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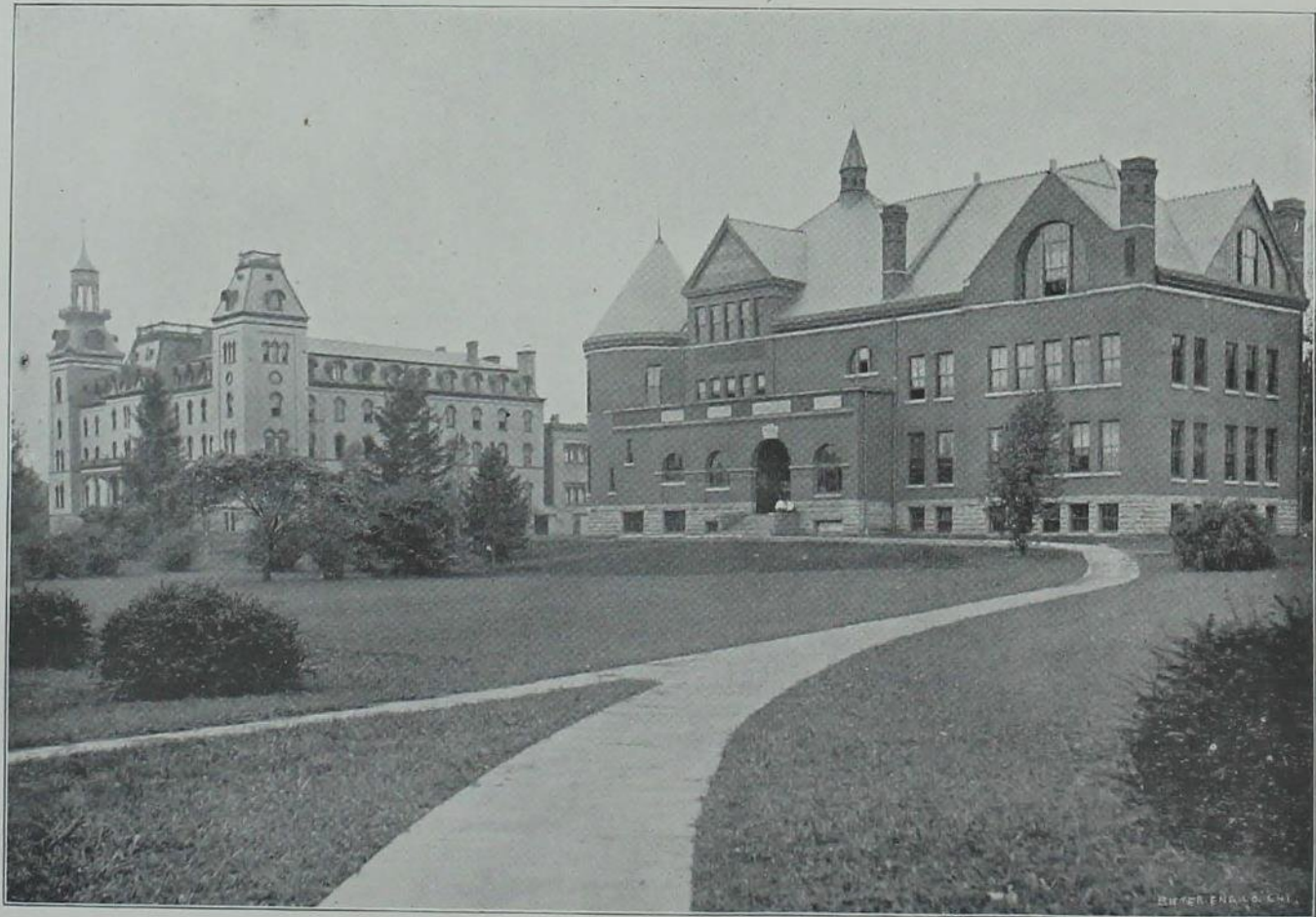
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HISTORY AND
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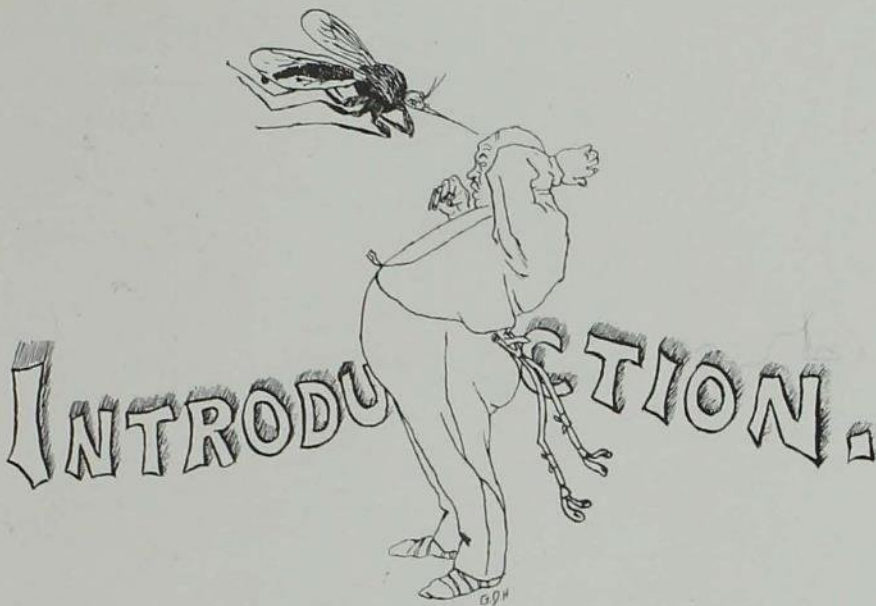
To Our Beloved Alma Mater,

with its ever increasing ranks of Alumni, its splendid Faculty and its
progressive Students—looking backward with pride to its
past achievements and forward into the future
to greater attainments— we, the
No-Eyes, respectfully
dedicate this
volume,

The Class of '97.

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IT IS with mingled feelings of anticipation and concern that the College History Board thrusts this volume forth for the inspection and judgment of an expectant public. Though in a sense a "new departure," it is busied for the most part with scenes of the past.

It recounts the experiences of those who have long since been acting out the drama of life in the busy world; it tells of those who no longer walk the earth in physical form; it casts a brief glance at the activities that stir our busy college world to-day.

Haunted by the vision of the "defunct Annual," already in the shadowland, and beset with present difficulties, the days of "ye editors" have been days of sunshine and shadow. Progress has ofttimes been slow, but at last the goal is reached.

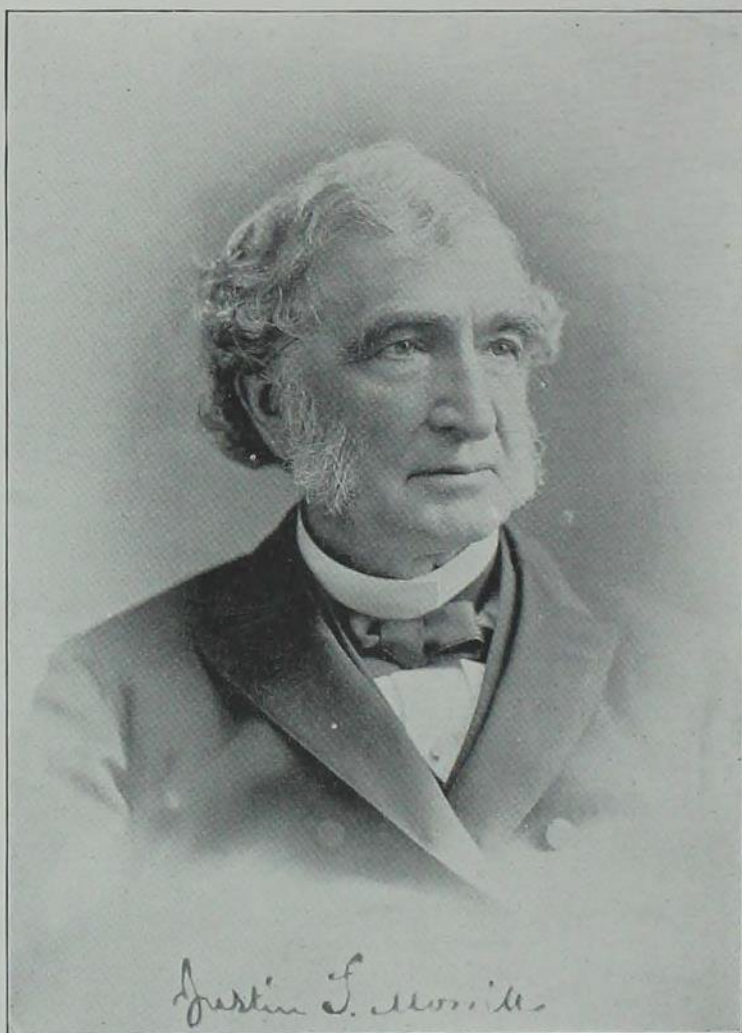
If in the years to come this volume shall add to the enduring fame of our institution; if, to the hearts of the old Alumni there shall come throbs of pleasant recollection; if between our fellows and classmates there shall be a stronger bond of brotherhood in a common love for the old college, then shall we feel indeed that our time has been well spent.

We would in nowise forget our sources of encouragement and assistance. To the old files of the "Aurora" and "Student," to the "Bombs," the Catalogs and Bi-ennial Reports, and to those of Faculty, Alumni or Students who have assisted in the work we hereby tender our grateful acknowledgment.

PRESS OF

THE GEO. A. MILLER PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.,

DES MOINES, IOWA.



Justin S. Morrill.

EIGHTY-SIX years ago, in the town of Strafford, Orange County, Vermont, on the 14th day of April, a baby boy came to live in this great, restless, surging world. We wonder if, as he opened his eyes for the first time, he "looked into the future as far as human eye could see" and knew that he was destined to be one of the few men whose altruism enables them to win some great victory for humanity, from pure and unselfish motives.

The child grew and waxed strong, and in the course of time was sent to the common school, where he did not spend all his time in carving his name upon the desk, twitching the hair of the boy in front, and squinting at the girl across the way, but gave careful attention to his books. Perhaps this was because he liked his studies and it may have been because the school-masters in those days employed a great deal of persuasion, such as might be used upon some college students, even to-day.

Our boy, who grew in time to be a young man, did not go to college. This causes us all the more to believe that he must have improved his time in the common school, for he made a success of life without the aid of a sheepskin.

He engaged in mercantile pursuits until thirty-eight years of age. This gives evidence of a vigorous constitution for without it no one could live to the age of thirty-eight while engaged in showing the different kinds of calico to a customer and telling the particular reasons why it will not fade.

Mr. Morrill—for our boy had been christened Justin Smith Morrill—now turned his attention to agriculture. Like most "Ags.," he retained his interest in politics, and in 1855 the Republican party called upon him to represent his district in Congress. He was five times re-elected to this body, serving until 1867, when he was elected United States senator from Vermont. He is still representing that state in the upper house. His membership in Congress has thus extended through forty-one consecutive years which we believe to be the longest term any man has ever served.

While in the lower house Mr. Morrill originated the "Land Grant Act for Colleges," which is to us the most familiar of his doings in Congress. It is needless to explain how it made possible and built up not only our own beloved college, but others like in the different states.

He is the author of the "Morrill Tariff Act" of 1861; and was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in 1864-5. While we have no reasons to doubt that he would have made a brave and efficient soldier, we are led to believe that in Congress he served his country fully as well, as he could have done upon the battle-field.

His speeches show rare polish of diction and style, as well as depth of thought. We cannot but be impressed by their earnestness and apparent unselfishness.

Mr. Morrill is an author also, his "Self Consciousness of Noted Men" appeared in Boston in 1886.

We can all look backward and understand fairly well the progress that has been made, but how few can, like Mr. Morrill, gaze into the future as it were, and see what will be of great use to mankind in some far-distant period?

What a happy circumstance that he should be permitted to live and see the great results that have already come from his noble work. To him it may be said in the words of Webster to the survivors of Bunker's Hill, "Venerable man, you have come down to us from a former generation. Heaven has bounteously lengthened out your life that you might behold this glorious day."

May the day upon which he shall close his eyes be cloudless, is the earnest wish of a grateful people.



Founding of the College.

ON JANUARY 11, 1858, the first session of the General Assembly held under the new constitution, convened at Des Moines. At this session Hon. R. A. Richardson, Hon. B. F. Gue, Hon. Ed. Wright, Hon. William Lundy and Hon. Charles Foster prepared a bill providing for the organization of a State Agricultural College and model farm, for the purpose of affording higher education to the industrial classes. The bill was introduced into the House on the 4th of February by Mr. Richardson, and referred to the committee on Ways and Means; on the 10th of March, Mr. Wilson, chairman of the committee, reported the bill back to the House with the recommendation that its further consideration be indefinitely postponed. This brought on a spirited contest between the friends and the opponents of the measure. Speeches were made in advocacy of the measure by the above named gentlemen, who had prepared the bill, showing the necessity for and the benefits which would inure the State from the founding and maintenance of such an institution as was contemplated by the bill. J. F. Wilson, W. H. Seevers, John Edwards, and others made speeches against the bill, basing their opposition principally on the ground of inexpediency, owing to the depressed financial condition of the State. Fearing that the bill might be defeated, the friends of the bill consented to reduce the appropriation to \$10,000, just half the original amount asked for, and the bill thus modified, passed both branches of the Legislature by a large majority, and became a law the 22d of March, 1858.

This act provided that there is hereby established a State Agricultural College and model farm, which shall be connected with the entire agricultural interests of the State; that it should be managed by a board of trustees, elected by the Legislature—one trustee from each judicial district—the Governor of the State and the president of the State Agricultural Society being ex-officio members; that vacancies in the board be filled by the board; that the term of office be four years; that the president of the college be president of the board, and that he shall control, manage and direct the affairs of the college and farm, subject to such rules as the board may prescribe; that it should be the duty of the board to elect a president of the college and model farm, and other officers of the board, to buy lands and erect necessary buildings, and to keep a full and complete record of all their proceedings; that the first sessions of the board be held at the capital of the state, on the second Monday of January, 1859; that the trustees receive no compensation except mileage. The act authorized the board to select

and purchase suitable lands, not less than 640 acres, for the use and purposes of the college and farm. "Said board shall receive proposals for sale of lands for use of said college before purchasing the same and in the purchase of, the price, location, quality and variety of the soil, advantages of water, timber, stone, etc., shall be considered."

The act appropriated \$10,000 for the purchase of land, which purchase should be made in 1859, prior to July 1, 1859, and any moneys remaining over after purchase of land, could be used by the trustees to erect necessary buildings and other improvements; and further appropriated the proceeds of the sale of five sections of land, heretofore granted to the State of Iowa for the erection of capitol buildings, for the use and benefit of the college—provided Congress diverts the same for the purpose—which Congress did in the fall of 1862, and also appropriated the proceeds of the sale of all other lands granted, or which may be granted, by Congress to the State of Iowa for the purpose contemplated by this act.

The act declared that the course of instruction shall include natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, horticulture, fruit-growing, forestry, animal and vegetable physiology, geology, mineralogy, meteorology, zoology, the veterinary art, surveying, leveling, book-keeping, and such mechanical arts as are directly connected with agriculture, and also such other studies as the trustees may from time to time prescribe, not inconsistent with the main purpose of the act.

The act also declared that no student should be exempt from manual labor not less than two hours per day in winter nor less than three in summer, only on account of sickness or other infirmity.

The act further declared that at the first meeting of the board they shall elect one of their own number secretary, who shall reside at the capital, and whose duties, among others, shall be to encourage agricultural societies throughout the State, import breeds of domestic animals, secure seeds for distribution, collect and publish important agricultural information in the papers of the State. (This feature of the act, known as the "Agricultural Bureau," was by the Legislature of 1864 abolished, and the office at the capital discontinued. During the five years of its existence much good was done to the State in developing the agricultural resources of the State.)

These are the main features of the act out of which developed the present Iowa Agricultural College. Its provisions were many, heterogeneous, and as subsequent events proved, not a few ill-advised. Industrial education, at that time, was a new departure and untried experiment, but the men who projected the enterprise were content to trust the future to vindicate the correctness of their judgment as to the principle involved.

Under this, the following gentlemen were elected, forming the first board of trustees: M. W. Robinson, Timothy Day, J. D. Wright, G.

W. F. Sherwin, William Duane Wilson, Richard Gaines, Suel Foster, J. W. Henderson, Clermont Coffin, E. H. Williams, and E. G. Day.

The first meeting of the board of trustees took place at Des Moines, January 10, 1859, according to law, and organized by the election of the following officers: Jesse Bowen, president pro tem; Richard Gaines, treasurer; William Duane Wilson, secretary. Mr. Wilson held the office of secretary during the entire period of the existence of the "Agricultural Bureau." E. H. Williams having resigned, John Patte, Auditor of State, was elected to fill the vacancy.

Proposals for the sale of lands for the college farm were issued at this meeting, and circulated over the State, to be acted on at the meeting of the board June next.

A correspondence committee of three was appointed to find and recommend to the board suitable persons for the president and professors of the college.

In June, propositions were received from the counties of Hardin, Polk, Tama, Marshall Jefferson and Story. Committees were appointed to visit the various sites offered, and a spirited but good-natured contest for location ensued. The record shows that at one time Hardin County received seven votes and Polk County four votes, but was next day reconsidered and finally the location was awarded to Story County.

In determining the location of the college farm, the value of the county bonds was taken into consideration, and private donations of land and subscriptions of money were important results.

On the 20th of June, 1859, the board located the farm in the western part of Story County; buying a tract of 647½ acres of unimproved land in one body for \$5,380.

The donations to the college were: \$10,000 in Story County bonds; individual subscriptions, \$5,400 with ten per cent interest from date of location, payable in two years; and 980 acres of land located in Story and Boone Counties, mostly near the farm. The estimated cash value at the time of the several donations was \$21,000.

The following paragraph occurs in the report of the joint committee appointed to visit the college and farm in 1864, and examine into the condition of affairs connected with the institution:

"Your committee, after a thorough examination, are of the opinion that it would have been difficult for the trustees to have made a selection more fully complying with the requirements of the law than the one purchased. It has upon it at least six different varieties of soil, representing the prevailing kinds in the State; it has more than fifty varieties of timber, bushes and shrubs, and running water, spring and well water in abundance; plenty of gravel, stone, sand, and material for brick. We know of no other farm of the size in the State combining so many of the leading characteristics of the lands of our State,

as is found on this farm. This was so desired that all the different varieties might be thoroughly tested with the various grains, grasses, vegetables and fruits, with the hope that the final results might add to the experimental knowledge of the cultivators of the soil."

The correspondence committee made a report recommending two gentlemen for the presidency, and two professorships—physics and mathematics. The minutes show that the recommendations were adopted but nothing further at this meeting was done toward organizing a faculty.

An executive committee of three to transact necessary business during the interim of the regular meetings of the board, was appointed, and instructed to prepare plans and specifications for a farm-house and barn; enclose 160 acres and have it broken; survey and plat the farm; secure plans and specifications for a college building, and to perfect the title of all donations and transfers to the college.

One of the first acts of the trustees, at the regular January meeting in 1860, was to declare it inexpedient now to elect a president of the college. This act was taken rather reluctantly, the trustees believing that this action postponed that officer's election at the farthest one year. Could they have known then that eight harvests would come before a president would be elected, it would have seemed as if the enterprise were abandoned by its fathers. A great civil war was to be fought and brought to a favorable issue; vast social problems, which had years for solution would be solved; a race would be emancipated from bondage—all this would take place before the doors of the industrial college would be opened.

Mr. Coffin resigned and Peter Melendy was elected to fill vacancy. Trustee Gaines was appointed farm agent to carry on the improvements to be made the coming year. The kitchen part of the farm-house and a barn were ordered to be built this spring.

At the session of the Legislature in 1860, the enemies of the college made a strong effort to secure the repeal of the act providing for its establishment. The committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act for the establishment of the Agricultural College. The majority report was strongly against the repeal, characterizing the proposed step as unwise, unjust and clearly inexpedient. The minority of the committee submitted, with their report, a bill repealing the act by which the college was established. Time must be gained, or else, as the friends of the college saw, the House was disposed to vote for the repealing bill. The chairman of the committee on Agriculture, Hon. B. F. Gue, arose and moved that the bill be laid on the table, for the present, as its opponents were not quite ready to act upon it. The motion seemed reasonable and prevailed. About two weeks later an effort was made to take the bill from the table, but the friends of the college were not ready yet, and raised the

point that where objection was made it required a two-thirds vote to call the bill up. The speaker sustained the point, and as the friends of the college never got ready during the session to take up the bill, and its opponents were never able to get a two-thirds vote, it has rested there in quietness from that day to this.

The friends of the college, well satisfied that they had barely saved their embryo institution from destruction, made no effort during the remainder of the session to secure an appropriation for a college building, but decided to wait for a more auspicious occasion.

All the meetings of the board previous to January 5, 1861, were held in Des Moines. Now for the first time the trustees met on the college farm at the farm-house. It was decided to rent the farm and apply the proceeds to improvements. Mr. W. H. Fitzpatrick rented the farm for a term of two years at \$200 per year, to be paid partly in labor, fencing and breaking.

By the close of 1861, an excellent frame barn, still standing and serviceable, 40x60 feet; and the farm-house, 42x32 feet, two stories high, and a kitchen 16x24 feet, one and a half stories high, were completed; also about 120 acres were enclosed by a good fence, 80 acres under cultivation, part of which was taken up with an orchard of 500 apple trees.

All these improvements were made by money paid in from subscriptions, no lands having yet been sold, or any of the interest due on Story County bonds collected.

As long as agricultural colleges exist, the name of Justin S. Morrill will not be forgotten by their friends. In 1862, a bill was passed by Congress, donating public lands to the several loyal states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts. The Congressional grant was accepted by the State of Iowa at the special session of the Legislature in September, 1862.

At the thirty-fifth session of Congress, in December, 1857, Mr. Morrill, as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, introduced his first bill granting lands to the states for the endowment of institutions devoted to giving instructions in agriculture and mechanic arts. It met with strong opposition both in the House and Senate, Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, being one of its strongest opposers. The bill passed the House on February 22, 1858, by only five majority. In the Senate the bill was not reached till the winter of 1859, when on February 7th, it passed that body by a majority of three. True to his aristocratic sympathies, the bill was vetoed by President Buchanan.

Upon the opening of a new Congress under the administration of President Lincoln, Senator Wade introduced the bill again, and after a long delay it was passed by a vote of thirty-two to seven. It went to the House and on June 17, 1862, was passed by a vote of ninety to

twenty-five, and on July 2, 1862, received the signature of Abraham Lincoln and became a law.

The Ninth General Assembly, convened in extra session, passed an act approved September 11, 1862, entitled, "An act to accept the grant and carry into execution the trust conferred upon the State of Iowa by an act of Congress, an act granting public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges, etc."

The State accepted the grant upon the conditions and under the restrictions contained in said act of Congress; required the governor to appoint an agent to select and locate the land granted in said act, requiring said agent to report to the governor, and making it the duty of the governor to lay the list of selections before the trustees of the Agricultural College for their approval, and Hon. Peter Melendy was appointed to select the lands, so donated, within the limits of the State. At the rate of 30,000 acres for each member of Congress, the amount of land granted to Iowa would have been 240,000 acres. But as Mr. Melendy, after careful examination, selected 50,000 acres of railroad lands, at double the minimum price, the real amount certified to the State under the Congressional grant was 204,309 acres. Nearly all the lands are located in the so-called Fort Dodge, Sioux City and Des Moines districts.

At the next regular session of the Legislature, 1864, a determined and systematic effort was made by some friends of the State University to divert the land granted by Congress for the benefit of agricultural colleges to increase the endowment of the University upon the conditions that a department of agriculture should be established, an experimental farm secured and an agricultural course provided at the University for those who wished to pursue it. This was claimed would be substantial compliance with the law making the grant; that it would save a large expense in buildings, professors' salaries, libraries and museums, that the endowment of the University would be increased and that in no way could it be so easily obtained as by diverting the college grant. These views were ably urged and with much good sense, by Gov. Kirkwood, President Spencer and Representative Hildreth.

On the other hand the friends of the Agricultural College resisted the attempt to divert the grant from its original purpose, contending that it belonged to the Agricultural College by the express terms of the act; that the industrial classes comprised a majority of the people and tax-payers of the State; that they were striving to build up an institution which should be devoted to their interests, and that after assisting in securing the grant of land for its endowment it would be gross injustice to divert it to an institution already richly endowed.

Public discussions were held for several evenings in the hall of the House of Representatives, in which Gov. Kirkwood appeared as the champion of the diversion, while Senator Gue appeared as the cham-

pion of the Agricultural College. The scheme was finally defeated, and the entire grant confirmed as a perpetual endowment to the Iowa State Agricultural College.

The problem then arose as to the best manner of disposing of the lands so as to secure an immediate income for the support of the college. After much thought on the subject, Gov. Kirkwood and Senators Gue and C. F. Clarkson devised the plan of leasing them instead of offering them for sale. This scheme was approved by the Legislature and passed into a law, which authorizes the trustees to lease for a term of ten years any of the endowment lands. This plan was so successful that, in 1868, the income of the college from this source was nearly \$30,000 per annum.

By the terms of the lease, the lessee pays eight per cent interest on the appraised value of the land annually in advance, with the privilege of buying the same at the expiration of the lease. In case the lessee fails to pay the interest promptly, his right to hold the land is forfeited with all the improvements thereon. In 1865, the lands were appraised, a land office opened at Fort Dodge, and the Hon. G. W. Bassett, appointed agent for the sale and lease of lands.

By 1868 quite a fund of interest money had accumulated. The trustees deemed the safest investment to be land, and accordingly, the same year, bought 15,000 acres located in the northwestern part of the State. These lands known as the "Sioux City Purchase," cost, including location, nearly \$16,000. Mr. T. J. Stone, of Sioux City, was appointed agent for the sale and lease of the same, and who, resigning in 1876, the agency was transferred to Mr. Bassett, of Fort Dodge.

When the State accepted the Congressional grant, with all the imposed conditions, and confirmed the grant to the Agricultural College, it ceased to be purely a state institution, and became a national institution, the State being trustee in charge. The national endowment act became its fundamental law, its charter, and its whole scope and purpose, and development must conform thereto.

The following table gives the dates and amounts of the several appropriations made by the General Assembly for the erection of a college building:

1864, to aid in the erection of a college building.....	\$20,000
1866, for completing the college building.....	91,000
1868, for heating and cooking apparatus.....	10,000
“ for extra work on college building.....	3,000
“ for completing college building.....	10,000
1870, for extending and completing wings of college building..	50,000
1876, for engine house and air-duct.....	5,000
“ for steam heating apparatus.....	15,000
“ repairing brick walls.....	14,000
“ for other repairs on main building.....	3,400

Only about \$25,000 of the appropriations of 1876 was expended, but on the other hand various sums were expended, from time to time, on the main building for minor repairs, so that the actual cost to the State, as the building now stands (August, 1896), amounts to nearly \$228,400.

Let us trace briefly the evolution of this structure. Work was begun on the foundation in the summer of 1864, and what little was done on the stone foundations was found to be defective and had to be done over again, at a cost of \$1,000 and half of the next summer. The architect, Mr. John Browne, was discharged as incompetent, and Mr. C. A. Dunham, of Burlington, Iowa, architect, was employed.

Many changes were now made in the original design. "Perhaps it was fortunate for the institution that an incompetent architect was at first engaged. The trustees were bound by the terms of the law making the appropriation to procure plans, the total estimated cost of which when the building should be completed would not exceed \$50,000. The trustees guided by the sworn estimates of the architect, which were within the amount named, unconsciously adopted plans which required nearly three times the amount to carry out. The State was thus saved of being put into the ridiculous position of being committed to the erection of a building totally inadequate to meet the wants of even to-day." (Extract from the address of John A. Russell, chairman of building committee, in presenting the keys to President-elect Welch.) During 1865, the foundations were completed. The contract for the building was let to Jacob Reichard for \$74,000, the brick to be furnished by the board. The work progressed rapidly during the fall of 1866, and in the spring of 1867 work was resumed on the walls. Over one and a half million of bricks were used in the building, exclusive of wings, all being burned in the college farm, the contractor hoping to complete the building by January, 1868. Owing to the many difficulties encountered, the building was not completed until the fall of 1868.

The heating of the building is an important item. At first steam heating was proposed and preferred by the trustees, but the cost would not permit it; after investigation, the Ruttan system of heating by hot air was adopted. The system did not work well, even when new, and after putting in a few more furnaces, when the college wings were extended in 1871 and 1872, the system was tolerated only by necessity. In 1876 the Ruttan system was abandoned, and a steam heating system introduced, since which time the heating of the college has been very satisfactory. The cooking range, water supply and gas plant were put in working order in 1868 and 1869. The water was obtained from a well dug near the head of a spring a few rods west of the present dynamo room, and forced by means of a windmill into a tank in the main building. When Mr. Reichard had completed his contract, the building was wholly destitute of all those conveniences which would put it in a fit

condition for the reception of students. With a singular lack of foresight, the architect had completed the structure without making any provision for heating, lighting, supplying with water and drainage. These indispensable requisites for health and convenience had to be put in subsequently at a great disadvantage and at an increased cost.

The main building has undergone several modifications, in its sanitary and lighting arrangements since the above noted, the principal being the present water supply in use since 1872, the lighting of the building by electricity since 1885, and the removal of the water closets from the building and placed in brick towers near the rear of the building, in 1888.

In 1868 the General Assembly appropriated \$12,000 for the purpose of building three dwelling houses for professors. Work was begun on them in the summer of 1868. The material, concrete blocks, was of such poor quality that one of them—afterward the president's house, now South Hall—fell down in the course of construction. One of these houses was abandoned the next year, while the other two were built of brick and completed in 1870. These two houses when completed cost nearly \$26,000.

In the early years of the college, student labor received much attention from faculty and trustees. As the experience of most eastern schools was unfavorable to the system, the promoters of the plan here watched its practical workings and development with the keenest of interest. In the beginning (1869), the results were of the most gratifying character.

Though the farm had made many valuable improvements, much heavy work remained to be done, before it could be called a model farm, except by courtesy. This fact was an important item in the genuine success which attended the organization of the student labor.

There was, indeed, enough to do. The grounds about the buildings were to be put into a lawn, the terrace to be built, roads to be made, ornamental trees to be set out, grading to be done, cellars to be prepared for the new houses, a large sewer to be dug for the drainage of the college building, many acres of woodland to be cleared of underbrush, an orchard to be laid out, fences to be made, farm crops to be raised and gathered—all these and much more, gave promise of work to all.

At the January meeting of the trustees in 1867, Gov. Stone, Lieut. Gov. Gue, and president of the State Agricultural Society, Peter Melendy were charged with the duty to examine into, and if necessary, visit agricultural colleges in other states in order to get all information necessary for the successful organization of the Iowa Agricultural College, to select a competent faculty, to engage them, fix their salaries and make full report to the board. Gov. Stone, owing to official duties, could not serve, and the work was done by Messrs. Gue and Melendy. This committee reported to the board in January, 1868. Their inves-

tigations extended through twelve states, embracing visits to the chief seats of learning therein, and conference with the leading educators of the land. The plan of organization, recommended by the committee, was closely followed, and embodied as its main features:

1. The election of a president, four professors, and two assistants; the president to be chosen as early as possible to assist in selecting the faculty.

2. A course of study substantially as laid down in the law of 1858 (already quoted).

3. The adoption of a system of instructive manual labor, including operations on the farm and mechanical trades, the student to receive a reasonable compensation.

4. A boarding department under the charge of a steward selected by the trustees.

5. The admission of students to be on the basis of one or more from each county, for each representative in the popular branch of the General Assembly; to be selected in a manner selected hereafter, subject to such examinations of qualifications as to education and moral character as may be presented the trustees and faculty.

6. Politics and sectarianism of any description to be carefully excluded, and never permitted to control the selection of students or members of the faculty, and under no circumstances to be taught in any department of the college.

7. Apparatus and instruments to be of the most approved style.

8. That non-resident professors, men eminent in science or art, be secured to deliver lectures before the students and such citizens as desire to attend. (This provision was never put into practice.)

The proposition to admit ladies to the college on the same basis as gentlemen was strongly urged by the committee on organization, and finally adopted by a vote of nine to three.

This sensible paragraph appears in the committee's report on organization:

"Believing as we do that the success of the college will in a great degree depend upon the president and his qualifications for the work, we have devoted much time and labor to this most important mission, to secure a man of liberal education, large experience and great executive ability, and who, moreover, comprehends the nature and leading objects of an agricultural college. After several months of careful investigation, we are competent that we have found and secured a gentleman eminently qualified for the place in the person of Prof. A. S. Welch."

A. S. Welch was elected to the presidency of the college May 11, 1868. He assisted in the preliminary organization of the college that year; was given leave of absence from November to March next, when he was formally inaugurated as president March 17, 1869.

The following professors were elected early in 1868: G. W. Jones, mathematics; N. S. Townsend, practical agricultural, horticultural and zoology; A. E. Foote, chemistry. Students were admitted to the preliminary term beginning October 21st, and closing January 7th. The duties of president were discharged by Prof. Jones, during the absence of President Welch. The total number of students enrolled was seventy. Many difficulties were met during the term. The manual labor system did not work well; the heating of the building was poor, and the lighting was done by candles.

On March 18, 1869, the Iowa Agricultural College was formally dedicated to the cause of the new education, and its officers inaugurated. The address of welcome was delivered by Lieut. Gov. Scott.

An eloquent address was delivered by the Hon. B. F. Gue, president of the Board of Trustees, and truly the father of the college. The idea for which he had labored for years so unselfishly and untiringly, he knew would be realized. An institution dedicated to the purpose of providing the industrial classes a "liberal and practical education in the several pursuits and professions of life," was now a fact, not a vision. He now saw that the time had come when science would take the laborer by the hand and lift him up with the loving injunction, "I say unto thee, arise." The address was mainly historical and expository of the principles on which the college was founded.

Governor Merrill delivered the charter and seal to the president, saying: "The hopes and good wishes of the people of the State are centered on you, eager for your success. Your connection dates from its opening chapters, and its policy is yours to originate, shape and establish, with no mistakes of others to correct, with no errors of the past to redeem by the success of the future. Here, then, let the utility of scientific labor be demonstrated. From this institution let there go forth in annual procession a line of educated, intelligent men and women trained in the secrets of nature which underlie their profession and filled with an earnest, devoted enthusiasm for their work. May the fruits of your labors be as abundant and valuable as the fruits of the soil whose mysteries you are called to reveal."

The address of Hon. John Russell, in delivering the keys of the college to the president, was devoted mainly to a history of "This Noble Building."

President A. S. Welch then delivered his inaugural. The address was marked by genuine eloquence, profound thought, clear exposition, and all expressed in the matchless diction which characterized all of President Welch's public addresses. Only a few extracts can be given:

"The novel event that distinguishes the opening of this institution is the fact that the plan of organization which has been adopted commits it to the promotion of two great and salutary educational reforms. One of these is the withdrawal of the ancient classics from the place of

honor which they have largely held in our college curriculum, and the liberal substitution of those branches of natural science, which underlie the industries of this beautiful State. The other is the free admission of young women on equal terms with young men, to all the privileges and honors which the institution can bestow. It is fitting that a college dedicated under circumstances which scarcely find a parallel in history, should, regardless of precedent, however honored by time, establish its laws and arrange its courses of study on the principles of wisdom and justice; of wisdom, in determining that the learning gathered in these halls shall contribute to the success and dignity of labor; of justice, in extending to a large class of students, opportunities of which they have been hitherto, in a great measure, unjustly deprived."

These two propositions were exhaustively discussed and after a few fitting words to the faculty, closed with the following beautiful words: "God give us faithfulness and devotion—God give us mutual confidence, mutual esteem and mutual helpfulness. Thus shall we be able to gather and concentrate all the elements of strength we possess, and thus with the Great Father's blessing, will the rolling years bring their full harvest of fruits."

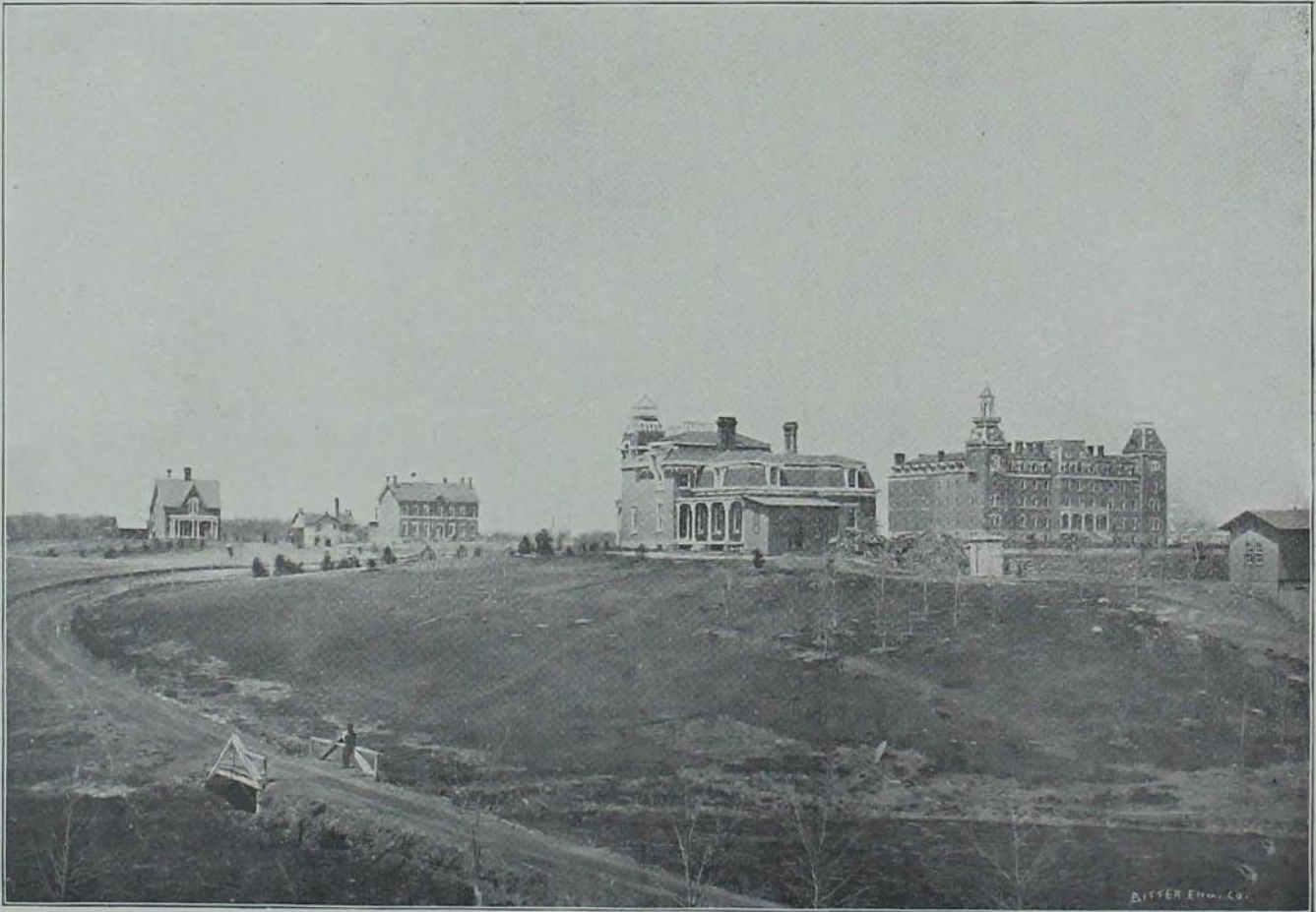
Prof. Townshend made a brief reply in behalf of the faculty.

