.

Unexpended balance last report .....	\$ 2,150.71
Expended to October 25, 1894 .....	2,150.71

## CHEMICAL LABORATORY EQUIPMENT.

Unexpended balance last report .....	\$ 1,024.30
Expended to September 5, 1894 .....	1,024.30

## LAW LIBRARY.

Unexpended balance last report .....	\$ 629.39
Expended to January 25, 1894 .....	629.39

## STATEMENT.

*Incomes and disbursements, account of the general fund, school year, June 16, 1894, to June 16, 1895.*

## INCOMES.

## COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Tuitions and fees .....	\$ 7,674.75
Chemical laboratory deposits .....	77.55
Library fines .....	25.70
Natural history bulletin .....	27.39
Applied mechanics fees .....	62.50
Total .....	\$ 7,867.89

## LAW DEPARTMENT.

Tuitions and fees .....	\$ 10,154.50
Loan-book account .....	516.86
Total .....	\$ 10,671.36

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Tuitions and fees .....	\$ 9,325.00
Pharmacy deposits .....	60.63
Chemical laboratory deposits .....	49.41
Total .....	\$ 9,435.04

## HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Tuitions and fees.....	\$ 3,087.00	
Chemical laboratory deposits.....	19.91	
Total .....		\$ 3,106.91

## DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Tuitions and fees—regular course.....	\$ 9,769 50	
Tuitions and fees—spring course.....	479.00	
Clinic fees.....	2,272.48	
Chemical laboratory deposits.....	39.48	
Total .....		\$ 12,560.46

## PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.

Tuitions and fees.....	\$ 4,096.00	
Laboratory deposits.....	167.10	
Chemical laboratory deposits.....	30.42	
Total .....		\$ 4,293.52

## MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS.

Sundry small items.....	\$ 175.26	
Back fees collected.....	231.00	
Total .....		\$ 406.26

## STATE APPROPRIATIONS AND FUND INTEREST.

State, for general purposes.....	\$ 53,000.00	
State, account of hail storm.....	2,853.74	
Interest and rents from fund.....	16,631.80	
Total .....		\$ 72,485.54
Total collections.....		\$ 120,826.98
Balance June 16, 1894.....		4,900.04
Total available.....		\$ 125,727.02

## DISBURSEMENTS—1894-5.

## COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Salaries of professors and assistants.....	\$ 43,200.00	
Chair of ancient languages.....	25.00	
Chair of modern languages.....	25.00	
Chair of mathematics.....	150.00	
Chair of philosophy.....	223.14	
Chair of political science.....	7.50	
Chair of pedagogy.....	50.00	
Natural History Bulletin.....	483.71	
Engineering transit.....	367.51	
Total .....		\$ 44,531.86

## LAW DEPARTMENT.

Salaries of professors and lecturers.....	\$ 10,200.00	
Loan-book account.....	516.86	
Total .....		\$ 10,716.86

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Salaries of professors, lecturers, etc.....	\$ 11,849.84	
Old hospital maintenance.....	150 00	
Chair of practice.....	40.00	
Chair of obstetrics.....	40.00	
Chair of physiology.....	13.40	
Chair of surgery.....	40.00	
Chair of materia medica.....	36.80	
Chair of anatomy.....	7.67	
Clinics—surgical.....	190.00	
Clinics—gynecological.....	110.66	
Clinics—medical practice.....	78.92	
Clinics—eye and ear.....	15.89	
Clinics—throat and nose.....	21.35	
Lenses—ophthalmology.....	94.50	
Hospital fees paid.....	552 00	
Dissecting material.....	2,232.70	
Total .....		\$ 15,473.73

## HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Salaries of professors and lecturers.....	\$ 3,935.00	
Supplies for the several chairs.....	50.00	
Museum supplies.....	19.90	
Clinic supplies.....	47.20	
Hospital fees paid.....	192.00	
Total .....		\$ 4,244.10

## DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Salaries of professors, lecturers, etc.....	\$ 8,650.00	
Clinic supplies.....	1,434.60	
Laboratory supplies.....	700.00	
Total .....		\$ 10,784.60

## PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.

Salaries of professors and assistants.....	\$ 2,700.00	
Supplies.....	100.00	
Miscellaneous expenses, 1892-5.....	64.30	
Total .....		\$ 2,864.30

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Salaries of officers and assistants.....	\$ 10,325.00	
Medical library, books.....	140.31	
Homeopathic library, books.....	41.11	
Dental library, books and apparatus.....	125.00	

