foundering of the Department so as to include among its graduates those who had graduated from the "Iowa Law School" in the years 1866, 1867 and 1868. The following year Principal Hammond became Chancellor.

The twentieth General Assembly passed an act requiring two years' study as prerequisite to admission to the bar, and the class of 1884 was the last to graduate from the single year's course. Thus the original purpose of the trustees has had its fulfillment, and the graduates from the Department enter the practice of law with advanced preparation. With this advance of requirements within the University, has come also a demand for higher attainments in those who seek admission to the Law Course.

**GRADUATES.**

1866–1884 from the One Year Course ..................... 1167
1885–1899 from the Two Years Course ..................... 846

**LAW FACULTY.**

President of University *ex officio* President.

Chancellor:

William G. Hammond, LL. D. ....................... 1869–1881
Lewis W. Ross, Esq. ..................... 1881–1887
James M. Love, LL. D. ..................... 1887–1890
Emlin McClain, LL. D. ..................... 1890–

Vice Chancellors:

Emlin McClain, LL. D. ..................... 1887–1890

Professors non-Resident:

George G. Wright, LL. D. ..................... 1865–1871
Chester C. Cole, LL. D. ..................... 1865–1875
William G. Hammond, LL. D. ..................... 1866–1868
James M. Love, LL. D. ..................... 1875–1887

Professors Resident:

William G. Hammond, LL. D. ..................... 1868–1869
William E. Miller, Esq. ..................... 1871–1875
Frederic Mott, Esq. ..................... 1873–1875
Orlando C. Howe, Esq. ..................... 1875–1880
Lewis W. Ross, Esq. ..................... 1880–1881
Emlin McClain, LL. D. ..................... 1881–1887
Frederic Gilman, LL. B. ..................... 1888–1890
William C. Dunton, Esq. ..................... 1889–1890
Eugene Wambaugh, LL. D. ..................... 1889–1892
Samuel Hayes, LL. B. ..................... 1891–
Martin J. Wade, LL.B. ............................. 1892–1893
James A. Rohbach, LL.B. ......................... 1892–
John J. Ney, LL.B. ................................. 1893–1898
Edward P. Seeds, LL.B. ........................... 1895–1898
Henry S. Richards, LL.B. ......................... 1898–

Lecturers:
John F. Dillon, LL.D. .............................. 1869–1876
Austin Adams, LL.D. .............................. 1875–1892*
John N. Rogers, Esq. ............................ 1875–1886
Lewis W. Ross, Esq. ............................ 1880–1880
John F. Duncombe, Esq. ......................... 1881–1889
George G. Wright, LL.D. ......................... 1881–1896*
Lavega G. Kinne, LL.D. .......................... 1890–1898
William G. Hammond, LL.D. ................. 1889–1894*
Andrew J. Hirsch, LL.B. ......................... 1890–1891
Martin J. Wade, LL.B. ......................... 1891–1892, 1893–
Joe A. Edwards, LL.B. .......................... 1887–1888
Gifford S. Robinson, LL.D. ................. 1890–
Horace E. Deemer, LL.B. ....................... 1895–

4. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Recognition of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Davenport at a meeting of Trustees of the University, December 7, 1848, has already been alluded to. It was the initiatory act, which was succeeded in 1851 by an act of the Legislature 39 declaring the Medical School at Keokuk, successor to the Davenport School, to be the "Medical Department of the State University of Iowa," and making its diplomas evidence of the qualifications of persons holding them to practice medicine within the State of Iowa. The Constitution of 1857 located the University at Iowa City without branches elsewhere, and yet in 1864 the Keokuk School still advertised itself as the Medical Department of the State University. Its diplomas from 1851 to 1857 appeared as sanctioned by the University authorities. Eighteen years before the vital connection with the University of the real Medical Department, the Keokuk School had a right to wear the title from 1851 to 1857.

The Medical Department, as it exists today, was organized

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*Service closed by death.

39 Laws of Iowa, 3rd G. A., Ch. 30.
June 26, 1869, and went into active operation October, 1870, under Doctors Peck, Farnsworth, Dillon, Hinrichs, Boucher, Robertson, Shrader, and Middleton, who accepted the fees from students in lieu of salaries.

In 1872 the professors received regular salaries, and fees were paid into the treasury.