The exercises were closed by the reading of an original poem by Prof. H. W. Parker, of Iowa College, now of Amherst, Mass. The subject of the poem was, "The Ideal Farmer and his Wife."

The closing lines of this poem embody his views on co-education:

"The manly and the maiden mind
Together grow more bright, refined,
That place is holy ground and sweet,
Where earth and heaven together meet."





OLD VIEW OF CAMPUS, ABOUT 170.

DITZER ENG. CO.

The Story of H. A. C.

1869-1896.

IN THE spring of 1869, the real work of college instruction began. By 1871, the course of study was planned and laid out. The faculty had been gradually enlarged to meet the growing needs of the college, and at the close of 1872 was constituted as follows:

A. S. Welch, LL. D., president and professor of psychology and political economy; G. W. Jones, A. M., professor of mathematics, civil engineering and architecture; James Mathews, professor of pomology; W. A. Anthony, B. Ph., professor of physics; A. E. Foote, M. D., professor of chemistry; Gen. J. L. Geddes, professor of military tactics, engineering and steward; W. H. Wynn, A. M., professor of English literature and history; C. E. Bessey, M. S., professor of botany and horticulture; I. P. Roberts, professor of practical agriculture and superintendent of farm; A. Thompson, C. E., professor of mechanical engineering; Mary A. Lovelace, preceptress and instructor in mathematics; Margaret P. McDonald, instructor in English and French; Mary L. Barnes, instructor in piano music.

The course of study at first consisted of a course in agriculture and a course in mechanical engineering. As time progressed these courses underwent various changes. About 1871, a course for ladies was outlined and the two above named courses were subdivided and a preparatory course was adopted, but the change in the studies was slight.

The students were governed by a code of rules which were modified or abolished as fast as they were found inefficient or unnecessary. The set used in 1873 is representative and is here given:

...Synopsis of the College Code...

Study, Recitation and Labor.

1. The hours from 7 to 10 o'clock on work day evenings, and from 7:15 A. M. to 12 M., and 1:30 P. M. to 4:45 P. M. of all week days, except Saturday, are devoted to study, recitation and labor.

2. Students shall attend promptly all exercises of classes to which they belong. The recitation for an unexcused absence shall be made up within two weeks from such absence.

3. Examinations shall be conducted in writing, when possible, upon questions proposed by the instructors of the various classes, and no special examination shall be granted except in case of sickness and unavoidable absence.

4. No student shall graduate from the college upon a lower total standing than *seventy-two* for the studies of the course in which he proposes to graduate, and not less than three on each of the branches which constitute the distinctive feature in such course. Studies which are pursued for a part of a term, or for a part of the time during any term, shall be counted proportionately to such part.

5. Students are detailed for labor by the president, and work as directed, an average of two and one-half hours per day, for five days in the week.

College Societies.

The president or faculty must in all cases be consulted by the students before organizing any literary, scientific, or other society. The members of such duly organized society may meet for improvement during the study hours of such evenings as may be designed by the president or faculty. Their meetings may, if necessary, hold till 10 P. M., and in such cases the retiring bell shall be rung at 10:30 P. M., but in no case shall attendance upon the meetings of any society be construed to excuse students from a strict observance of study hours after adjournment.

The Sabbath, and Worship.

1. Students shall duly observe the Sabbath by maintaining a proper degree of quiet and order in and about the college.

2. Students will assemble in the chapel once each day for prayers, and on Sabbath afternoons for public worship.

Inspection.

On each work day morning, at inspection hour, students shall have their rooms open and ready for inspection, and upon Saturday morning at least one occupant, or some representative, shall be present at such inspection.

Excuses.

1. When students have been absent from any exercise, they shall in person, as soon as possible, present their reasons for such absence to the president.

2. For each unexcused absence from classes or chapel, three demerits will be given.

Observance of By-Laws.

1. Students shall strictly observe the by-laws pertaining to any of the departments of the college.

Prohibitory Laws.

1. Students may not leave the vicinity of the college building at any time without permission from the president. General permission to be absent on Saturday is given by the president.

2. Loud talking, whistling, scuffling, gathering in the halls and staircases, and boisterous and noisy conduct *are at all times* forbidden.

3. During study hours, when not engaged in work or recitation, students may not leave their rooms except for unavoidable reasons, approved by the presiding officer of the section.

4. At 10 o'clock P. M. lights shall be extinguished and from this time till the rising bell no student may be out of his room, except for unavoidable reasons, nor shall he in any way disturb his neighbors.

5. Students may not abstract or remove any article, whether clothing, food, furniture, tools, fruit, or any other property belonging to the college.

6. Card playing and other games of chance, and the use of tobacco and intoxicating beverages are strictly forbidden.

Government.

1. At the beginning of each term, there shall be elected from each section, one councilman, and captain, and one lieutenant, and such election shall be valid upon the approval of the president, *provided*, that no student who is a law-breaker shall be eligible to such offices.

2. It shall be the duty of each captain, or, in the captain's absence, of the lieutenant, to preserve order in his section, according to law, and to report all violations of the law to the councilman of his section, who shall present the same to the council at its next meeting. The captain and lieutenants will meet each week with the president of the college, for informal report as to the condition of the government in their sections, and to consult as to the best means of securing harmony and efficiency of action.

3. The council shall organize by choosing a president and secretary from its own members, whose duties shall be the ordinary duties of such officers in deliberative assemblies. The council shall hold regular

meetings each week for the purpose of trying such offenses, and only such as are reported.

4. In all trials the president of the council shall preside as judge, and he shall appoint one member thereof to conduct the prosecution. The accused shall be present during his trial. He may have a member of the council appointed as his attorney, and he shall have the privilege of cross-questioning witnesses in person or by his attorney.

5. In any trial, the testimony of the officer reporting the offense, that of all other competent witnesses, and admission made by the accused shall be received in evidence.

6. The verdict and the number of demerits shall each be given by vote, in which the president shall have only the casting vote, and no member shall be detained from voting on account of giving evidence in the case.

7. It shall be the duty of the council to report its proceedings to the faculty, weekly, for approval.

8. When a student officer has been reported to the council for any misdemeanor, the council shall without trial refer the case to the faculty.

9. Whenever it shall appear that the members of any section are not able to maintain good order, and the disorder shall not seem curable by other and milder means, the president may vacate the rooms in such section.

10. When the demerits of any student reach five in number, he will be warned by the president in private; when his demerits reach ten, the president will again warn him, and advise his friends of such action, with the reasons therefor; for fifteen demerits he shall be requested to withdraw from the college.

11. The faculty reserve the right to try or rehear all cases of disorder, disobedience or immorality, when circumstances demand it.

12. The faculty reserve the right to expunge the demerit marks of any student upon his subsequent blameless conduct.

This scheme of government proceeded for some time till a number of the turbulent ones happened to be in the same section. They then elected officers of their own number who were indifferent in keeping order. This caused the faculty to assume the right of nominating two candidates for each office, one of whom was elected by the section. Later, the officers were all appointed by the faculty and still later this system of government was abolished altogether and a proctor was appointed. The proctor reported misdemeanors to the faculty who tried the offender about the same way as the council. This required so much time that it was set aside and the faculty was assigned to a judiciary committee composed of members of the faculty who held a full professorship. This gave way to a sub-judiciary committee composed of four or five members of the faculty. Finally that went out of use and now the executive and judicial authority is vested in one individual, the president.

A study of history reveals that the government of nations has been trending from despotism to democracy. Absolute monarchies have developed into constitutional monarchies and they again have been transformed into republics. The tendency has been to take the government from a few individuals and transfer it to a body of men who are elected by the nation. The reverse is true of college government. The government of the college has been transferred from the student body to the faculty and now it is in the hands of the president.

An important part of the curriculum was manual labor. This, in other industrial institutions, was an experiment that failed under the most favorable circumstances. Every student was required to perform from two to three hours of labor each day. If performed faithfully, the work was paid for at the rate of about ten cents an hour. The afternoon's work was always as cheerfully accepted as the forenoon's recitations and remunerative work of all kinds was always in demand because almost all the students paid all their expenses through college. The students were divided into squads of six and sometimes as many as twenty men. Each squad elected a captain from its own number and in almost every instance the student most experienced in farm work was chosen. The squads were all organized once a month and the captain held office for that time. Generally, however, the captain was re-elected. This monthly reorganization, while it left most squads unchanged, gave opportunity to correct possible abuse or want of harmony among those that worked together.

It was the duty of the captain to see that his men were on hand at the required time, to receive the necessary tools from the foreman of the tool-room, to take care that these tools were cleaned and returned at the close of the work hours, to supervise and instruct a squad in case a foreman was not present, and in such cases also to report in writing to the president the time, quality, kind and value of the work done that day by each member of his squad. Besides the captain it was found necessary to appoint a few students as foremen to take charge of several squads working together as occasion might require. All were required to work, whether there was anything to do or not, but usually there was plenty of work. The college building, when finished, stood in the middle of a wild prairie. There were two ponds of water in front of the building and one a short distance in the rear. What is now the lawn in front of the building was once a potato patch. The students were put to work to dig the drain and plant trees on the grounds. Most of the trees were transplanted from the neighboring forest. The large lawn in front of the building was smoothed with garden rakes. Besides, the farm work was done by students. The machinery which was then in use only cut the grain and it had to be bound by hand. The office work and the care of the buildings also devolved upon the students. The girls worked in the kitchen or the laundry. In 1869, \$4,600 was

paid out by the college to students for labor. In 1870 and 1871, \$7,000 was so paid out.

Practice in surveying, work in the laboratories, and drafting so far as laid down in the course of study, were regarded as labor in the meaning of the law, though not subject to pay. By the time 1876 was reached, the distinction between instructive and uninformative labor was carefully elaborated. The latter was compensated by wages, the former by instruction given and expertness acquired, and a very carefully drawn rule defined each class of labor. By 1880, only the freshmen were required to engage in uninformative labor but the higher classes engaged in instructive labor daily. Special details gradually came into vogue. They were given by the headed departments to the most faithful and meritorious students of the upper classes.

As a greater number of students entered the college they became too numerous for paid labor and in proportion as the "rough jobs" were completed the capacity of the college to supply work diminished. But at the same time and in a higher ratio the instructive labor in laboratory and workshop increased. Much executive energy of faculty and trustees in the years from 1876 to 1882 was absorbed in the solution of this labor problem. Gradually the mental asserted itself over the manual and since 1884 the problem was dropped out of sight. Many students do instructive labor in the various departments now; but there is no systematized plan on which it is conducted. The student who wants work applies for it to the head of the department and if any work needs to be done gets it, and is paid what it is worth to the college. So the experience here in the long run has brought the college around to the same point as other schools that had given the system a fair trial in good faith.

The laboratory system is an outgrowth of the manual labor system. It is an abuse to call laboratory practice, of whatever sort, labor. It is instruction—in fact the essence of instruction in a scientific course of study.

The manual labor of students even when the college had "heavy jobs" was never profitable to the college. Of course many students were enabled to work their way through college by means of this plan, who otherwise would have been compelled to give up the college course. When tuition is offered free it is considered the college has done its duty. The young man must do something also. The proposition that "when a student ceases to labor (instructive) he is related to the industries only in theory and a tendency to gain wealth without labor is fostered," is supposed to be a fallacy, and is certainly negated by practical experience.

The following was the diversion of employment in the early years: The students arose promptly on a signal from the bell at half past five and put their rooms in order. They studied till quarter to seven, the

hour of breakfast. At quarter before eight (later changed to 5 P. M.) the officers and students assembled in the chapel and the daily session for recitations and lectures was opened with devotional exercises. The session occupied five hours and closed quarter to one. It was divided into five portions of fifty minutes each for recitation, with a short interval between them for the movement of classes. The exercises of the session were so arranged that every student in either department spent three hours in receiving instruction and had two hours for uninterrupted study in his room. A quarter to one, the captains of the "working squads" met in the president's office and received special orders as to work laid out for the afternoon. That no mistakes might be made respecting the orders they were reduced to writing and read by the officer of the week at the dinner table. The dinner bell struck at 1 o'clock. At a quarter to two, the "work bell" called the students to the allotted labors. The young women repaired in regular order to the laundry, the bakery, or the dining room to do the work assigned by the matron, while the young men gathered in squads upon the terrace, received the proper tools from their captain and went to their work cheerfully and promptly, whether it was on the drain, on the ornamental grounds, in the field, the garden, or the orchard. Generally at a quarter to five, but sometimes half an hour earlier, the work hours closed and amusements began. The games consisted of vigorous games of base ball by the various "clubs;" of milder games of croquet by boys and girls together, and of such other plays as are morally and physically helpful. Supper terminated these sports usually at quarter past six; at seven each student obeyed the signal bell for study hours, by retiring to his or her room and studying quietly till 10 o'clock. When the retiring bell sounded, the books were closed, the lights were extinguished and the day's work done. There were some exceptions to this regularity of the work hours in the ladies' department. The necessities of the kitchen and dining room required that a squad of girls should be employed there in the evening and these consequently had their study hours in the afternoon. Moreover, a few young men had duties at different hours, such as the bell-ringer, the keeper of the store-room, the superintendent of the dining-room, and the mail carrier. There were no match games or athletic contests with other institutions and only occasional games of base ball were played with the clubs of neighboring towns. The games of ball played between the different classes were well attended and intensely exciting. The only chance to match with other colleges was the State oratorical contest in which I. A. C. was usually represented, winning one first prize and several second at different times.

Military drill, at first, was more of the nature of sport than anything else. Gen. Geddes, who was very dexterous with the sword, procured a number of fencing foils and masks and gave practice in sword

drill to those who wished to take it. Subsequently, a military company was organized but there was no inspiration in the evolution of a crowd of boys armed with a lot of rusty and condemned muskets and no uniforms. In the course of time, uniforms were introduced and military drill became compulsory.

The social life of the college has undergone little change, the most radical one being the removal of the ladies' dormatory from the Main Building to Margaret Hall.

A prohibitory rule set aside the front piazza of the Main Building for the use of the ladies only. It was intended that the piazza should be a retreat for the ladies who did not desire the company of gentlemen. This rule was strictly adhered to; the gentlemen had to enter the building by means of the back doors.

On Saturdays, the social hour before society sessions was spent in the chapel. Nearly always there was a grand promenade by couples two or three times around the chapel, to the music of a piano. Then the line was broken and introductions were given to strangers. Following came the literary society session.

Dr. Welch never allowed the term "compulsory chapel" to be used. Chapel attendance was "regular." Each student had a seat assigned him. The senior class sat in front and the other classes followed in succession. The members of each class were seated alphabetically and one of the students kept a roll-book. With the aid of the alphabetical arrangement, he could mark the absence by simply glancing along the seats. An absence from chapel, if not excused, was punished by a demerit mark of three. The chapel exercises were attended by all the members of the faculty. A part of the chapel exercises consisted of an oration or other memorized effort given by one of the students. All the students were required to take regular turns in this exercise. The students had no religious organization. Sunday school was held in the forenoon and the regular Sabbath service came at 2:30 P. M. If a student desired, he was allowed to attend church elsewhere.

The dining room was locked five minutes after the ringing of the bell. When the students entered the dining room each one stood by his chair and did not seat himself until the blessing was given. Each table kept one chair vacant for the accommodation of guests. The members of each table took turns at waiting. The cooks placed the victuals upon a side-board and the student who was on duty supplied the table with food as needed. When waiting the students sought to please and accommodate everyone. As a consequence, the waiting was better and the food was received in a better condition than it has been under any other plan since.

Although there was no graduating class during the first three years of the college, commencement exercises were held at the close of each year. Thus the class of '72 took part in four commencements before

they became alumni. Several times a theatrical play was given as one of the commencement exercises. These plays were well learned and given in a very creditable manner.

On one of these occasions "Much Ado About Nothing" was played. One of the students who lived in Davenport procured the necessary stage fixtures and gorgeous costumes from a theatrical company of that city. The play was a brilliant success. Many of the spectators were actually theatre-struck. A theatrical play was something to be seen only in a few of the large cities in the State.

In the early years of I. A. C., commencement was a great event not only at the college but over the whole State. Every graduate delivered an oration in which were embodied his best efforts. The large number of orations made the exercises quite long but they were listened to with great interest by visitors from not only the surrounding towns and country, but many came from afar. Among them were some of Iowa's most eminent men. The governor of the State was usually present and delivered a short address.

It was a great time when commencement week came in the fall of 1872. The class day exercises were held at the West House in Ames. It was intended to ride down in carriages but the carriage wheels were stolen by some of the juniors. The class made the journey afoot and began the exercises early in the afternoon. The exercises lasted till late in the evening. Then came a bountiful supper and the rest of the time was spent in social intercourse.

On commencement day, twenty-six young people received the first degree conferred at the Iowa Agricultural College. Since then most of the members have risen to prominence and are a living proof of the utility of an education gained at the Iowa Agricultural College.

1873.

This year the faculty was strengthened by the addition of J. K. Macomber, B. Sc., instructor in physics, E. W. Stanton, B. Sc., instructor in mathematics, and G. C. Hubner, instructor in German.

The Indian names so long applied to the classes originated in 1871, when S. H. Dickey, of '72, kept the chapel roll, and were first applied to the class of '74. The juniors of '72 were the most advanced class in the college, and in some discussion as to the manner in which the students should celebrate the national anniversary the freshmen differed from the other students in wishing a gunpowder and greased pig celebration with the citizens of Ames. The juniors stigmatized the freshmen as "uncivilized," and Dickey carried out the idea by writing the word Choctaw before the heading "freshmen" in the roll book. The name Choctaw was instantly assumed by them as a proper tribal appel-

lation . The unique custom of applying aboriginal names continued for many years, while the custom of applying names still survives.

It was a favorite sport among the college boys to pounce upon any straggler who was so indiscreet as to be found wandering about the grounds without a strong staff of his own class, carry him to the fountain and proceed at once with the ordinance of baptism, without questioning the subject as to convictions or scruples on minor points in the method of administration.

President Grant paid a three-minute visit to the farm on his tour through Iowa. Three minutes was the time required for the train on the C. & N. W. R. R. to travel one mile at the rate of twenty miles per hour.

At a meeting of the students resolutions were adopted giving sincere thanks to the B. C. R. & N. R. R. Co. for the favor shown them in reducing the fare to one-half for I. A. C. students. A copy was sent to the president of the company and also to the Des Moines Register and Cedar Rapids Republican.

In July, appeared the first copy of the "Aurora," a monthly paper controlled and edited by the four societies of the college; one manager and two editors being elected from each. The paper had a fine electrotyped heading drawn by Gen. Geddes, and contained the following departments: Literary, editorial, exchange, personal, local and advertising.

The junior exhibition occurred on three successive Friday evenings. The class numbering twenty-six, was divided into three sections. Each section gave its orations on the appointed evening. The orations were intermingled with music and the whole exercise reflected high credit upon the class and indicated an interesting future, especially "Political Parties," by F. D. Jackson.

Soon the spring term drew to a close and the expression of anxiety in the students' faces, due to the agonizing pressure of term examinations, gave way to smiling countenances as the salutary influence of vacation made itself felt. After five days of vacation which about one-third of the students spent at the college, the school life of a new term began. Many were the fabulous stories of epicurean dishes, of fun, and of social ecstasies.

Base ball, which did not thrive during the first part of the season, now had a run. One of the editors of the Aurora made a highly commendable effort to furnish a sensational "local" by getting so near the bat while catching as to receive a blow on the side of the neck that changed all his ideas for five or six hours. The sophomore club played a picked nine of the college and came out more than victorious.

The open session given by the Cliolion Literary Society was a very entertaining event. The excellent literary and musical program received well-deserved admiration from the visitors. With a few com-

plimentary remarks Miss L. M. Wilson presented the Philomatheans with a large ring as symbolic of the bond of sympathy that existed between the oldest society, Philomathean, and the youngest society, Cliolian.

To the Crescent Society—Miss Raybourn in a beautiful little poem—presented a golden crescent as emblematic of their increasing greatness. Miss Peck then brought forward a work basket containing a complete seamstress' outfit, which she presented to the Bachelor Society with many good wishes for their future bliss.

The presidents of the different societies accepted the presents and each made a few remarks complimentary to the fair donors. The *grateful* emotions of the Bachelors' president were too mighty for vocal utterance.

A student having an economical turn, broke a two-dollar mirror and concluded that he would replace it with one of his own manufacture. Merely a novice himself in the ways of chemical manipulation, he interviewed an honest junior who kindly furnished him with all needful information. Shortly thereafter our experimental student made the following purchases: Mercury 75 cents; one plain pane of glass of required dimensions, 25 cents; mucilage and red paint, 20 cents worth. After applying to the glass a very liberal coating of paint and mucilage, he poured on his mercury, which to his infinite astonishment slipped off and miraculously disappeared in the carpet chinks. The red paint, however, stuck.

Oyster suppers became epidemic among the classes. All the classes became infected and each indulged in a bivalve stew.

John, the night watchman, had an amiable spouse who baked excellent pies. These she occasionally disposed of to the students for the modest sum of a dime each. An energetic sophomore with an eye for business, endeavored to get a "corner" on pie by purchasing the good dame's entire stock and locking them up in his trunk. But alas! While out, his room was entered by an indignant crowd, his trunk was seized and put through a series of rapid oscillatory movements. The speculative sophomore offered those pies at *first cost*.

On the last Saturday evening Pres. Welch, by special request of the Bachelors, addressed the college societies. His subject was "Words, or the Art of Speaking and Writing." Such a subject handled by one qualified by nature and attainment as Dr. Welch, could not but prove, as it did, interesting in the extreme.

The fall of the year came and the second class of graduates left I. A. C. The four young ladies and eleven gentlemen of the senior class held their farewell supper at the Waring House, Nevada, on Friday, Nov. 7th.

1874.

The new college year opened and the class of '77 entered I. A. C. This term base ball raged among the students with all its accustomed fury. Challenges between the classes were given and accepted. Not only was there an unusual number of sprained and broken fingers, but one jaw was painfully dislocated and a set of teeth demolished. The excitement subsided and the attention of the students was turned in another direction. The societies agreed upon a delegation of three to represent this institution in convention at Grinnell for perfecting the organization of the State Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Association. The convention had already met the approval of all the prominent colleges of the State. The usual symptoms of spring weather appeared. Croquet was resuscitated, the measles were in session, and the mumps were cutting swell among the students.

At the May meeting, the Board of Trustees ordered the transfer and payment to the State of Iowa, all land, property, and money received in trust from S. E. Rankin. This was the culmination of the affair known as the Rankin defalcation. Hon. S. E. Rankin, who was treasurer of the college, had used for his own purpose certain funds belonging to the college. At a meeting of the Trustees December 13, 1872, the chairman of a special committee on finance made the following remarks in connection with the nomination of Mr. Rankin for the office of college treasurer:

"That Treasurer Rankin acknowledged that he was unable to pay over appropriations, having used them for his own purpose; that if he could have a little time he could find bondsmen who could guarantee payments to the college as needed and that he would deed property to secure meantime the payment of the deficiency; that he thought he could get bondsmen more certainly if continued in the office of treasurer."

On motion he was declared unanimously elected and it was further resolved that he should be required to give bonds at the discretion of the special committee, the said bonds not to exceed \$50,000.

Later the college accounts were examined by an expert accountant who made an itemized statement of the defalcation, the total amount being \$38,400.79. Treasurer Rankin turned over enough property which more than covered the loss of the State.

The final exercises of the junior class for the spring term came on Wednesday evening, July 1st. In consequence of the large number belonging to the class, but a part were allowed the privilege of the rostrum that evening. The orations were an entire success and the music furnished by Mrs. Bessey was good.

Vacation came and the college was deserted by nearly all the students. Fishing excursions, moonlight promenades, and studying that ever-increasing wonder, the comet, may be mentioned as some of the pleasing diversions resorted to by some who were so unfortunate (?) as to live in parts of the State so remote as to make it inconvenient for them to visit home during vacation. A considerable part of the vacation was spent in enjoying buggy rides but there were several young ladies who, possibly owing to the bashfulness of the young men, did not get enough rides to their hearts' content. They determined to have a buggy ride by themselves, and in order to obtain the wherewithal for hiring a rig, one of the maidens sold her tresses to the town barber. The price received was not magnificent, but sufficient to enable them to indulge in the luxury of a buggy ride. Who then would not say, "where there is a will there is a way?"

The freshmen taking drill went even so far as to have a sham battle, in which one fellow got his nose filled with powder and another one actually fell down and ripped the principal seam of his only best pants. Great heroism was displayed but it fades when compared with that in the next episode. Many and vain had been the ingenious attempts of several boys to behold the fair Clios' *modus operandi* at their secret sessions. One of the senior boys, with a heroism second only to that of Casabianca, resolved that he would see their mystic rites and see the "golden fleece" even though it should cost him a trip to the dark and infernal regions of Erebus. Our hero accordingly hid himself in the chapel. Snugly secreted back of the choir railing, he beholds with enraptured eyes a few of their first operations when, an unlucky sneeze revealed his whereabouts to the astonished and soon indignant muses.

"Alas for the vanity
Of Christian charity
Under the sun.
Oh! it was pitiful,
Near a whole chapel full,
Friends—he had none."

It was reported that our friend was obliged to leave his retreat in a way altogether too lively and precipitate for the dignity of a senior.

Practical telegraphy became an established department of the college. A line about half a mile in length was in operation and was soon to be extended to Ames. Miss Julia Bowen, of Dubuque, had charge of the class and the number that desired to take lessons far exceeded the accommodations. Mr. McLaren, in charge of the telegraph office at Ames, kindly furnished the instruments and lent his assistance in putting the line in working order.

Senior sells grew in interest and we will endeavor to rescue a couple from oblivion. A member of that class who was suffering from some com-

plaint, applied to Dr. Hutchins for medicine, which upon arrival some wag replaced with discolored water. The afflicted senior, with punctilious regard, observed all the minutae of the "directions" and was on the rapid road of recovery when he was informed that sugared water was the remedy that had wrought the marvelous cure.

Upon a later occasion, a fraternal couple, having received a box of sweet meats from home, cut a magnificent pie into a half a dozen pieces and filled three of them with a mixture of quinine and Glauber's salts thinned to a delicious consistency with Spaulding's glue, and then again placed alongside of their less-favored companions. When all this had been done it was noised about the section that room No. — was in receipt of some delicacies. A demand was made on said room to "set 'em up," when the generous inmates very good-naturedly produced the prepared pie and so managed it that their guests were provided with the pieces having the extra filling, themselves retaining the others. The visitors, after making profuse compliments to their generous entertainers, fell to—and the rest was lost in various expletives which we are unable to repeat.

It was really amusing to hear those "bombastic sophs." talking of their stove-pipe hats for next year and to see the assiduity which they cultivated those ———— when, bless you, if they had used Amicis compound microscope the field would have been found to be barren.

The third annual commencement week closed with the following program:

Sunday, November 8th, 2:30 P. M.—Baccalaureate discourse by the President.

Monday, November 9th, 7:30 P. M.—Address before the societies by Col. J. P. Sanford.

Tuesday, November 10th, 7:30 P. M.—Address before the college Trustees by Hon. Geo. G. Wright.

Wednesday, November 11th, 10 A. M.—Annual meeting of the Trustees.

Commencement examination of classes before the visiting committee at 2:00 P. M. on the 6th, 9th, 10th and 11th.

The commencement was one of the most delightful in the history of I. A. C. It consisted of orations by different members of the graduating class, diversified with vocal and instrumental music.

1875.

During the winter the "Progressive Farmer" was started on its career as an agricultural journal. It was edited by a corps of editors selected from the faculty of the college. Such an editorial staff with President Welch at their head, is sufficient proof that it was one of the

best agricultural periodicals in the country. Its publication was discontinued in November, 1876.

One of the freshmen, on seeing the cannon in front of the college, inquired if it was the fire engine. This probably suggested the name for '78, Feejees. The other classes gave the subject much thought but were unable to tell whether the joke was on the Feejees or the freshmen.

On one evening, something was the matter with the gas meter. Prof. Thompson and Mr. Kimberly, with a lighted candle, went into the gas house to see what was the trouble. It appeared that the gas meter was leaking and filled the room with gas which instantly took fire from the candle. For a moment they were enveloped in a sheet of flame. Their faces and hands were badly burned but under the care of the college physician, Dr. Hutchins, they speedily recovered.

The oratorical exercises suffered a change. The seniors delivered their orations in the spring, and the juniors, with the exception of the exhibition, spoke during the fall term. One oration was given each evening after chapel exercises. The freshmen were struck dumb, the sophomores took notice and the juniors went to sleep. One day one of the junior mechanics went to sleep. He dreamed that he was carried in a cloud of gas to the seventh heaven and had just begun to drink of its fountains when the gas exploded with a loud report. As he fell back to "terra firma" he landed on the spire of Trinity Church. When he awoke he found one of his classmates poking him in the short-ribs with a ruler and Prof. Thompson telling him to explain the projection of a great circle on the primitive plane and find the angle.

The Bachelors sent the Crescents a challenge to a spelling match on which the latter "craw-fished." They gave as their reason a "press of other matters," but outsiders were rather inclined to think it was a lack of spunk.

The sophomore class had some smart, witty and wise members. So the joke was thought all the richer when it was heard that the professor of horticulture found that they had transplanted some small trees *roots up*. The senior geologists came in for their share of ridicule. On a geological excursion, they obtained only a single geological specimen and that was a brick they found in one of their hats. But their class gloriously conquered the other classes in base ball and as a reward the ball and bat was theirs. Their base ball nine was a great source of pride to the seniors.

The junior exhibition, on the 30th of June, ended the term. Vacation passed and the fall term opened. All summer the professor of horticulture had been watching with anxiety some gourd vines of a very rare kind. Every morning, the garden squad would receive a charge to be careful. They were doing nicely and the professor was happy. But lo! "all is not gold that glitters," for when they blossomed they proved to be pumpkin vines.

The new laboratory building was now finished. The previous laboratory was a small building insufficient to accommodate the chemical and physical departments. In the winter of 1872 and 1873, the Legislature appropriated \$45,000 for a laboratory. In the summer of 1873, the contract was let, men employed, a hole dug in the ground, a sewer laid and the basement well commenced. To make a long story short, the work was peremptorily stopped when the shocking news was heard that the college treasurer had defaulted. The front steps of the old laboratory had been torn away to dig the new basement, and so the students were obliged to trot around the corner and enter through the back door. The next year the students resorted to climbing in and out through the windows, but then that was because the new building was being built. The new laboratory was joined to the east end of the old one and connected by two archways. On its completion, the building was occupied by the departments of physics and chemistry. The basement was used by the Mechanical Department and the attic was occupied by the Mathematical Drawing Department. It was said to be the best constructed building on the grounds, being erected at a cost of \$16,000.

The Board of Trustees held a meeting which was characterized by the transaction of a large amount of business. They decided to ask the Legislature for a new heating system, more dormitory room and also recommended the modification of the working system. They made military drill voluntary provided that the time in the exercise should count as labor and that the companies organized should be uniformed. The Bee Department was entirely abolished. They increased the salaries of professors to \$1,800 and instructors to \$1,500. They received the resignations of Dr. Hutchins and Prof. Porter, leaving the chairs of chemistry and civil engineering vacant. They created a new professorship, that of practical agriculture, Prof. Stalker being appointed assistant professor of practical agriculture.

Commencement week! The Trustees had arranged for the closing of the college year two weeks earlier to avoid the danger and expense attendant upon a defective heating apparatus during the severe autumnal storms that prevail about that time. But commencement weather shifted that way and brought the usual squall of bad weather. Baccalaureate day was grand and a thronged audience waited upon the discourse delivered on that occasion. That night, a heavy rain storm came up and continued all next day with a strong cold wind and an occasional "spitting" of snow towards nightfall, so that the address in the evening by John A. Kasson was heard but by few besides those immediately connected with the institution. By the evening of the next day, the storm had quite subsided and a large, eager audience gathered to hear the address of his excellency, Gov. C. C. Carpenter, to the Board of Trustees. The next day, though overcast and somewhat raw, was

a commencement day of exceptional mildness. Citizens and strangers gathered from all parts of the country to hear the graduating orations of the class of '75. On the rostrum were seated the faculty, the Board of Trustees, Gov. Carpenter and ex-Gov. Kirkwood. The class was represented by ten speakers. Following the orations was the brief and appropriate ceremony of conferring degrees by President Welch. The exercises were closed by a benediction from Rev. Geo. G. Perkins.

The class day of 1875 was an occasion never to be forgotten. The supper and the exercises were put off till after graduation and were then held in Des Moines at the Aborn House. Early on Thursday morning, on the 28th of October, the class, accompanied by a number of others going to the oratorical contest, started for Des Moines. The conduct of students, suddenly released from the restraining influences of college life, needs no description. Dinner was served at the Aborn at 1 o'clock. Mr. C. H. Lee, who had been appointed president of the meeting, called the class to order at 3 o'clock. The program was opened with a devotional exercise by Miss Ida Sherman, followed by the freshman roll call as it was in 1872 upon the entrance of the class into college. Of the 137 that entered in the spring of that year only twenty graduated. An oration was then given by Mr. E. P. Caldwell; Miss Lizzie M. Curtiss read the class poem and well did she perform her task. The class found its historian in Mr. M. E. Russell, who reviewed the ages of the different members, giving their weight, height, religion, matrimonial prospects, etc. Miss Hannah P. Lyman acted the role of class prophet. The valadictory fell to the lot of Mr. R. P. Kelley. An address to the class by Mr. Geo. W. Jones was followed by a class song, written by Miss Lizzie Wilson, which closed the exercises. After supper all started for Moore's Opera House to attend the State Oratorical contest which lasted till 11 o'clock. Returning to the Aborn the class partook of a royal banquet. At 12 o'clock the next day they began to disperse, taking the various routes for home. Thus ended the finest class day and class supper since the organization of the institution.

At the oratorical contest our representative, Mr. Snell, was graded fourth. He lacked most in delivery, which could be accounted for when we consider his previous state of health and the fatigue incident upon commencement week. He received a very complimentary mark on his composition and rhetoric, being graded first on the latter qualifications.

1876.

The new term opened with favorable prospects. The cold weather and sickness which so harassed the students the spring before did not make their appearance. Every one seemed to come back with a determination to do his part and was surprised to find his private senti-

ments were a general feeling. Although the college did not advertise, there were as many applications for admission rejected as accepted, on account of not enough room for them in the buildings. The vacancies in the faculty caused by resignations, were filled by Prof. T. E. Pope, chemistry; Prof. F. E. Beal, civil engineering, and Prof. G. E. Morrow, agriculture.

A very striking occurrence was the advent of "stand-up" collars. No class before had dared to make the venture, but now every gentleman in the sophomore class came out with a high collar. Some of their ears suffered terribly. When one of them was interrogated as to the cause of combustion he replied that the atom of which the molecules are composed became enraged at the fiery temper of their assailants and went off on a bust.

It was suggested that the young ladies have their domestic arrangements inspected before breakfast as two of them just discovered the cordwood stick which the boys put in when filling ticks for them at the opening of the term.

Nothing of note occurred the remainder of the term excepting June 29th, when the class of '77 held its exhibition, which compared favorably with any of its predecessors. Among the features which must have favorably impressed all in attendance were the appropriate, though simple decorations of the chapel, contributed by the senior class, the excellence of the music and the high average merit of the orations.

Some time ago it was settled that the college should have a printing office. An appropriation of \$2,000 was secured and President Welch visited Chicago to make the necessary arrangements. Now the printing press arrived and was pronounced a good one. It included a new Potter drum cylinder, power press, for job and newspaper work, an eighth medium Gordon job press, second-hand, but little used, a proof press, a paper cutter, and imposing stone, type, ink, etc. It was placed in the old armory, which was removed to the furnace room. Besides saving the printing expenses of the institution, which were considerable, it gave employment to the journeyman printers of whom the college had several. The printing of the "Progressive Farmer," edited by the faculty, and the "Aurora" was done at the college. The art was also taught as a branch of instructive labor. The printing office accumulated such a large "debit" account on the treasurer's books that it was sold in 1880 to a party in Ames.

The class of '80 made a good beginning, twenty-five of its members starting as sub-freshmen. This filled the dormitories there being hardly an empty room. Three freshmen craved gymnastics and engaged an instructor, a dignified senior. The first lesson was to dive from a second-story window in the south section and slide down a rope. The faculty appreciated their desire for exercise and by means of fourteen demerit marks assisted them to secure a daily walk from Ames. When

freshmen invested in squashes, thinking them musk melons, and when juniors bought quinces to eat them raw, it was certainly no mistake on the part of their parents in sending them to an agricultural college.

Politics received their due attention from the students. The societies discussed with considerable warmth the virtue of Tilden and Hayes, but no bad feelings were engendered.

The new Yale locks which had been put on the doors were very convenient. It was no trouble to go out and lock the door, leaving the key inside. A large supply of ladders was needed for all the students were enjoying trips through the transoms. The freshmen had difficulty in securing ladders for the seniors and them so often. Through the kindness of the same seniors there was no need of going to Niagara. All had a magnificent view of "Horse Shoe Falls," but some how or other the seldom made "ringers."