Homeopathic department, room rent.....	35.00
Pharmacy library, books.....	44 54
Rent of chapel.....	500.00
Janitors' salaries.....	3,421.62
Fuel.....	3,475.32
Printing and advertising.....	1,604.18
Commencement expenses.....	986.62
Opera house rent.....	200.00
Care of grounds.....	163.50
Gas.....	1,568.78
Water rent.....	500.00
Catalogues.....	1,715.22
Nightwatch.....	432.00
Band instructor.....	149.73
Military supplies.....	75.00
President's traveling expenses.....	477.88
Professor of pedagogy, traveling expenses.....	23.43
Postage.....	350.00
Chapel music.....	25.00
Alumni expenses.....	100.00
Outstanding bills.....	687.93
Incidentals.....	3,995.86
Canadian expedition.....	300.00
Taxidermist.....	400.00
Delegate American Medical Association.....	100.00
Expenses normal school.....	145.00
Typewriter for library.....	100.00
Expenses of treasurer's office.....	345.85
Assistant chair physics, 1893-4.....	50.00
Lecturers, homeopathic medical dept., 1893-4.....	100.00
Medical lecturers, 1893-4.....	80.00
Medical quizzes, 1893-4.....	25.00
Total.....	\$ 32,808 88

## BUILDINGS.

On homeopathic hospital in excess of state appropriation.....	\$ 2,224.14
On dental building in excess of state appropriation.....	2,546.38
Total on buildings.....	\$ 4,770.52
Total disbursements.....	\$ 126,194.85
Excess of disbursements.....	467.83
Collections—proof balance.....	\$ 125,727.02

## RECAPITULATION—1894-5.

RECEIPTS.	
Collegiate department.....	\$ 7,867.89
Law department.....	10,671.36
Medical department.....	9,435.04
Homeopathic medical department.....	3,106.91
Dental department.....	12,560.46
Pharmacy department.....	4,293.52
Miscellaneous collections.....	406.26
State appropriations.....	53,000 00
State on hail storm.....	2,853 74
Interest and rents from fund.....	16,631.80
Total receipts.....	\$ 120,826.98
Balance June 16, 1894.....	4,900.04
Total receipts.....	\$ 125,727.02

## EXPENDITURES.

Collegiate department.....	\$ 44,531.86
Law department.....	10,716.86
Medical department.....	15,473.73
Homeopathic medical department.....	4,244.10
Dental department.....	10,784 60
Pharmacy department.....	2,864.30
Miscellaneous.....	32,808.88
On homeopathic building, in excess of state appropriation.....	2,224.14
On dental building, in excess of state appropriation.....	2,546.38
Total expenditures.....	\$ 126,194.85
Expenditures in excess of receipts.....	467.83
Collections—proof balance.....	\$ 125,727.02

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

## TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A statement as to the special state appropriations showing how the same have been drawn and expended in accordance with the act making said appropriations, during the year 1894-5, and up to September 9, 1895, to-wit:

## DENTAL DEPARTMENT, INFIRMARY AND LABORATORY.

## TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 500.00 <sup>a</sup>
Amount drawn and expended to September 9, 1895.....	.....
*Amount available for current year.....	\$ 500.00 <sup>a</sup>

\*NOTE.—This amount was so small that no great benefit would result from expending a part of it—especially as it was made payable in four installments, and the last one not payable until after October 15, 1895. This sum will be used after said date to procure some of the various items of which the department is in great need.

## THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

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## FOR GENERAL LIBRARY.

## TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated .....	\$ 4,000.00
Amount drawn and expended to September 9, 1895 .....	2,032.82
Amount available for current year .....	\$ 1,967.18

## FOR LAW LIBRARY.

## TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated .....	\$ 1,000.00
Amount drawn and expended to September 9, 1895 .....	728.93
Amount available for current year .....	\$ 271.07

## FOR PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

## TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated .....	\$ 1,500.00
Amount drawn and expended to September 9, 1895 .....	256.69
Amount available for current year .....	\$ 1,243.31

## FOR ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT.

## TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated .....	\$ 500.00
Amount drawn and expended to September 9, 1895 .....	294.36
Amount available for current year .....	\$ 205.64

## FOR PHARMACY.

## TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated .....	\$ 1,000.00
Amount drawn and expended to September 9, 1895 .....	683.54
Amount available for current year .....	\$ 316.46