The first course of study required attendance upon two courses of lectures of sixteen weeks each, with the additional requirement of a year's reading with some physician.

In 1882 it was advanced to three courses of lectures of twenty weeks each, and in 1896 to four courses of six months each. Under the ruling of the State Board of Medical Examiners, students who enter after having graduated from some well established college or university, are permitted to complete their medical studies in three years.

No other department has made greater advancement in requirements for admission. When the department was opened there were no examinations for admission. At present examinations are required of all unless they furnish evidence of having completed a course of study equal to that pursued in our high schools, including at least one year's study of Latin.

A course of three years is provided for the School of Nurses, opened in 1898.

**GRADUATES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Duration</th>
<th>Number of Graduates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870-1881 from Two Years Course</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882-1896 from Three Years Course</td>
<td>543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897-1898 from Four Years Course</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>867</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MEDICAL FACULTY.**

President of University *ex officio* President.

Professors:

- Washington F. Peck, M. D., *Dean* .................. 1870–1891
- Philo J. Farnsworth, M. D. .................. 1870–
- William S. Robertson, M. D. .................. 1870–1887*
- John C. Shrader, M. D. (*Dean* 1891–1897) ........ 1870–
- William D. Middleton, M. D., *Dean* ............ 1870–

*Service closed by death.
J. H. Boucher, M. D.............................. 1870–1871
Gustavus Hinrichs, LL. D....................... 1870–1886
Elmer F. Clapp, M. D.......................... 1871–1888
Richard W. Hill, M. D......................... 1887–1889
Lawrence W. Littig, M. D....................... 1888–
James R. Guthrie, M. D......................... 1889–
Elbert W. Rockwood, M. D..................... 1892–
   Also Acting Professor......................... 1891–1892
Charles S. Chase, M. D........................ 1892–
Frank S. Aby, M. S............................. 1892–1894
Woods Hutchinson, M. D....................... 1892–1896
Walter L. Bierring, M. D...................... 1893–
James W. Dalbey, M. D......................... 1894–
Martin J. Wade, LL. B......................... 1894–
John W. Harriman, M. D....................... 1896–
Charles M. Robertison, M. D.................. 1897–
William R. Whiteis, M. D..................... 1898–
L. W. Dean, M. D............................... 1898–
Assistant Professor:
Elbert W. Rockwood, M. D..................... 1888–1891
Lecturers:
Mark Ranney, M. D.............................. 1870–1883*
E. H. Hazen, M. D............................... 1870–1875
William C. Preston, A. M...................... 1870–1883
R. W. Pryce, M. D............................... 1870–1878*
O. T. Smith, D. D. S............................ 1870–1872
I. P. Wilson, D. D. S........................... 1873–1883
A. O. Hunt, D. D. S............................ 1883–1895
C. M. Hobby, M. D.............................. 1875–1887
G. O. Morgridge, M. D......................... 1876–1877
Oliver T. Gillett, M. D......................... 1878–1886
James Dalbey, M. D............................. 1887–1894
Albert Reynolds, M. D......................... 1886–1888
Gershom H. Hill, M. D......................... 1888–
Frank S. Aby, B. Ph............................ 1890–1891
Arnold C. Peters, M. D......................... 1892–1895*
E. H. Williams, M. D........................... 1892–1893
Frank T. Breene, D. D. S...................... 1895–
Charles M. Robertson, M. D................... 1896–1897
William R. Whiteis, M. D..................... 1897–1898

MEDICAL HOSPITAL.

This was maintained from 1870 to 1897 under manage-

*Service closed by death.
ment of Sisters of Mercy, members of Senior Class acting as House Surgeons.

The present Hospital has accommodations for seventy-five patients, and is controlled by Elbert W. Rockwood, M. D., Manager; Miss Jennie S. Cottle, Matron; Francis A. Ely, M. D., House Surgeon.

5. HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The first steps taken looking to the organization of this department were in listening to a committee of Homeopathic physicians at a meeting of Regents June 20, 1872. The matter was again brought up in 1873, and the committee was requested to present their wishes to the General Assembly.

The Legislature \(^6\) made a small appropriation, and in 1877 the Regents elected two professors, one of Materia Medica, and one of Theory and Practice of Medicine. For all other branches students attended the lectures of the Medical Professors. In 1885 a chair of Surgery was added; and in 1888 a chair of Obstetrics; and in 1891 a chair of Ophthalmology and Otology.