The junior orations had now begun and every evening the students were treated to the usual amount of eloquence, followed by storms of applause. Elocution did not have a place in the college curriculum, but a class was started under the leadership of Prof. S. S. Hamill, formerly of Illinois Wesleyan University. The class numbered about fifty and received ten lessons.

In former years the students suffered a great deal from cold weather. To avoid this the term sometimes began two weeks later, at others it closed earlier and the summer vacation was limited to about five days. The plan of the old system was to admit warm air into the halls from whence it was to pass through the transoms into the rooms. The air in the rooms was to flow out through ducts located in the walls, but the system worked directly opposite to the expectations. Most of the time cold air poured through the ducts into the rooms and the system was very little better than no heat at all. A steam heating plant was now put in order and the students had no more to fear the cold of spring and fall.

This was the year of the Centennial Exhibition. Several professors and students made a trip to Philadelphia. The class of '76 was called the "Centennial Class." As a memento of its sojourn at the college the class had a large rock moved into the middle of the front lawn and the inscription, "Class '76," placed upon it. On November 10th a part of the class day exercises was to consist of the dedication of the class rock. The night preceding class day the rock was buried five feet deep. Each one of the other classes claims the credit for this act but it is supposed that the juniors did it as a retaliation for the mock programs issued by the seniors on the night of the junior exhibition. The episode gave rise to the lines on the burial of Stone of class '76.

Not a foot-fall heard, not a "hush—be still,"
As the Juniors down the stairway hurried;

Not a Prof. awoke, their hearts to thrill,
As the lawn they reached, the class stone buried.

They buried it deeply in the plowed up lawn,
The clods with their hands they lifted;
They think to see it from its grave withdrawn;
Are the Seniors with such strength gifted?

This removed the subject of the intended ceremonies but the class made itself noted by being the first class in the history of I. A. C. to hold its class day at the college.

The class of '76 made its final obeisance on the chapel rostrum and was numbered among the memories of the past. Fourteen orations were delivered by the class. The conferring of diplomas by the president closed the afternoon's and the year's work.

1877.

The plasterers and the painters had been busily at work during the winter and greatly improved the appearance of the rooms and halls. Heretofore no room rent had been charged, but now, to insure the safety of the kalsomined walls a room rent was imposed. Prof. Morrow resigned and his place was filled by Mr. Stalker. The place of Prof. McAfee, resigned, was filled by J. L. Budd. By reason of failing health, President Welch was granted a leave of absence. He made a tour through Europe and returned the following term. He had recovered from his illness and resumed his duties with his usual vigor, much to the gratification of all. Prof. Wynn conducted the class in psychology during his absence and Miss Winnie Dudley taught the grammar class during the absence of Mrs. Welch.

One of the happiest days of the term was May 3d, a day given as a holiday, a May day. The sophomores went on an excursion to Nevada, had a nice dinner and came back rejoicing. A few juniors and seniors, with a great deal of ceremony and parade of fine carriages went riding. The others stayed at home and enjoyed doing nothing. The long social hours of the evening were pleasantly spent in "tripping the light fantastic toe" until the 10 o'clock bell ended the merry making and brought the holiday to a close.

A party of Pottawattamie Indians, encamped somewhere in the vicinity of the college, paid it a visit and displayed their archery in a credible manner. They also announced that if the students would be generous with their nickles they would give a dance in front of the college the following Saturday. At the appointed hour seventeen "poor Loes" were on the terrace and executed their groveling pranks, the novelty of which attracted quite a number of spectators. None of

them, however, even cared to boast of having seen the war dance of the noble red man.

Wednesday evening, May 29th, the students retired at the usual hour and resigned themselves to the magical influence of the rain upon the roof. Shortly afterward there came a terrific crash that startled them from their beds to find their rooms lit up with the lightning's vivid glare and the air without the southeast side of the building filled with a shower of glowing cinders, fragments of slate, lead and other building material. In a moment the halls were filled with ghostly forms trembling with fright. It was a pleasant disappointment for all to find the building standing and nobody hurt. The lightning had struck the flag staff on the south tower, demolishing the staff and damaging the roof. The incident was commented on in the "Aurora" as follows: "Nature herself seems to abhor all about our institution that savors of agriculture (?) and sends her thunder bolts to tear the great yankee pumpkin from the top of our banner staff." But soon it went up again, despite the fury of the elements.

Another disaster was reported on the B. & M. air line. A new box car heavily laden with confectionery was precipitated over a wall, falling about thirty feet and coming to rest in a total wreck. Fortunately no lives were lost and the company sustained all the damages.

The juniors were favored with a very pleasant evening upon which to hold their exhibition and the chapel was filled with a large and appreciative audience which is always a potent means for inspiring a speaker to do his best. One noticeable good feature was that care had been taken to vary the character of the exercises so that neither depth of thought, satire nor poetry lacked a representation. The exercises were the last event of the term, which was followed by a short vacation.

This program will show how the summer vacation in 1877 was spent.

Program of Vacation at the College.

Thursday—Good-bye at the depot; evening, croquet and social.

Friday—Fishing party; ice cream supper, and evening, social.

Saturday—Fishing party; visit in the country; grand social; joint society session and political debate.

Sunday—Buggy riding; flying trips to Boone or elsewhere; Dunhard meeting; general calling in college; evening, social; lecture at Ames; mosquito serenade with vigorous instrumental accompaniment.

Monday—Buggy riding; educational excursions; withdrawal of the A.'s—affiances, alumni, artist, and all adventuresome advocates; evening, social and croquet.

Tuesday—Manual labor in demand; procrastination recognized; formal introduction to the Cheyennes of class '81; a few familiar faces in evening bus; socials limited.

Wednesday—Welcome home; heavy trunks; new books and good resolutions for the ensuing term.

The junior girls in domestic economy did their first work in the new experimental kitchen on Saturday and the result was a dinner for the faculty. Monday cakes were baked; Tuesday and Wednesday were spent by one of the cooks trying to sell them (the cakes) to unsuspecting sophomores who knew nothing about domestic economy.

Not being satisfied with the ordinary air-line, one of the boys resolved to make an improvement by buying a telephone. Yes, a genuine telephone brought from the centennial and it was in perfect working order when it arrived. He clasped it to his heart, filled the section with a series of cheers, climbed over every piece of furniture in his room and came to a stop just half way over the window sill. His room-mate picked himself up, gathered up the fragments of ink bottles, slate, and washbowl, threw them into the empty slop-pail, and wiped the wet from his dripping hat in silence. By this time our hero had manipulated the instrument and lowered the line to the window below. There soft hands had duly arranged the receiver, and a fair face beaming with joy and hope, was anxiously inclined over the elastic membrane awaiting the vibrations that should bring in her ear the first sweet message. He leaned out of his window, placed his lips to the mouth-piece, and then, just then, down came a pail of water from the window above. That message was never sent; in an instant the operator had disappeared and his room-mate muttered, "Tally one for Smith." "Smith" was the fictitious character who was given credit for throwing most of the water in 1877.

Commencement week opened Friday with class day exercises which had now become customary. The most novel part of the exercises was the transfer of the tomahawk by the seniors to the junior class. All the classes had Indian names and the tomahawk was the emblem of the ruling tribe. The ceremony performed by the "sachem" of the two tribes was very impressive. Mr. C. C. Colclo made the presentation, to which Mr. J. C. Haines, of the junior class, responded. Both were characterized by wit and the spread eagle style which is most effective in such productions. The performance was rated as one of the best of the day.

The baccalaureate address was delivered Sunday afternoon by the vice-president, J. L. Geddes. The lecturer employed by the trustees was Hon. Schuyler Colfax, who presented his oft repeated lecture on Abraham Lincoln. The usual graduating exercises closed the term on the 14th of November.

1878.

Professors Macomber and Stanton had been made full professors in the fall of 1877. They now commenced the work, the results of which

are well known. Since 1876 the college had been without a periodical to represent the faculty and the institution in the current literature of the time. Accordingly the "College Quarterly" was started, not as a newspaper, but as a medium for imparting information based upon the arts and sciences taught at the college. To make known more the work and objects of the college and to answer such questions as had a bearing on subjects taught in any of the departments. It was edited by the heads of departments and issued four times a year.

An important revolution was made in the management of several departments. One, however, that outshone them all, was the one made in the north entrance where an unfortunate sophomore, in attempting to balance himself on the railing, lost his equilibrium and revolved into a tub of water.

The new freshmen usually provoke a great deal of mirth by their ignorance of college customs, but this time it was a sub-freshman. The next morning after his arrival he went down to the laundry, washed his face in a laundry tub and then asked the proctor for the towel. The chapel choir consisted almost wholly of freshmen. Better music was never before heard in the college and it had had some good musicians, too. The following from the State Register is very flattering to the class of '81: "A run through the college shows that the new students are unusually promising. The board of examiners state that the entrance examinations were better than for many years. Their fine personal appearance is very noticeable."

One Sunday evening immediately after prayer meeting a Young Men and Women's Christian Association was organized. This was the beginning of the work, the good influences of which are now so apparent. Actuated by the president's excellent talk on the use of words, an anti-slang society was started, but like many other good ventures started by the students, it soon died from indifference.

The Crescent Society obtained an appropriation of \$50 from the Board for the purpose of purchasing a suitable book-case and in a short time a library was to be added to its advantages. The Philos obtained a new society hall which was quite stylishly furnished.

Foot ball made its appearance at I. A. C. and was appreciated as a great game. It took the place of base ball and croquet and even the specials and some of the professors succumbed to its influence. A ladies' ball ground was set apart and they were also allowed to take military drill. At a request from a number of the students the faculty kindly gave the third of May for a holiday and a holiday was made of it. No plan of action was decided upon, so several parties were formed, yet all having the same object in view; viz., a good time. They travelled in different directions and spent some of their time in gathering specimens—botanical, zoological, geological, etc. The result was that one party brought in an Indian turnip, another a snake, and still another a

small stone thought to be the philosopher's stone. The number of fish caught by the fishing party is best represented by $\frac{0}{a}$. But this day, like all others, came to a close and long will it be remembered.

A couple were standing at the head of the stairs one noon when the proctor came along and remarked that "this will never do." "Why," they both replied at once, "it is not 1 yet." "Yes, I know it is two yet," the proctor replied, "but liable to be one before long." They departed.

The junior exhibition, which is always looked forward to with considerable interest, came and went, being the closing exercises of the spring term. About one-third of the students remained at the college during the recess of one week.

A certain junior had a bouquet presented to him. Being a chemist he placed it in nitric acid, thinking to keep it fresh as long as possible. The next morning he found a green precipitate at the bottom of the water, which he supposed to be chlorophyll, notwithstanding the professor thought the beaker was not very clean. A more practical scientist was a senior who brought some "Oriental Baking Powder" to the college for a microscopical examination. Not finding anything else to do he took it to the rooms of his neighbors and with the gravity and earnestness of a genuine yankee peddler, disposed of it for bed-bug poison.

The college military company did themselves great credit at the soldiers' reunion at Des Moines. They were given the first position in the procession. Although the military company did honor to the institution, the college boys were beaten in a game of base ball with the "Actives," of Ames, the score standing 33 to 12. It was no doubt the hard muscles of the Ames nine that enabled them to endure the prolonged strain that secured them the victory, as up to the sixth inning the game was quite even.

One autumn night a freshman was surrounded by a crowd of sophomores on the lawn. Notwithstanding their pressing invitation that he should give them a song, he could not be induced to sing. To satisfy the music-loving sophomores a beautiful lyric was composed for them by a freshman. The accommodating freshmen marched up and down the sophomore hall and sang it to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." Only one of the auditors seemed to appreciate the song and he made it manifest by the usual method of emptying a water pitcher over the transom into the darkness. He immediately sat himself down and tried to think that a cyclone was about to visit his rooms, but no such consolation was in store for him. It proved to be the injured freshmen. Their stay was short but eventful, and when they left at the solicitation of the proctor's approaching foot-steps, all the room needed was a sad-iron and a rolling pin to have become a sitting-room after a family row.

Commencement time drew near and one of the ladies desiring a new dress sent to Des Moines for samples. Imagine her astonishment on receiving a large package of samples of gentlemen's coat cloth. The

mystery was soon solved, however, when she discovered that she had written for *cassimere* instead of *cashmere*.

Class day exercises had the customary numbers, including the surrender of the tomahawk by the Feejees to the Pianks. This ceremony was not carried on with the usual good feeling. The speaker elected by the seniors to make the presentation was not thought, by the juniors, to be a good representative. The juniors acted on the same plan and elected for their speaker a man who the seniors thought was totally unfit for his duty. The ill feeling caused by this influenced the juniors to bury the hatchet and they did not present it to the class succeeding them.

The Alumni Association was to hold a private meeting at the farm house but was prevailed upon to hold some of its exercises in the chapel. The exercises were exceedingly entertaining.

The commencement exercises for the first time consisted of extracts from genuine graduating theses. Previous commencement exercises had consisted of original orations, flowery and eloquent. The outcome was a decided victory for the new scheme. The degrees were conferred and the "Banner class of the institution" made.

1879.

Another college year begun and the "Kickapoos" took their abode at the college. Zoology and geology were established as a separate department, with H. W. Parker, A. M., in charge.

Mock council! What power of expression have these two words! What a climax in misplaced confidence! Who can admire enough or commend too highly the wisdom of the faculty in abolishing these trying ordeals? These outrages on freshmen credulity. Everything combined to make circumstances favorable for holding these painfully interesting sessions. One in particular is worthy of mention. A victim had been selected, the judge chosen and a jury empaneled numbering some of Iowa's most energetic young men. The trembling prisoner, innocent of aught save a sense of his own unworthiness, was brought into court to answer the grave charge of having spasmodically closed his left optic while in the presence of a senior lady. The witnesses being duly sworn, testified to the veracity of the charge and everything seemed to indicate a speedy conviction of the prisoner. But he, wishing to demonstrate his innocence, requested the privilege of proving an alibi. The judge was dumbfounded, the jury stupified, for alibi was a word entirely foreign to their vocabulary. Finally the judge, not daring to refer to the Webster's Unabridged lying upon the table, having been used to administer the oath to the witnesses, was about to commit the prisoner for

contempt of court, when the prosecuting attorney came to the rescue, stating that on no previous occasion had a prisoner dared to encroach upon the time of that court of justice to prove so trivial a thing as an alibi. Owing to the faulty records the remainder of that trial has ever since remained a profound secret.

An interesting event to the military boys was a sham battle on June 21st. Early in the morning a fort of muslin was seen upon the lawn in front of the college, loop-holes were painted and from a distance the bristling cannons seemed to frown from on all sides. In the center was painted a black flag on which was figured a skull and cross-bones. In the afternoon the pirate horde, commanded by Capt. T. N. Field, garrisoned the fort and prepared for battle. Shortly the uniformed U. S. troops, under Gen. Geddes, marshalled for the assault. Fiercely the battle raged for an hour and a half. At the first fire of the cannon the pirates blew a hole through their own fortifications. Nevertheless they beat back two or three charges of the U. S. soldiers and were forced to surrender to the General only upon the exhaustion of their ammunition. In the battle Harvey Welch was taken prisoner by the pirates and some body else by the General's army. Several were killed and borne off the field on a stretcher. But the prisoners were exchanged and the dead came to life before the battle ended.

The event of absorbing concern to the juniors, and looked to with interest by all the other members of the college, junior exhibition—took place July 2d. The attendance was large, not only from Ames and the surrounding country did the people gather in large numbers, but Nevada, Boone, and other surrounding towns furnished delegations. An impressive invocation by Prof. Wynn, a piano duet by Messrs. Wright and Farwell, and the exhibition proper began as follows:

D. S. Hardin—"Socrates;" M. J. Barley—"The Man of the Crisis;" C. H. McGrew—"Labor, Man's Destination;" Miss Mary De Voss—"Women of the War;" H. H. Barnes—"The Army of the Discontented;" Miss Carrie C. Lane—"Social Inertia;" J. F. Saylor—"The Present Political Crisis;" Miss Dora Sales—"Into the Golden West" (a poem); B. F. Swift—"The New Hegira."

Vacation passed quietly and pleasantly on the college farm. The weather was hot and the mosquitos aggressive, but there were virtues in fans, mosquito bars, and—smoke.

The close of the vacation found most of the students on hand, some being too prompt to obey the injunction to return on time and when they arrived could not find board. The college fathers had a meeting the first week of the term, at which two new professorships were established: that of comparative histology, physiology, pathology, and therapeutics, to the chair of which Dr. Fairchild, of Ames, was elected. The other chair was that of practical and experimental agriculture, with S.

A. Knapp, of Vinton, as professor. In September the cadets and the band went to the state fair, and of course they had a good time.

A few of the freshmen ladies organized an anti-slang association. They said: "Now you can just bet that we are going to have a let up on this business."

Some of the freshmen boys, driven to desperation by the many unprovoked attacks of the sophomores, determined to visit certain members of that class with speedy retribution. A favorable opportunity soon presented itself. One evening two sophomores who had always taken an active part in class warfare, were in a certain freshman's room trying to persuade him that the president wished his presence in the office. Several freshmen stepped quietly in, closing the door behind them. They very cordially invited their visitors from the lower regions to favor them with a song. The request of the freshmen not being complied with, it was reiterated in the form of a demand. This had the desired effect inasmuch as it brought forth the song. But unfortunately for the singers their audience was evidently unaccustomed to that particular kind of college meter, for they mistook their warblings for the beautiful tones of a fog horn or those of an automatic horse-fiddle. They decided that their visitors would make a valuable addition to some traveling minstrel troupe and determined to change their complexion to harmonize with that calling. The blacking was brought forth and in the fraction of a second the hitherto alabaster brows of the noble sophomores were changed to a shade which might successfully rival that of an Ashantee chief. This assault maddened the sophomores and they determined to repay the audacious assailants in their own coin, and two unwary freshmen who fell into their hands shortly after were unceremoniously treated to blacking. Those were dark days in college history. A time when the friendly greeting was suddenly turned into the frightful war-whoop, and often a dark apparition would take the place of the unsuspecting student of a few moments before. Disorder and confusion reigned supreme. At last the faculty demanded that terms of peace should be concluded thus closing the campaign.

In spite of the customary bad weather, everything connected with the final week and its work passed pleasantly. The exercises on baccalaureate Sunday were very impressive and great expectations were entertained by all with regard to them. These hopes were realized. The last stroke of the bell found the chapel well filled and the numerous carriages in front and around the building testified that the public appreciated the occasion. The president gave a discourse which was a happy effort and was characterized by the power, terseness, and beauty which were usual in the productions of the president on all such occasions. With the usual exercises the school year of 1879 came to a successful close.

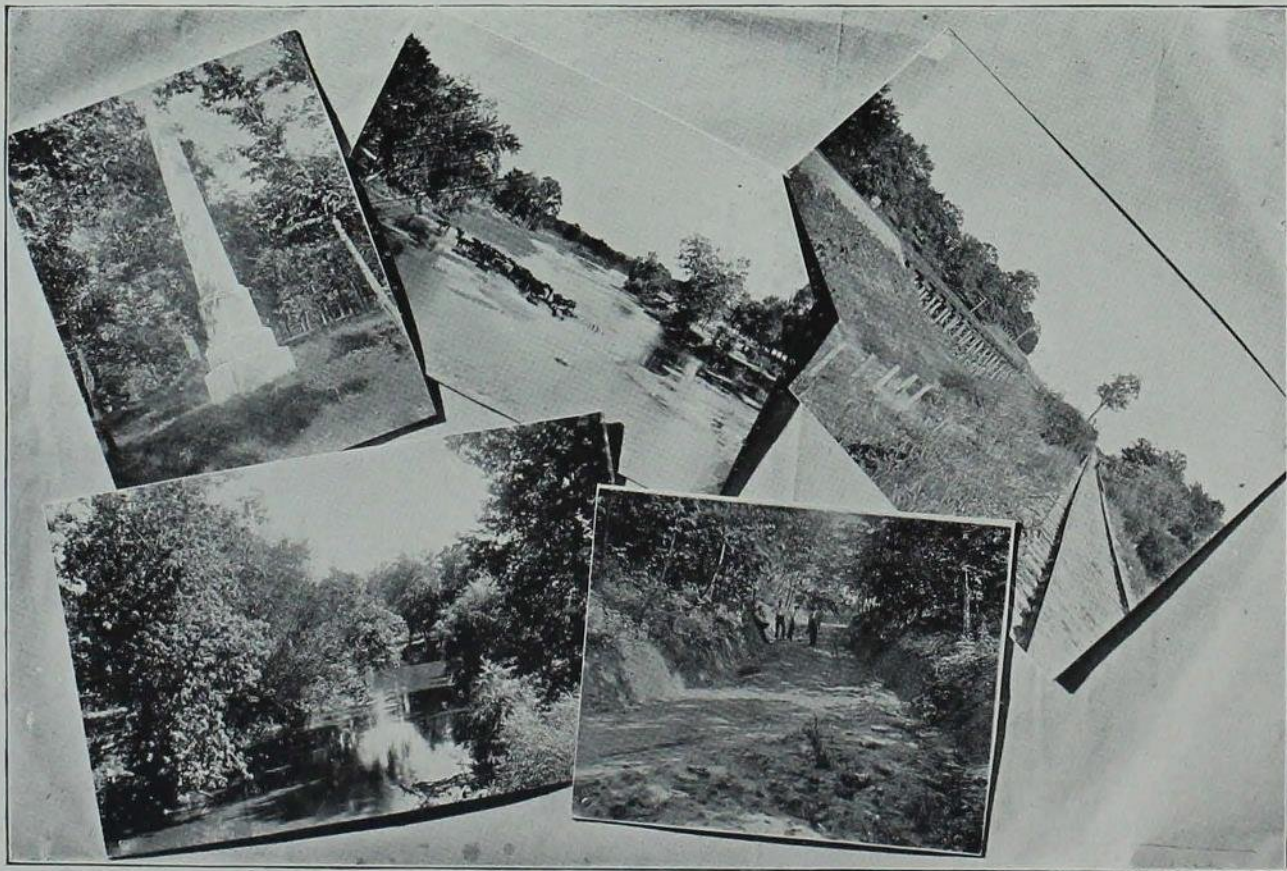
1880.

Again the doors of I. A. C. opened to old and new students and a new school year was begun. Two of the new students wished to test by actual experience whether a railway train moving at the rate of forty miles per hour had acquired any momentum. Result of experiment as follows: Bruised faces, fractured bones, doctor's bill, and absence from recitation for several days.

A political club was formed among the ladies for the purpose of mutual improvement in political information. The post graduates, with one or two others, formed a scientific association, whose object was the reading and discussion of scientific papers. The oratorical and lecture committees framed constitutions for their government and presented them to the societies for acceptance. This was a new departure which operated to prevent much of the misunderstanding and confusion of former years.

Of all the positions in which the student was placed, the members of the lecture committee seemed most unfortunate and deserving of pity. Notwithstanding their numerous meetings and great exertions, they were doomed to disappointment; once in a lecture without an audience, another time with an audience without a lecturer. In response to the liberal advertising and great reputation of Mr. Will Carleton, a large audience came on the evening of June 26th, to hear the lecture on "Science of Home." As the last train came and no lecturer put in an appearance, it became evident that in order that the time might not remain unoccupied, an impromptu joint session of the societies must be held. A program was hastily arranged, consisting of a debate, an extemporaneous oration, and a recitation. Barring the disappointment of the audience, the evening was spent in an agreeable and profitable manner.

The third biennial meeting of the Alumni Association was held in the chapel on the evening of June 30th. Two or three days before the appointed time, the alumni began to arrive and the familiarity with which they rushed up the stone steps to greet their delighted friends showed them to be no strangers to the institution. One evening, a number of them collected at the cross-roads between Prof. Stanton's and the college and from the manner in which they talked and laughed it was evident that they were enjoying themselves. The greater number arrived on the last day and extra tables were introduced into the dining hall to accommodate them. It was interesting how members of the same class would gravitate toward the same table; and it was gratifying to watch the happy expression on their faces as they reviewed the trials they had endured, the victories they had achieved, and the pleasant hours they had enjoyed together during their college days.



CAMPUS VIEWS.

A literary and musical program was rendered after which they adjourned to the farm house where a bountiful supper was prepared. On the whole they all seemed to enjoy themselves and the meeting was a happy one.

On July 1st, the junior class held its exhibition. The usual mock programs were out. They contained the reputed amount of sarcasm, ridicule and general trashiness coming from a trashy mind.

At the beginning of the term, while making nominations for captains of sections, the president forgot that Armstrongs and Browns were as numerous as Smiths in the institution, and failed to give the initials. The gentlemen of the sections not knowing (?) which Brown and which Armstrong was meant, elected the wrong one in both cases. Profiting by the experience, explicit instructions were given that if in any of the ladies' sections there were two of the same name the elder should be elected.

Gen. Geddes with the cadets and the band did patrol duty at the State Fair. This service was well appreciated.

One of the older students established a reputation for being exceedingly generous and philanthropic. He had for some time seen the need of a proper application of boot-blackening among some of his fellow students. Not having any patent blacking on hand, he set his ingenuity to work and in a short time produced a blacking from tar and sweet oil which looked nice enough for a king. In a short time nearly every junior was seen with brush in hand gravitating toward the tar and oil. Thinking the treat was a pure gain they spread on the composition fast and thick. Result: Stuck up brushes and bedaubed boots, big laugh, chagrined juniors.

Halloween! An enchanted spirit reigns everywhere; 'tis the night when dark and mysterious deeds are done. The time when fairies and disembodied spirits hold high carnival. What wonder then that the night has been taken advantage of by the fun-loving students and the night in question has been decided upon for the perpetration of an innocent joke. Could you have glanced into two sophomore's rooms that evening you would have seen the lights turned low, but no occupants, they had left and were hurrying away from the college. Their objective point was a small building, the property of Prof. Pope, and situated some distance from the college. This building was the nightly lodgings of a goat. One of those self-possessed, war-like fellows who had a mind of his own—did his arguing right from the shoulder and prefaced all his remarks with a butt. They thought this goat would be a theatrical ornament for the chapel rostrum. The professor had taken especial care of his goat that night, in view of the anniversary. The only means of reaching the goat was through a small window in the shed. Arrived at the place, one of the boys was to stand guard while the other went in through the window to pass out his goatship. Groping around in the

dark he was suddenly struck by what to him appeared at first the cow-catcher of a railway locomotive. He had scarcely straightened up when from the other side came a stunning blow, then again and again until it seemed as though he were undergoing a seige from a fleet of battering rams, or being pommelled by a forty-ton trip-hammer. But he was true grit and finally when the goat was making one of his onslaughts he was captured and the victor had almost gotten him out of the window when a voice like the approach of some one caused him to drop his prize and scramble for the window. The goat anticipating his movements, no sooner saw him perched in the window than he came for his final emphatic charge and the unexpected acceleration sent his assailant far out through space describing the curve of a projectile. After completing his parabolic tour and landing on this mundane sphere, the boys took up their line of march for the college, determined not to publish the minute particulars of that campaign.

The brick dormitory building, now known as the old cottage, was finished this year at a cost of \$3,500.

Commencement week with its exercises ended the term. Although the class of '80 had no historian to record the happenings of their college course, nor a prophet to foretell their destination, their course had been an eventful one and their life as alumni has been such that no prophet could have done it justice.

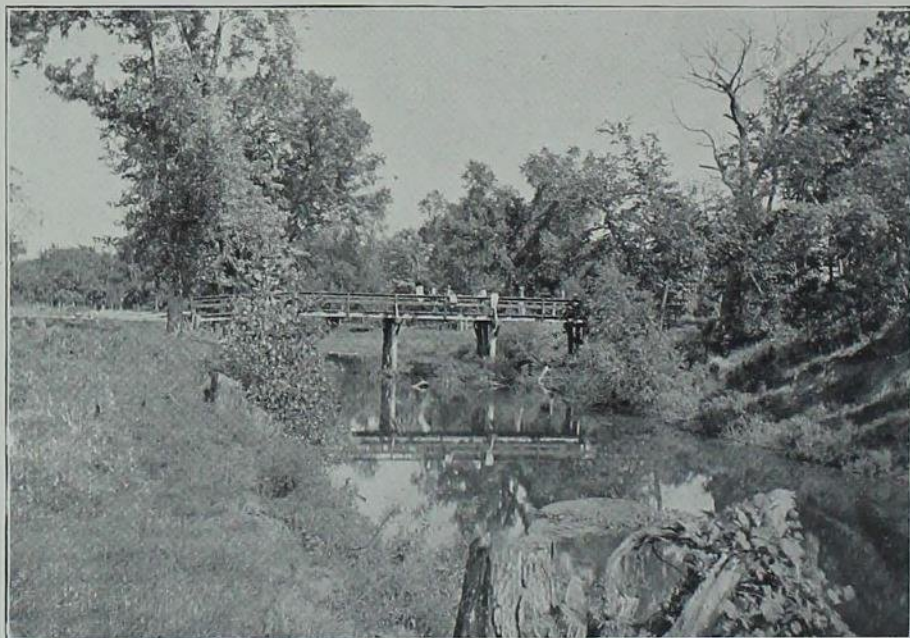
1881.

North Hall, a building erected for the use of the Botanical, Agricultural and Veterinary Departments, was now ready for use. The greater part of it was built in 1880, the total cost being \$6,000.

And now come the victimized freshmen trying to hold a mock council over a new arrival. The seasoned *councilmen* preceded the affair and persuaded the "Freshies" that they could have "lots of fun," and gain satisfaction for wrongs inflicted if they would prepare a reception for the supposed green-horn and "take him in." One of the "Freshies" hustled among his fellows and soon the new boy was ushered in, trembling and wild-eyed. Some of the old "lads" had secured their presence as witnesses and enjoyed the sport more than the freshmen because they saw both sides of the case and had attended councils before in which the frightened fellow now before them had taken a leading part as prosecuting attorney. When the judge asked the animal if he would swear the truth, the whole truth, etc., he arose with increasing dignity and swore that he had the pleasure of addressing the worst sold crowd he had seen since the old man traded the south "eighty" for a bay steer. He was just growing eloquent on the judge when the gas was turned off, under cover of which the "Freshies" beat a retreat.



THE ARCH



BRIDGE OVER SQUAW CREEK.

The oratorical contest which occurred in the chapel on March 26th, requires particular mention as being the first one in three years. The decision of the judges ranked Mr. W. H. McHenry first, and Miss Abbie Frater second. Although it was a very enjoyable entertainment, the interest manifested was comparatively slight even by the contestants. The attention given at that time to oratory at I. A. C. was meager. Scientific studies enabled a student to produce very learned and interesting dissertations but they did not prepare for the delivery of very effective orations. The question was often argued whether it was wise for I. A. C. to remain in the State Association, for while it furnished an inducement to oratorical work, the low standings which the speakers had usually received gave a false impression of her value as a college.

The college nine after a game of seven innings with the Ames nine, came out victorious by a score of 17 to 16. This was the first time in several years that the college boys had beaten the old town nine. The victory was partly attributed to the disorganized state of the Ames club.

The exercises of the junior class were executed without a single hesitation or failure and the attention of the audience was the strongest evidence of the merit of the entertainment. There were also the vulgar mock programs which always were a disgrace to the authors and a slur on the institution.

A pleasant and enjoyable trip was made by the civil engineering class. Through the agency of Prof. Mount, he and his class, numbering four, were furnished with passes and left Ames on June 29th going by rail to Burlington, thence by river to St. Louis, and south taking observations on bridge constructions and other structures coming under their line of work.

During State Fair week the college battalion consisting of eighty men, a band of twenty-four pieces, and six horsemen for the outside defense, under command of Gen. Geddes, did guard duty at the State Fair on the old fair grounds in Brown's addition. Each morning a long skirmish line was formed in the rear of the grounds and proceeded across the grounds accompanied by the officers of the fair grounds; the object being to collect tickets from all companies and exhibitors who remained on the grounds over night. One morning, while the battalion was performing this duty the vice-president of the fair and Capt. Harlow were met at the entrance to one of the side shows by two men with drawn revolvers. The desperadoes refused to allow the collection of tickets from those inside. Capt. Harlow called for assistance. Sergeant Schrader, of Co. B., tried to go under the side of the tent but found his way blocked by a man with an open knife. The company, with fixed bayonets and drawn jack-knives, charged the tent from all directions, slitting the sides with their jack-knives and taking the inmates prisoners at the point of the bayonet.

The exhibit made by I. A. C. at the State Fair was a grand success. One entire building was devoted to the use of the college for her exhibits and constituted one of the great attractions of the week. In this building were represented all the departments of the college under charge of the professors and their assistants.

Two of our students were successful contestants at the fair. Mr. Arthur Kemps took the first prize for exhibiting the largest collection of stamps, his collection numbering over 1,400. Mr. Chas. Kegley took first prize for exhibiting the finest collection of insects. While the botanical contestants were unsuccessful the results spoke well for the school.

The oratorical contest was held October 29th. The judges awarded to Mr. W. S. Summers first, and to Miss Minnie Knapp second place. The orations were all excellent and the state contest was hopefully expected.

On the last Monday evening of the term, most of the students gathered in the chapel. They soon began to vent their feelings in a series of prolonged cheers. Harlow, the proctor, of course appeared on the scene and tried to restore order, but he was instantly grabbed by a dozen strong hands and carried forcibly on the rostrum. Visions of hazing and desperate resolves doubtless came to his mind but his fears were soon dispelled when Mr. Dewell, in behalf of the students, presented to the much-respected proctor a very handsome watch. Mr. Harlow thanked the donors for their parting gift and touchingly alluded to the many friendships formed. As he severed his connections with the institution that fall, no more worthy mark of sympathy could have been shown. With "three cheers for Harlow," order was once more restored, and as proctor he once more held sway.

Commencement week, with its interesting exercises and never-to-be-forgotten social events, passed and the class of '81 severed its connection with the institution that had furnished it with intellectual food for four long years.

1882.

Again the farm, the work-shop, the parlors, the schools, and many other varied pursuits of life yielded up their raw material to be moulded under the guidance of the I. A. C. faculty into educated and refined men and women.

Formerly there had been only one proctor for the building, but this year two men filled the position which Mr. Harlow had held for several years.

"Under every sombre cloud there is a silver lining,
Over every transom there is yet a light a shining."
These were the meditations put in rhyme
Of Proctor Haines when he passed through the halls the second time.

When a student was seen pacing his room with frantic strides, holding the side of his face in his hands and uttering moans of bitter anguish he did not have the mumps or an attack of spring poetry; these were the effects of a wrestle with a Sunday evening fried cake.

The sore jaws did not prevent the students from "log-rolling," or as the more recent slang expression has it "working new students for society." Here are some never wear out-able remarks to freshmen on Saturday which are current even in the present time: "What society are you going to visit to-night? When will you come and visit us? You haven't decided yet which one you will join I suppose? I want to have a talk with you before you join one. Let's see, what county are you from? You remind me so much of one of the students who graduated here a few years ago, the smartest fellow in his class, too."

While some of the students were trying to educate the freshmen through the literary society others still adhered to the mock council. One of the freshmen was found guilty of riding on the railway train between Ames and the college. Although this was strictly forbidden by law, three of Iowa's most promising young men had been killed by disobeying this law. Expulsion was necessary. The guilty student packed his trunk and was trying to dispose of his books when the tender-hearted seniors told him it was only a farce. At last the sophomores called a meeting of the class; all waited with great anxiety to hear the results. The freshman tribe was named "Diggers," and as usual a fine drawing accompanied by a poem of exceedingly great literary merit was tacked up on the old stairway which has borne so many works of art. The closing stanza of the poem was:

"It's over—How'd ye get there?
Faltered out a youthful cub;
Guess I failed to make connection,
An' I'll have to take the *Sub*."
Motto: Dig—er—Die.

The next morning the freshmen tacked up some of their own drawing. This was a picture of several sophomores being hung to a tree and shot. Next day they hung up another picture which gave a view of Hades into which several sophomores were walking, some in arm with freshmen.

On the 8th of April at 6:15 P. M., a terrific cyclone visited the college grounds, destroying much property and injuring several persons. After completely demolishing the house occupied by Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy, about three-fourths of a mile south from the college, and injuring them quite severely, it then removed a few of the chimneys on the president's new house and entered the college campus from the south side, making sad havoc with all that was before it. The first that fell a victim to its fury was the new bridge southeast of the college. The apron and floor of the bridge were lifted bodily from their foundations, leaving the

framework of the bridge undisturbed, and were carried about eight or ten rods to the hill north of it, where it plowed a deep furrow in the hill side. South Hall was next visited and partially destroyed by having its walls damaged, windows smashed in, and chimneys removed. It then seemingly divided, one portion promiscuously tearing up the trees about the lawn, blowing off the chimney to Professor Budd's house, and partially destroying the horticultural barn, while the other portion blew the top and body off the 'bus, which was standing within fifty rods of the college, over into the evergreens together with its passengers numbering not less than ten or twelve. Mrs. Prof. Bessey received slight injuries in the face, and Mr. Connell had three of his ribs broken, and sustained internal injuries, which left him in a very critical condition. It next visited the college, broke up the chapel exercises, smashed a few window lights, destroyed the railing on the south tower, and toppled over a few chimneys. Then it passed to North Hall, where it joined hands with its fellow and completely ruined the upper part of this large brick building. The damages sustained by the college property were estimated to be from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

After lying six weeks under the care of Dr. Fairchild and that of his home physician, Mr. Connell was carried on a stretcher to the railroad track north of the college, where the train stopped to take him home. He recovered from a long illness to be a life-long sufferer from the effects of his injuries.

It was not unusual for the students to be attacked by the diseases to which young people are prone during the spring months. The term was not an exception:

Now when a Prof. called off a name
And no one answered "here, sir,"
From all there came one sad refrain,
"The measles, if you please, sir."

The sumptuous feast given by the Domestic department once in twenty-four days was hailed as a priceless gift by the students who showered blessings upon the heads of their pretty benefactors. Wednesday evening, June 28, the Junior exhibition of Class '83 took place in the chapel. It proved to be a very pleasant ending for the term's work.

While taking an examination, the special class in physics "gave it up," but a Sophomore, taking a separate examination, got hold of the same questions by mistake, and made a "four." "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

To supply the increasing demand for more dormitory room, the building known as the new cottage, was bought at a cost of \$5,000.