## FOR HISTOLOGY.

## TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated .....	\$ 500.00
Amount drawn and expended to September 9, 1895 .....	276.82
Amount available for current year .....	\$ 223.18

## FOR PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

## TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated .....	\$ 1,000.00
Amount drawn and expended to September 9, 1895 .....	630.71
Amount available for current year .....	\$ 369.29

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

## FOR REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND.

## TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated .....	\$ 11,000.00
Amount drawn and expended to September 9, 1895 .....	5,957.73
Amount available for current year .....	\$ 5,042.27

## FOR BOTANY.

## TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated .....	\$ 1,000.00
Amount drawn and expended to September 9, 1895 .....	805.24
Balance available for current year .....	\$ 194.76

## FOR ZOOLOGY.

## TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated .....	\$ 1,000.00
Amount drawn and expended to September 9, 1895 .....	542.47
Amount available for current year .....	\$ 457.53

## FOR GEOLOGY.

## TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated .....	\$ 1,000.00
Amount drawn and expended to September 9, 1895 .....	581.57
Amount available for current year .....	\$ 418.43

## FOR CHEMISTRY.

## TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated .....	\$ 1,000.00
Amount drawn and expended to September 9, 1895 .....	699.05
Amount available for current year .....	\$ 300.95

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REPORTS  
OF THE  
TREASURER AND SECRETARY.

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## REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, }  
 TREASURER'S OFFICE, }  
 IOWA CITY, IOWA, October 5, 1895. }

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 2, 1893, and ending June 30, 1895.

I also submit herewith a statement of the assets of the State University of Iowa on June 30, 1895.

*Income from June 2, 1893, to June 30, 1895.*

### RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 2, 1893.....	\$ 15,139.80
From June 2, 1893, to June 30, 1894:	
Received appropriations.....	\$ 67,438.40
Received tuitions.....	45,837.75
Received interest.....	19,014.28
Received rents.....	87.50
Total .....	\$ 132,377.93
From June 30, 1894, to June 30, 1895:	
Received appropriations.....	\$ 88,805.37
Received tuitions.....	48,341.44
Received interest.....	16,486.02
Received rents.....	145.80
Total .....	\$ 153,778.63

### DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants paid:		
For the year ending June 30, 1894.....	\$ 145,601.25	
For the year ending June 30, 1895.....	158,632.53	
Balance overdrawn June 30, 1895.....	2,937.42	
Total accounted for.....	\$ 304,233.78	\$ 304,233.78

1895.]

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

61

### RECAPITULATION.

Income for two years ending June 30, 1895.....	\$ 236,156.56
Disbursements for two years ending June 30, 1895	304,233.78
Excess of disbursements over income.....	\$ 18,077.22
Balance on hand June 2, 1893.....	\$ 15,139.80
Balance overdrawn June 30, 1895.....	2,937.42
Decrease of balance June 30, 1895, from June 2, 1893.....	\$ 18,077.22
<i>Assets June 30, 1895.</i>	
Mortgage notes .....	\$ 224,776.22
Contract notes .....	1,450.00
Cash on hand .....	5,594.14
Total working capital June 30, 1895 .....	\$ 231,820.36
Total working capital June 2, 1893.....	232,064.29
Decrease of working capital June 30, 1895, from June 2, 1893 .....	\$ 244.29
Capital increased two years ending June 30, 1895	
—Sale of lands.....	\$ 1,650.00
Capital decreased two years ending June 30, 1895—Transferred to sus- pended claims.....	\$ 1,494.29
Foreclosure of loan .....	400.00
Total .....	\$ 1,894.29
Decrease of capital, two years ending June 30, 1895 .....	\$ 244.29

The books of this office show the number of acres of land unsold June 30, 1895, to be 2,976.71.

Respectfully submitted,

LOVELL SWISHER,  
Treasurer.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

*Showing receipts and disbursements of money from October 2, 1893, to October 1, 1895, as required by Chapter 31 of the Acts of the Twenty-third General Assembly:*