The terms of admission and requisites for graduation follow those of the Medical Department.

A School for Nurses with a course of three years was organized in 1894.

GRADUATES.

From two years course (1878–1881) ................. 27
From three years course (1882–1896) ..................196
From four years course since 1896 ...................... 24—247
From School of Nurses ................................. 8

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL FACULTY.

President of University ex officio President.
Professors:
Allen C. Cowperthwaite, LL. D., Dean .............1877–1891
Wilmot H. Diekinson, M. D., Dean ..................1877–1898\(^*\)
James G. Gilchrist, M. D. ............................1885–
Charles H. Cogswell, M. D. ..........................1888–
George Royal, M. D. .................................1891–

\(^6\) Laws of Iowa, 16th G. A., Ch. 168, Sec. 2.
\(^*\)Service closed by death.
Frank J. Newberry, M. D.............................1891–
R. E. Triem, M. D.............................1898–

Lecturers:
G. Newman Seldlitz, M. D.............................1878–1879
A. E. Rockey, M. D.............................1879–1880
T. G. Roberts, M. D.............................1878–1884
W. D. Stillman, M. D.............................1878–1883
Charles W. Eaton, M. D.............................1879–1881
James G. Gilchrist, M. D.............................1882–1885
J. S. Clark, M. D.............................1883–1884
George W. Williams, M. D.............................1883–1883
Charles H. Cogswell, M. D.............................1884–1888
Leora Johnson, M. D.............................1890–
D. Wilmot Dickinson, M. D.............................1892–1893
Frank J. Newberry, M. D.............................1890–1891
Edward H. Williams, M. D.............................1892–
R. W. Homan, M. D.............................1894–
Fred. J. Becker, M. D.............................1895–
Samuel N. Watson, D. D.............................1896–1897
Theodore L. Hazard, M. D.............................1896–
A. L. Pollard, M. D.............................1897–

Matrons:
Hannah Reinhold, M. D.............................1891–1893
Adeline P. Kimball, M. D.............................1893–1898
Mary A. Raff.............................1898–

House Surgeons:
Frank W. Horton, M. D.............................1894–1895
William M. Seeman, M. D.............................1895–1896
Samuel B. Hoskins, M. D.............................1896–1897
R. E. Peck, M. D.............................1897–1898
E. J. Lambert, M. D.............................1898–

There was a hospital of limited capacity as early as 1888. The present hospital has fifty-four beds.

6. DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

June 18, 1873, a committee of dentists appeared before the Regents and asked for the establishment of a chair of Dentistry in the Medical Department. The request was referred to the General Assembly.

June 17, 1881, the request was made for the establishment of a Dental Department. It was again referred to the General Assembly.
April 18, 1882, Department was established without cost to the University. The professors were to receive fees in lieu of salaries. This arrangement continued until 1886 when regular salaries were paid, and fees were paid into the treasury.

Four professors were elected. Students received instruction in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, and Surgery from the professors of the Medical and Collegiate Departments.

Terms of admission are the same as obtain in the Medical Department. Requisites for graduation are the same except that since 1896 three courses of lectures of nine months each take the place of four courses of six months each.

GRADUATES.
From two years course (1883–1893) .................. 283
From three years course (since 1893) ............... 180–463

DENTAL FACULTY.

President of University ex officio President.

Professors:
Isaac P. Wilson, D. D. S. ............................... 1882–1888
Alfred O. Hunt, D. D. S. (Dean 1888–1895) ......... 1882–1895
William S. Hosford, D. D. S., Dean ................. 1895–
Frank T. Breene, D. D. S. .............................. 1896–
William H. DeFord, D. D. S. ......................... 1897–
James Fairfield, D. D. S. .............................. 1898–

Lecturers:
Frank T. Breene, D. D. S. .............................. 1889–1896
James S. Kulp, D. D. S. ............................... 1888–
William X. Sudduth, D. D. S. ....................... 1889–1890
James E. Fleener, D. D. S. ......................... 1896–
William G. Clark, D. D. S. ......................... 1896–
William H. DeFord, D. D. S. ....................... 1891–1897
A. E. Rogers, D. D. S. ................................. 1894–1895, 1897–
Royal W. Baldwin, D. D. S. ......................... 1895–
Greene D. Black, D. D. S. .......................... 1890–1891
A. W. Harlan, D. D. S. ............................... 1896–1897

*Service closed by death.
7. DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY.