President Welch had to leave the college for the rest of the year. It became fitting that the Senior class should take leave of the President,

knowing as they did that they would not again have the pleasure of meeting as president and students, and feeling that on the part of some the parting might be forever, made it the more interesting and impressive. Resolutions of respect were drawn by the class, and presented to Dr. Welch. Upon receiving this memorial of esteem and regard in which he was held by the class, he arose and made a brief but touching response in words which could not fail to impress the feeling and sincerity of the speaker on those who had learned to look to him for advice. After wishing the class an abundance of success during the remainder of their college work, and invoking a blessing on them during their future life, he took each member cordially by the hand, and bade them God speed and an affectionate farewell. As they silently separated all felt that the memories of that hour would ever be cherished as the dearest of their life time. Time passed and soon commencement week was at hand. Then that day dearest to the graduates, Class day, came. The visitors present were not at a loss to see how President Welch was regarded by the students, for every time his name was mentioned or alluded to, the spontaneous cheers which broke forth from all parts of the chapel proved that Seniors and Freshmen alike cherished his memory and looked forward with eagerness to the time when he would occupy his old position. He had received money and honor and had filled many responsible positions, but probably the proudest day of his life was when the Senior class paid him their loving tributes on Class day.

1883.

The new cottage, in connection with its dining hall, was opened at the beginning of the term. The rooms were very small (10x12) for two occupants, and had no transoms for ventilation, but every one was filled.

The system of letting rooms was that of "first come first served," and consequently it was a common sight at the opening of the term to see the boys with grips and all sorts of luggage hurrying across the campus in haste to make a deposit in the steward's office and secure a choice of rooms.

Col. Scott succeeded Gen. Geddes in the command of the Military Department. He turned the work into the hands of the battalion officers who made plans for the most complete and persistent drill in the history of the college. The band purchased two new instruments and had its supply of music increased.

Two cases of scarlet fever occurred among the students. This caused enough alarm to make thirty or forty students leave for home. Many of them only went to stay a few weeks until the danger was past. The cases were removed from the building and as no new ones made their

appearance calm was again restored. The panic gave the material for the following lines:

The spring of '83
 Was fair as fair can be,
 And we numbered near three hundred, less or more;
 The "Freshies" seemed so bright—
 Each worked with all his might,
 And we never saw better prospects heretofore.
 But a red-faced monster came
 Bearing terror with his name,
 And with fury sped he through the open door;
 Just two yielded to his touch,
 'Twas a slight stroke, that's not much,
 And we think he left as quickly as he came.
 Paled the young "Sub-Fresh" heart,
 And he felt that he must part
 With his college 'sociation and go "hame;"
 Now we miss his gentle racket,
 And the subdued clickety clacket
 Always racing up and down the stairs.
 But tho' we miss his cranky roar,
 It has gone the whole world o'er,
 And the lightning man is getting, so he swears;
 For 'tis "Come right home at once"
 And "Don't stay there like a dunce,"
 And "Will the college be opened up again?"
 Yet they think we're very sick,
 And the college one great brick
 Full of groaning students where death only reigns.
 Now, my friends, just let me say,
 Don't believe what people say;
 We're alive and full of happy prospects, too;
 And to those "Sub-Fresh" we sing:
 Come right back again next spring,
 For we really, really don't blame you.

O. L.

The college purchased a number of pails to be used in case of a fire, and for the sake of experience the boys had a "mock fire." The bell rang the fire alarm, the pails were hurried out, the boys were formed in rows, and the pails with an imaginary quantity of water in them were passed with imaginary haste down the line, and the imaginary moisture emptied by an imaginary boy upon the imaginary fire. When the fire was extinguished the pails were dropped, the boys dispersed, and the excitement was over. Thanks to the heroism of our brave college boys this dearly-loved institution was again snatched from the grasp of the monster, fire.

The iconoclastic caucus or the I. C.'s and the Deltas had a joint meeting which was a surprise as every one knew these societies were entirely separate and very uncongenial to each other; in fact usually at "swords points." The reunion was a great success but ill health prevented a great part of the students from attending.

For nearly a week before the close of the term, the college hall resounded with the happy salutations of the returning sons and daughters of I. A. C. coming from afar to visit the scenes of their youth, and drink once more the inspiration from the old familiar halls where they spent so many happy days, and recount the adventures that marked the brightest period of their lives. At their business meetings, it was decided to support an alumnus for a position on the Board of Trustees. Some one was needed as a check upon prejudice, some one who held the welfare of the college above political designs, one who knew the needs and workings of the institution, and such a person was an alumnus. In the evening the association had a literary program. Thus ended the second biennial meeting of the alumni of I. A. C.

The crowning event of the term was the junior exhibition. The chapel was filled with visitors and alumni who came to attend the biennial meeting. The decorations were furnished by the class of '83. At 8 o'clock, the speakers marched upon the stage, accompanied by President Welch and Professor Wynn. Their appearance was received with applause and the usual two varieties of programs were distributed. The ten representatives delivered orations and the last exercise of the term ended. After a vacation of three weeks, the fall term opened.

Bicycle riding and base ball playing were the most popular amusements. The senior class challenged the faculty to a game of base ball. The challenge was accepted and nine of the best players from the faculty made their appearance on the ball ground and beat the seniors. The game was quite a close one, both sides played well and seemed anxious to win. The seniors seemed to think the game was not finished but the faculty thought it was "played out." The best college nine had but little ambition for base ball after it returned from Des Moines. They said that being able to beat in a game of base ball is not much to boast of. After their experience with Ames and State Center, life was naught but a hollow sham and the ball game a base, base mockery.

The Delta Society had been very small this year and it was rumored that some of its members had withdrawn from it. Whatever it might have been the society had had but few members and some of these members, to cool down the strong feeling of opposition to secret societies which existed at the college, started the rumor that their charter would be taken from them that fall. The rumor was false and later a considerable number of freshmen joined the society.

In the spring term, the freshman class had heard of the life led by the class of '82 and to avoid a similar jangling road, they embodied a clause

in their constitution to the effect that no person who was a member of any secret society should hold office or be entitled to any class honors. When this article was brought up for adoption one of the prospective Deltas proposed that it be laid on the table indefinitely. As all were willing that if any were not satisfied they should have an opportunity to give their reasons for it, the motion carried. Before the next meeting was called the prospective Deltas had become members. When the meeting of the class was called a stormy time was the result. When one of the freshmen who had joined the Deltas would attempt to bring the above-mentioned clause before the class there were those who showed their displeasure by hissing. Some who were most in favor of the article in the spring were now hissing at it. Of course as the members of the class were all excited, nothing could be done.

The twelfth annual commencement of the I. A. C. was one of which the friends of the college may justly feel proud. The graduating class showed to all, by the work it had accomplished, that the movement of the college in education was onward and upward and not retrograding. The class of '83 was one of the best and strongest the college had ever graduated before. Thursday morning the college closed for a long winter vacation and sent forth her throng of children; some to return again in the spring, and others, including the class of '83, to remain in the great world of work.

1884.

At the beginning of this year, Capt. J. R. Lincoln was appointed to the chair of Military Tactics. The tenth annual contest of the Iowa Collegiate Association was held in the college chapel on Thursday evening, March 13th. Contestants were sent by fourteen of the fifteen colleges then forming the association. The contest was quite lengthy and spirited and the relief of the audience at its close was exceeded only by the anxiety to hear the decision of the judges. The decision was, Drake University first honors and Upper Iowa University second honors.

Considerable dissatisfaction was manifested at this, in consequence of which the association decided to hold a second contest in Des Moines the following Monday evening, basing their action upon a slight technicality in the selection of judges. The orators and delegates from Drake and U. I. U. refused, however, to have anything to do with such a proceeding. Nevertheless the contest was held between nine of the remaining contestants when Mr. McHenry, of I. A. C. received first place.

The opinion was expressed in the "Aurora" that however unjust the decision of the judges in the first contest may have been, the association certainly did wrong in holding the second. To abide by the first decision

would have been the honorable if not the satisfactory way of doing. On the whole, the orations were not up to the standard and for a state contest some of them were decidedly poor.

The dispute as to who should be the orator for Iowa was carried into the Inter-State Association which decided in favor of Mr. McHenry.

In 1882, the students organized themselves into a stock company for the purpose of building a gymnasium. Due to the energetic efforts of Mr. Riggs, the work was pushed forward and the building was finished in 1883. The same year the trustees appointed \$75.00 to be used in the purchasing of the necessary apparatus. The project at first received the enthusiastic support of the students but the enthusiasm waned and soon it was confined to only a few students. Under such spasmodic efforts, the association manifested but little life. It made another desperate rally this year with what results will be seen later. A base ball association was organized to give direction and control to our movements on the diamond. In a game between the sophomores and freshmen the latter won by a score of 30 to 17.

This was a term of organizing. Three new societies were organized by the members of the three special courses, viz.: Veterinary, agriculture and engineering. Their objects were the discussion and co-operative investigation of subjects directly relating to their particular courses. They held their meetings every alternate Friday evening.

The junior exhibition of class of '85 was one characterized by good orations and no mock programs. With one or two exceptions, the orations were much better than those delivered at the State Oratorical Contest. For the first time in many years, the sophomore class rose superior to the disgraceful custom of issuing mock programs for junior exhibition. There would have been little objection in a mock program if wit and humor had not been supplanted by vileness and abuse. In other colleges as well as in this institution, these programs became so thoroughly synonomous for filth and vulgarity that to attempt a reform would have been to wash ebony of its blackness. Their only merit could be in their omission and it was reserved for the enduring glory and honest pride of class '86 to lead in their suppression.

Many of the students remained at the college during vacation and although the usual vacation loneliness was upon them they continued to make it endurable and sometimes pleasant. Most of them celebrated the "Fourth" at Ames, where on the banks of the limpid, laughing Squaw they sat and listened to the sarcasm of the old eagle while the orator spread him till the joints of that noble fowl fairly cracked; splashing the waters of both oceans with his expanded wings and while he dipped his tail feathers in the Gulf, he drank of the shining waters of the northern lakes, thus covering a free, prosperous and happy people. Then there was the base ball game resulting as it should, in favor of the single men. The inclement state of the weather in the evening checked

the display of fire works. The rest of the vacation was spent quietly and all were glad to renew their labors when the new term came.

At an expense of \$3,000, a neat office building was erected for the use of the president, treasurer and secretary. Engineering Hall was completed, the total cost being \$12,500. Two buildings, costing about \$10,000, were built for the use of the Veterinary Department. They are the veterinary barn and the sanitary. The gas lighting plant was superseded by electricity.

The improvements in buildings and facilities inspired the students for better work and new enterprise. The publication of the "Students' Farm Journal" was begun by the Agricultural and Horticultural Association. It was a monthly, three column, eight-page periodical with a subscription rate of fifty cents. The departments contained in the paper were: Editorial, agricultural, horticultural, veterinary, and domestic economy. It gave interesting articles pertaining to the above departments and presented a very creditable appearance.

While prosperity and progress was manifest everywhere, the faculty suffered a loss in the resignation of Prof. Bessey, who accepted the chair of botany in the University of Nebraska. In him, I. A. C. lost one of the strongest members of her faculty. He had long held the professorship of botany with credit to himself and benefit to the college. Friends of the school and students alike regretted his departure. Prof. Byron Halsted was elected to the chair of Botany. He was one of the chief editors of the American Agriculturist and a very able writer.

Dr. L. W. Andrews was elected to Professor of Chemistry to succeed Professor Pope, resigned. Capt. Lincoln was retained in his position and Gen. Geddes was appointed treasurer and recorder of the college. Ex-President Welch was tendered the chair of Sociology and Psychology and ex-President Knapp was tendered the chair of Agriculture. Both gentlemen accepted. Professor Budd was elected president of the college until a new officer should be secured.

To take an unsought position against one's own will and fill it successfully against opposition is not an easy task. This Professor Knapp did. On all occasions, he showed himself to be every inch the man and retired from the presidency with the respect and confidence of those with whom he had been associated.

The new Bachelors' Hall no longer seemed a thing of uncertainty and doubt. Becoming aware that according to their constitution unless \$2,000 was raised before May 1, 1885, a large number of old subscriptions would become void, the building committee bestirred themselves with such elacrity that \$750 was signed for among the members present. About \$1,400 were yet necessary to reach the estimated \$3,500 necessary for the construction of the desired edifice. Efforts were made to get contributions from the alumni to obtain the entire sum.

Class day and commencement passed. The college was thronged

with friends and visitors who carried away with them pleasant remembrances and favorable accounts gleaned by observation which did not fail to correct any musty errors regarding Iowa's industrial school.

1885.

The students entering college in the spring of 1885 found Leigh Hunt in the presidential chair. The ladies were pleased to find that on recommendation of the faculty a course had been adopted for them.

The military and band boys under the leadership of Capt. Lincoln, spent Memorial day at Webster City. With this exception, the term was uneventful and passed quietly on. According to the usual custom it closed with junior exhibition on June 24th.

The chapel was decorated by the junior class after a new design, and was said by many to look very beautiful. Regardless of the threatening aspect of the weather the chapel was crowded, and besides the people from the surrounding country and a few alumni, there were visitors from Boone, Des Moines and other places. A few minutes after eight the class was conducted on the stage by President Hunt and Professor Wynn. The invocation pronounced in Professor Wynn's earnest tones was followed by music by the college choir. The remainder of the program was given as follows:

A False Idea.....	Mr. W. E. Gamble
Republicanism Imperishable.....	Mr. Haviland
Music—"Overture to Tancredi," an Instrumental Trio.....
.....	Misses Johnson, Wright and Thomas
Mirabeau, the Sovereign Man.....	Mr. J. J. James
Although prepared, Mr. James' sore throat prevented him from speaking.	
Environment.....	Miss Norma Haines
Music.....	Mrs. Halstead and Miss Athearn
Southern Conservatism.....	Mr. G. W. Green
Poet Soul.....	Miss Mary Bowen
Music—Piano and Organ Duet.....	Misses Athearn and Poyneer
Modern Philosophy.....	Mr. H. S. Williams
Extremes of an Epoch.....	Mr. M. Z. Farwell
Prince of Orators.....	Mr. Will B. Hunter
Music.....	College Band
Benediction.....	Prof. Wynn

Professor S. A. Knapp was granted a year's absence, during which time his son Herman, who had declined a professorship in the Dakota Agricultural College, took his place. Professor Knapp went South as an overseer of a large plantation near Lake Charles, La., as well as to the prosecution of special studies which he had long been desirous of

undertaking. Professor Bennett, from Chicago University, was elected Professor of Chemistry to fill the place left vacant at the close of the spring term, by the resignation of Dr. Andrews.

By invitation of the citizens of Ames, the students of the college joined with them in memorial services held in honor of Gen. U. S. Grant. The service took place in the grove by the railroad track between Ames and the college. Professor Wynn was one of the speakers.

When Leigh Hunt took the presidency, he did not have the support of all the members of the faculty and when questions which had to be decided by the discretion of the faculty came up the faculty were not able to agree. To obviate these "deadlocks," the trustees gave the president full power to govern the college. This plan was put to a severe test at the beginning of the fall term.

Two young men, who remained at the college during vacation, committed an act which the president deemed worthy of punishment. This the president did by expelling them from the college. The two young men were seniors and bright, industrious students. When the term opened the class met to consider the affair. The punishment was declared unjust and it was resolved to request the president to retract his sentence of punishment. The president refused, whereupon the senior class withdrew from the college to Ames and threatened to leave the college entirely. All college work was practically at a standstill. The students who remained at the college attended their classes but the rest of the time they spent in discussing the affair. The seniors had the sympathy of several members of the faculty and their cause was rapidly gaining friends among the students of the college and the citizens of Ames. In sympathy with the seniors, a majority of the juniors left the college and moved down town. The president was indomitable and the seniors were determined to have their way. It appeared as though there would be no graduating class that fall. After a week's absence, the seniors decided to leave the two men to their fate and the class was allowed to return without any humiliation. The opinion was that the boys were certainly conscientious in what they did and the president was no less so. It was a serious lesson to all concerned and it was hoped that they may never have to pass through such an ordeal again. College work soon got into its old tracks again.

The exercise which in most colleges devolves upon seniors and is known as the Home Oratorical Contest, was creditably performed by six freshmen, two sophomores and two juniors. The first prize was awarded to Mr. Durkee, a freshman of the C. L. S., and the second, to Mr. Hunter, of the B. D. S. The decision was received with unusual satisfaction.

Commencement week of '85 began with the usual amount of cramming for examination by the lower classes and burning of midnight oil by the seniors in copying theses.

The joint session of the literary societies for the graduation of their members was held on Saturday evening. A large audience listened with appreciation to the baccalaureate sermon delivered by President Hunt on Sunday afternoon. It was different from what such sermons usually are in that it was spoken without manuscript. It was interesting and practical throughout.

Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning, the Board of Trustees underwent their torture of listening to theses with the only variation of an increase in the number to be read. Tuesday afternoon was taken up with class day exercises. Suffice it to say that everything passed smoothly and although the program was quite long it was intensely interesting. Mr. J. B. Schrekengast was president of the meeting. The program contained the following numbers.

Invocation.

Music	Organ Duet
Salutatory	Anna L. Nichols
Freshman Roll Call.....	Chas. J. Lee
Oration—To Be True.....	Oak G. Norton.
Music	Solo and Chorus
Class Poem.....	Will A. Grow
Class History.....	Emma M. Porter
Oration	Clyde B. Lockwood
Music	Piano Duet
Class Prophecy.....	Geo. W. Knorr
Address to Juniors.....	D. B. Cullin
Valedictory	Lydia Schrekeneast
Music	Class Song, Composed by Emma Porter

The annual address Tuesday evening was to have been delivered by Hon. Sam Clark, but owing to some misfortune he could not be present, and Hon. J. Wilson gave a short lecture.

On Wednesday, were held the usual graduating exercises consisting of music and reading of theses. The conferring of degrees, followed by a benediction, ended the program. The customary banquet was dispensed with but the day was very nicely ended with a reception, given in honor of class '85, by President Hunt and wife. Refreshments were served in the Crescent Hall and although many had gone home, all who remained had a pleasant and enjoyable time.

1886.

During the winter, the gymnasium which had been erected by the students was sold to satisfy an unpaid debt. Thus ended one of the most praiseworthy efforts ever undertaken by the students of I. A. C.

What was the cause of its ruin? It was the same cause that is in the way of similar enterprises of to-day; lack of support from a large majority of the students.

The resignation of President Hunt was a surprise to many of his friends, yet he had contemplated the action the preceding fall. He determined to attempt the school year's work, hoping that he might recuperate his failing strength. His hopes were not realized and he resigned on the 1st of May. His administration was short, yet fraught with much that was of permanent value to the institution.

The picture and name of the new tribe who entered I. A. C. was pronounced by the sophomores to be a forgery. Whatever it might have been, the name Shangodahnees remained with the tribe.

A broom brigade with a membership of about thirty was organized. It had uniforms of blue flannel, trimmed with gold braid. (O, how nice!) All their movements were fancy, such as hollow, square, triangle, St. Andrews' cross, etc.

The first matched game of foot ball this year was between the building and the college—fourteen to eleven. Of course, it resulted in favor of the building. The first game of base ball this season took place between the sophomores and the freshmen. The result stood ten to nine in favor of the former.

Hereafter the "boys" did not need to fear to use the front entrance on any and all occasions. This reform did away with the Puritanic rule of having the boys enter the building by the back doors.

One afternoon as a couple of young zoologists were returning from a successful expedition they decided to take a ride down the classic Skunk on a borrowed raft. They had an interesting and animated conversation with the owner of the raft as they sailed past him and soon they came to an overhanging tree, the raft sailed quietly under while they were left—one hanging to the tree to keep his head above "high water mark" and the other to take his first lesson in swimming. They finally arrived at the college, wetter and wiser than before.

The Iowa Agricultural College holds its junior exhibition at the time other colleges are having their commencement. Junior exhibition was *the* event of each spring term. "An evening in June," beautiful bouquets, artistic decorations, return of college friends, the literary treat, all came to make the exhibition one of the most pleasant events in the career of the class.

The class of '87 was well represented and it could boast of having among its members a number of good thinkers and polished speakers.

After bidding good-bye, wishing each other a pleasant vacation, and promising to write as soon as they got home, the students entered upon the pleasures of vacation. The demerit marks were kindly taken off by President Hunt in order that the students might start in the new administration with a clean record.

Another summer's vacation passed. Again the halls resounded with the cheery voices of returning students. A new term commenced with the usual amount of preparation—the necessary antecedent to regular study. Several changes greeted the returning students. The greatest of them was the change in president. W. I. Chamberlain, LL. D., from Ohio, filled this position.

The reception given by the faculty in honor of President Chamberlain, Friday evening, July 31st, was one of the most brilliant social events in the history of the college. A spirit of good will to man reigned supreme in the hearts of faculty, friends and students. Arrangements for the reception were made on a grand scale. From all parts of the state came men representative of the various industries and professions. From the capital, came the attorney-general, state auditor, state treasurer and deputy. The senate was represented by Senator Poyneer, University of Iowa by Dr. Andrews, Drake by President Carpenter, Callanan was also represented, but few alumni were present.

The faculty spared no pains to make everything agreeable for the guests—elaborate decorations, the best music that could be procured in the state, a supper of the choicest fruits in the season, and delicacies of every variety. After supper, the intellectual part of the program was opened by the address of welcome to President Chamberlain by Dr. Welch, who welcomed him in behalf of the friends of the institution, especially its Board of Trustees, its faculty and its students. President Chamberlain responded in earnest and eloquent words which were apparently impromptu and from the heart as well as the head. Responses to toasts were made by Dr. Yoeman, of the Board of Trustees, ex-Trustee Rigby, J. K. Macomber, Attorney-General Baker, and Mr. Farwell, of the senior class. At a late hour, the company dispersed, carrying with them the realization of having enlarged their circle of friends and the memory of a happy evening.

The final week of the term was of unusual interest. Monday evening was taken up by a lecture by Dr. Welch. This was to take the place of the annual college lecture which failed to appear on account of the failure of Mr. Dolliver to materialize as previously engaged. But the Doctor gave an interesting and instructive lecture, appreciated by all who heard him. After the conclusion of the lecture, the seniors and their friends, including the faculty, adjourned to the president's rooms and Crescent Hall where they were most cordially received by the president and wife. The social gathering was enjoyed by all so that the evening bell at 12 P. M. sounded but too soon.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., Tuesday, the chapel was again crowded to its full capacity awaiting the class day exercises.

At the request of President Chamberlain, the inauguration ceremonies were postponed till the close of the college year, the evening before the commencement exercises of the college, November 9, 1886.

The inauguration was one of the most impressive ceremonies in the history of the college. Nothing was spared to add to the solemnity and grandeur of the occasion. Gov. Larrabee, the trustees, the president-elect, and the faculty occupied the rostrum. The impressive ceremonies began with the following

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Invocation	Prof. W. H. Wynn
Music—Piano Solo	Miss Anna T. Gaff
Address on behalf of the Trustees	Dr. S. P. Yeomans, Member of the Board
Address Presenting the Seal of the College	Hon. Wm. Larrabee, Governor of Iowa
Address Presenting the Keys of the College	Hon. D. W. Mott, Chairman Board of Trustees
The Inaugural Address	President Chamberlain
Response on behalf of the Faculty	A. S. Welch, LL. D., First President of the College
Benediction	Prof. W. H. Wynn

The addresses, full of eloquence and thought, the eminent men by whom they were delivered and the peculiar interest of the evening combined to make the inauguration an event which is indelibly marked on memory's pages.

Commencement day, with usual order, came at last. Eight papers were read and ten orations delivered. The incoming senior class was introduced to the board and Mr. Matthews gave the class some advice in appropriate manner. After the senior class had responded, President Chamberlain presented the diplomas. Thus formally ended the college year. A general departure for trains followed and the students dispersed for their homes.

1887.

As the students returned this spring they missed, with deep regret, one pleasant face from the faculty—the face of one who almost since the founding of the college had extended a cordial greeting to the returning students, and one whom the alumni always desired to see when they returned to their alma mater. Although Professor Wynn's retirement from the faculty of the college was not entirely unexpected, yet the students were much disappointed that the Board of Trustees did not ask and insist on the withdrawal of his resignation. The position that he had so long occupied was filled by Professor Barrows.

The students regretted the resignation of Professor Wynn, but the sudden demise of another staunch friend of the college brought sorrow. The sad news of the death of Gen. Geddes fell like a pall on the faculty and students just as they were resuming the work of the new year. After the brief illness of two weeks the great soldier, the long-time officer of

the college he helped to found, the venerable and beloved man, and the friend of the young, passed away quietly and peacefully to his reward in the home of the patriot dead. As a soldier he had won distinguished honors in the Old World and the new. To the college, Gen. Geddes was helpful in every respect. As professor of military tactics, his influence with the students was in every way elevating and ennobling. As vice-president of the college, as steward, and in other capacities he had proved of inestimable benefit to the college.

The new rules adopted by the faculty were an improvement over the old ones. They were printed in a condensed form and a neat copy adorned the inside of the door of every well regulated room. The administration was inclined to trust to the student's honor to some extent and to punish severely all exceptions. Students were permitted to go down town any time when it did not interfere with college exercises, only being requested to register at the president's office.

It is junior exhibition again and the juniors are taking their first oratorical flights. The ten orations are over and each speaker breathes freely again. The class song, composed by the class poet, was sung by the class, the president pronounced the benediction, and another exhibition at I. A. C. was numbered among the past events of the college.

One of the most important events of the year was the alumni meeting held on August 5th. The alumni began to arrive on the 4th and continued coming until the evening of the 5th. They all seemed to be glad to get back to their alma mater and the college might well be proud to welcome back such fine looking men and women as her graduates. Several students were heard to remark that if they knew they would make as fine appearance when they became alumni, they would certainly finish their course. The senior class made arrangements for receiving the alumni as they came and very tastefully decorated the chapel and Crescent room for their use. The decorations in the chapel consisted of an exposition of the various departments, so arranged as to give a very striking and artistic effect, which was heightened by the motto of the college, "Science with Practice," in gilt letters extending entirely across the top of the stage; by the vines entwined around the pillars and a beautiful fountain playing over rocks, flowers and evergreens immediately in front of the stage. The alumni held their business meeting at 3 o'clock and in the evening their public exercises were held in the chapel. The first on the program was "The Alumni History," by Addie (Rice) Haines, succeeded by an oration by J. B. Hungerford, '77. The next was a poem by Tom Burke, '81, the college poet. He was greeted by cheers and laughter as he stepped to the front and unrolled several yards of manuscript.

Mr. G. W. Wattler stepped on the stage and, speaking in behalf of friends and former students of Professor Wynn, presented him with a check for \$200. His presentation speech was a magnificent tribute to

Professor Wynn as a man and as a teacher, and his parting words were tender and loving. The effect of the speech delivered in a most eloquent and heartfelt manner can better be imagined than described. There were many tears of affection and sympathy glistening in the eyes of Professor Wynn's old students as, overcome with emotion he attempted to respond and express his attachment for his educational children, his gratitude for their kind words and deeds, his sorrow at parting with old associations, and his hopes and aims for the future.

Mr. C. F. Saylor moved that Mr. Wattler's speech be adopted as the sentiment of the alumni and be published in the Des Moines Register. The motion was carried unanimously and the association then adjourned to a splendid banquet that had been prepared for them.

After the several courses of the banquet had been duly and truly stored away to the intense satisfaction of the inner man, President Jordan called for the toasts. Thus ended one of the most enjoyable and profitable reunions of the alumni of I. A. C.

The "Students' Farm Journal" was discontinued, the July number being the last one issued. The farmers of the state did not support the paper as they should have done and the boys naturally grew weary of editing, folding and mailing 2,000 copies every month for nothing and running their chances of coming out in debt at the end of the year. They deserve credit for running the paper as long as they did. But the energy of the students made itself manifest in another attempt. An "economic society" was organized for the benefit of the students of political economy. The society met every alternate Tuesday evening.

The chapel exercises were changed from 5:15 to 7:00 o'clock, recreation hours commenced at 5 and supper came at 6. The change seemed to be satisfactory to all.

There was quite a rage for presents among the students near the close of the term. The juniors taking political economy presented Professor Stanton with a fine gold chain and locket. Dr. Welch's rhetoric class, after spending an evening with their professor, presented him with a dictionary, and Mrs. Riley's class, not to be outdone, gave her a pretty plush desk.

The society graduation exercises opened the week of exercises which closed the college year. On Sunday, the Baccalaureate sermon was delivered by President Chamberlain, and on Monday, those who were not to read their ten minutes on commencement, read them before the trustees. Class day was celebrated with the ordinary exercises. Commencement exercises began at 10 o'clock Wednesday and continued until nearly 1 o'clock. They consisted of ten minute addresses or papers prepared from their theses by the members of the class who had the highest standing. All were very meritorious papers and read in a natural and effective manner. Many of the subjects were of a technical nature, yet of considerable general interest. After the reading of these papers

the diplomas were presented and another class left their Alma Mater to engage in the work of life.

1888.

This year found many changes in the faculty. Lillie M. Gunn was elected teacher of French and German. Miss Eva L. Pike, teacher of instrumental and vocal music, was a valuable acquisition to the force. Professor Loren T. Smith was chosen to fill the chair of Agriculture.

On April 17th, at 5:30 P. M., an immense cartoon was exhibited over the doors of the music room. It was drawn by the sophomores to illustrate the propriety of the name given to the freshmen, Green Turtles. The Sophs. were exultant but the freshmen were non-plussed. An immense crowd gathered around the crayon sketch, blocking the hall and filling the stairway to overflowing. Great excitement prevailed. The freshmen were becoming noisy and demanded the picture, but the Sophs. would not let them take it. The proctors realized that there was danger of a scrap and several of them were on the road to the scene but before they arrived the scrap had begun. A colossal Soph. stationed himself before the coveted object, like Carson before Pompey's statue, and dealt sledgehammer blows right and left. A few of the freshmen were injured and the sophomores were confident, but the freshmen were being reinforced. The fight raged in the hall like a pandemonium and water was being thrown from the freshman floor on the uncomfortable Sophs. After several unfruitful efforts the proctors succeeded in quelling the scrap and the sophomores carried the prize to the girls for protection. The prospects of being summoned before the faculty cooled the hatred of both classes and the campaign ended with a peaceful presentation of the coveted caricature to the class of '91. It was framed and kept as a freshman memento. In the words of the historian, "this is the first picture scrap of which we have any record."

The juniors procured prodigious plug hats and wore them as a distinguishing mark from the other classes. It was thought that they would have accomplished their object better if they had shown a little better tact.

Professor Bassett resigned his position as dean of the M. E. Department and Professor Weichast had charge of the classes during the remainder of the term. Mr. Kimball acted as foreman of the shops until the place left vacant by Mr. Weichast could be filled.

Near the close of the spring term occurred the unpleasant event to which we can do justice only by keeping silent. It was followed by one of the most pleasing events of the year the junior exhibition, held on the 20th of June. The program consisted of orations and music for all of which the audience showed hearty appreciation. The disgraceful

custom of distributing the ill-reputed mock programs was again revived. We should be lacking in proper respect to a time-honored custom if we failed to denominate the junior exhibition as the best in the history of I. A. C., and we cheerfully accord it the palm.

Professor Scribner, formerly of St. Paul, was elected to the chair of mechanical engineering. The experiment station building, which was begun, to fulfill the provisions of the Hatch bill, was now completed, and the various departments were furnished with the best apparatus. In addition to the members of the faculty who were appointed officers of the station, G. E. Patrick was elected chemist, A. A. Crozier, botanist, and C. P. Gillett, entomologist.

Since the founding of the four oldest literary societies, which occurred at a very early date, no new societies were organized until in the spring of '88, when a number of students realized that the existing societies were crowded and a new society was needed. With the permission of the faculty, they organized the Welch Eclectic Society, which began its work in the fall term as though it were determined to make success its own.

It was a current remark in the spring that the institution was dead. The exciting class games of base ball were not played, owing to the discontent which then existed. But vacation and a few days of scorching heat served to usher in an era of better feeling. The players gathered on the diamond with new enthusiasm and in the earnestness of the game feelings of hatred were forgotten. A league was organized and a series of games scheduled. The attendance at the games was large and the race for the pennant was closely contested in a final game between the seniors and freshmen. The latter were defeated by a score of 12 to 10.

The outing to the State Fair, that the cadets enjoyed, promoted the good feeling in the college. At the close of the term about \$100 was awarded in prizes for excellence in military accomplishments.

The exercises of commencement week this year differed somewhat from those of former years. The principal difference was the absence of class day exercises. All the other exercises were good and were received with good feelings everywhere. Of course the question was asked, "what is the matter with class day?"

One of the two factions, into which the senior class was divided since spring, called a meeting of the class, when most of the members belonging to the other faction had gone home, and elected class day speakers. Those elected were the ones from the latter faction who were particularly unfitted for the place to which they were chosen. Those who were elected concluded it was meant as a burlesque and intended to resign at first, but on counting they found that the necessary quorum was not present. Therefore, they were not legally elected in the first place and such a proceeding was unnecessary. They concluded not to

resent the treatment, but simply have nothing to do with the leaders in the scheme, or with class matters in general, further than was absolutely necessary. This plan they carried out and as a consequence there were no class day exercises.

1889.

The news of the death of Dr. A. S. Welch brought to the students of the college a peculiar sadness. For the prominence which this college has received among American institutions of its kind is largely due to his ability and success. During his connection with the college, hundreds of students who had received his instruction had learned to love and reverence him. As evidence of his ability and learning the students will ever cherish the memory of their beloved instructor.

Dr. A. S. Welch died at his winter home in Pasadena, Cal., March 14, 1889. On the following Thursday (March 21st), the funeral services were held in the college chapel, where twenty years before he conducted the exercises of the formal opening of the college. Several of the state officers, old members of the faculty and many of the alumni were present. The casket was nearly covered with floral offerings. At the head was the design of an open book in white roses, the inscription being, "A. S. W." and "Our Friend"—a tribute from the Woman's Suffrage Association of Ames. At the foot was a scroll which bore the simple story, "1869-1889"—a floral design given by the alumni. Directly in front was a pillow of white roses, bearing the inscription, "Asleep in Jesus"—an offering from Professor Stanton and family. Among the many other floral tributes there was a harp from the sophomore class, a reaper's sickle from the junior class and an anchor from the senior class. Professor Wynn delivered the discourse. Dr. Chamberlain followed with a very appropriate address, after which ex-Governor Gue added a few remarks. Hon. Platt Wicks, on behalf of the trustees, delivered a short eulogy. The closing address was a tribute from Professor Stanton. The services were closed in the chapel by the choir singing that appropriate hymn, "Asleep in Jesus," followed by a fervent prayer. Captain Lincoln then marshalled the cadets and students in line before the college door, and the casket was carried out by the pall bearers and placed in the hearse. The band led the way to the college cemetery. A few words were said by Dr. Chamberlain, and a prayer, and the last resting place of the first president of I. A. C. was covered over.

The sense of sorrow felt by the students gradually wore away. Glad tidings came from the State Oratorical contest. Mr. Stookey, who took first prize at the home contest, was given second place and did the college justice in every way. He received first place for thought and composition. Mr. Shelton, our other delegate, was honored by being elected

secretary and treasurer of the state association. Mr. Tuthil, a former member of class '89, was elected president of the same association.

The older students, upon their return, missed two of the old teachers, Mrs. Riley and Professor Halstead. Both of them were well liked by all the students and gave good satisfaction in their work. Professor Halstead's place was filled by Professor Pammel, of St. Louis, who came well recommended. Miss Marsland succeeded Mrs. Riley as librarian and instructor in elocution.

In response to an invitation from the sophomore class the freshmen and sophomore classes held a joint literary session and a social on the evening of April 12th.

A change was made in the marking system of the college. In the junior and senior classes the pass mark was raised from 3. to 3.25. The marks were not given to the classes during the term. At the close they received information as to their approximate standing. Those receiving between 3.25 and 3.70 "pass;" those receiving between 3.70 and 3.90 passed with "credit," and those receiving between 3.90 and 4. passed with "honor." The change was made to discourage working for marks but it met the disapproval of a majority of the students.

A large audience gathered in the chapel on the evening of June 19th to listen to the orations prepared for the annual junior Ex. The orations were of a high literary merit and were well delivered. As a college exercise the Ex. ranked high.

This year great interest was shown in base ball and other athletics. During the spring term the I. A. C. base ball club won games from the Marshalltown Y. M. C. A., and from Boone. In the fall a series of class games were played and the seniors came out victorious. A game with Prairie City added another victory to I. A. C., but a "Waterloo" was in store for the hitherto victorious team. In another set of games at Marshalltown they were beaten on the first day by a score of 10 to 6, and on the second by a score of 20 to 9. Rickard, on account of a lame arm, could not go into the box, and Zmunt's strength failed him in the latter part of each game. This is probably why the boys were not winners of at least one game. These games are of interest because they were the beginning toward intercollegiate base ball at I. A. C. In these games Zmunt received his training and developed into the best pitcher I. A. C. has ever had.

General athletics also had their birth in the fall of this year, an organization known as the I. A. C. Athletic Association was formed. The object of this association was the promotion of healthful sports of all kinds. It gained a large membership and started out with the most favorable auspices. Regular meetings were held every two weeks, at which all sorts of field sports were actively engaged in by a large number of the students. Prizes were given to winners in the contests, and the movement received the hearty support of students and faculty.

The exercises of commencement were the most entertaining that I. A. C. had known for several years, nothing occurring to mar the occasion. The first event was the annual prize drill of the battalion.

Tuesday and Friday the seniors met the trustees and read them to sleep. Friday afternoon drill inspection took place, following which came prize shooting.

On Saturday a recital was given by the pupils in elocution. The Athletic Association held its final contest of the term and the literary societies held their graduating exercises in the evening.

The baccalaureate sermon on Sunday was delivered by President Chamberlain to a large audience. On Monday the alumni of the college held their biennial meeting. The attendance this year was not as large as that of two years ago.

Class day exercises commenced at 2 P. M. on Tuesday and on Wednesday the graduating exercises passed in the most pleasing manner. President Jordan, of the Indiana University, having arrived in the morning, delivered his address to the trustees in the afternoon. It was listened to by a large audience and favorably received.

1890.

At the opening of the school year of 1890, I. A. C. added 120 to her already numerous family, and it was an acquisition of which she had every reason to be proud. Dame fortune has smiled very brightly upon the members of the class of '93, who are now found in the various pursuits of life.

This was a year of reconstruction and growth for the college, many changes being made, not only in the faculty, but also in the building of new halls of learning. We see radical changes along all lines, which indicate that I. A. C. is embarking upon a new era of prosperity, which kind Providence has designed shall be her lot in the future.