## RECEIPTS.

1893.			
October	3.	Balance on hand.....	\$ 5,324.02
October	28.	Tuitions and fees.....	23,442.74
December	21.	State warrants.....	5,741.83
December	27.	Tuitions and fees.....	4,303.15
1894.			
January	25.	State warrants.....	5,227.34
January	25.	State warrants.....	7,000.00
February	28.	State appropriations.....	12,221.72
February	28.	Tuitions and fees.....	9,877.60
March	30.	Tuitions and fees.....	2,044.18
April	11.	State appropriations.....	8,372.72
May	1.	Tuitions and fees.....	2,533.14
June	2.	State warrants.....	802.88
June	8.	Interest and rent.....	19,101.78
June	9.	Tuitions and fees.....	1,899.87
June	30.	Tuitions and fees.....	300.12
July	12.	State appropriations.....	7,000.00
November	9.	Tuitions and fees.....	29,923.26
December	1.	State appropriations.....	26,810.43
December	10.	Tuitions and fees.....	3,880.79
1895.			
January	30.	Tuitions and fees.....	4,438.89
March	1.	State appropriations.....	16,358.74
March	8.	Tuitions and fees.....	3,467.39
April	1.	Tuitions and fees.....	2,147.60
April	23.	State warrants, building.....	20,000.00
April	25.	State appropriations.....	9,532.46
April	30.	State providential fund.....	2,853.74
May	7.	Tuitions and fees.....	1,988.30
June	1.	State appropriations.....	6,250.00
June	3.	Tuitions and fees.....	1,802.55
June	6.	Interest and rent.....	15,763.76
June	24.	Tuitions and fees.....	692.66
June	29.	Interest on loans.....	868.04
July	1.	State appropriations.....	7,000.00
September	9.	State appropriations, special.....	7,794.34
Total			\$ 276,766.04

## DISBURSEMENTS.

1893.			
October	26.	Warrants issued.....	\$ 11,262.82
November	24.	Warrants issued.....	13,266.68
December	21.	Warrants issued.....	12,822.34
1894.			
January	25.	Warrants issued.....	12,632.13
February	28.	Warrants issued.....	14,352.99
March	29.	Warrants issued.....	10,357.70
April	25.	Warrants issued.....	8,856.14
May	31.	Warrants issued.....	21,594.48
June	28.	Warrants issued.....	4,611.34
August	14.	Warrants issued.....	10,691.13
September	5.	Warrants issued.....	6,812.92
September	25.	Warrants issued.....	14,934.29
October	25.	Warrants issued.....	23,449.34
November	27.	Warrants issued.....	22,001.97
December	20.	Warrants issued.....	15,154.71
1895.			
January	24.	Warrants issued.....	17,188.31
February	28.	Warrants issued.....	18,278.69
March	28.	Warrants issued.....	12,117.42
April	25.	Warrants issued.....	9,950.68
May	31.	Warrants issued.....	23,634.57
June	27.	Warrants issued.....	4,306.99
July	25.	Warrants issued.....	1,786.99
August	29.	Warrants issued.....	2,435.54
September	26.	Warrants issued.....	11,863.66
Total			\$ 304,363.83

## SUMMARY.

Expended as above shown:	
From October 2, 1893, to October 1, 1895.....	\$ 304,363.83
Received as above shown:	
From October 2, 1893, to October 1, 1895.....	276,766.04
Expended beyond receipts.....	\$ 27,597.79

The expenditure beyond receipts is accounted for as follows: Building warrants to the amount of \$20,000, issued for the erection of the new dental and homeopathic buildings, under authority of law (see laws of 1894, chapter 152, section 6), are now outstanding, and are part of the said expenditures. The state appropriation to meet the same, \$20,000, becomes payable on October 15, 1895, and will increase the receipts to that extent. The remainder will be fully covered by tuitions and fees now being collected, and at the end of the current quarter a balance in the treasury will be shown.

It may be further stated that the remainder of the above balance, to-wit: the \$7,597.79, was nearly all expended on the



said new buildings to render them at all fit to use or even ten-  
 antable, otherwise there would have been a balance on the  
 other side of the account at this time.

STATE OF IOWA, )  
 JOHNSON COUNTY. ) ss.

I, William J. Haddock, Secretary of the Board of Regents of the State  
 University of Iowa, being first duly sworn, on oath say, that the foregoing  
 statement of receipts and disbursements during the period set out, is correct  
 and true as I verily believe.

WM. J. HADDOCK.

Subscribed to by Wm. J. Haddock and by him sworn to before me on this  
 10th day of October, 1895. Witness my hand and seal notarial.

LEVI ROBINSON,

[SEAL.]

*Notary Public Within and for Said County.*

# REPORT

OF THE

## JOINT COMMITTEE

OF THE

TWENTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA,

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

STATE UNIVERSITY,

LOCATED AT

IOWA CITY.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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