March 3, 1885, a committee of pharmacists asked recognition of the department on condition that it should be self-sustaining. The request was granted, and Emil L. Boerner, C. M. Hobby and Gustavus Hinrichs were elected professors. The department was placed upon the same footing as other departments in 1891. Applicants for admission must pass examination in English, Penmanship, Geography, and Arithmetic, or present satisfactory evidence of having completed such studies in a grammar school.

The course of study is for two years.

Requisites for graduation are as to age the same as for each of the professional departments; and as to attainments, successful examination in the two years course of lectures, and in two full courses in pharmaceutical, microscopical, and chemical laboratory practice.

With the exception of pharmacy, students are under the instruction of professors in the Collegiate and Medical Departments since 1887.

GRADUATES.

1886-1898 ................................................... 56

FACULTY IN PHARMACY.

President of University ex-officio President.

Professors:
Emil L. Boerner, Phar. D., Dean.................. 1885-
C. M. Hobby, M. D.......................... 1885-1887
Philo J. Farnsworth, M. D.......................... 1885-1887
Gustavus Hinrichs, LL. D.......................... 1885-1887
Bohumil Shimek, C. E.......................... 1895-

8. DEGREES CONFERRED.

SUMMARY.

Bachelor of Arts .................................. A. B .................. 384
Bachelor of Philosophy .......................... B. Ph .................. 485
Bachelor of Science ................................ B. S .................. 202
Civil Engineer ...................................... C. E* .................. 45
Bachelor of Didactics ............................. B. D .................. 24
Bachelor of Laws ................................. LL. B .................. 2013
Doctor of Medicine ............................... M. D .................. 867

*Changed to B. S. in 1894, and C. E. became a second degree.
THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

Doctor of Medicine (Homeopathic) M.D. 247
Doctor of Dental Surgery D.D.S. 463
Graduate in Pharmacy Ph.G. 56
Normal Certificates 185

4971

Second Degrees:
Master of Arts M.A. 237
Master of Science M.S. 16
Civil Engineer C.E. 1

254

Honorary Degrees:
Doctor of Laws LL.D. 22
Doctor of Divinity D.D. 10
Doctor of Philosophy Ph.D. 1
Master of Arts M.A. 14
Bachelor of Arts A.B. 3
Bachelor of Science B.S. 1
Master of Science M.S. 1
Doctor of Medicine M.D. 2
Doctor of Pharmacy Ph.D. 1

55

VI. EQUIPMENT.

1. LIBRARIES.

The General Library was nearly destroyed in June, 1897, by fire which consumed 25,000 volumes. Among them were many rare and valuable works which can not be replaced. The work of refurnishing is going on rapidly under an appropriation of $55,000 of which $40,000 are available for books within the next four years. The State has issued warrants for half of the amount in anticipation of the tax. At least 10,000 volumes will be purchased immediately and with the volumes saved in good condition the library, except in the line of general literature, will be as good as before the fire.

The "Talbot Collection," containing over 3,000 volumes of old and rare books, was partially rescued, and awaits rebinding.

The "Tallant Collection" of scientific works suffered almost total destruction.

The "Alumni Americana Collection," to which Librarian Rich and wife had devoted much painstaking care, is in pro-
cess of restoration. The alumni had already contributed nearly $600, and they will make it their special care henceforth.

The Professional Libraries suffered no loss as they were kept in separate buildings.

The Law Library contains a full series of the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the courts of last resort of thirty-three States, including all the series of reports most frequently referred to; also the American Decisions, American Reports, American State Reports, a collection of English Reports, which with additions lately made, is almost complete, full series of the Reporter System and a large collection of the latest and best law text-books.

HAMMOND HISTORICAL LAW COLLECTION.

A valuable collection of 1,200 volumes relating principally to the Civil Law and the History of the Common Law, presented to the University by the widow of William G. Hammond, LL. D., the first Chancellor of the Law Department, is kept in the Law Library as a separate collection for the use of the students of the Department and others interested in such subjects. These books are in special cases, under the charge of the Law Librarian and accessible on request.