It was at the beginning of this year that Miss Margaret Doolittle took her place as an instructor at I. A. C., occupying the chair of English and Latin. The phenomenal growth of this department of learning, under Miss Doolittle's able management has demonstrated very clearly her ability as an instructor. There is not a more popular professor in college, and the institution can be congratulated upon securing such an able and efficient teacher.

A marked improvement was noticed along literary lines at the beginning of this term. The various literary societies, of which there were five, seemed to take up their work with new zeal, each determined to make its society the best in school. The Bachelor and the Welch societies were both incorporated under the laws of the state this term,

and spent a great deal of money in improving their halls, each claiming to be the banner society of the school.

During vacation the rostrum was extended across the end of the chapel and newly carpeted, which added greatly to its appearance and attractiveness.

The freshman class met early and formed a class organization, with Harris as president, although they had to contend with the usual difficulties. Of course this was the signal for the "burly Sophs." to prepare the freshman picture. This should have made its debut on April 1st, but failed to do so, and appeared on the 3d of that month. The usual "scrap" was re-enacted, but with some new features. The sophomore girls assisted by pouring water from the second-story windows upon the unsuspecting freshmen below, while they in turn had their ardor dampened by showers from the third story windows. The freshmen, however, carried off in triumph the badly mutilated "toad-stool" picture and rejoiced loudly. The next evening the defeated party entertained the victors, at which time a duplicate copy of the "toad-stool" picture was presented to the freshmen. In about two weeks the "Freshies" returned the compliment by receiving the Sophs.

The manner of choosing the junior exhibition speakers was changed during the winter vacation. In the future they will secure their places by reason of class standings during the first two years of their course, instead of being elected. This was looked upon by all as a much better method, as there would be no ground for partiality in choosing them.

While the institution was undergoing these various changes, the Legislature had been passing upon the appropriation bills, and immortalized itself by granting the I. A. C. \$55,000. This brought a feeling of independence, and all looked forward with anticipation to the erection of the much-needed buildings and the many desired improvements, for the school had been hampered in its work on account of the overcrowded condition of the buildings. Among the new structures to be built was one to be used for the museum, library, chapel, recitation rooms and laboratory. The trustees met in May, and after examining the plans submitted, employed Joslyn and Taylor, of Cedar Rapids, as architects. The trustees also voted to substitute a "preparatory course," "sub-freshmen" to begin with the second term and continue the remainder of the year. The studies to be taught are: Elementary algebra, English grammar, physiology, U. S. history, and military drill. This course is supposed to prepare the "lordly preps." to enter the freshman class at the opening of the next year.

During this term, Rev. Mr. Nourse gave his celebrated lecture upon "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," which was very interesting. The duality of man (and of woman), was well demonstrated.

On Saturday, May 24th, about one hundred of the I. A. C.'ites, the larger number being from Professors Osborn and Pammel's classes,

threw drill care aside, purchased tickets for fifty-minus-six-cents apiece, and proceeded to take in Boone, coal mines, mud, mules, hills, river, dinner and all at one tremendous gulp. This time rain indications failed. The day was as cheerful as the dark-visaged people who emerged from the shaft after a two-mile trip two hundred and forty feet beneath the surface. The students extended votes of thanks to the manager of the mine, and the superintendent of the railroad, who gave excursion rates and furnished a special to convey the party to the coal region. Also a vote of thanks was given to Professors Osborn and Pammel, through whose efforts so many of the students spent a day full of pleasure and profit.

During this summer, lawn tennis was all the rage. This best and most refined of out-door games had a great run, while base ball was on the wane.

A great deal of attention was given this year to athletics, the students, as well as the faculty, realizing the importance of physical training, as a factor in college education. The Board of Trustees showed their interest along this line by appropriating \$25 for athletics. When the state field meet convened at Grinnell, June 6th and 7th, I. A. C. was represented by six delegates. Our boys worked hard, but were able to carry off only one prize, which was won by W. Zmunt, who threw the base ball 362 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet.

In May, Col. Lincoln (now Gen. Lincoln), was appointed to a position on the staff of Governor Boies, as chief of engineers and chief signal officer, with the rank of colonel—a very worthy appointment.

The spring term of 1890 was now drawing to a close and all looked forward with anticipation to the junior exhibition. This had been one of the most successful terms in the history of the college. A good feeling had prevailed among the students, and they had been on the most agreeable terms with the faculty. By a vote of the faculty, the exhibition took place at 10:30 A. M., in order to give all who wished an opportunity to attend and also leave for home in the evening. Among the speakers were Mr. John Morrison, who recently graduated from West Point; W. C. Jones, now a patent lawyer in Chicago; and Geo. L. Christy, a leading engineer in New York City.

Thus the first half of the year 1890 passed into oblivion, and in a few days peace and quiet reigned supreme on the campus at I. A. C.

Time quickly rolled by, and in a few short weeks things commenced to assume their usual aspect. For a few days after school opened all was noise and confusion, in the hurry to get settled down to work. There was the rolling of trunks through the halls, the musical voice of the elevator, as it made its journeys up and down the oft traveled shaft, the surprise and indignation of some poor freshman or Prep., as a bucket of water came down on him, as he was making his ascent with his belongings; all this contributed to the amusement of the looker-on, and at the same time gave the new-comer an insight into college life.

There was an increased attendance this term, the enrollment reaching 325, the largest in the history of the institution. There were several second term freshmen, while the Preps. were quite numerous. The majority of them came from Ames, so there were fewer candidates for the "white spot," although they received their share of "stretching" and "guying." At the beginning of this term the steward issued a decree whereby breakfast was served at 7 o'clock on Sunday mornings. This met with the hearty approval of a majority of the students, while there were some who heaved a sigh of regret over the loss of the Sunday morning nap. At the same time the two-meals-per-Sunday-system was abolished, which was gladly welcomed by the students of I. A. C., who are noted for their healthy appetites.

At this time the system of inspection came into vogue again. Under President Hunt it had been abolished, who assumed the responsibility of inspection himself. Now the steward assumed authority, and was given the power to institute such a system of inspection as he chose. He acted with his usual promptness, and during this term the two upper floors of the Main Building and the cottages were subjected to a regular military inspection at 7:30 each morning. This inspection being conducted by the captains and first lieutenants of the college battalion, Gen. Lincoln accompanying such officers once a week. Woe to the student who hadn't swept his room, made his bed and emptied his "donaker" before the rounds of the inspection officer.

On July 25th the Christian Associations gave a reception in the chapel and adjacent rooms, in honor of the new students. After a time of social chat, a short literary and musical entertainment was given, which was enjoyed by all.

In June, the State University of Ohio, conferred the honorary degree of LL. D. upon President Chamberlain. The same degree was conferred upon him four years ago by Rutgers' College, New Brunswick, N. J.

President Chamberlain visited Washington in June, in the interests of Senator J. S. Morrill's bill increasing the endowments of the agricultural colleges. The bill was passed and will add to the income of the college \$15,000 this year, \$16,000 next year, until it reaches \$25,000, at which sum it will remain permanent.

The new college building was called Morrill Hall, in honor of Justin S. Morrill, the originator of the land grant for agricultural colleges. This building cost \$35,000, including water supply, steam heat, and electric light. It is to be of deep red brick, with stone foundation, and stone, brick, and terra cotta trimmings. It is for chapel, capacity 650; library capacity 50,000 volumes; museum, lecture rooms, and laboratories of the department of natural history and geology.

The position left vacant by Miss Marsland was filled by Miss Fannie Thomas, a lady of rare ability and talent. Her home and alma mater

are in the Evangeline country, near Nova Scotia. On Monday evening, August 25th, the senior class tendered the students and faculty a reception in honor of Miss Marsland, who departed the next day for Kansas.

While C. D. Davidson and J. A. Bramhall, of the senior class in mechanical engineering, were working up their theses, the subject being an electrical railroad between Ames and the college, they aroused such an interest in the matter that a company was incorporated to build the road. Judge Stevens, of Ames, Whitaker and Jordan, of Boone, furnished the interprise and capital. They were all I. A. C. men.

All now awaited with anticipation the commencement exercises, which closed a successful year's work at the college. Lack of information compels us to omit this most interesting event of the year's work. The graduates of '90 can be found filling responsible positions in all the various callings of life.

1891.

The opening of the sechool in '91 marked the beginning of an era of prosperity for the I. A. C. Dr. W. M. Beardshear succeeded W. I. Chamberlain as president of the college. His ascendancy to that position marked the end of the bitter strife which had existed for several years between students and faculty, which had been so destructive to the best interests of the school. When Dr. Beardshear assumed the duties of president the fraternities, which had existed ever since the college was founded, came to an untimely close by a vote of trustees and faculty, who considered that the good of the school demanded the abolition of these fraternal sociteies. Dr. Beardsheare brought peace and prosperity to the college, which now entered upon a period of growth which was to be unparalleled.

Hon. James Wilson (familiarily known as Tama Jim), now became a member of the faculty, occupying the chair of agriculture. He brought to this department a store of knowledge and practical experience, which has placed the chair of agriculture at I. A. C. on the top rounds. He takes an active part in all lines of agricultural work, and has a great interest in all of his students.

Among the events of the term, the picture scrap was one of the most important. It was at first thought that the Sophs. had abandoned the semi-barbaric custom of "scrapping" over the freshman picture and would simply present it to them at the reception. But the sophomores were not ready to take this advancement towards a higher plane of civilization, nor to be branded as cowards ever after. So, at the ringing of the jingle on Saturday morning, April 11th, the picture appeared in all its glory over the door of the music room, the sophomores having stationed

themselves at various points to meet the onslaught of the numerous and mighty freshmen. Soon the "Gourds" appeared upon the scene, with blood in their eyes. They immediately resorted to that ancient method of warfare, the battering ram, which they directed with all their combined strength against the north door of the music room. The Sophs. bravely stood their ground until the splinters begun to fly, when just as the freshmen were about to rush through the broken door and seize the prize, the picture was transported by the air line system to the sophomore floor. When the picture disappeared the freshmen betook themselves to various parts of the building, battering doors, without showing any partiality. Finally they came to the senior room which was held by six sophomore girls. This door they finally broke in, and ransacked the room, even taking down the coat in the sleeve of which the picture was concealed, but they failed to find it, declaring that the Sophs. had not given them a fair chance. This ill feeling towards the "Toad-stools" gave way to one of friendliness when the freshmen were received by the "Toad-stools" a few weeks later.

The motor line, which had been begun in '90, was finished this year, and the old stage coach became a thing of the past. A person can now make the trip from Ames to the college in a few moments, and with just as much comfort on cold, wet days, as on warm, sunny ones. It certainly will be appreciated by all college residents.

The college colors, which we all so admire, were chosen this term. The colors are three, each having its respective meaning. The first, a silver, denoting the mechanical department on which is engraved with violet colors the letters "I. A. C." Next, yellow, signifying the golden harvest which is claimed by the generals. Last, black, denoting death, assigned to the veterinary department who kill but never cure.

One Friday evening, the gentlemen of the junior class, resplendent in knee breeches, low shoes, black hats with yellow bands, yellow ties, elaborate shirt fronts, black and yellow sashes and canes tied with yellow ribbon, marched out in force to take their annual trot. After displaying their colors and arousing the envy and admiration of the other boys, they returned to the bachelors' room for the junior ladies, who wore black skirts, tan colored blouses, black ties, hats same as the gentlemen, and carried fans ornamented with black and yellow ribbon. They marched across the campus to President Beardshear's house, where, falling into line, three hearty cheers were given for him. They then sang "Don't you wish you were a tad-pole?" and gave the college yell. President Beardshear, in a short speech, told them that he appreciated and was pleased with the class enthusiasm exhibited. Upon returning, they adjourned to the senior and freshman rooms, where, after having a short social time, cake, coffee and fruit were served. The junior gentlemen received many compliments upon the success of their trot.

The alumni meeting held here in June, this year, attracted a great

deal of attention. It was the largest reunion ever held in the history of the college, and great credit is due to the officers of the association for the manner in which the different committees carried out their work.

All now looked forward with anticipation to the junior exhibition, which was to close the spring term of '91. The college was neatly and tastefully decorated, and the program was enjoyed by all, thus bringing another successful term to a close.

The event which caused the greatest excitement this term was what was known as the "P 2" affair. The class of '92, wishing to perpetuate their fame, and to have their name go down through posterity as a brave and heroic race, attempted, one night, a bold and hazardous feat. The large brick chimney at the lighting plant had just been completed, when the cold-blooded juniors seized the idea of scaling the structure and placing '92 at the top. One night they proceeded to carry out this plan. Having obtained a large number of planks, they proceeded to arrange them on the inside of the chimney. The first plank was placed in a slanting position in one corner up some distance from the ground, with the lower end on the ground in the opposite corner. The next plank was placed with its lower end on the upper end of the first plank, and its upper end in the opposite corner; they thus proceeded until they had reached the top. They had previously prepared a stencil of the number ('92), so as to have the letters more symmetrical when painted. In this way they proceeded to paint what they supposed to be '92 upon the chimney. When they had finished they descended from their dangerous perch, removing the planks as they went down, thereby leaving no trace as to how they had scaled the chimney. In the morning what was their surprise to see painted on the chimney "P 2" instead of '92. In their haste the night before they had gotten the figure 9 turned, the change makin a "P" instead of a "9." It is needless to say that it was a "cold day" before the haughty juniors heard the last of this; but their mortification was increased when on rising one morning, they beheld that M. E. '91 had been written above their master-piece. The "P 2" men tried to keep up a cheerful spirit and put on a pleasant smile, but the straw which broke the camel's back was added the next Saturday night when the class of '93 placed their signature above that of the "P 2's." That was too much. The "P 2's" hung their heads and faded away like the last rose of summer when nipped by an October frost. But alas! the beacon lights of these noble classes were to be effaced, for when the "buttermilks" arrived upon the scene in December, they applied a coat of white paint to the upper part of the chimney, thus obliterating all traces of the fall term's episode, in signification of their much loved drink. While the symbol which the class of '91 left upon the chimney top has long since disappeared, they left one legacy which is still to be seen on the campus at I. A. C. With the chisel of love, they carved their name and motto on the marble slab that adorns the basin of the fountain, and

until Mother Earth shall have closed up her fountains of water, and Time himself shall have crumbled the marble into dust, the fountain will stand as a monument to the memory of the class '91.

The class of '91 was now nearing the end of its college life, and was soon to sail out from the harbor which had protected it during its college course. The Baccalaureate sermon, which every one had looked forward to with so much eagerness, had been delivered, and its praises were still being sung, when class day arrived. These exercises were enjoyed by all, '91 acquitting herself in a most creditable manner. After receiving the long-sought-for diplomas, '91 sailed out of the harbor, amid the cheers and good wishes of faculty and classmates.

1892.

In the spring of '92 a race of people known as "Suckers" cast their lot with the I. A. C. people. They were a very industrious, studious class of students, as shown by the records which they made in the classroom, ranking very high in mathematics. The "Suckers" were noted for their class spirit and enthusiasm, which on several occasions got them into serious trouble. Their first "scrap" was with the "Gourds," when the burly sophomores displayed the class picture, which was drawn by Geo. Carver. This was by far the most exciting event of the term. Some of the boys were rendered almost coatless, and for awhile there was every appearance of war. The supposed-to-be picture was lowered from North Tower, and carried by Charlie Lincoln on horseback across the campus, with about one hundred freshmen after him, running as if for their lives; but Lincoln, putting spurs to his horse, soon left the "Freshies" far behind. The real picture was not found and it was a mystery left unsolved, where it was secreted. The girls on this occasion performed their duties as members of the class, by pouring water down upon the Freshies' "pates" from the upper windows. A sewing society, or rather an aid society, convened in one of the girls' rooms to sew up the torn coats. The freshmen girls wished to do the same for their gentlemen classmates, but on asking Miss Marx if they could, she refused, so that the poor "Sucker" boys had to sew up their own coats.

Domestic economy was the all important study of the sophomore girls, who had things much nicer than they did in their freshman course. They served the various courses, had a host, hostess and waiter, and prepared delicacies for the faculty and Board of Trustees.

Another event of the term was Will Carleton's entertainment on the "Dramas of Life." This benefitted the sophomore girls greatly, when they came to recite Will Carleton's poems. They became so proficient during their sophomore year, that Miss Thomas had each one make out a program for their entertainment. Mr. C. G. Lee was the only

boy in the elocutionary department. He used to get rather lonesome, but the girls would brighten up his spirits with cheer after cheer whenever he recited, and the praises of Miss Thomas used to help him along wonderfully.

The Clios' picnic at Story City was an event which was not soon forgotten. As fate would have it, there was a ball game at Story City that day, at which several I. A. C. boys were present, and in some unexplainable way, they found the Clio picnic party. The day was spent in true picnic style. First, a rain storm, after which dinner was served. The afternoon was spent in playing ball, boat riding, and singing a song composed to suit the occasion. On this special occasion, Tot's rifle attracted a great deal of attention.

I. A. C. won the victor's plumes this season in base ball, consequently the long-coveted silver bat came to Ames to make its home. This bat is full-size and is a beauty.

The sophomore banquet this term was held at Ames, in the city hall, refreshments being served below. On the departure of the class from the college, cheers arose from all sides as if glad to get rid of the very green "Gourds." The opera hall was very tastefully decorated with red and white, and the chairs being removed the floor was used for dancing, while the stage was arranged for a card parlor. The music was furnished by a traveling orchestra, that had scraped up nickels from the college campus a few days previous.

The company of about eighty went to the city on the 7:30 car. They danced and otherwise amused themselves till midnight, when supper was announced. Between 2 and 3 A. M., the Sophs. returned to the college, after having a splendid time.

The annual banquet of the junior class was held at the Wells House, in Boone. Four of the young people drove up and the remaining thirty gentlemen, with their ladies, went up on the accommodation, which was nearly an hour late. Full sweep at the hotel parlors was given the banqueters, where they remained till about 11 o'clock. At 9 an elegant supper was served, at which time the juniors displayed their skill at "Toasting." At 11, the party went to the hall, where the time was spent in dancing and in other ways, until train time. The revelers arrived at the college about half past two, Saturday morning, having had a most delightful time.

The sham battle, between the first and second battalion, was fought two miles south of the college campus. The second battalion, commanded by Major Spinney, was the attacking party, and was supported by the third battalion, under Major Wilson. The battle was well and closely fought, both Major Spinney and Major Knapp claimed the victory, though the final decision was in favor of the second battalion. Supper was eaten on the site of the bloody conflict, and the return was made most anyway (some by way of melon patches), and but few of the com-

panies returned in regular military order. It was said that it was the best, as well as the jolliest, "bam shattle" the cadets have ever fought.

One of the pleasantest receptions this term was the "Faggot Party," given by Professor and Mrs. Bennett, to the other members of the faculty. Each person had a bundle of twigs, which in turn was thrown upon the hearth, and while it burned, he or she entertained the rest of the company. That is, entertained with an original production, a recitation, or whatever they saw fit. As a rule the members of the faculty enjoyed such occasions and this was no exception to the rule.

The following letter was found in the college hall, and will be returned to the writer when she proves property:

Ames, Iowa, Oct. 1st, 1892.

My Dearest Henry:—I hope that you will excuse me for not writing before. It has not been because I do not think of you, but rather, that I think of you too much, if that could be. When I take my pen in hand and sit down to write I only get a few words written, perhaps only as far as my dearest, then my thoughts go to you so hard and fast that the letter remains unwritten. I wish that you were here so that we might talk instead of writing—but then I don't know either whether I do or not for I have a cold and am very cross and it would break my heart to be cross to you and I would not know what to do with you if you were here. We girls stand our gentlemen friends up in a row in the hall and talk at them there. Would you mind that? You know there isn't any other way we can do. Now please, dearest, don't say that you don't wish to do that way.

I do not wish you to feel embarrassed while you are here and as our customs differ somewhat from yours of New York you will pardon me for mentioning a few points of I. A. C. etiquette in order that you may not act differently from the other gentlemen while here. If you haven't cultivated a taste for toothpicks you must do so or be out of style here. I know, dearest, that you will soon learn to like them for my sake. They form the last and a very important course of every meal. We have nice soft ones and devote the last half of the dinner hour to them. This is far better than an after-dinner smoke because the ladies and gentlemen can partake of them in company. After the other courses the toothpicks are passed and enjoyed at the table, just before leaving the table the toothpicks are again passed and the company repair to the entry to enjoy this second supply. Some accompany this course with the recreation of shooting toothpicks, in which great skill is often shown. But don't do that; it is not done by the better class here—the proper thing is to hang on to your toothpick and use it as long as possible. At the close of this repast the toothpick debris should be placed on the hall floor or on class days, on the Freshmen room floor. It is always the brightest thought, the purest humor that comes over the toothpicks. How many associations dear to our hearts cluster around

The dear little toothpick,
The soft little toothpick,
The bent little toothpick
That lies in the hall.

If you wish to go to the lecture wait until the last bell rings, then go down into the hall and select from the row there a young lady to take. O, dear Henry! don't offer her

your arm; she won't know what to do with it. The young ladies' arms are used as handles by which the young men convey them from place to place, and don't be afraid to lift too hard on the handle in taking a lady up the steps; it won't break off because it is used to it. Please come soon, there's a little parlor which I nearly forgot, especially for our outside friends. It is generally dark—are you afraid of the dark—I don't remember?

YOUR LOVING PET.

While these numerous receptions were being given, time had passed quickly, and commencement time rolled around, bringing with it the usual pleasures and festivities. Class day exercises were held in the chapel, and were interesting to each and to all as such occasions should be. It is impossible to convey to the reader, in description, the impressiveness and pleasure, as well as profit, attendant upon such occasions. The class song which closed these exercises, left to the senior nothing but graduation, and to the junior the happy thought that the next class day would be his own. Graduation day finally came, when the hopes and aims of their college course were to be realized, but it also brought a tinge of sadness and regret to the seniors, who realized that they were about to leave the place where so many happy days had been spent, yet the time had come when they were to go out into the world and meet life's difficulties, and they went with brave and fearless hearts to meet their destinies.

1893.

1893 ushered into being the class of '96, better known as the "Ishkoodahs." This was one of the largest classes by far that had ever entered the college, about 187. While they were strong in numbers, yet they were a weak class, and their ranks were rapidly thinned by various circumstances, Prex not forgetting to lend a helping hand in shifting the "wheat" from the "chaff, of which there was an over supply; the quality of the wheat, however, was found to be of the finest (for ex.) Chaucer. After a great many difficulties and vexations, the class was finally organized and launched upon the sea of college experience. The Sophs., as usual, "sprung" the class picture on the first day of April, but to their chagrin the Ishkoodahs passed it by unnoticed. This ended the custom known as the "picture scrap." The usual Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. reception followed, at which time particular pains were taken to make the Ishkoodahs feel that they were not forgotten. As spring approached, preparations were made for the observance of Arbor day. The sophomore botany class immortalized its name by planting an *alnus incana* just south of the botanical building. In future years, when the members of this class come back to visit their Alma Mater, they may have the pleasure of reclining 'neath the shade of

this mighty alder. An interesting program was held in the chapel at 4 o'clock.

During this month the junior class in elocution gave a recital in the chapel. Only the freshmen class and a few other fortunate ones were invited. At this time the Gourds displayed great elocutionary talent, so much so that the poor "Freshies" sat with open mouths and staring eyes, picturing to themselves the time when they should be juniors and be allowed to entertain the freshmen.

Among the social events of the term, the reception given to the faculty and other friends by President Beardshear and his admirable wife, was one of the most successful. The rooms were beautifully decorated with Florida plants and a profusion of cut flowers shed a perfume through the house. Mrs. Beardshear's mother, with her pleasant words and her cordial handshake, helped to make the evening very pleasant. Refreshments were served in the dining room and library. The evening passed but too quickly to those enjoying the hospitality of our president and his lovely family.

On account of difficulties in the Agricultural College at Brookings, South Dakota, twelve students from that place entered school—six of them joining the senior class. They received a hearty welcome, as all searchers for knowledge do at I. A. C.

During this season, a great deal of attention was given to base ball. The first game was played with Mt. Vernon, and was easily gained by a score of 20 to 5 in I. A. C.'s favor. The next game was played on the home grounds with Grinnell, and lost. S. U. I. next crossed bats with I. A. C. on the home grounds and won the game. With this game lost, our last and only chance to keep the silver bat was gone. The last league game was played with Drake and won, our boys doing some of the best playing of the season.

The sophomore reception given to the freshmen class on Friday evening, May 12th, was a grand success. The program was enjoyed by all. The singing by the sophomore male quartette being very fine at the close of the program. H. M. Hosford presented the class with a handsome gavel. This gavel is made of ten different kinds of wood and mounted with two silver plates on which were engraved suitable verses. This gavel is the shape of a tomahawk, coinciding with the class name, Ishkoodah.

The social events of the season were continued by a reception given by Gen. and Mrs. Lincoln to the cadet officers, including the sergeants and the ladies who take drill. On this occasion, as usual, the General and his most estimable wife sustained their reputation as entertainers.

The fourth annual field meet of the I. A. C. was held at the Des Moines fair grounds, June 2. Our athletic grounds had not been finished, and consequently but little training had been done, so our boys were not expected to do much. In tennis we were "right in it" from the first,

Lincoln playing fine singles, while he and Drew made I. W. scratch for first on doubles. It was considered by all to be a successful meet.

One unique feature of the term, was the "military sessions" given by the senior officers. This took the place of the customary term orations. Each one of the officers preparing a paper on a military subject. Gen. Lincoln presided.

One distinguishing feature of the closing night of school was the "P 2" banquet, given by Misses Beach, Boyd, Wilson, Freed and Maxwell. Refreshments were served, old times and deeds talked over, and all were unanimous that the affair was a complete success. This, with the junior exhibition, closed the spring term of '93 at I. A. C. The exhibition was the most successful one that had been held. The decorations, as was the custom, were given by the seniors and were fine.

On their return to school in July, the students found everything in a state of excitement over the proposed trip to the World's Fair. The board, at their last meeting, voted a week's vacation and necessary accoutrements to fit out both battalions. This was done, as the Iowa commission had appropriated \$1,500 to defray the expenses of the trip, so that the entire cadet corps went to the World's Fair and aided in the ceremonies on Iowa's day. I. A. C.'s military display was the only one given by Iowa on that day. Gen. Lincoln determined that the cadets should do themselves honor, and consequently they put in many tedious hours of drill, but all worked faithfully for they were anxious to show the world the kind of "soldiers" that I. A. C. sends out. For several weeks before the fair, they were out every morning (except Sunday), at 5 o'clock, wet or dry; but at last the eventful day arrived when they should take their departure. A special train was chartered for their use, which was gaily decorated with class and college colors, presenting a very unique appearance. It is needless to say that they acquitted themselves nobly, especially the girls, and won for themselves and I. A. C. many laurels. It was a trip not soon to be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to be among the number.

The place made vacant by Dr. Fairchild's resignation was filled by Dr. I. W. Smith, of Charles City, a member of the class of '72. The Doctor was warmly welcomed back to his Alma Mater.

A new engineering magazine was introduced to the public this term. It was known as The I. A. C. Engineer, and was published by the Engineering Society, G. A. Kuehl being the first business manager, E. J. Kearney, the first editor-in-chief. We are sorry to say that this magazine failed to have a very long existence.

Another feature of the term was the issuance of the first "Bomb," originated and published by the "Gourds" of '94. The whole school looked forward to the publication of this book with interest, and its appearance was hailed with delight. To say that the book did credit to the "Gourds" would be stating it mildly. To appreciate it, it must be

read. Soon after this book was issued, preparations were begun for commencement, which launched the class of '93, known as "Toad-stools," upon the ocean of life.

Along the line of improvements this year, the most important was Agricultural Hall, a large brick structure, of very imposing appearance. The style is Roman and is a great improvement to the campus. It is four stories high with a basement, and furnished the much needed room for the agricultural and horticultural departments. This building, when completed, will cost about \$50,000.

1894.

In the course of time the year 1894 rolled around, and with it the class of '97 made its appearance. This class resembled all others in general characteristics, but we doubt whether a class ever entered the school who had more push and class enthusiasm. Of course they were looked down upon as green and awkward, and the upper classmen had no difficulty in finding candidates for the "white spot." The "gentler" portion of the class must have been possessed with inherent qualities of beauty and grace, which the "Gourds" and "Suckers" were not long in discovering, as shown by the attention which was given certain members of the class of '97. There were the usual little incidents and happenings, attending their entrance, which we have not space to relate. After a great deal of hard feeling and "scrapping," a president was finally elected, the creamery and cottages going against the Main Building, and they finally succeeded in carrying the day.

A great many of the societies held joint sessions this term. Probably the one which created the most sensation was the Clio-Welch session, which was held in the west parlor. After a very interesting program, the company, consisting of twenty-six couples, adjourned to Andersonville, where a great feast was spread. As to the excellency of the feast you may judge from the menu: "Son of Noah, woman's weapon, Green's Revolutions, preacher's delight, no grounds for complaint, to be taken, the unforbidden." After the toasts, the Welchmen closed the program by drinking a hearty health "To the Clios." To say that the Bachelors were surprised over this audacity would be mildly putting it, for they supposed that no one would dare to encroach upon their claims to the Clios.

During the spring, the president, Professors Stanton and Wilson, spent a great deal of time in Des Moines, working the legislature for a large and much needed appropriation. Their efforts were rewarded by \$79,000. The news of this generosity brought great rejoicing to I. A. C. This meant four improvements: An experimental barn for the practical education of the noble student yeclpt in agriculture; a water plant to

supply him with water; an electric light plant to make bright and cheerful his dormitory; and a ladies' hall for the comfort of the fair maidens who, ere many years had passed, should combine her domestic economy with his practical Ag., and together they shall make the wilderness to bloom like the rose.

A valuable acquisition to the botanical department was made recently, when the trustees purchased the herbarium and library of Dr. C. C. Parry. The trustees, in the purchase of this valuable collection, showed a commendable and progressive spirit.

During this term, the State Normal College challenged I. A. C. to a joint debate, which was accepted, and which took place in Cedar Falls, in May. I. A. C. was represented by C. G. Lee, W. L. Meinzer and Lee Campbell, who not only honored themselves, but brought honor to our college. The decision stood two to one in favor of I. S. N. S., but the majority of those present admitted that the I. A. C. boys had presented the best argument, besides having the heavier side of the question.

Dr. Smith showed his interest in the school by improving the sanitarium, so that now we have a neat and commodious hospital. The vaccination "act" which he enforced with such vigor, will be remembered by the students of '94 as one of the "reforms" which he brought into vogue. Many of the students have preserved mementos of that occasion.

Realizing the need of another literary society, a number of students gathered together and organized the Pythian Society, which filled a long-felt need. The Pythians were gladly welcomed into the literary circles of the college.

In the course of human events, the Sophs. gave the "Freshies" the long-looked-for banquet, but there were others who were to enjoy that banquet, which the Ishkoodahs had prepared for the "No Eyes," as the class of '97 was named (there being no one in the class whose name commenced with I). The unsuspecting Sophs., who were not on to the wiles and snares of college life, left those delicious edibles, which were intended for the hungry "No Eyes," unguarded. When they returned to them after supper, angel food, oranges, etc., were a minus quantity. They were destined to satisfy the pangs of hunger of a crowd of juniors and seniors, who, finding the Sophs. off guard, had stepped in and appropriated the refreshments to their own use. When the time for the entertainment arrived it was found, to the Sophs. and Freshies' dismay, that some of their speakers had been kidnapped, whom the seniors and juniors had been so kind as to take along with them. The reception and banquet was held, and there and then the Sophs. and Freshies declared vengeance on the Suckers and Gourds who had so willfully "swiped" their refreshments. As soon as the lights were extinguished, the Ishkoodahs and No Eyes assembled in force, determined wreak vengeance upon those haughty juniors and seniors, when they returned. Silently and faithfully did they keep watch until the "wee small" hours

of morning, when the signal was given that the guilty party had come upon the campus. Instantly the Main Building was surrounded, and night became hideous with the hisses and jeers of those waiting to be revenged. We fear that morning would have unfolded a sad tale had not Prex appeared upon the scene. Under the magnetism of his presence, the wronged classmen allowed the guilty juniors and seniors to enter the building. It was many days before quiet was restored.

Shortly after this the trustees assembled at I. A. C. to transact business, and were entertained by some of the students of the college, with a genuine ghost dance. The boys certainly performed their movements with great skill and dexterity, and won repeated rounds of applause from their fair admirers, who filled the windows of the second floor of the Main Building. Unluckily for some of them, they tarried too long and so received an invitation to call at Prexie's private office. At this meeting the board made arrangements for the remodeling of the two upper floors of the Main Building, which had become badly dilapidated.

It was during this term that the athletic park was surveyed and laid out. This, when completed, and the long-talked-for amphitheatre built, will be one of the finest athletic parks to be found in the state.

Professor A. C. Barrows, who for several years had been connected with the college, as professor of literature and history, severed his connections with the school, to accept a place in the Ohio University. His departure was much regretted, as he was a most efficient instructor. His place was filled by Professor Wynn, who needs no introduction to the college.

The junior exhibition, which brings reward to the patient toiler, closed this most interesting and instructive term.

When the students returned in July, they found the two upper floors of the Main Building unfinished, so for a while they had the pleasure of tenting out. The ground between Morrill Hall and the trees west of it presented the appearance of a camping ground, and many were the jokes which were played upon the unfortunate inmates, such as letting the tents down upon the sleeping inhabitants during all hours of the night, and turning things "topsy turvy" in general. Finally the rooms were ready for occupancy, and the students were ready to take possession, for they had had enough of "mother earth," flies, bugs, etc.

The attendance this term was very large, many second term freshmen and "Preps." entering at the opening of school in July. Work was pushed very rapidly on the ladies' hall, as there was great need of more room. This building stands in front of the old North Hall, which will be utilized as a culinary department below, and the domestic economy department will have the rooms above.

The new experiment barn was completed this term. It gives increased advantages along all lines of experimenting, and is a valuable acquisition to the college domain.

During this term the Senior Social Club was organized. It consisted of ten of the boys of '94, who made their own rules, which they kept rigidly. Their hour of retiring was 2 o'clock A. M., every day in the week, except Sunday, which was observed as a day of rest. The principal object of the organization was to have a good time, at its own expense, but generally otherwise, as most of the girls who were fortunate enough to room under the various rooms of the club can testify. The last session took the form of a banquet, to which the only honorary member, the proctor, was invited. He accepted the invitation, but did not report the next day, to the "Flat Editor," (Prex.). This dissolved the S. S. C., by mutual consent of its members.

As the close of the term approached the seniors made arrangements to hold a banquet down town. They had everything prepared when some of the "Suckers" of '95, who were never happy unless causing disturbances, conceived a scheme, whereby a powder (commonly known as cow-itch), was scattered throughout the hall. To say that some of the fair sex suffered some peculiar sensations from this ungentlemanly act, would be mildly stating the case.

Closely following this, the juniors made arrangements for a banquet, and not daring to hold it anywhere near the college domain, on account of the various depredations that they had committed, determined to go to Boone, that most desirable of all places. Now was the time for the other classes to be revenged, and they laid plans to thwart the arrangements of the Suckers. The seniors held a secret meeting, at which all beliefs and principles were laid aside, and discussed the situation. What was said and done is not known, but they certainly were on the war-path. Some of those juniors, however, failed to go to Boone on the train, spending the time in their rooms, where they were watched. The greater part of the Suckers assembled at the depot in Ames, waiting for the west-bound train; but when they arrived they found Gourds, Ishkoodahs and "No Eyes" assembled in full force. Of course the juniors comprehended the meaning, and the lines of determination grew deeper than ever in their faces. Little scraps and quarrels took place, until finally a squad of imported "Cops" came upon the field. Methinks Prex. could tell where they dropped from. Before the wiry "Suckers" could board the train, the "Cops" had to line up between the door and the train, and let them pass through. Even then several juniors were pulled out as they passed through. After keeping the trains for a half hour, the juniors succeeded in getting aboard and the train pulled out. There were several sore heads and swollen eyes the next morning.

At the oratorical contest, Will Ryan, of '94, won first place, and at the state contest, which was held during the winter, Mr. Ryan won third place.

Preparations were now made for commencement. Dr. Beardshear and wife gave the usual reception to the out-going class, and on Sunday

previous to graduation the president delivered the Baccalaureate sermon, which was a very masterly effort. Then followed the address before the trustees, the class day exercises, so much enjoyed by all, and finally the commencement exercises, when each of the members of the class of '94 received the long-coveted sheep-skin. It can be truly said that a more promising class never went out from the college than the class of '94.

1895.

Time passed quickly by and soon the school year again opened at I. A. C., bringing with it the class of '98, better known as the "Pygmies," on account of their diminutive size. A great many changes were made at the beginning of this year, and also during the year. We find eight of the class of '94 retained at the college as assistants—Weaver, Carver, and Miss Sirrine in the botanical department; Dickerson and Williamson in the electrical department; Miss Pammel in the chemical; Wake as house surgeon; and C. D. Reed as superintendant of the farm, which speaks well for the "Gourds." Professor Weems took the place made vacant by Professor Patrick, and Professor McKay took Professor Leighton's place in the creamery. In Mr. Anderson's place as steward, we found Mr. J. F. Cavell, so that Andersonville is now a thing of the past.

There were the usual initiatory degrees conferred upon the "Pygmies," the majority of them being received good-naturedly, for the class of '98 is noted for its good humor. There was one thing, however, which troubled their sophomore friends. The Freshies didn't seem to show any inclination to hold a class meeting; so some of the "No Eyes" assumed the responsibility and kindly posted a notice on the bulletin board which read as follows:

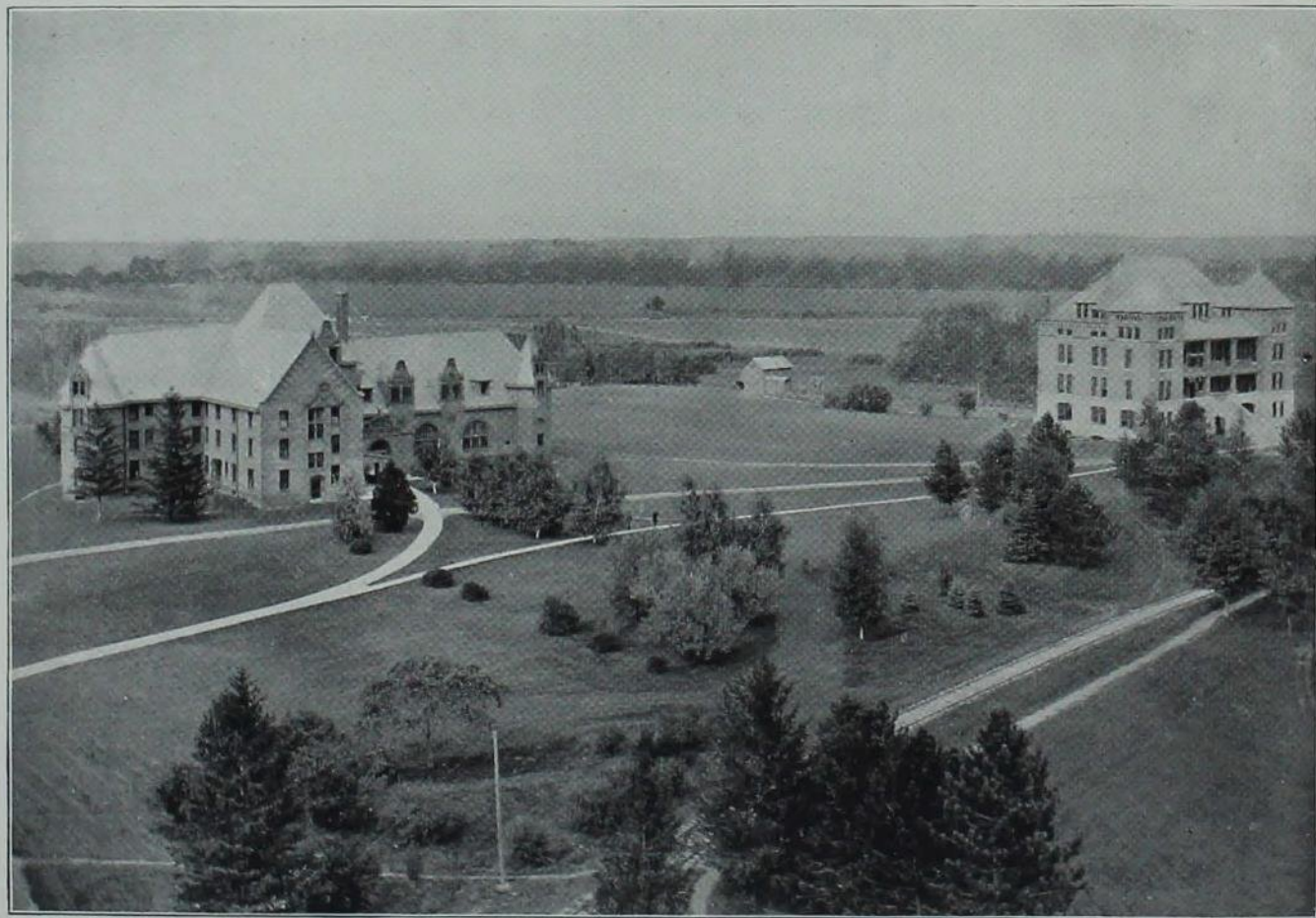
"There will be meeting of the freshman class this evening at 7:15 in the Agricultural Hall. By Order of Pres. of Class."

The unsuspecting "Pygmies" "bit" at once, and wondered who of their class had taken such an interest in class affairs as to call a meeting. They responded nobly to the call, but as usual, there were certain Sophs. and upper classmen who took such an interest in the little "Pygmies" that they betook themselves to Agricultural Hall to help them carry on their business. Their success was shown by the hideous yells which issued forth and the battered remnants of the glass door which remained to tell the tale. Finally Professor Wilson appeared on the scene, and quiet was restored; but the Sophs. and upper classmen were not satisfied, so they hid themselves to the Main Building, where "Pygmies" rooms were stacked and an abundant supply of nice cold water was gathered at the head of the stairs, by means of which the Freshies, and also the proctor, were treated to a shower bath. As a result of the above



"SNAP SHOT" VIEWS FROM ALUMNI MEETING, JUNE, '95

PHOTO BY MRS. NOYES.



MARGARET HALL AND AGRICULTURAL HALL.

episode, several "No Eyes" took a vacation for a few days in the town of Ames. The Sophs. later showed their good wishes by giving the "Pygmies" the accustomed banquet.

Athletics took a great stride this year, along all lines. A great deal of attention was given to tennis this term. The state tournament of the College League was held at the Athletic Park, where I. A. C. made a fine showing, Misses Rundall and McNeil winning first in ladies' doubles. It was a very successful meet, I. A. C. receiving many compliments upon her fine tennis courts. Along other athletic lines the sophomores showed a great deal of interest, which was manifested by the careful training which they did. This was kept up so faithfully that when field day came around, the class of '97 carried off the honors by a large majority of points, which gave them the silver cup, which they still have in their possession. This was the first time in the history of the college that a sophomore class had carried off the honors on field day.

In the class ball games this year, the No Eyes were also victorious, which placed them at the head along athletic lines.

During this term, the "Liar's Association" was formed. Licenses were issued to the members, allowing them to prevaricate as much as they saw fit until May, 1994. A great many licenses were issued. This scheme was conceived by certain members of the class of '97, who belonged to what was known as the "dirty 13."

The principal event of the term was the alumni gathering, which took place at the college in June. This was a most successful meeting. Every class was represented and for a few days the college was a scene of gaiety and mirth. Alumni who had not seen their Alma Mater since they graduated in the '70's, now returned to the scene of their college days, but they found things greatly changed. There was the hearty shaking of hands and the friendly greeting, as old friends met who had not seen each other since they had left the college with that precious roll of parchment.

Just before school closed this term a new pipe organ was placed in the chapel. This kindness of the trustees was appreciated by all, especially by the teachers of music.

The junior exhibition, which is always looked forward to with so much interest, closed this first term of '95, and brought the vacation which is always warmly welcomed.

On returning to school, after the short vacation, many changes were noticed. The girls, the fair inhabitants of the second floor, who had been such objects of solicitude to the boys, had bidden farewell to the Main Building, and taken up their abode in the cozy retreats of Margaret Hall, which had been completed and named in honor of Mrs. Margaret McDonald Stanton, the first preceptress at I. A. C., whose death, during the early part of the term, cast such a gloom of sadness over the whole school. By her death the college lost one of its truest supporters. This building is

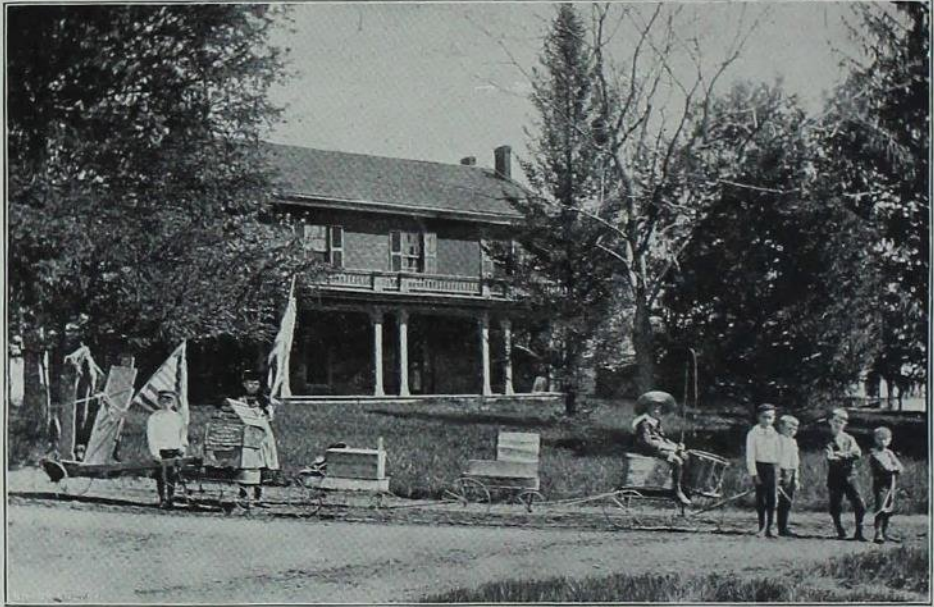
equipped with all the modern improvements and is certainly a model home for the lady students of I. A. C. The steward's department has been transferred to this building, so that all the students who board at the college now get their meals in the large new dining hall. The aching void which was left by the girls' departure was never filled. The old dining room has been made into recitation rooms and laboratories. The second floor is occupied by the professors and students.

Dr. Harriman, an alumnus of the school, took the place vacated by Dr. Smith, who resigned on account of his health.

As soon as school opened, a great deal of attention was given to football, in which I. A. C. won great honors during the fall. By careful training and management, our college put into the field the champion team of the state. The awful manner in which Northwestern University went down before I. A. C.'s terrific attacks, spread our fame as football players far and wide. The trip to Butte, Mont., was also greatly enjoyed by our boys, and although they did not win the game, it helped to advertise our school in a greater degree than is at first realized.

Shortly after school opened, Gen. Lincoln announced that the cadets would go to the State Fair, where they would take part in a sham battle with the Iowa National Guards. This news was received with delight, and extra training was commenced at once so as to do credit to our institution, the girls taking as much interest in it as the boys, for Gen. Lincoln would never consent to take the cadets anywhere, unless the girls were also allowed to go, and of course the boys were more than willing that they should. There is a very warm place in the heart of an I. A. C. boy for the college girls. The trip to Des Moines was a great success, and greatly enjoyed by all. Miss Doolittle acted as chaperon for the girls. The value of such trips cannot be over-estimated. It brings the college into contact with the business world, showing it that we are an energetic, working institution.

As the school year approached its close, a serious question confronted the institution. The water supply, which had been low for some time, now failed. Things kept getting worse, when the college authorities had a special chapel and decided to close school, although there were still two weeks. While this was very much regretted, yet it was the wiser thing to do, and the faculty showed good judgment in bringing the term to an untimely close. This fell hardest on the class of '95. The commencement exercises, to which they had looked forward with so much interest, could not be held, all such pleasures as is attendant to such occasions had to be dispensed with. The president and faculty exerted themselves to the utmost to make these last days of the class of '95 at the college pleasant ones, so that the "Suckers" departed from their college home with the best wishes of all for their future prosperity.



THE CIRCUS



THE JINGLE RINGETH.

1896.

Swiftly and noiselessly time passed by and the school year of '96, with all its possibilities and bright prospects, appeared upon the scene. With it came the class of '99, "Chinooks" or "Flatheads," as they are called. Why they were so called, has always remained a mystery to ye editors. In some respects, this class was the peer of '98, while in other ways it fell far short. In the class room, they have not made the record that the "Pygmies" have, yet they have more "push," and are noted for their social qualities. They formed their class organization without being molested to any extent, although some of the freshmen boys found their windows to be a minus quantity when they reached their rooms, a kindness which had been done them by their fellow sophomores.

The duties of preceptress this year are discharged by Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Dr. I. W. Smith. She is very conscientious, and takes a great interest in those under her care.

In Miss Chambers' place, we find Mrs. Margaret Gifford Hudson, of the class of '93, as teacher of vocal music; while Professor Adrian Newans has charge of the department of elocution. Prof. Newans is a jovial, good-natured being, and is a great favorite.

In the chair of domestic economy is to be found Miss Gertrude Coburn, who took the place made vacant by Mrs. Owens, who has accepted a similar position in the Agricultural College of Montana.

Dr. Lewis, our house surgeon, also left this term to accept the position of professor of veterinary science in the Agricultural College at Stillwater, Oklahoma.

During the term two important and instructive lectures were given before the Engineering Society. The first one was by Professor Jackson, of the State University of Wisconsin, on the subject, "The Prevention of Electrolysis in Underground Water Pipes;" the other was by J. B. Johnson, professor of civil engineering in Washington University, St. Louis, on the subject, "The Mississippi River and the Engineering Problems Connected Therewith."

As time passes by, athletics begin to occupy a more important place in our college curriculum. While there were a great many difficulties to labor under, yet our ball team did credit to themselves and to the college. In the class games, the "Freshies" were the victors, which, we believe, was the first instance of the kind in the history of the college.

In the home field day, the juniors, or "No Eyes" again carried off the honors, thereby keeping the silver cup, which they had held for a year. In the state field meet, our college made the best showing that it ever had, winning several first places, as well as some second ones. The meet was held under the auspices of I. A. C., at Marshalltown, and was one of the most successful ones ever held.

The juniors, who are noted for their class spirit, celebrated their field day victory by treating the back-stop on the ball grounds to a liberal supply of black paint, upon which, in letters of white were given a summary of events in which the haughty "No Eyes" had more points than all the other classes. The next night the vigilant "No Eyes" kept watch over their sign-board, but it was not molested. On the following evening, which was society evening, some of the Ishkoodah tribe treated the junior summary with a coat of coal tar, during society time. This was found out shortly after by the "No Eyes," who made arrangements to right what had been done. So at 2 o'clock the next morning, they sallied forth with paint and brushes. It is needless to say that they did it up "brown" for the "No Eyes" never did things by halves. The next morning the He! Hi! Ho! of the junior class showed more conspicuously than ever.

A large number of the students during the term, fearful that they should succumb to the inevitable, bid farewell to the college dining hall and went to board, that they might be able to satisfy the wants of the inner man.

A special feature at Margaret Hall during this term was the weekly receptions given by the young ladies to the young gentlemen students. These were greatly enjoyed by all.

Among the social events of the term, the Bachelor-Cliolian banquet attracted the most attention. This was certainly the climax of the social and literary events of the term, and served to show the constancy of the fellow Bachelors to their fair sisters, the Cliolians.

The exercises of the term were brought to a close by the junior exhibition, when the "No Eyes" demonstrated that they could win laurels upon the platform, as well as on the athletic field. Thus another semester in the history of I. A. C. was brought to a close.

Vacation time passed quickly by with all its pleasures and enjoyments, and the students gathered at their lovely college home—we say home, for is there a student or an alumnus who has not a warm place in his heart for the dear old college buildings, with their beautiful surroundings?

Coming back, we find a few changes. Mrs. Hodson's and Miss Westerman's places are filled by Professor Ressler and wife. While we are sorry to see the old instructors go, yet we gladly welcome the new ones. Miss Ford, professor of French and German, has only recently resigned, and her place has been taken by Miss Allis, of Plattsburg, N. Y. Thus "old Time" in his flight, makes various changes, which we trust may only be for the good of all concerned.

Professor George Carver, whose welcome face has been among us so long, is soon to leave us, to take up life's work in a broader field. He has been elected to the chair of agriculture in the great industrial school at Tuskegee, Alabama, of which Booker T. Washington is president.

W. H. Heileman, of class '91, assistant professor in agricultural



BELL TOWER.

chemistry since 1893, has severed his connection with his Alma Mater to accept a position in the State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, as professor of agricultural chemistry. "Billy's" beaming countenance will be greatly missed at the college. Thus I. A. C.'s alumni are being called, one by one, to positions of responsibility and note.

Among the improvements this year, will be a new \$5,000 green-house, which is being built on the site of the old experimental station, which has been moved north of Margaret Hall, and is used as a dormitory for the servants.

A new 145-foot steel water tower is in process of construction and a system of water works which will encircle the campus, thus supplying it abundantly with water and affording ample security against fire, there being connections with all of the buildings. The tower will be straight north of the machine shops and west of the motor depot.

Another improvement which will grace our campus, we hope next year, will be the new bell tower and chime of bells. The bells will be the gift of Professor Stanton, to the college in memory of his wife, Mrs. Margaret McDonald Stanton, who was so dearly beloved by all who knew her. They will cost in the neighborhood of \$6,000. The heaviest bell will weigh three thousand pounds, and the gross weight of the ten bells and fixtures is fifteen thousand pounds. The bells will be set to music and their rich, mellow tones will be heard miles away. They will be seventy-five feet from the ground, and a dial near the top of the tower, which, with the spirals, will be about one hundred twenty-five feet high, will indicate the time of day.

The clock will sound the Warren chime every quarter hour--the first quarter will strike two bells, half hour, four bells, three-quarter hour, six bells, and the heavy bell will strike the hour. The tower will be built of pink colored limestone, with terra cotta trimmings, and will cost about \$2,000. The tower will be located three hundred feet south of Margaret Hall, and east of Morrill Hall, north of the motor track.

This tower will stand as a perpetual reminder, to the student at I. A. C., of the womanly virtues and noble character of Mrs. Margaret McDonald Stanton, who to know was to love.

We have endeavored, dear readers and alumni, in the preceding pages, to give a brief history from the founding of the college down to the present time. We have interspersed little episodes and items of interest among the historical facts, so as to make it as interesting as possible, and we trust will meet with your hearty approval. If, in the perusal of this history, you should find any misstated facts, please do not forget, dear reader, that our supply of information was at times limited, and that the imagination had to be "stretched," to bridge over the seeming chasm. We hope as you read this volume, that it will bring to your mind fond recollections of the days spent at the dear old college, and as you lay the book down, it will leave naught but happy thoughts and sweet

memories of your college days. To the alumni who responded so kindly and willingly to our call, we extend our grateful thanks.

As to what the college is doing and what it expects to do in the future, we leave to the efficient pen of our esteemed president, Dr. W. M. Beardshear.



The College Outlook.

THE condition of the college presents to its friends and the public the completest facilities and the happiest outlook of all its history. No department in all the scope of the college has escaped the thrift and uplift of these recent growths. The engineering departments all bear evidences of new strength and facilities encouraging comparable with those of any western institution. The creamery, experimental barn, the marked improving of the old barns and the building of Agricultural Hall, are but embodied counterparts of the progress and success of the study and work in agriculture and horticulture. The new bacteriological laboratories, recitation rooms and refitting of the veterinary hospitals and barns, have placed veterinary science in the most commendable condition for efficient work. The new and admirable laboratories for agricultural chemistry in connection with increased apparatus, afford most excellent facilities for the investigation, teaching and observation fundamental to the experiment station and the general work of agricultural chemistry. The work of the experiment station and the Board of Direction of the station is receiving most valuable results. The fitting up and the enlarging of the most excellent laboratories in organic chemistry, together with the additional equipment and improved facilities place the work in chemistry on equal rank with the effective forces of a great institution. The erection of Morrill Hall gives encouraging homing to the departments of zoology, entomology and geology, while the large additions to the cabinet and museum afford superior advantages for illustrative and laboratory work in the respective branches. The removal of the chapel to Morrill Hall has made most commendable quarters possible for the department of botany—its laboratories and bacteriological laboratories. The completion of Margaret Hall marks a new era in our advancement and affords the young women most desirable living rooms. It tones for the betterment of our entire college life. The department of domestic economy, in its new environment in Margaret Hall, with the addition of the work in sewing, pattern making and dressmaking is better prepared than ever for most effective work. The departments that lighten, quicken and permeate all departments with vitality and good results like mathematics, economic science, French and German, English, Latin and rhetoric, elocution, English literature, history, military science and music, were never so well provided for as now. The library room, the improved library conveniences, additions of books, and efficiency of library supervision, afford abundant means for library privileges. The refurnishing of the living rooms of the young men in the Main Building and the cottages at a cost of a number of thousand dollars, has contrib-

uted much to the comfort and success of the young men. The enlargement and more thorough systemization of the electric light and heating plants promote most pleasingly the entire college life and work. The establishment of the complete system of sewerage, the enlarging and better equipment of the hospital in connection with good medical supervision, insure first-class sanitary conditions. The complete system of water works, the new green-house, and large machine shops are the immediate coming additions of fresh promise and blessing. The athletic grounds embrace twelve acres, affording tennis courts, base ball diamond, foot ball field, a fine track for bicycle and physical training, promise greatly for the spirit of our athletics and maturer physical manhood and womanhood. The faculty forces are working in utmost harmony. The Board of Trustees are a unit for the larger scope and usefulness of the institution. The friends of the institution abroad and at home were never more enthusiastic for the promotion of the college and the enlarging of its sphere. With such conditions of present attainment, unanimity of effort and ideal of undertaking, the future must be most promising. Bayard Taylor has the note for our college hour:

Look up, look forth, and on!
 There's light in the dawning sky:
 The clouds are parting, the night is gone:
 Prepare for the work of the day!
 Fallow thy pastures lie,
 And far thy shepherds stray,
 And the fields of thy vast domain
 Are waiting for purer seed
 Of knowledge, desire, and deed,
 For keener sunshine and mellow rain!

* * * *

Transmute into good the gold of Gain,
 Compel to beauty thy ruder powers,
 Till the bounty of coming hours
 Shall plant, on thy fields apart,
 With the oak of Toil, the rose of Art!
 Be watchful, and keep us so:
 Be just and the world shall know!



Reminiscences of H. A. C.

from 1869 to 1896.

By the Alumni.

THE memory-pictures of an imaginative child are clear cut and vivid. The colors with which they are painted never grow dim. But being seen through the eyes of childhood, untaught by experience and unbiassed by prejudice, they are inaccurate and strongly unlike a grown person's recollections of the same events. Therefore, if these bits from my childish memories differ from those of others, older and wiser than I, they must consider that the college and the campus, the students, and my home among them, filled all of my life, that for thirteen years I arose and lay down, ate, worked and played by the sound of the college bell, and was governed, even in my thoughts, by the rigid discipline that held the institution as in the hollow of one man's hand.

It was on a raw, rainy afternoon in September, 1869, that a little girl of mine, weary with the long journey from Florida, peered over the side of the big lumber wagon that was sent to escort in state, the president of the Iowa Agricultural College from Ames to his new home. As the patient mule team plodded wearily through the mud (it had been a rainy summer, and there was no raised grade between Ames and the college then), she caught her first glimpse of the college building. Only half of the Main Building was completed, the wings being added later, and it was set in a broad expanse of rough, unbroken prairie. There her eyes took in the old Farm House, and the barns, the only other buildings upon the farm, and the dozen stunted apple trees and a row of willows in front of the Farm House, which were the only trees upon the grounds. Shortly the wagon stopped before the Farm House door, and stiff and tired with the dreary ride, a delicate woman, and four little children were ushered into the office and welcomed by the bluff, big-hearted Scotchman who was the superintendent of the farm. I think I can recall every article of furniture in that room, as plainly as if I saw it yesterday. A long office table with heavy wooden chairs around it, a dirty inkstand and some disreputable looking pens, a newspaper or two, and some state reports, a great rusty iron soft coal stove, two cases of books, also mostly state reports, and a big thermometer. The floor was bare save for the muddy tracks of workmen's boots, and the air was heavy with stale tobacco smoke. The rest of the Farm House was as unfurnished and dreary, but in one of its upper rooms, uncarpeted and half-heated, with two beds, and the barest necessities of chairs and wash-stand, Dr. Welch

wrote his inaugural address, and worked out in his own mind the plans for the new school of Iowa, along the lines which have since been followed.

The industrial education was as yet almost untried, the co-education of the sexes was viewed with suspicion and dislike by most of the prominent educators of the day, but it was in no half-hearted manner that he undertook to work out the practical application of what were then only theories. From the moment when, from the veranda of the Farm House, he looked about him on his new domain that rainy afternoon, his great heart was filled with a love for this school, which was the strongest characteristic of his later years. That devotion, which was greater than his ambition, was unflinching through years of the most arduous labor, through successes and failures, in health and in illness, until the day when he closed his eyes on all earthly labor in far-off Sunny California. Whatever was for the good of the college, that must be compassed at any cost. Whatever retarded her genuine growth and development must be ruthlessly cut off without fear or favor. In that atmosphere of love and devotion, I grew from little girlhood into womanhood. I have seen our beautiful campus gradually pass from wild prairie to a paradise. How well do I remember my father saying, "The finger of the Lord has dimpled it for our use; we have only to clothe it with sward and adorn it with trees to bring beauty out of ugliness."

The students of the early classes will remember with me, how eager he was to prove his words to be true. How, summer after summer, with his boys and girls gathered about him, he taught them practical landscape gardening, lecturing, setting trees, planning roadways, and setting apart building sites with the eye of an artist.

In November we removed to the college building and shivered through that first bitter winter, when the building was heated by the Rutan system of furnaces. We played in our overcoats and mittens and went to bed when we were too cold to play. I do not remember when the gas was first ready to use, but for a long time our only light was tallow candles, coal oil being forbidden in the building by order of the Board of Trustees. The candle-sticks were primitive, being made by driving three nails into a square piece of pine, and the long halls were lighted by three or four of these brilliant arrangements, which were set upon the floor.

Some time during this winter, before Christmas, I think, the first social occurred. Some of the students were awkward and uncouth, unused to society, and untaught as to social matters. To such the president's kind heart was especially drawn. He desired to send forth his graduates equipped at all points for the battle of life, and as the number was small, he could and did make himself the teacher and friend of each. He arranged this social to take place in the chapel, but after getting the students gathered together he was at a loss what to do with them. The

boys ranged themselves along the west wall and looked out of the windows, and the three or four girls huddled together near the door, as if ready to flee if approached. He was in despair, until Mrs. Welch suggested that he bring in a fine music box which he had bought in Florence. No sooner was it placed upon the stage and its tinkling music fairly started, than the boys and girls gathered around it, and I have not heard that there has since been any difficulty in persuading them to associate freely together. It was this winter also that the Philomathean Society was organized. I remember it well, because I stood on a table in the chapel and spoke my first piece in public, as part of the program.

In the spring of 1870 we again took up quarters in the Farm House, in rooms made home-like and pleasant for us, expecting soon to have our home in South Hall, then nearly completed. But alas! the concrete brick, of which it was being built, was improperly constructed, and one morning while we were at breakfast, a man rushed into the room crying, "The house is falling, the house is falling!" In great excitement we ran out, to find his words too true. The new house had quietly collapsed and only a pile of dust and timbers was left. Fortunately it was early in the day and only one man was slightly injured. Two other houses, one where Professor Stanton's home now stands, and another a little west of it, were also in process of building with the same material, but were torn down to be rebuilt of more substantial brick. It is curious to remember that the first South Hall was built facing east, and would, if it had remained standing, presented its back door to the college. The concrete brick was very handsome, being in large blocks and very white. It was finally pulverized and used in making the road-bed of the first drive between the Farm House and college. The motor track follows it pretty closely now.

It must have been in 1870, that the business of lawn making was seriously commenced. Turnips were sown upon the campus and as the roots grew in size and sweetness they were in great demand by students and teachers alike. So much so that it was rare to meet one strolling about the grounds without a turnip in one hand and a jack-knife in the other. This was, you must remember, long before the days of the strawberry bed. Professor Budd and his apple trees, and Jerry Sexton and his grape vines, were still hid in the lap of the future. In 1871, the turnips gave place to potatoes, and that, if I remember rightly, was the first year the Colorado potato beetle visited the state. They camped down on the college grounds. A potato field in a prosperous condition, coming close to the house on every side, is not a bad state of affairs, but when it is covered by millions of crawling, creeping striped bugs it is simply horrible. Then, as now, the education of the children on the campus, was a serious question. The little district school was ill taught and Ames was thrice as far away as now, when the motor makes hourly trips. So we were taught at home by students, mostly, and placed in college classes

whenever possible. In the latter case we were required to bring home our daily standings on a slip of paper, and it was not well with us if those standings were anything less than 4. Professor Bessey understood this very well, and undertook, out of the kindness of his heart, to make the poor grades attractive to us by drawing beautiful little wreathes of flowers about the ugly little 3.50 or 3.75 he was sometimes forced to give us. How happy we always were when he would take a rough scrap of paper and hurriedly scratch off a 4.00, and how our hearts fell when he cut out a neat little square with his pen-knife and daintily began to scroll it all around, I need not say. Pictures of those early days when buildings and apparatus were few and poor, when real privations came to all of us, when students and teachers limited in number, but eager and enthusiastic, were like one big family, come flocking to mind faster than my pen can write for you. But there is a limit to the space you can spare me, and I must leave the half untold.

WINIFRED DUDLEY SHAW, (Class '76).

I am not good on "stories" or even "yarns." I arrived at the depot in Ames in March, 1873, about midnight. Had found a number of others on the train from the east, bound for the college. No hack went up at that hour. We were not able to stay at the hotel, so we walked out through the pastures and fields, stopping for a drink at the spring from which the college was supplied with water, at that time, by a hydraulic ram, which, with its gurgle and chuck, was new to our crowd. We stopped to inspect it and there met Mr. Tripp, that old stand-by of the college. After this, we went on to the college, selecting the most comfortable place possible on a mattress in one of the vacant rooms for a few hours' sleep. The building was then largely furnished with horse-hair mattresses, which were afterwards piled up and burned, because they were infested with vermin.

The next few days were devoted to the much-feared examinations, and a search for work. As the ground was still frozen, there was little work, and as the boys, with few exceptions, were seekers after work, it was difficult to find. The writer, who came only expecting to stay one term, and had scarcely any money for that, well remembers his thankless search for a job of out-door work. The first work found was scrubbing a music room in the basement, under the good Miss McDonald, afterward Mrs. Stanton. This work was not to the taste of the writer, in fact it gave him a distaste to all house-cleaning, which has stayed by him with remarkable constancy. The next work was on the farm, preparing for the spring farming. The first regular detail was under Professor Mathews, in the horticultural department. He was very kind, a good instructor, and under his direction many of the trees on the farm were planted by the squad, of which the writer was a member. When Professor McAfee took charge of the department, the writer was detailed

as his clerk and book-keeper. He was exacting, but as money must be earned and good full time was allowed—recreation hours and odd bits of time could be put in—it was almost a bonanza. At that time, the building was warmed by old, hot air furnaces in the cellar. The coal was dumped into two great under-ground vaults, in the quadrangle, said to hold one hundred tons each, and from there carried to different furnaces, through dark, damp, gas-filled passages. The writer and A. P. Barker, of the class of '76, had the detail of distributing this coal, and carrying away the ashes up the stone steps on the south of the north wing and out into the quadrangle. We found it necessary to rise between two and four A. M., so as to finish the work for a late breakfast. This work was dirty, heavy and exhausting, but as it paid from twenty-seven to forty-five cents each per day, it was a prize to us. We found that we could much better stand the work and resist the enervating effect of the foul gases, if we could eat something first, and many were the plans devised for securing this necessary meal; such as taking eatables to our rooms from the supper table, etc., but the most effective was to stand in with the girls having a kitchen detail, and many a pie, cake, or slice of bread and butter was left at an agreed-upon place by members of this detail. This part of the work—the negotiations for the sinews of the campaign—was wholly in the hands of my partner, Mr. Barker; but the writer will ever be grateful to those ladies, who helped to lighten what was to him a very hard task. Afterwards the writer had charge of the college armory under General Geddes. This was a good detail, as I remember it, about fifty-four cents per day and not hard work. This work, with teaching in the winter, paid the entire cost of my college course and a little more.

All the students worked hard at that early day, and many of them too hard; but upon the whole, the necessity for labor brought out—developed them and taught them not only the value of an education, but also the value of time and money. Notwithstanding the hard work, we enjoyed college life and had some time for fun.

I recall in my junior year, a student whom I will not name, of the freshman class, who had quartered himself in the southeast tower room, which that year was occupied partly by juniors and partly by sophomores, instead of on the upper floor where the rest of his class was rooming. As his room, rather than his company, was wanted, we appealed to him to move, which he refused to do. We decided to make life a burden to him there. After trying various plans without success, we seized all of his clothes one night and fastened them on a pipe at the top of the room, out of his reach. In the morning, leaving Ira Bouck, of '76, on guard, we went our several ways, early. After vainly trying to get his clothes, this freshman wrapped up in some bed clothes and left the room. While Bouck and others were enjoying the success of the plan, the door opened and the freshman entered, followed by President Welch in per-

son, who was filled with righteous indignation. The clothes of the freshman came down quicker than they had gone up; the higher classmen did the explaining, but the freshman left the room. Many more episodes occur to me, but this is already too long, and I will leave them to be told by those better qualified in that line.

It is hard for me to believe that the present plan of education is equal to the old plan of compulsory work. I look back on those four years of hard work and study, exacting economy, and necessary but annoying curbing of boyish desires, as the most valuable four years of my life. If the same result can be obtained by easier methods, and I dare not say such is not the case, then the new way is better and the schools are advancing.

J. E. COBBEY, (Class '76).

The early years of the college history were crowded with experiences rather unusual in college life. Everything from landscape to curriculum was in a formative state. Consequently, there was an abundance of work for student as well as professor. Manual labor entered largely into the scheme. Every student was required to do at least two hours work per day. The boys upon the farm, in the shop, or buildings; the girls in kitchen, dining room or hall. This work was paid for at the rate of from three to twelve cents per hour, depending upon its character. That deemed educational, or instructive, being most poorly paid. The result was that in the early days the great majority of the students were young men and women who depended largely or altogether upon their own exertions for their education, and who hoped to earn a good portion of their expenses by their labor during the school year. This class of students was largely represented in the class of 1876. The work chosen by each and their manner of performing it was prophetic. E. J. Hainer, now M. C., "sawed wood" as literally as he does now metaphorically. J. E. Cobbe's success at securing a lien (lean), when the professor was not looking, was no doubt the inspiration for his late book on Chattle Mortgages, while A. B. Shaw's tact in escaping work foreshadowed his later career as a politician. So the list might be extended. Joking aside, however, the fact that work was abundant was to many a blessing.

Claussen, the first of the class to cross the dark river, and whose career was so successful until his early death cut it short, came to the college a poor boy with little but his strong arms and determination to succeed. The writer was told by him that he had but \$25 when he began, and that he earned all the rest of his expenses for his four years' course on the farm and in vacation. He would rise at 3 o'clock in the morning to do extra labor until breakfast time, then take his place in the regular detail until ten. To those who knew him, it is needless to say his lessons were always learned. His experience was a very common one.

The work was divided into "details," so called; that is, some would be detailed to one work, some to another. The farm was new. There was grubbing out of brush, cutting and sawing wood, breaking sod, working roads, setting out trees, working in orchard, vineyard and field. Then, too, there were what was known as "special details." That is, there were jobs that required some particular skill, or special attention, and for which some extra pay was allowed. This was usually accomplished by allowing so many hours per week for the work which could be done in less time. For instance, the mail, express, supplies and those of the students who did not walk, were brought from town to the college in the college hack, which made a trip every afternoon and twice Saturdays. Two students, usually sophomores, were assigned to drive this hack, taking it alternate days and allowed twenty hours per week. In this connection an amusing story is told of one of the drivers who, elated by his appointment, would drive up to the front door of President Welch's residence, now Veterinary Hall, and ring the bell until the noise might awaken the neighborhood. The president endured it for two or three days, but at length came to the door one day and quietly remarked, "Mr. _____, we always hear the first ring of the bell." Report has it that ever afterward a very slight ring answered. This same student was driving up from town one afternoon when the roads were very muddy. The students of the early years will well remember how nasty the road from Ames to the college was in the spring or fall. He was arrayed in his best, as it was Saturday afternoon, social hour was near at hand, and his "Special" engaged. The two rear seats were full of the pretty girls, for which the college has always been noted. A softer spot than usual was reached. The wheels sank to the hubs in mud, the team tugged bravely, but almost stopped. The driver chirped, the team responds, a crack of the double-tree, the driver, where is he, ask the girls who vainly peer into the muddy sea. A passing farmer, taking pity on the girls, took them home in his wagon. The driver reached college too late, and in no condition, for the sociable.

Another detail much sought after was to assist in planting trees upon the college lawn. This was done under the personal direction of President Welch, and to the older students nearly every tree has some pleasant memory attached to it.

The college choir was then in its infancy. The fine arts had not yet secured much of a place in the curriculum, and while it is probably true that the music executed in more senses perhaps than one and accompanied upon a Reed organ, was not as classical as in later years, many of us remember their efforts with pleasure. Sweet Miss Barnes, afterward Mrs. Professor Beal, with what patience she directed us, Kate Curtis, Mattie Heric, Miss Clark, Winnie Dudley, Emma Beadle, Lottie Beadle, Charley McIntyre, J. L. Lavender, A. P. Barker, how hard they

tried to please, and how pleased they were with the kind encomiums of the faculty and students.

No reminiscences of college days is complete without recalling some of the pranks and jokes. Two meals only were served on Sabbath. The interval between dinner at about 2 o'clock, and breakfast Monday created about 300 aching voids, which it was the pleasure of various caterers to fill. Among the most favored of these was a Mrs. Porter, a farmer's wife, living west of the college. Her principal product was pies. And such pies, large, luscious, and only 15 cents each. Though tabooed by the faculty, yet each Saturday night usually found a pie or two snugly hidden in the various rooms ready for Sunday evening consumption. One of the students, H——, by name, saw his opportunity for a speculation, and to the grief of the others, it was found that he had cornered all of Mrs. Porter's pies, and the price was 20 cents each.

W. J. Bryan was not the first to raise the standard of rebellion against the capitalist, and it was determined to teach this one a lesson. The pies, it was learned, were safely deposited and locked in Mr. H——'s trunk. The owner, it being Saturday afternoon, was in town. A delegation gained access to his room. The trunk was locked but not secured to the floor. The motions through which it was put would have astonished a Japanese juggler. Needless to say the bottom fell out of the pie market. The corner was busted, and for one Sabbath at least the rule against having food in the rooms was obeyed.

President Welch was a very courtly and polite gentleman and would often lecture the students upon the virtue of politeness, telling them in particular to always take time to speak to acquaintances as they passed. Among the members of the faculty was a professor who, while he might have been well posted in his specialty, was certainly lacking in politeness. His custom upon meeting any student was simply to drop his head, and pass without recognition. This professor, on the day of one of President Welch's talks, met E. J. Hainer in the usual manner. After he had passed, Hainer turned and called out, "Oh, Professor." The professor turned and Hainer politely lifting his hat remarked, "Good morning." The lesson, it was reported, was not lost.

Then, as now, occasional good things were gotten off in the course of debate or oration. G. E. Marsh, of the Crescent Society, a junior, was pitted against one of the freshmen in debate. He was the crack orator of the college, eloquent and graceful. The subject under discussion was that of cheap money. Marsh, on his side, argued for the immediate issue of a large amount of fiat money or greenbacks. He eloquently depicted our country as a magnificent giant, whose arteries of trade and commerce had become drained of the healthful life-giving blood of currency. It was beautiful and effective, until the freshman arose, and in a plain, blunt fashion, remarked that he had never heard of curing Anemia by pumping water into the circulation. So R. P. Kelly, in



Martin L. Aitkin.

J. C. Hainer.
Julia Blodgett Hainer.

W. T. Gilmore.

Winiford (Dudley) Shaw.

A. B. Shaw.

J. F. Hardin.

L. W. Beard.

Marian (Aitkin) Brown.

debating the Indian question, he taking the side of poor Lo, remarked that the Indian had been moved from place to place by Uncle Sam until now he was placed upon land so barren that he could not raise even a disturbance, and no wonder he rebelled.