The Medical Library, named "The Ranney Memorial Medical Library," in honor of the late Dr. Mark Ranney, whose widow contributed the valuable library which her husband had collected, contains, in addition to the latest contributions to Medical Science, many works especially valuable to students of insanity and mental diseases.

The Homeopathic Medical Library and the Dental Library have each a well selected collection of special character. Each of the professional libraries has its own librarian.

SUMMARY.

General Library numbers..................12,000 volumes
Law Library numbers.....................9,200 volumes
Other Professional Libraries number......5,000 volumes
Total, October, 1898....................26,200 volumes
2. ILLUSTRATIVE APPARATUS, MAPS AND CHARTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For Classics and History</td>
<td>$300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Philosophy,*</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Mathematics and Astronomy</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Engineering</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Chemistry</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Physics</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Geology and Palaeontology</td>
<td>700</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Botany</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Zoology</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Morphology and Physiology</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Medical Science</td>
<td>3,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Dental Science</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Pharmacy</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$51,650</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This equipment is mainly the gathering of the past twenty years, and is the best obtainable, of modern accuracy and nicety of finish.

3. ILLUSTRATIVE COLLECTIONS.

(a) THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM.

Until 1886 this was a small collection of specimens in Mineralogy and Conchology, including a large number of corals. It was a nucleus inviting additions. The first of note was the generous donation of W. T. Hornaday, collector for the Smithsonian Institution. It contains many rare forms of mammals and birds, and is particularly rich in typical exotic forms from India and Australia. At the same time Professor Calvin sold at a nominal price his valuable collection of fossils. Professor C. C. Nutting placed in the Museum as a gift eight hundred bird skins collected by himself in Central America and of value to students in the classroom. Dr. Asa Horr of Dubuque presented his collection of mammals. Professor Shimek added his collection of fresh water shells, chiefly from the vicinity of Iowa City. A very complete collection of reptiles came as a gift from the Smithsonian Institution.

*The only Psychological Laboratory in the State.*
D. H. Talbot, Esq., of Sioux City, enriched the collection by a large number of mammals and birds and anatomical preparations.

Through the kindness of W. H. Jordan, Esq., a large collection of British birds is received from John Harrison, Esq., of York, England.

During the last seven years, expeditions for zoological explorations in the interest of the University have visited the following regions: Bahama Islands, Bay of Fundy, Rocky Mountain region, Pacific coast, Alaska, mountains of Tennessee, the Winnipeg country, Lake Athabasca, Great Slave Lake, the Arctic coast, Siberia, Cuba, Florida Keys, British West Indies and the Bay of Naples.

Professor Wickham has generously donated a magnificent collection of Coleoptera, American and foreign.

The alcoholic collection of reptiles has received large additions from Regent B. F. Osborne.

The "Frank Bond Collection" of birds of Wyoming and Iowa is a valuable contribution from an alumnus of the University.

Individual donations have been so large that the entire third story of Science Hall proves inadequate for a proper display of the largest collection west of Chicago.

(b) BOTANICAL COLLECTIONS.

The herbarium is crowded into a single room, one-fourth of the second story of Science Hall. It contains:

1. A very large and constantly increasing collection of fungi, chiefly saprophytic, from all parts of North and Central America. To be classed here is also a large collection of the myxomycetes from all parts of the world.

2. A large collection of ferns and mosses from both hemispheres.

3. A collection of lichens, representing most of the species east of the Rocky Mountains.

4. A collection of many thousand flowering plants, rep-
resenting very fully the local flora, and especially rich in Central American and European forms. The number of plants in the herbarium exceeds 200,000.

5. A collection of seeds and dry fruits including cones, representing the flora of North America chiefly, but also containing much material from the Tropics.


By exchanges the collection is enriched by 35,000 plants from the British possessions.

(c) Medical Museums.

These contain a large and interesting collection of morbid and other specimens, furnishing valuable aid to instruction in its large amount of material illustrative of pathological and normal conditions. This is constantly drawn upon as a means of demonstration.

**Estimated Value of Collections.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collection</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zoological Collections</td>
<td>$90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanical Collections</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geological Collections</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Collections</td>
<td>$2,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Preparations</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmaceutical Preparations</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineralogical Specimens</td>
<td>$800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morphological Collections</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$156,100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above estimates are based upon the amounts paid collectors by scientific societies.