The class of 1876 instituted the Delta-tan-Delta fraternity in 1875. They also, or rather some of them, prepared the first mock program of the junior exhibition. Their punishment, however, was severe enough when on the morning of their class day exercises they found that the large granite boulder which had been duly lettered and located upon the lawn as a memorial for all future ages, was buried five feet deep in mother earth. So they had their exercises in the chapel; and the next summer some time, at the expense of one of the class, Collins, I believe, it was resurrected.

ARTHUR P. BARKER, (Class of '76).

It would take much more time and space than is at my command to attempt to give even a synopsis of my experience while a student at the I. A. C. I was a member of the somewhat notable, or rather notorious, class of '87, and I have very vivid recollections of that March day in 1884 when I first ascended the old stone steps of the Main Building. Our class was in some respects a "feeble folk," for we were the fewest in numbers of any class that ever entered the school. We were an historical class, for during the period of our brief sojourn three different presidents "rose, and reigned and fell." We passed through what might properly be termed the "reconstruction period" of the college. We also lived in those halcyon days when the "twenty-foot rule" was as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, and when an absence from chapel or a trip to town were numbered among the capital offenses. I remember our "junior Ex." and the big fight we had over it, and the contests over the election of class officers, all of which seemed so momentous then and so insignificant now.

Under the time-honored custom, then in vogue, it was the duty of the sophomore class to christen the freshman class with some Indian name. The barbarous custom required that a picture, supposed to be typical of the new class, should mysteriously appear some Sunday on the wall at the foot of the main stairway. The great ambition of the freshmen was to purlion the picture before it had been seen by the students. My roommate, C. F. Curtiss, who was called from the graduation platform to an honored place by the faculty table, and myself were members of the committee on arrangements. The question of an appropriate name perplexed us. Previous classes had about exhausted the supply, and after long and laborious research among aboriginal nomenclature, we finally decided to *manufacture* one. The combined efforts of the committee resulted in producing the word "Ookootoonoganzees,"

which was interpreted to mean "owl-eyed." The night when we went to put the picture up our "advance guard" reported a band of hostile "Freshies" in waiting at the bottom of the "well-hole." Not having been discovered, we decided to retire until 4 o'clock, and let the freshmen "hold the fort." We accordingly set an alarm clock and went to bed. In the morning the coast was clear and we put up the picture. Scott Bradford, Sherm Yates, Peck Sheldon, and some other members of that freshman class, could probably furnish you some interesting reminiscences on "guarding the well-hole all night."

At one of the public meetings, one year, the different classes decorated the four walls of the chapel, the seniors, of course, having the rostrum, and the freshmen the rear of the room. The latter displayed a large banner across the main aisle, extending from pillar to pillar, upon which was paraded in large letters of snowy white the class motto, "We will find a way or make one." That night some of us with the aid of a bottle of glue, some paste-board and cotton, extracted from a bed quilt, wrought a change, and in the morning the freshmen appeared as heralding to the world as their emblem the euphonious but suggestive expression, "We will find a way or *fake* one."

There are numberless incidents connected with our student life that I might relate if time would permit, but I doubt not that many of them will be furnished you by others. It is probable that Professor Curtiss can furnish you with an abundance of material, for he was my co-partner in every expedition from milking the cows in a fruit jar and having a Sunday night "feed" of bread and milk, to camping out all night by the stone arch.

To me one of the tenderest, choicest reminiscences of my college days is the thought of the uniform kindness shown me by students and faculty during my long sickness, when I was a reluctant prisoner at the hospital. How faithfully the boys who were crowded with examinations, sat up with me night after night without a complaint, and not a day passed without the girls sending me fresh flowers. And who can wonder that I should cherish the memory of those two noble women, Mrs. Halstead and Mrs. Stanton, who brought me the choicest and the kindest of messages during those long, discouraging days.

F. F. FAVILLE, (Class of '87).

Storm Lake, Iowa, Sept. 5, 1896.

Among the never-to-be-forgotten recollections of the class of '88 is blueberry pie. General (then Capt.) Lincoln was steward, and with his customary economical forethought must have laid in a large supply for blueberries bobbed up serenely upon nearly every occasion. In season and out of season, blueberry pie was an important factor of every well reg-



1. Luther Foster, '92. 2 Mrs. Luther Foster, '75. 3. Dr. J. C. Norton, '90. 4. Mrs. Ellen Rice Robbins, '78. 5. Dr. F. J. Smith, '83. 6. W. H. Wier, '84
 7. Frank Leverett, '85. 8. George Greene, '86. 9. F. F. Faville. 10. Katherine, M. Farr, '93.

ulated dinner. The pies were constructed in the most approved manner by a Scandinavian expert.

One morning, in March, a group of seniors started for North Hall to post up Professor Osborn on the traces of the Eosaurus found among the Carboniferous Labyrinthodonts. The party was headed by two staid members of the class, one of whom was assistant preceptress at the time, and has since achieved considerable reputation as a mathematician. As the young people passed out of the door and down the stone steps of the Main Building (a privilege but recently allowed the male sex), our eyes caught sight of some blueberry pies placed in the window of the bakery to cool off for the midday meal.

It was soon understood that there were to be fewer pies on the window sill. The assistant guardian of the institution, with commendable class loyalty, turned neither to the right nor the left, but marched solemnly on to the class room. In the meantime one of the boys had made a good selection of the genus pie, put it under his coat and started for North Hall *via* a group of evergreens.

The evergreens afforded ample security and the pie was produced, that is, a portion of it. Be it remembered that blueberry pie when turned up on edge, refuses to stay on the platter. The curst remained on the plate, but the internal anatomy of the pie was found dripping from F. D.'s coat lining and down his vest and trousers. But the damage was soon repaired as much as possible, the remainder of the pie dispatched, and the belated students reached the recitation room in time to hear the professor remark something about being a little more prompt.

N. SPENCER, ("Owl Eye").

Two years ago last February, "Billy" drove the freshmen, members of class '89, up to the front steps of the Main Building in the "old bus." I was one of them and took my place in the line in the old parlor until we were summoned to the steward's office. At that time the chapel was on the first floor in the north wing of the Main Building, the steward's office in the rear, and the dining room and kitchen were directly beneath. The library occupied about half of the first floor of the south wing, and the museum the third and fourth floors above it. Freshman Hall, the home of the Philomathians, Bachelor Hall, Crescent Hall, and the Cliolian room together with the parlor in front, with the president's office opening off from it and the main hallway and the dormitories were the other divisions of the Main Building. The present office building existed at the time, however.

Leigh Hunt was president during the first term and was succeeded by President Chamberlain, who remained until the last of 1890. It is with pleasure that I recall no meeting in "executive session" with President Hunt, except for the purpose of classification. I faintly recollect that I

was one of an unfortunate ten called to the president's office from the dining hall, but my subpoena reached me while at laboratory and by the time I returned, the inquisition had ended. The promises of Henning, Armstrong, Nelson, Budrow, Sterrett, Ferman, Holiday, Peabody and Rob Clark not to heap further indignities upon the oatmeal dish made it unnecessary that I should be present or give my word of honor. By way of digression, I will note that but three of the above ten remained to graduate. Henning took up engineering work in Kansas City, where I saw him in 1890. Rob Clarke entered Coe College, then became a merchant of Independence, Iowa, and married a lady of that city. Ferman remained the whole year, then returned to his home at Blairstown. Nelson, Budrow and myself remained until November, 1889.

Miss Blood, an earnest and tireless woman, was preceptress. Professor Mount had the department of Engineering; Professor Bassett, of Mechanical Engineering; Professor Hainer, the chair of Physics, and the genial, lovable face of Professor Stanton appeared above the table in Freshman Hall in mathematics and political economy. Capt. Lincoln, then, Colonel Lincoln, now I believe, marched his "army" over the campus while the girls looked on from windows and porch.

I shared the little room in "freshman heaven" with an unusually bright fellow from Burlington by the name of Grant Peabody, who was as full of pranks as he was brilliant. One Sunday afternoon, he with others, were playing on the piano in the Bachelor room, which ended in a little waltzing. Fraulein Stockman, teacher of German and French, heard the noise and proceeded to investigate. She found Peabody, who had escaped. She asked, "What is your name?" "Marks, madam," he replied. "I will report you, Mr. Marks," and both withdrew. The next day Billy Myers, a senior, and a very nice fellow, who denied having ever danced a step in his life, was called to the office. His name was the nearest that could be found *idem sonand* with Marks. Peabody was called "Marks, the Lawyer" after that.

During the spring term, as was the custom with all freshmen, they made the usual experiments with the electric light system. Peabody came in one evening with a small piece of No. 18 copper wire which some sophomore had told him would, if joined to the two mains in the garret of the middle tower, be very effective in putting out the lights. He went out, and I waited the expected darkness, but there was only an instant darkening of the room and the lights burned brightly again. In a few minutes in came the adventurous Peabody, holding his hands up in agony. The moment they had connected the small wire to the mains it became incandescent and melted, and the freshman, scared out of his wits, held up his hands and caught the white hot melted wire across the palms, burning them very deeply. Parts of the melted wire fell to the floor and set the rubbish on fire. The boys turned firemen with alacrity, and the lights burned serenely every evening for the remainder of the

term. I do not think this ever came to the proctor's knowledge, but Peabody enjoyed the society of the maidens of Ames too well, and played football in the hall once too often, so that he did not return the next term.

W. R. Boyd, the present editor of the Cedar Rapids Republican, and a very creditable one, was one of the more studious freshmen who entered in 1886. He did not return, however, and studied elsewhere.

One hot night in June of our first year, "freshman heaven" was awakened by a terrific clatter. It sounded like the unearthly racket of roof slates falling upon the boiler house roof in the court; enough of them it seemed to my waking mind to have covered the building. I stepped into the hallway and Hulse met me and asked me in a peculiar way where the fire was. "You yelled fire," he said. I have always believed he dreamed it and was not fully awake when I first spoke to him. Cooley's high-pitched voice led us to the intersection of the halls where he and Rapp were pouring water on the remains of a bunch of fire crackers that had been fired all at once. Rapp's protests of his innocence were the only grounds for belief that it was one of his tricks.

Mr. E. S. Richman, of the senior class, was proctor at the Main Building in 1886, and Jim Perley exercised the same function at the cottages. During Richman's absence at one time Perley occupied his room, whose window faced the west in the court. The freshmen were making things exceedingly interesting for him that evening. Some one had fastened a tick-tack from the hall window above and the cord extended out into the darkness in the direction of the bell tower. Several times he went up stairs before he discovered the true position of his tormenter.

He called at Rapp's room and found that he had gone down town. The rapping of the empty ink bottle against the proctor's pane continued without apparent notice by Perley until the freshman found it tiresome. Perley had not been seen at any of the windows for some little time, and Mr. Freshman concluded to hunt him up. But just as he turned the corner of the old shed and made a dash for the back stairway, Perley darted out after him. There was a foot-race around the front of the building, which ended in the freshman sliding under one of the evergreen trees on the campus, while his pursuer passed on. A few moments later Perley entered the library, where the freshman sat quietly reading, but Perley was looking for Rapp. Mr. Perley was the next year captain of Company C, of which I was a member, and he also had the mechanical engineers in field work, so that I became well acquainted with him, and several years after he informed me that he gave Rapp credit for beating him in the foot-race.

Commencement day, 1886, John Mussner threw a pillow out into the hall. It was kicked and thrown about until it was broken open and the feathers spilled out. Some one then took it and shook the remaining contents down the well-hole. They went all through the building so that

for weeks after school opened the floors were still fuzzy with feathers. John Woods came thundering up stairs and Rapp—who had had nothing whatever to do with the scrape, began to banter the old man about the nice job he was doing. Rapp was a brown-eyed, scholarly-looking fellow, who had had a varied experience, but his slow, smiling, dignified and impressive manner of speech, slightly inclined to the drawl, carried insincerity with it, and the old janitor's temper became ruffled. Rapp was suspended that winter and we understood that the feather episode was one of the sins charged to him. Rapp returned, however, the next year, when Perley was chief proctor, although Richman occasionally performed those duties. There had been a pillow fight in the hall and Rapp with a chair cushion, stuffed with excelsior, held his own with a vengeance. There was a step down at the other end of the hall and Rapp said, "The proctor's coming." Perley came down the hall on his regular tour after the lights were out. Just as he reached Rapp's door there was a whack! whack! as Rapp's cushion came down on Perley's head, and it was no feather affair either. Before Perley could speak Rapp was saying, "You git out of here, Kimball. I know you, Kimball. Don't be prowling here or I'll fix you," and he was thumping the cushion over his head in the meantime. Perley finally stopped him, when Rapp apologized in such an innocent way that it was impossible to report him. Perley evidently had a good deal of deviltry concealed under his quiet, almost sad demeanor, for on informing an alumnus that Perley was proctor he said, "What, Perley proctor? Why, he used to be the worst man on the freshman floor." One Saturday there was a sort of free-for-all racket going on in the middle tower room in which Perley, Schermerhorn, Randall and Cotey were taking an active part, when there was a loud authoritative knock at the door. During the awful silence which followed, Perley gained the top of a radiator behind some draperies, and sticking his head up over the curtain pole, in a loud stage whisper, commanded Cotey not to tell Richman. The visitor proved to be a friend, however, and the revel continued.

I fear these pranks are best remembered, but there was always much work done on lessons. Study was the routine of every day, these little circumstances were the few events that enlivened our work. There were others I might relate which I well remember—a climb up the mansard roof across the middle tower into the north tower, rolling dry goods boxes about and scaring the occupants of the room below nearly out of their shoes; room stackings, practical jokes; instructing and laughable mistakes, in all of which the student learned patience, forbearance and the proper regard for others' rights and feelings.

Banks, Budrow, Cooley, and Miss Zimbleman won the spurs in mathematics, and with others received high credit in their studies during the freshman year.

Wade, Day, Phillips and Snyder entered, as I now recollect, in the

fall term of '86. Snyder was a phenomenal student in mathematics. Although Banks and Shoemaker were both clear in conception and faithful in research, Snyder was original beyond any in the class. A. L. Graham was an excellent student and although he entered with our class, I believe he classified with the next class. Misfortune and a change in course of study, however, placed him with us again in '89.

President Chamberlain began work with us in the fall term of 1886, and remained until 1891. He entered office after dissension and failure had produced highly unfavorable conditions at the college. He was a high-minded, well educated and refined man, an assiduous student and a fairly good public speaker. In logic he was strong, intending to be fair and just, but often he deducted conclusions from such erroneous premises that he appeared untrue and unjust. He was a man of great executive ability, but was lacking in tact.

It was understood by the students that all of the small rooms would be furnished with spring cots in '87, so that when Wade and I had arrived we were unprepared to use any of the few dilapidated bedsteads. We applied to Cotey, who was then assistant steward, for cots, but he refused us until the seniors and juniors had all been supplied, many of whom had both bedsteads and cots in their rooms. We slept the first night on the floor of our eight-by-twelve room, but the next day I went to see President Chamberlain about it, Captain Lincoln being absent. In answer to my statement he replied, "The college don't furnish me with cots and bedsteads. Why don't you buy a cot?" His argument so staggered me I did not find words to reply, but an hour later, while we were nursing our wrath, Cotey came up and told us to go down and pick out our cots. I think the Doctor discovered his mistake.

During the spring term of 1887, Belva Lockwood was advertised to lecture at Ames. Many of us were interested in her subject and in the woman as a character, and had planned to hear her speak; among which were some of the ladies. We were, therefore, much disappointed to find a bulletin signed by the president denying all the privilege of attending the lecture, which was denounced by Dr. Chamberlain in terms which might have been more liberal. About fifty of us, including L. V. Harpel, concluded to defy the rule and attend in a body. I think C. M. Wade was with us, but did not go to the lecture. The lecture was quite interesting and very instructive; regarding social and public life at our famous capital, portraying the lights and shadows of Washington society. Nothing was said about women as voters nor anything the least unrefined. As we came out of the hall E. S. Richman stood at the door and we all walked out to the college with him. We overtook Wade and some other students, who did not dream of seeing Richman with us, and they were fairly caught. It was rumored the next morning that there was talk of expulsion at the president's office, and we all gathered in one of the rooms and signed a petition, full of penitence. After the first

reading Harpel said: "I won't sign it, I'll be expelled first," making other remarks about the injustice of forbidding the excursion to Ames. After some changes in the "prayer for relief," and some persuasions, he signed the paper and it was given to the faculty. I received formal notice from my parents that they had been informed, and regretted my action in the affair; and a little over a year later learned that I had *then* been given final warning, which information came a little late. Some of the best-behaved, most assiduous and brightest boys of the college were among those who visited Ames that evening, and I never feared expulsion. I do not say this in justification of the wrong—for it was wrong and deserved punishment—but I do mention it to show contrary to what has often been charged against the students of the college, that they were at that time and later an unruly set. It shows, without any justification or future examples, that the students were accustomed to being treated like sensible men, with a delicate sense of justice of a strong desire to acquaint themselves with ideas and problems of the day.

Frank Phillips and myself were the artists who prepared the annual picture of '87, naming the freshmen. I was always ashamed of it, for it was not artistic, and was too poor for a cartoon; insomuch so that the freshmen of that year did not become fierce at all. Ashworth, I believe, got into an altercation with one of the seniors twice as large as himself, who ridiculed it. Phillips was a cultured fellow, having plenty of wit, and enjoyed practical jokes. He was the instigator of a trap set for Jim Baker, so that when Jim opened his door a pail of water came pouring over his head. I think we sat nearly half a day waiting to see the catastrophe across the court, and the thing worked to perfection. But after all our waiting, Jim quietly wiped his face, took off his coat, and appeared to take no notice of the affair whatever. Phillips got desperately hungry for honey that summer, for just beyond the locust trees west of Engineering Hall was heard continuously the hum of a bee hive. We provided mosquito netting screens for our faces, and about 2 o'clock one moonlight night went for some of the bee-product. We were nearly frightened to death for fear Tripps would remain out there all night to watch that lone hive. We opened the hive, but there was no honey. When we reached the room, Wade said: "Well, you fellows *are* fools; you didn't suppose honey would remain in a hive that close to the college, did you?"

The junior exhibition, which was then held by the classes in November of each year, caused much ill feeling, and was the first breach in our class between fraternity and anti-secret factions. There was the usual poetical epigram, distributed in the night time, with a mock program the next June. This ended the selection of "exhibition" orators by class election, and they were appointed by the faculty from those having the highest credits. I do not believe it was right, for often the junior exhibition representatives were commencement orators almost to a man.



1. Lee Campbell, '94. 2. Grace Mills, '93. 3. C. E. Read, '94. 4. M. E. Wells, '83. 5. E. E. Kaufman, '92. 6. Fred Mally, '87. 7. Thos. B. Hutton, '91.
 8. L. V. Harpel, '87. 9. Lillian Mills, '95. 10. Clarence Goddard, '95. 11. W. R. Hensen, '89. 12. W. O. McElroy, '81. 13. M. D. Wells, '83.
 14. Kate McNeil Wells, '83. 15. Clem F. Kimball, '89. 16. Hulda Nelson, '95. 17. Fred L. Kent, '93.

A series of oratorical contests in the elocution class would have stimulated oratory and been far more acceptable to the students, and would have given a far better exhibition in some cases.

Up to the time of our election Phillips had been much against secret societies, while I had paid little attention to them, having friends among their members. Phillips, however, induced some of us, by some sort of arrangement, to support him as against secret organizations, and he in turn was to support a particular friend of ours—Stearns, if I remember correctly. We did not think that Phillips played fair, and he afterwards joined a fraternity, I believe. His health failed him in '88 and he did not return to study. He visited the college in '89, and seeing him at the station I intended to ride out with him in the bus, but missed it, and when I reached the college Phillips had returned to Ames. I never saw him again.

At the time our class entered the college and until the summer vacation of '88, Professor Bassett was dean of our department—mechanical engineering. With all due respect to him, and although bright, clear and forcible in demonstration, Professor Bassett was not fitted for teaching. He was eminently fitted for designing, testing and inventing machinery. He was fond of practical methods and results, and found no time or had little inclination to devote to difficult theorems and analyses which he had waded through in school. Because of special efforts in drawing, Prof. Bassett showed me much favor and assisted me to employment by means of which I obtained much experience and part of the funds which enabled me to pursue my studies. Professor Bassett was employed by the Hale Elevator Company, of Chicago, and Otis Bros., of New York, and designed some of the devices which have made those companies famous for hoisting machinery in the Eifel tower and "sky-scrapers." During the vacation of '87 and '88 I was drafting in Chicago and roomed with Bert Chamberlain, who was then beginning a career in the office of Burnham & Root, one of the best firms of Chicago architects. I think Mr. Chamberlain has since attained a high position with that firm. Mr. Schermerhorn, a graduate of class '87, was also with us and we all boarded on Michigan Avenue above Twelfth Street, at the corner of which streets I gained my first experience as a teacher three years later. Professor Bassett, several years ago, entered the Thomson-Houston Electric Light Company's works at Lynn, Mass., as head of the elevator department.

Sometime in March, 1888, John Shelton, now a lawyer of Butte City, Mont., came to me signifying his desire to join a literary society. I had been a member of the Bachelor Society since entering the institution, and at the time was treasurer of the society. I knew that Mr. Shelton had been refused membership, or at least not been accorded an invitation to join any literary society. I was of the opinion that any student who wished to join a society should be asked to become a member, if his

record as a student qualified him. I urged his name with some earnestness, and as the objections were as to personal oddities, I think the discussion became somewhat personal, which I think brought down the ill will of some of the seniors upon my head. Mr. Shelton's name was rejected, and I thought little or nothing of it, and I felt that I had done a favor to one who all will agree was not always treated with the respect which was due to him. Mr. Shelton was a hard student; later was an earnest society worker, and represented the college in the state oratorical contest in 1890.

During the fall and winter of '88 and '89 quite a number of engineering students were in Chicago, where I had returned to work. J. M. Culver was in the employ of Professor Bassett, and never returned to school. His name may be seen now on the best and most artistic catalogue drawings of the McCormick Harvesting Company. Jim Davidson, A. L. Graham, W. N. Gladson, John Schoenleber, and, I think, Mr. Spinney, were there. Two years later W. E. Warwick, Chas. Davidson, Jim Davidson, A. L. Graham, S. S. Howell, and perhaps others, were at Whittings, a suburb of Chicago, and J. M. Culver, Bert Chamberlain, C. E. Lamborn, F. H. Cooley, and myself were employed in the city. We often met together and had very pleasant times. During the short time he was there, Cooley obtained quite a reputation in the city as a rapid and accurate draftsman. His health failed him, however, so that in June, 1891, he did not look well. At that time he called with some of the other boys at my boarding place, and while there told me he feared he would not get well; I did not realize his true condition, and assured him that he would soon be better; he dubiously shook his head. Soon after he gave up his work and I did not see him again. I think he died that summer. Cooley was a close student, an original and independent thinker; was determined almost to stubbornness, and would have obtained eminence in his profession had he lived.

There are many other reminiscences that come rushing into my thought, but for which there is no room in these pages. There was a table picnic at which Myron Reynolds—B. S., '86, D. V. M., '89—fell asleep, and his fair companion left him to pick wild flowers; there were Friday nights when Day(sy) fell over all the broken furniture in the building as he ascended the back stairway in the wee hours of morn; there were the "scenes" with Professor Scribner which were so comical to Graham and all of us, except the professor; there are many things which classmates enjoy hearing related over again—living over again, and which to older and younger college generations are but mimic pictures of their own college days and experiences.

The class of '89 were very moral, almost none of them ever drank spirituous liquor, and during our junior year no member of the class (unless it was some of the girls), habitually used tobacco. We were a social set, however, and introduced social reforms in the class gather-



1. Carrie (Carter) Hansen. 2. A. L. Hanson. 3. Genevieve Culver. 4. G. H. Schulte. 5. N. Spencer. 6. Robt. W. Olmstead. 7. F. L. Meredith.
8. Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Dewell. 9. T. W. Shearer. 10. Bertha Mann. 11. G. L. Schlenker. 12. C. N. Dietz.
13. R. G. Rice. 14. Wilbur N. Hunt. 15. Nellie McGuire.

ings, prohibited extended monopolies, and boycotted all who were not home for lunch Sunday evenings. I believe statistics have been quoted by the professors to the end that we were the best class up to date in mathematics, which shows depth, energy and precision of character.

We are all desirous of the welfare of the college as an institution of learning. Without discussion, it has been long admitted to be an institution for the education of youth in arts and sciences, which are a foundation for *all* industries. Plant one acre of every farm in our state with factories and homes of operatives and Iowa is the richest and greatest state in the Union. Education of those whose homes are here, and who have a desire and ability to engage in industrial pursuits will tend to bring about the result. Many graduates believe the name of the college is too limited in signification; and there is much in a name, Capulet to Montague to the contrary notwithstanding. Nearly all believe that the courses of study should be raised, with academical courses for the preparation of those who are not up to the requirements for entrance equal to the highest in the state. Under such conditions certificates issued for accredited courses covering two years collegiate work have been suggested as an incentive and aid to those struggling for an education who are relying partially or wholly upon their own resources.

It is with pleasant memories of the days spent on the beautiful campus and in old familiar halls; with pride in the achievements of her graduates, her past and present teachers upon whom depends her just fame, and glorying in the work being done, that we can not refrain from these words of solicitude for the progress and prosperity of our Alma Mater, a representative institution of our prosperous state.

CLEM F. KIMBALL, (Class '89).

Council Bluffs, Iowa, July 31, 1896.

Often, in perusing the pages of the "I. A. C. Student," I long for the sight of a familiar name, and yet if found it may be lost again in the great human maelstrom, its hopes, joys, ambitions, disappointments, tears to me unknown. The alumni would not ask Time to turn backward in its flight. We may love the old, but we are also proud of the new—proud of the better facilities, the greater development, the broader culture in our Alma Mater. We would ask rather that we might see each dear classmate and friend as they are to-day in their various homes and surroundings. With this thought I send a list of I. A. C. people in Southwestern Louisiana, that the old friends may know how many of us enjoy each other's society and are interested in I. A. C. affairs. In November, 1884, Professor A. Thomson (professor mechanical engineering, '72-84), wife (matron '74-84), daughter Zena (Ann Arbor Univ. '96), nephew, Edwin C. Walker, and niece, Lillie Neal, came to Lake Charles.

The Professor has charge of his brother-in-law's, J. B. Watkins, large land interests in Calcasieu Parish. The following fall Professor S. A. Knapp (professor of agriculture, '80-86, president 84-85), wife, son Bradford (sophomore '88, Vanderbilt Univ. '92, Ann Arbor law, '96), S. Arthur ('92), Helen (now a junior at I. A. C.), and myself, Minnie ('83), joined Professor Thomson's family. The two homes are on the same block adjoining, and the same warm old time friendship exists between them. On the block east of them live my husband, Augustus M. Mayo, our three little ones, Father Mayo and I. Our near neighbors are Frank Roberts (sophomore, '77), and wife, and Herman Rock (freshman, '92). Three blocks away live Maurice Vincent ('84), Maude Summers-Vincent (freshman, '80), and their little son and daughter. Across the street from them are Harry B. Milligan (freshman, '79), and wife. Near us also is Olive Butler Lake (sophomore, '84), husband and two boys. One block south of father's house is the home of T. L. Palmer ('75), and Mary Lovelace-Palmer (preceptress, '70-74). In the eastern part of town are Frank Shutts (junior, '86), wife and four little ones, while in the southern are Will Briggs (sophomore, '84), Gertrude Poyneer Briggs (sophomore, '84), and three children. At the station "Iowa," ten miles east of Lake Charles, live J. B. Clark (overseer on college farm, '82-'88), wife and two boys, and Fred Lightner ('88), Emily Clark-Lightner and two little ones. One hundred miles east, at Washington, La., and near the old historic town of Opelousas, live Geo. W. Curtis ('83), Florence Noyes-Curtis (freshman, '84), and little Irene. Marilla J. Crossman ('81), Della Neal ('82), Myron H. Reynolds ('86), were here for several years. Another that we could almost claim, because she knows so many I. A. C. students, is Mattie Summers-Moss, sister of Hon. W. S. Summers, and Mrs. Vincent, and wife of one of our most prominent young southern physicians. Professor Wynn performed the marriage ceremony in the presence of Professor Bessey and other I. A. C. friends at the home of her brother. All of these friends will await with interest the appearance of the new "History."

With pleasant memories of "Auld Lang Syne,"

MINNIE K. MAYO.

Lake Charles, La., August 27, 1896.

To the College Historian of the Iowa Agricultural College:

As I look back to the college life at Ames and compare it with what I have seen in subsequent years at other institutions of learning, I am impressed with the earnestness with which college duties were entered upon at Ames. Nearly all who were attending there between the years 1883 and 1885, when I was a student, were paying their own way wholly or in part, and consequently felt the expense and made good use of the time. The situation of this college, remote from a city, is such that stu-

dents who wish the entertainment and excitement of city life and who are not very devoted to study, are not inclined to be in attendance. For this reason it seems to me the college atmosphere was exceptionally earnest and studious.

I think, however, that the social conditions at the I. A. C. were at that time unpleasant to most of the students. The few young ladies who were there were generally engaged to marry either students or young professors in the college, and were a subject of unkind criticism by the young men who did not have their society. Those who were not engaged were very diffident young women who shrank from meeting young men. There was, therefore, little or no refining effect from the presence of young ladies in the institution. On the contrary, the condition now impresses me as worse than it is in institutions where women are not admitted. The coarse criticism to which the young women were subjected by the unrefined young men is a far from pleasant reminiscence.

I have very pleasant reminiscences of the work in the Crescent Literary Society. This was, I think, the most enjoyable part of my college life. The college faculty at that time included several men of much breadth and experience, and their methods were excellent. I recall especially Professor Bessey's attractive lectures on botany, and Professor Pope's interest in the laboratory experiments in chemistry. These men were both favorites with the students.

From the above review you will perceive that I have some pleasant and some unpleasant memories. You may feel free to use any or all of what I have written or to reject it all. I hope the institution has now grown into a better social condition or atmosphere and at the same time retained its studious atmosphere.

Yours fraternally,

FRANK LEVERETT, (Class '85).

Denmark, Iowa, June 4, 1896.

The important epochs of our lives leave with us the most vivid memories. As the mountain serves to guide the traveler across the great plains, so, in the ever increasing number of events recorded in memory, we rely upon the happy days of college life to recall many events of our prime.

The sons and daughters of our fair Alma Mater can well look back with pride and gratitude to the rich environments which were their good fortune to enjoy.

Nature so guarded us, as to permit the development of every ambition; the satisfaction of every mood; and the building of healthy character. It is in this ideal school of the industries that the men of strong bodies and determined will, of healthy character and high purpose are

prepared for life's work. She gives the scientist his laboratory; the mechanic his workshop; the orator and statesman, the literary society; and the poet a quiet retreat.

In reflecting over my college days, I find the memories abiding closest to me, and affecting me more than any event or experience, were derived from the splendid old campus with walks and drives, green summer foliage, clusters of trees, shrubbery and flowers, and the most effective picture of all is the changing and ripening foliage, coming in the saddest season of the year. In this month of late harvests and early frosts the seniors often realize they will never again be blest with so many profitable surroundings. This period of the year seems most appropriate for the sober thought generally accompanying graduates, as they take the next important step of life.

F. L. MEREDITH.

Cambridge, Mass., (Harvard Law School).

"Verde Tortagus" (Green Turtle), entered with 96 members. Good timber, mostly evergreen, contained many long, lank, cadaverous products from the prairies. Nearly all nationalities were represented, rumored that one was so Dutch that for the first term freshman he always wore wooden shoes. Many of them entered about the *right* way, *i. e.*, by getting *experience* from older students, especially sophomores. Picture scraps at beginning of each class's course were yet in vogue; as freshmen we *pretty* nearly got ours from the sophomores when they hung it up. When we became Sophs. we put one up for the just entered freshmen and the only thing that kept us from losing it in ignominy was that one of the fair members (there were six fair ones—all girls) of the class pulled it back through the transom of the doors at base of north Main Building winding stairway. After accomplishing this she rolled the picture up and deftly placed it among her wearing apparel, sauntered out among the rabble and up to her room, where she unrolled the thing and looked it over. *That* act was a *patriotic* one—nearly the act of a Joan d Arc, etc. Class spirit ran high those days. However, there was much more united college enthusiasm among all than at present.

The class of '91 inaugurated the custom of giving a reception to the freshmen and presenting them with the "freshman picture" and name. Their name was "Verde Tortugas" (Green Turtle), and their motto, "Thoughtful of the Future."

The average age upon entering the institution was nineteen years, their aggregate age was 1710 years. This last accounts for their smartness.

When the class was organized H. A. Dean was the temporary chairman; he took the chair and the secretary "took the table." A. B. Lovejoy became the first president and the place was filled throughout the



1. E. N. Eaton, '90. 2. Mary Zimbleman, '89. 3. Alfred Price, '94. 4. Earl Douglass, '93. 5. Dr. R. J. Blanche, '95. 6. Winifred Hunter, '94.
 7. John Preston, '95. 8. J. A. Moore, '95. 9. W. R. McCready, '95. 10. Cassie Bigelow, '94.

four years by the following: Messrs. Cole, Moss, Jones, Bowne, Heileman, Schulte and Jackson.

1888, the date of entering, was a leap year; the class of '91 on October 23d of that year had a leap year "trot." The six fair ones trotted the rest of the 96 in the class.

About all the class of '91 did in their sophomore year was to inaugurate the "White Spot Fraternity," which up to within a year has been one of the prominent organizations of the college. There were two degrees given by this fraternity, the first was given with the candidate lying on his back on the "little marble-topped table," well covered with chalk; the second was given while lying on his vest. Plenty of chalk and hilarious rotation of the candidate were prominent features of each degree.

The junior year was the "Waterloo" year of the class, because nearly all who have been married up to date were shot in the heart that year.

As seniors the class was very popular, out of the thirty-seven boys belonging, thirty-two "rushed" freshman and sophomore girls. Two of them rushed one junior girl, and the remaining four took care of our own four fair ones.

The class, in harmony with its motto, built and dedicated in its senior year, the fountain now playing in the grassy plot near the motor depot.

W. H. HEILEMAN, (Class of '91).

During the latter part of February, 1889, in company with my sister Nellie, who had entered the college two years previous, I arrived at the I. A. C. for the first time.

Our means of transit between Ames and the college in those days was the old 'bus. The beautiful, expansive, and undulating grounds with the many stately buildings scattered among evergreen and deciduous trees made a lasting impression on my mind. As the 'bus stopped in front of the Main Building, the passengers were met with joyous greetings by classmates who had already arrived. How delighted they were to meet again after their long vacation! In the midst of their happiness they did not forget the freshmen, but gave them a kind word and a smile.

The first two days of the term, the new students spent in taking entrance examinations and in classifying.

On the first Saturday night there was a great reception. Here the new and the old students gathered to form acquaintances, and to renew old friendships.

Soon Monday morning dawned and then we fully realized that a term of hard study was before us. But the boys and girls of I. A. C. are industrious and go to work with a will to accomplish the great end of the college.

Each Saturday night the six literary societies met, as they do now,

in their various halls. Here we listened to the deep logic of the seniors and the eloquent language of the sophomores in the debates. There were sweet strains of music, and recitations and essays.

Weeks passed on, and spring greatly enhanced the beauty of the campus by her lovely flowers and green grass and trees. Then many of the students spent their recreation hours playing lawn-tennis or base ball. While others were content to take a walk and sit in a shady nook.

Military drill was practiced by both boys and girls. The girls taking it for exercise and pleasure. Their company, called Co. G., drilled at the close of the recreation hour. On Wednesday afternoon they were out on dress parade with the college battalion.

Meal time was a picnic. The boys and girls assembled in the great dining hall where their merry voices mingled with the clatter of the dishes. We had other picnics, too. Real picnics in the woods, where we spread bountiful dinners on the green grass. Where we would gather flowers, climb hills, and run through the ravines, or watch the sparkling water trickle over stones in the little brooks. Those were happy days, never to be forgotten.

There were other days we will not forget soon. Those came at the end of each term and sometimes during the term. They were examination days. How we used to study at these times! Everything else seemed to pass into oblivion. But time rolled on, terms closed and new ones opened, bringing new students, while many of the old ones returned not, but went to mingle with the population of the great world. And there came a term when President Chamberlain left us and our esteemed Dr. Beardshear took his place. During all these changes the appearance of the college campus changed, too. Morrill Hall and the Creamery Building were erected, and the motor car took the place of the old 'bus. And still we pursued our studies until there came a great day for the class of '92. This was the day of our graduation. No other day of our college course was so important to us, or so fraught with such mingled joy and sadness. We were to go forth to fulfill our class motto, *Esse Quam Videre*—"To be Rather Than to Seem." Since then I have been training the youth of the country. The first year I taught in a country school and the past two and a half years in the Grant Park School of East Des Moines.

ANNA DEAN, (Class of '92).