VII. Educational Opportunities.

Aside from the class-room work other agencies have grown into prominence which have enlisted the efforts of both faculty and students in literary work.

1. Societies.

Several literary and scientific societies are maintained by the Faculty and students of the University. They afford an important means of general culture and scientific research,
and thus form a valuable element as well as an attractive feature in University life.

The Baconian has for its object discussion of scientific questions, and the Political Science Club discusses questions in history, politics, economics, law, education and ethics. The Whitney Society is devoted to the field of language and literature and the methods of instruction in these subjects.

The Phi Beta Kappa Society elects to membership on the basis of high scholarship a certain number from the graduating class who have completed the Classical or Philosophical Course.

Among the purely literary societies are the Tabard, Polygon, Germania and Ivy Lane. The Irving Institute, the Zetagathian Society, the Philomathian Society for young men, and the Hesperian Society and the Erodelphian Society for young women, hold weekly meetings for improvement in debate, oratory, writing and declamation.

There are also in the institution societies connected with the Engineering, Chemical, Law (Hammond Law Senate and Forum) Medical and Dental departments.

There is connected with the Irving and Zetagathian Societies a lecture bureau, which furnishes at a small cost during the year a series of literary and musical entertainments of a high order. From time to time, also, entertainments, musical, literary and dramatic are given by the University Glee Club, Mandolin Club, the Band, and other student organizations.

There are also chapters of the College Fraternities now organized in nearly all the higher institutions of learning in the United States.

2. UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS.

Natural History Bulletin. The laboratories of natural history inaugurated in 1888 the publication of bulletins for the purpose of preserving a record of the work prosecuted along the lines of botany, geology and zoology. Three vol-
umes have thus far appeared in twelve numbers, and two numbers of the fourth volume have been published. Material for three numbers more is at hand and these may be expected during the next eighteen months. The numbers are sent gratis to all correspondents from whom the University receives an equivalent, either in publications or material. To others the price is fifty cents a number.

*The Transit*—an engineering journal, is published annually by the University. It is edited by the members of the Engineering Society, and contains the results of original research in engineering problems by undergraduate students and alumni.

*Studies in Psychology*. This is an annual publication devoted to experimental psychology, begun in 1897. It contains the results of original research by the students and instructors in the psychological laboratory.

*Documentary Material Relating to the History of Iowa*. These publications contain documentary material illustrative of the history and the politics of the commonwealth of Iowa. The series is edited by the professor of government and administration.

*Law Bulletin* is devoted to special problems in law.

3. STUDENT PUBLICATIONS.

*The Vidette-Reporter*. A tri-weekly newspaper.

*The Quill*. A weekly literary publication.

*The Hawkeye*. A University annual published by the Junior Class.

4. UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The University recognizes in the University Extension movement an agency of great value in education. It invites correspondence from communities which may desire to organize lecture courses on literary and scientific subjects, and will to the extent of its ability meet the desires of these communities.
Lecture courses covering a wide range of subjects are offered by the members of the University Faculties.

An arrangement has been made between the University and the University Association of Chicago by which University professors, so far as their regular duties will allow, will lecture before the centres working under the care of the Association.

VIII. UNIVERSITY PROPERTIES.

Note. The building sites are estimated upon basis of values of vacant lots in their immediate vicinity.

The buildings are estimated at ninety per cent of first cost as they have been kept in good repair, and the most expensive buildings are of recent construction.

1. Productive Funds ........................................ $233,000
2. Building Sites and Athletic Field .................. 103,000
3. Buildings* ................................................ 350,000
4. Illustrative apparatus .................................. 52,000
5. Illustrative Collections ............................... 156,000
    Total .................................................. $894,000

CONCLUSION.

No pains have been spared to make this sketch an accurate statement of the past history and of the present condition of the State University of Iowa. The author does not flatter himself that it is entirely free from error, though every part of it has been submitted to the careful revision of gentlemen most competent to weigh its statements.

*The Collegiate Building now in process of erection will cost not less than $165,000. It is not included in the list given.

In March Congress provided, in a deficiency bill, for the erection of a monument to the memory of Sergeant Floyd, of the Lewis and Clark expedition, who died near Sioux City in 1804, appropriating $5,000 for that purpose. This was due to the efforts of Hon. George D. Perkins, M. C.