It has been said that "the pages of past history serve in a great measure to mold the future." Be that as it may, to write reminiscences of four short years of thralldom, passed as a student at I. A. C., is a task of no passing moment, calling to mind many incidents of college life brim full of tales of woe and pleasantries, now tucked away in the archives of the past, only to be recalled occasionally to drive away bitter thoughts of

the so-called "cold, cruel world." If all could be told the story would be worth the hearing. As it is, I shall respond to the request of the class of '97 and briefly scan a few of the cardinal occurrences during "my day" at old I. A. C. Some years ago, when "Billy" drove the 'bus and "Dan" hustled trunks, a class of new-comers made the annual try for algebra, the successful being received as freshmen by the cold hand grasp of the then president, and instructed to make their deposit in the steward's office and "get to work at once." Under these circumstances the writer became a part and parcel of the above mentioned aggregation that assisted during the next four years in making some history to be handed down to posterity. The sound of revelry by night in "Freshman Heaven," broken only by shrill notes of "Here comes Shoey," the early muster to special drill at dawn, coupled with the 6:30 o'clock "jingle" calling us to the breakfast of hard-tack, all added to the bewilderment of the breaking in period during my "salad days." The "picture scrap" was then in vogue and at its zenith, so one evening at dusk our class found our names, photographs, and many breaks suspended above the old music room door that we "might see ourselves as others saw us." In the event that followed I was numbered among the victors, our class being the first class to carry the picture in triumph from its throne. True to their loyalty, "our sisters," in the language of the poet, "sewed our buttons on." It was during my early days at the college that journalism underwent a reform. The need of a representative paper, edited by the students, was evinced on all sides and at the close of the first term a paper entitled "The College Clipper" was issued, its contents being prepared behind closed doors after study hours. F. E. Davidson was the chief promulgator, the editors numbered five. The paper was enthusiastically received by the students. At the opening of the next term only two of the five had the courage to advocate its future existence. These two changed the name to "I. A. C. Student," secured additional editors, thus starting the present paper, which is now received with eagerness by the majority of the alumni. Among the nights held sacred by all students was "Hallo'een." I recall vividly to mind an instance which took place on that evening when it was thought wise to fence in the Main Building. At the appointed hour the force was marshalled and labor began in earnest. All went smoothly until reinforcements came in no other person that "Prexy." It is needless to state that labor was at once postponed for a short time, only when it was resumed on the "old hash mill," which was buried with proper ceremonies and monumental inscriptions in the rear of the old 'bus barn. Our futile attempts when freshmen to fire the "twenty-pounder" was made good during our senior year, when the very hills re-echoed with the sound of the bombardment. In military we had many opportunities to exhibit our valor. During one of the "sham battles" south of the campus between the two battalions, the largest member of our class, then a captain in the artillery,

when surprised by superior numbers of the enemy, clubbed his "gun swab" and swore to "do or die" at the cannon's mouth. By means of air lines, talks in library, regular receptions of societies, with an occasional steal away, the "social problem" was easily solved. A reminiscence of the first named factor brings to mind the call for fruit refreshments. The bucket was duly lowered for its load, but invention had substituted new potatoes instead, which were relished in the darkness; that the donors paid dearly for their joke goes without saying. My class was noted for its advocates of "practical ornithology," and many a rare species of birds was plucked from its resting abode in the vicinity of Ontario and duly appropriated to the midnight "cookings" which were savored with fruit deserts proffered by the horticultural department, when "Jerry" was off watch. The old college bell that so often called students to "zips," met its fate after many years of true service and could it but have spoken many would have been the tales of its abuse. It has a thought, I am sure, in the minds of many of the alumni.

"For of all hallowed tones that in memory dwell
None come sweeter than those of the old college bell."

As a student I participated in the welcoming of President Beard-shear into his work which has always been characterized with the deepest regard for the welfare of students, alumni, and I. A. C. in general.

Many are the pleasant hours spent by me in recalling the four years of activity at my Alma Mater from the time of the registration in the president's office to the registration on the chimney top. Life from a social standpoint was as resting upon a "bed of roses," with never a thought of the "juniper tree." Time and space forbids further records. I drop my pen and turn again to the hustling present with a parting glance backward saying as I do so:

"Trust no future, however pleasant,
Let the past bury its dead."

E. E. FAVILLE, (Class of '93.)

My college days! Those happy days of youthful vivacity, of pleasant sensations, of delightful times, never can be effaced from the gilded pages of memory's sweet book of fond recollections.

Briefly told, the incidents in my college career fall under four heads—social, military, college work and unusual occurrences; and upon each shall I truthfully "say a few remarks."

My social life comprehends my connection with the Bachelor Literary Society, and not (as many would presume) with the fair and sweet

essence of nature, for I never had any "serious business" nor "lip salve" applied; nor did I go out "driving" every week as I often was cruelly and with malice aforethought accused by mortal creatures of irregular shapes and combinations; for it was "contrary to college rules!" My society will ever be the cynosure around which will cluster the other events in my college career. It was there I learned from eloquent and thoughtful speakers—wisdom. It was there I formed friendships as lasting as life itself. It was there I learned my defects. It was there I made the impression there is a force behind the throne which was not apparent so much in the thoughts expressed as in the manner of expressing them. It was there I gave full sway to all the "eloquence of my soul!" And it was there I received many enviable honors which time will not eradicate from my heart's noblest treasures.

In military work, I felt always highly honored with the position I held from private in the rear ranks to captain in the sham battle on College Cemetery Hill, when my company, the banner and prize company of the regiment, made its gallant charge on the enemy's right flank, holding her best company as captors and then killing a brother company in order to hold all the honors of war! So Gen. Lincoln, my ideal warrior, decreed! Inspection was also a genial time for us. Garbed with the armor of war and sash of authority, we struck terror to the innocent heart of the "Prep." and the freshman who regarded us *then* as heavenly beings possessing satanic powers.

In college work, I did my share and was faithful in doing the work of each day. Each professor was intent upon the faithful discharge of his duties and thus each student could not help following his example. Those whom I had studies under will live longest in my memory. The names of Stanton, Doolittle, Bissel, Franklin, and Dr. Beardshear will ever be more to me than the names of the great and honored mankind. (I must add I did some extra work in the orchard and vineyard for which I never received credit.)

With "unusual occurrences" I may mention my connection with the "White Spot Fraternity," when on rainy evenings we could not go to chapel, I had the honor of being president of that august assembly, and refused to shake hands with the lean and the fat, the short and the tall, gawky freshmen upon receiving their degrees of honor, slipper, dust pan, chalked table, and razor strop. The reason of my refusal was, of course, on account of the superb dignity of my office. This was when we made the dark, rainy evenings very bright in places for the new-comer.

There was the World's Fair trip for us cadets, in which we gained laurels for Iowa and her famous college. There were "picture scraps," a barbarous custom, that I always condemned, but was gratified in figuring in them. Then came the society banquets, the class banquets with their "itching," the president's receptions, base ball, foot ball, tennis, field day, etc., etc., on which a volume could be written—these and many

other occurrences making college life *dearer* and causing its remembrance, the happiest pages of our lives, and developing in each of us a refined, cultured soul and mind for the enjoyment of this life and the life eternal.

W. A. MURPHY, (Class '94).

1015 Duncan St., St. Joseph, Mo, August 17, 1896.

It seems but yesterday that a family group of four was gathered around the supper table to decide whether Dorothy should enter college the coming February. Although she had not graduated from the high school, it was nevertheless her wish to begin that spring, and as her parents were soon to move to another town it was decided that she should begin. How rejoiced she was! She had always had a desire to attend I. A. C. when she became old enough, and many a time had she imagined herself entering college as a freshman and continuing with her college course until, having finished her senior year, she was permitted to graduate. Oh, how easy it all seemed! And then, after graduation, how easy everything would become! But "castles in the air" are cheap. These were her first thoughts about college life.

Now let us return to the real, which begins on a winter's day in February, when Dorothy and her high school friend seated themselves in the motor, bound for I. A. C., and began to talk seriously about their college course. "Well," said Dorothy to her friend, "if I can only get through the first term's work all right, I believe I can get through all right afterwards, and I do hope I shall be able to keep on until I graduate." She tested her capability of completing a college course by her first term's work, and found out that it meant work. Occasionally a little midnight oil was required. She did get O. K. on the back of her card when she returned in July and had taken an extra study, too, but she discovered what was needed was not O. K. for one term's work, but O. K. for each term's work, so that it meant hard study for her during the fall term as well. Although O. K. may range from "passed" to "honor," Dorothy said to herself, "Don't be content with passed, if you can by trying do better." Now, returning to that Tuesday morning when Dorothy sat by the hard coal burner in the president's office waiting for her turn to be classified, a little timid, perhaps, lest she shouldn't do everything just right. Her turn came. She handed the president a recommendation from the high school principal. He spoke kindly, read it over, accepted it and soon she was seated by a table with a preliminary card in her hand. She answered the questions, but on looking it over discovered that she had written a long, elaborate answer to one question and had written in the wrong place, and thinks she, "I can't hand it in looking like that." She then began to wonder if it would be proper to ask for another. She did



1. Anna Dean, '92. 2. W. K. Robbins, '78. 3. John Schoenleber, '89. 4. D. W. Thornburg, '91. 5. C. A. Cary, '85. 6. Mrs. Stevens, '73.
 7. B. D. Knickerbocker, '94. 8. L. E. Spencer, '76. 9. Judge J. L. Stevens, '72. 10. F. E. Davidson, '90. 11. L. E. Manwaring, '79.
 12. W. H. Shaul, '90. 13. Mrs. L. V. Harpel, '90. 14. E. E. Farville, '93. 15. Eugene Brown, '93.

pick up courage to ask, although surrounded by strangers, some of whom, she thought, might be dignified seniors. Being given another, she proceeded to fill it out to the "best of her ability." As Dorothy did not board at the college during her freshman year, she knew but little of college life outside of the class room and the society hall, and let it be said that Dorothy never regretted that she joined a literary society during her first term, for it did her a great deal of good, in fact no college course is complete without some literary work, such as the literary societies afford. Dorothy remembers many incidents during her college course, but only a few will be mentioned. There is one in particular she remembers.

It was a warm summer's afternoon and Dorothy was standing by the blackboard in the freshman room with a small slip of paper in her hand, seemingly insignificant, but it was not, for it was a geometry proposition in Book IV, and it was examination day. She was searching the chambers of her brain hoping that she might find one thought, one idea, but alas! she was disappointed. She had forgotten how to draw the figure. She could not think of enough to even give her fifty per cent on a scale of four, so she handed back the slip after having held it in her hand for over two hours. She was told that she would have a chance to take one examination over at the end of the term. She left the class room, but notwithstanding all her efforts, she could not restore her eyes to their natural color before drill, but soon made it known that as a reward of several hours' study on Book IV she had received a zero. But, in thinking it over she thought it did her a great deal of good, for when she went home that night she resolved that one zero didn't mean that she couldn't master geometry, and that hereafter she would study more carefully and not deserve any more zeros. She received no more, and as she did not allow geometry to master her, she mastered it by the end of the term, perhaps not quite as well as she would have liked to have done. The work of the freshman year being finished, she, with the other members of the class, were informed after the "Tadpoles" had received their diplomas, that for the coming year they would be recognized as sophomores. What a relief to be transformed into a sophomore!

In May of her sophomore year she took up her abode in the Main Building, and for the first time began real boarding school life. Her name was henceforth dropped from the D. T. roll.

Prior to this time her knowledge of college life was limited to class room work, society work, lectures, and a few receptions, but now she learned of a few extras, as follows: Air lines, the process of stacking dens, Indian war dances, ghost dances, midnight feasts for empty stomachs, moonlight serenades, etc. She thinks she can still hear, as in the past, a voice saying, "Girls, lights out, please."

She enjoyed boarding at the college for she now became better acquainted, could make more use of the library, and attend chapel, lec-

tures and entertainments more often. Before the close of her sophomore year, she had gazed upon the wonders at the World's Fair and drilled on Illinois soil.

College closed. She departed for home to spend a long sad winter, one month at the bedside of her dying father, who, always kind and thoughtful, had provided for her education, so that the following February she returned as a junior. During this year she continued her labors with the studies in the scientific course.

As orations had not been taken from the course of study, she had hoped that some bright ideas might have taken root, grown, and been ready for use at her command, but alas! how meager they were! Dorothy's mind wanders to another event in her junior year.

As this is the year for the election of president, she recalls a chilly Saturday morning in October when she, with others, wended their way to the Ames depot to hear a short address by Gov. McKinley, now the republican nominee for U. S. president. Dorothy, by no means a politician, nevertheless reads the political news and articles concerning the questions of the day. She favors the republican party and hopes that the outcome will be for the best, which time will tell.

The close of the senior year soon drew near, and hoping that she might visit a week at home before graduation, she worked hard on her theses and one Saturday took her grip and departed. But she had not been home long before she received a telegram telling her to return as soon as possible. Not having any idea as to what could have happened, she returned on Monday, and on arrival at Margaret Hall found that the senior girls wore long, sad faces, while the other girls were apparently happy.

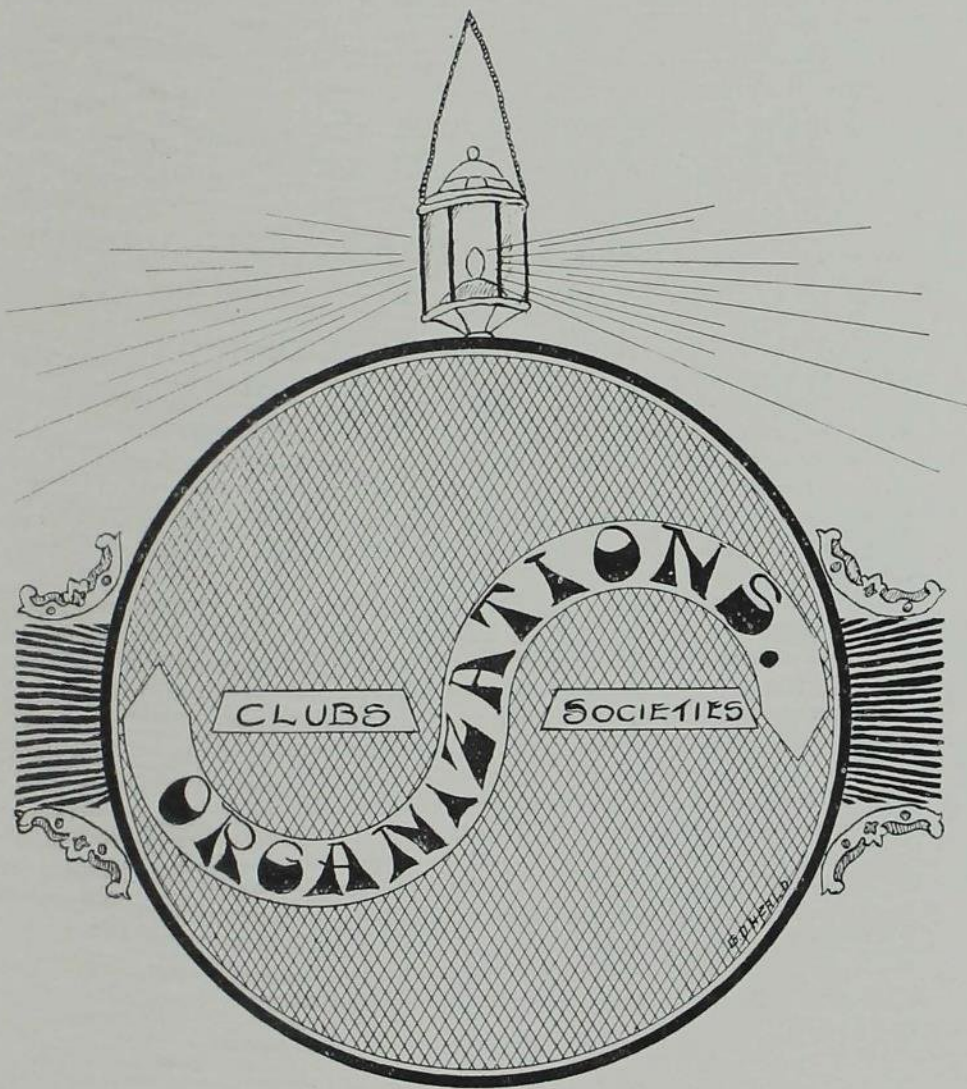
Well might the senior girl look sad, for her college days at dear I. A. C. were now to be quickly ended and she was to leave—to return—when?—only the future can tell, and then to find things so changed, so different from what it was when a student—familiar faces gone, and only to realize that

"Time passes quickly, and joys cannot last,
The days at our college we cannot forget,
But ever remember till life's sun is set."

The rest is quickly told. Receptions and banquets followed, best wishes from professors were extended, the class met and adjourned "sine die."

Many times since graduation has Dorothy been thankful that her parents gave her the opportunity to attend I. A. C., and that she improved the opportunity. "The golden opportunity is never offered twice," and she thinks this one of her golden opportunities for it has taught her to live for a high purpose, a noble purpose, and a grand purpose.

HULDA NELSON, (Class '95).





Our Literary Societies.

Their Rise and Progress.

SHAKESPEARE, the greatest of all dramatists, has pictured for us the "Seven Ages of Man," in which he begins with the helpless "bundle of possibilities" and concludes with the feeble, tottering old man on the brink of the grave—the possibilities past, the record of life's volume forever sealed. In exactly inverse order would we detail the stages of our literary organization. There will be a beginning, a progress, a development, but no culmination. Unwritten pages lie beyond. In point of age the old and mature shall be first, and the young and growing the last to receive mention.

We must remember that in general, there may be said to exist a striking similarity between the other colleges of the land and our own beloved institution; that in all the growth of the college and the calls of necessity brought forth organized societies for literary endeavor, and yet we note this difference: In other schools, and especially those of private character, such associations have grown up under the fostering care of older heads. That here such has not been the case the early trials and difficulties of several of the societies bear eloquent testimony.

On the 11th of May, 1868, Dr. A. S. Welch was elected president of the Iowa Agricultural College, and on March 19th, 1869, in the presence of a considerable gathering, the keys of the new Main Building were turned over to him and the doors of this institution thrown open to the aspiring young men and women of the land. Although this was the date of the regular opening, a preparatory class had been formed the previous fall, and in this class we discover the first strivings for literary attainment.





PHILOMATHEAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

Philomathean.

ONE chill November evening in '68 the students of the college assembled in the chapel, then located on the first floor of the Main Building. Outside the winds swept through the woods on the north and whirled the autumn leaves in merry dance across the campus. Within the lamps burned brightly, and soon plans were being discussed for the formation of a society. Professor T. S. Townsend, then instructor in agriculture and zoology, acted as chairman. A committee on constitution, consisting of Messrs. Thompson ('76), Mullen and Talbot, was appointed and the meeting adjourned. On the following Saturday the constitution was adopted, permanent officers elected, and the Philomathian Literary Society was ushered into the world November, 1868, for the inspection and astonishment of mankind. We doubt not that in those distant days the new production was "the" society. Doubtless, also, the members busied themselves in the search for "new men" who could be button-holed and guided within the sacred fold. Sessions still continued in the chapel, and now, before the year closed, an event of greater import occurred. In the hitherto serene sky that overspread their little world there appeared a tiny "Crescent" moon shining down upon them. Consternation was at first supreme, but ardor was gradually restored, and, after sober second thought, it was decided that the two societies might easily live side by side in the school and in the contest of rivalry there probably could be, and would be, mutual advancement and improvement.

"Great events cast their shadows before." Already rumors arose among the people because of the exceeding abundance of freshman girls, and certain timorous Philo youths, July, 1870, declared that protection was not only admirable, but absolutely necessary against the encroachments of these fair damsels. They wished to enjoy the quiet peace of a realm of their own, and could conceive of no better ideal than "Bachelordom."

Two years had rolled into the past and we find the parent society seeking new quarters. The freshman room was chosen and in '73 the society numbered fifty active members. Soon after this time a new reed organ was purchased. From the June (1880) number of the "Aurora" we learn that the Philos succeeded in "working" the trustees for a \$75 appropriation, which was to be used in repairing and making their room attractive for society purposes. We cannot refrain from thinking of the hard lot that must have been the portion of the struggling Philos during the long years prior to this time. What must have been their joy at the windfall secured by them. Among the purchases made were a new Brus-

sels carpet and chandeliers, so says the record. It is well, however, to remark that this year was an episode of the heavy part and that time has so smoothed out these erstwhile innovations that few traces of former splendor are left.

In March, 1883, this society numbered fifty-seven members, twenty-one new and thirty-six old.

To-day the society still makes its home in the freshman room. Taste-ful decorations hide the imperfections of the walls, light, comfortable recitation chairs have replaced their clumsy predecessors and over all the electric lamps shed their soft radiance.

The membership at present consists of seventeen ladies and twenty-four gentlemen. To its illustrious graduates the society looks back with pride; to its future it looks forward with anticipation.

Members.

Honorary.

Miss Emma Pammel, Mrs. Margaret G. Hodson.

Seniors.

Bonnell, E. N.,	Foster, S. Edith,	Langlas, C. F.,
Elliott, J. W.,	Goodman, L. M.,	McLean, C. H.,
Fibbs, Nettie,	Johnson, C. P.,	Preston, H. L.

Juniors.

Barger, Mary,	Dana, G. G.,	Redmon, Edith,
Bergeman, C. A.,	Joseph, W. S.,	Thomas, Hannah,
Cole, O. R.,	La Rue, Kate.	

Sophomores.

Barger, Jennie,	Ellis, Ada,	Kellen, Kate,
Bonnell, J. N.,	Elfs, Sadie,	Parker, Jessie,
Bonwell, May,	Goble, R. D.,	Richmond, J. J.,
Crane, O. E.,	Johnston, Jennie.	

Freshmen.

Austin, Jessie,	Hollingsworth, D. E.,	Rhodes, F. W.,
Campbell, Clara,	Horning, J. C.,	Sexour, Theodore,
Evans, Jessamine,	Hyland, M. S.,	Welch, J. C.,
Fox, Geo. M.,	Knight, Addie.	
Gilmore, A. D.,	Moore, J. H.,	

Total enrollment 41.

Males, 24. Females 17.



BACHELOR DEBATING SOCIETY.

Bachelor.

THE next society that, in its chronological order, shall engage our attention is the Bachelors' Debating. One Saturday evening, July 16, 1870, a number of gentlemen, some of them presumably the ones that had but lately withdrawn from the Philomathean Society, met in Room 43 for the purpose of discussing the need of a new society which would admit gentlemen alone as members. It was argued that the need was sufficient and a temporary organization was at once effected. A committee consisting of W. O. Robinson, '73, C. S. Swafford, '72, and H. W. Morgan, '73, was appointed to draft a constitution. Two weeks from that evening, July 30, 1870, another meeting was held, the constitution adopted and the society permanently organized.

As its name indicates, the prime object of the organization is to train its members in the art of successful debating. Each regular program must contain a debate. Many are the questions of society and state that have been thus discussed in the years of the past, and it is but justice to the society to say that its influence upon the literary life of the institution has been marked and permanent.

Not long after its organization the society took up quarters in the room which it at present occupies. Prior to that time the room was known as Dr. Stalker's museum. Though the society began its career at a time when prospective meetings were plentiful, and competition was at a minimum, yet its earlier years were not without their struggles and reverses. Rumor from the misty past whispers to us of times when membership was small and the fires of hope almost extinguished, but thanks to the spirit of youth, hope sprang forth anew and these periods gave way to eras of surer and maturer growth.

The policy of the society has always been an aggressive one, and it has ever attracted to its roll young men of ability and ambition who believed that in an organization composed wholly of young men, there lay the greatest possibilities for mental improvement.

Nor have these influences which tend toward the melioration of man's condition socially, and which come in a great measure from his association with the gentler sex, been at all ignored. Though the doors had always been open to visitors, on the evening of May 22, 1874, we have the first record of a joint session with another society. More than that, the program was to be carried out with the hitherto somewhat reticent and unassuming Clios, the only strictly ladies' society in the school. As the evening came, a large and expectant audience gathered in the chapel. Miss Ida E. Smith (Noyes), '74, delivered the opening address, and after a varied and exceedingly interesting program the exercises closed by an

oration from C. S. Chase, '74, president of the Bachelors. The "Aurora" of that month sang of them: "They delivered from the college rostrum. The evening passed pleasantly and the way was paved for future events of like nature."

An interesting event must have been the house-warming of the Bachelors and Cliolians one May evening in the year 1890. The former had been repairing and beautifying their hall and what more natural than that they should invite their fair and fastidious sisters to inspect and delight in the transformation. Thus has it ever been. Man toils patiently—nay, eagerly—for the smile or word from the fair one in whom he delights. On this occasion Mr. J. B. Hungerford ('77), of Carroll, gave an interesting talk on "The Bachelor Society Twelve Years Ago." He said that though the environment was not so bright and pleasant then, yet the bond of sympathy between the two societies was just as strong and the affinity of the Bachelors for the Clios just as great.

Of recent years there have been two such occasions that deserve especial mention. On the evening of October 20, 1894, the two societies held a banquet at which the Hon. Frank D. Jackson, then governor of the state, was their honored guest. Seated in the brilliantly lighted dining hall at an immense table with the choicest bounties of nature, amid a scene of resplendent beauty, charmed by strains of entrancing music, the health of His Excellency was toasted in wit and eloquence. Long will the delights of that evening linger in the memories of its participants.

Again in the month of June of the present year we find the Bachelors and Cliolians gathered about the festal board in the new dining hall. As principal speakers of the evening, Miss Margaret Doolittle and Professor Herbert Osborn rose in their places at the head of the table and told of their experiences in the respective societies. At a late hour the gathering broke up, the Bachelors bade the Clios a lingering farewell, the lights slowly died out, and darkness and silence reigned save when a lighted window told of those within who recounted the pleasures that henceforth would live only in memory. How difficult a task is it that falls to the lot of the historian when he would tell the story of a man or of a society. He would draw forth a single fibre, yet he finds it bound by a thousand associations to other fibres innumerable that make up the great web of human life.

The Bachelors' Society enjoys the distinction of being the wealthiest in the school. So far back as June of the year 1883 the question of erecting a separate society building was being agitated, and at that time the membership was the largest in the school, numbering fifty-nine. Thirteen years have passed away and still the building fund continues to grow. It amounts at present to something more than \$4,000 and is now in the hands of J. W. Doxsee ('77), of Monticello, Iowa.

The society still keeps "Bachelor's Hall," and continues to agitate the

building idea. At present, however, it may be said that the efforts put forth are in a fair way to crystalize into something tangible, and it is not improbable that in the near future the foundations of such an edifice will be laid as will be a memorial to those who have gone before and a heritage to the generations of Bachelors yet to come.

The society has graduated 178 members among which number are many who have been illustrious in the affairs of state and nation. There are at present forty-three members upon the roll.

Members.

Honorary.

Prof. Herbert Osborn, Prof. W. H. Heileman, E. C. Macy.

Seniors.

Kelley, A. S., Morrison, J. S., Pattengill, E. A.,

Juniors.

Brewer, G. S.,	Heald, G. D.,	McWilliams, G. B.,
Burnip, J. R.,	King, R. E.,	Rhodenbaugh, E. F.,
Dyer, H. E.,	Kribs, E. P.,	Stetzel, Frank,
Foster, Chas.,	LeBuhn, C. E.,	Spencer, Frank.
Hartman, C. A.,	Linebaugh, F. W.,	

Sophomores.

Brown, H.,	Morgan, D. W.,	Skinner, H. W.,
Clark, G. C.,	McKinley, J. J.,	Tilden, Chas.
Gilmore, J. M.,	Rundall H. E.,	
Hunter, H. E.,	Shaw, A. F.,	

Freshmen.

Allen, J. R.,	Hansen, F.,	Scott, I. J.,
Anderson, C. W.,	Lund, J. P.,	Smith, G. A.,
Carpenter, E. E.,	Miracle, O. V.,	Walters, O. B.,
Carpenter, O. C.,	Peshak, E.,	
Ehlers, G. L.,	Rettenmaier, F. J.,	







CRESCENT LITERARY SOCIETY.

Crescent.

THE next society that shall engage our attention is known by the above suggestive name. From history we learn that from the time Charles Martel met the invading Saracens on the bloody field of Tours and hurled them back from Southern France, the "Crescent" was on the wane. Here, however, we have a case of diametrically opposite nature. Ever since the 17th of September, 1870, our Crescents have been decidedly on the increase. As our late lamented William Nye would have said, "They are not in the 'wane' business at all."

On the above date thirteen persons met and organized temporarily. These were known as the "original thirteen" and constituted the charter membership of the society. Conspicuous in this list of names are those of Dr. I. W. Smith, Professor E. W. Stanton, Dr. M. Stalker, Judge J. L. Stevens, of Boone, Hon. J. K. Macomber, of Des Moines, and L. W. Noyes, a prominent Chicago manufacturer. Of the "original thirteen," nine are still living.

For some time after its organization this society held its sessions in the old library room, and visitors were only admitted by special consent; this system, however, soon gave way to one of more freedom. During the first two years ladies were not admitted to membership, but at the end of that time the ban was removed. These two marks of progress may be taken as indications of a prosperous, wide-awake society, and that it has been such, the record it has made in past years has proven.

From this June "Aurora" (1883) we glean that the trustees had again been "worked" for fifty dollars and the Crescent people were the recipients of the customary congratulations. Furthermore, it is learned that a new carpet was purchased, and the hearts of aesthetical members gladdened thereby. In 1888, the society indulged in new curtains for their hall and were found to be debating such questions as: "Is prohibition in Iowa a success?" "Should America have protection or free trade as a national policy?" and "Should the government own and control the railroads?"

The tenth anniversary of the society was celebrated by a special program given in the chapel, September 18, 1880. Members of other societies were invited and a good house greeted the entertainers. The exercises were fitting and appropriate and the selections rendered were worthy efforts of a worthy society.

To-day the society is quartered in Professor Osborn's pleasant recitation room and is doing most excellent work. Among its members are some of tireless energy and whose laudable ambition is to make the society pre-eminent in literary attainment. Its membership numbers thirty-seven.

Members.

Honorary.

Prof. E. M. Stanton,
Miss Emma Sirrine,
Prof. E. D. Ball.

Mrs. Dr. Smith,
Dr. M. Stalker,

Prof. L. B. Spinney,
Prof. S. W. Beyer,

Seniors.

C. R. Ball,
Nora Lockwood,
Lillian Porterfield,

A. L. Zinser,
B. G. Dunham,
R. R. Landon,

H. C. Taylor,
I. B. Roscoe.

Juniors.

F. W. Bonska,
Margaret Jones,
Allen Rae,

J. J. Vernon,
L. Mae Fellows,
L. E. Rogers,

A. F. Sample,
H. A. Crawford.

Sophomores.

O. S. Boyd,
E. E. Hodson,
W. G. McKay,
E. B. Tuttle,

Sybil Lentner,
R. M. Gunn,
O. J. Henderson,

A. P. Whitmore,
John C. Smith,
W. M. Warden,

Freshmen.

Miss Beverly,
Miss Cairnes,
Miss Groves,

H. A. Guthrie,
Miss Knowles,
Miss Wakefield,

A. J. Koch,
Miss Krause.





CLIOIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

Cliolian.

AS HAS been mentioned, the Philomatheans were not long destined to be lords of all they surveyed, and now we come to the consideration of a third competitor.

With the opening of the hawthorn buds and other signs of spring of the year 1871, a number of the most enterprising young ladies in the school became possessed with the idea that a strictly young ladies' society was not only desirable but necessary. A casual suggestion by President Welch probably lent strength to the movement, but be that as it may, on the evening of May 19th Sally Stalker Smith, Kate Reybourn Morse, Kate Krater Starr, Sarah Hardy Armstrong and Rowena Edson Stevens, met in one of the girls' rooms, No. 3, Main Building, and founded the new society. A committee to draft a constitution was appointed and also another consisting of Misses Stalker and Hardy, to select a name. After consultation with older heads and much rummaging through books in the library the name "Cliolian" was hit upon as being best adapted to such ardent votaries of the muse of history.

Before the month of May had sped by, the first program was given in the same room in which the society had organized. It was a voluntary session and at its close the charter membership of the society was increased to twenty.

The society, by its name, had started out to study history, and the presumption is that it has been true to its mission. Nevertheless they, too were making history, and which for the first year was of a varied, even stormy, character. It appears that the powers that be had not been properly or sufficiently consulted by the embryo society, and as a result a suitable room for their sessions was denied them. But those sturdy foremothers, if we may be allowed the term, were not to be baffled in that way. They were determined that no dust should settle on the muse of history, and regular meetings were held in the rooms of the members. Perseverance won, and in the next year room 43, under the south tower of the Main Building, was secured. Here they remained until the year 1895, save when now and then, by the kindness of Mrs. Owens, a special program was carried out in South Hall.

Through the autumn of '94 and spring of '95 the erection of the new Woman's Building was watched with interest, for within its commodious walls there was to be one room which the Clios were foreordained to have and to hold as their own. To-day they are duly installed in their permanent home. A comfortable chair receives the visitor, elegant carpeting pleases his eye and the harmony of a splendid piano delights his ear. Members of the society now, who are grand-daughters of early members, can well be proud of the changes that time has wrought.

During the first two years of its existence the society held its sessions behind closed doors. On the evening of September 6, 1873, the first open session was held in the chapel. By special arrangement the different societies met in their halls and were escorted to reserved seats in the chapel by Misses Krater, Whittaker and Stalker, each of whom wore a large golden "C," the badge of the Cliolian ushers. Miss Neal, the president, welcomed the societies in a few well chosen words in which she particularly eulogized the Bachelors' Debating Society. After the program a number of graceful presentations were made, the Philos receiving a ring, the Crescents a golden crescent, and lastly the Bachelors a complete seamstress' work box. It is said that the grateful emotions of the Bachelor president were too mighty for "vocal utterance."

In the years that followed many open sessions were held and of late years it has become customary for the Bachelors and Clios to join with each other on Memorial Day to do honor to the heroic dead. One instance is recorded in which the Welchmen succeeded in getting the start of their older rivals and held the coveted joint session, but it is said by those who ought to know that no such "break" will be allowed to occur again.

In the fall of 1890 an event happened that for a time seemed to threaten the existence of the society. Fourteen of its members, also members of college fraternities, withdrew from the society for the ostensible purpose of aiding others in similar circumstances in forming a new literary society. The effect on the parent society was demoralizing in the extreme, but it bravely rallied, secured new members, and did not suffer the good record of the past to fall into decadence.

There is no society in school that enjoys to a greater degree the good will of the members of kindred organizations. The membership is at present fifty-one.

Members.

Honorary.

Margaret Doolittle,
Gertrude Coburn,

Genevieve Westermann, Mrs. F. J. Ressler.
Miss Allis,

Seniors.

Ella French,
Hazel Beardshear,
Maud Hursey,

Mildred Anderson,
Stella McLain,
Agnes Cole,

Mertie Little.

Juniors.

Olive Stevens,
Helen Knapp,
Gertrude Dobler,

Ida Watkins,
Ina Morphy,
Blanche Greeley,

Margaret Rutherford.

Sophomores.

Olive Brown,
Sadie Hook,
Dolly Snelson,
Alice Reed,
Maggie Stoakes,
Lillian Chestek,

Eva Burnham,
Maude Rice,
Stella Russell,
Pearl McWilliams,
Esther Beatty,
Irene Jones,

Minnie Rice,
Alice Austin,
Ethel Hamilton,
Lorena Webber,
Mabel Stewart.

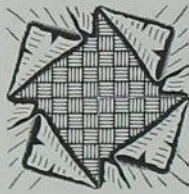
Freshmen.

Agnes King,
Joyce Unangst,
Lucile Groffin,
Birdie Kegley,

Lottie Laybourne,
Erna Maguire,
Blanche McLeod,
Lottie Kribs,

E. Ray Mills,
Helen Maguire.








WELCH ECLECTIC.

Welch Eclectic.

 ON THE 4th of May, 1888, a petition drawn up by Chas. F. Kimball, '89, asking permission to organize a literary society, was submitted to the faculty. It recited that the four existing societies had a total membership of 133, while the seating capacity of their halls collectively was but 123; also that eighty-nine male students were not members of societies, but many of these were desirous of joining. The petition was granted and the task of organization begun. Among those who, during the remainder of the spring term and in the fall helped to give the society a lasting impetus were Messrs. C. M. Wade, C. H. Stearns, J. A. Shelton, John Meissner, Ellis Gilbert, as well as many others.

The name "Welch" was, after due consideration, given to the new society, in honor of Dr. A. S. Welch, first president of the college.

The difficulty of securing a suitable place of meeting was solved by Gen. Lincoln kindly proffering the use of the old Armory room, then situated beneath the library in the south wing. The offer was accepted and the room furnished. Here the Welchmen for many years made their home, and here it was that the substantial foundations for future excellency were laid. Only gentlemen were admitted to membership, and although the new arrival entered the lists in competition with its older rival, the Bachelor Society, it proved to be a competitor of no small significance. Not only did the two societies vie with each other in debate and feats of the intellect, but the contest was carried into the social realm as well. One summer morning in the year '94 the Bachelors awoke to find that the headstrong and perverse generation of Welchmen had, in the words of the poet, "stolen a march on them," which being freely translated, means that they had deliberately planned and secured a joint session with the Clios. It is said that for many days Bachelors could be seen passing moodily up and down the halls, glowering at the chance Welchman who hurried past.

In the month of May of the year 1890 the Welch Society was incorporated under the laws of the state of Iowa. Possibly this move was made to keep up with the Bachelors who were also incorporated at about the same time. Each had expended quite a sum of money in repairing and decorating its hall, and each, of course, boasted of being the best society in school. Great is the spirit of rivalry.

In the spring of 1894, the incidents connected with the famous sophomore-freshman banquet furnished the occasion for a special program in the society, in which a senior, "Madam" Hoyt by name, was tried on the charge of larceny. The prisoner was brought into a court established by the society and given trial before a competent jury. Legal counsel was provided but in spite of all that could be done, conviction followed.

Among the brighter lights who distinguished themselves in this trial were attorneys C. G. Lee, Fred Lazell and Crawford.

This occurred during the sojourn of the society in Agricultural Hall. The event in their history known as the "Exodus," occurred in the spring of '95, at which time the society took up its belongings and began keeping house in what was familiarly known as the "West Parlor." There they may be found at the present time, rendering excellent programs on Saturday evenings, and at such times always ready to welcome and entertain the visitor. The society has graduated sixty-eight members and has a present enrollment of twenty-six.

Members.

Honorary.

C. D. Reed,	G. W. Carver,	C. B. Weaver.
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Seniors.

W. A. Bryan,	I. J. Meade,	C. O. Pool.
G. W. Zorn,	J. J. Edgerton,	

Juniors.

Ward Jones,	T. W. Mast,	C. E. Tanton,
Harry Scurr,	Otto Gersbach,	W. J. Devine.

Sophomores.

A. A. Adamson,	E. Franklin,	O. Franklin,
O. J. Fay,	M. J. Hammer,	J. Love.
E. D. Perry,	C. B. Rentz,	

Freshmen.

T. J. Clutter,	J. R. Wheeler,	E. Bowen.
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BIRNER ENGEL

PHILELEUTHEROI LITERARY SOCIETY.

Phileleutheroi,

AS IN the Dark Ages of European history, we find the confused elements of society acting and reacting upon each other and all apparently groping in darkness spiritual, social and intellectual, yet there was a destiny that with unseen hand shaped their ends, and brought the mind of man from the darkness and miasmas of the past out into the sunlight of truth and justice; and took his feet from the miry clay and set them upon the solid road up whose gradual course he has for centuries been toiling. Order sprang from disorder, peace from disquietude, good from evil. All this is apparent enough to the reader of history, yet is he sensible to similar movements that are in miniature going on about him.

The society now under consideration was the child of a turbulent period in our institution's history. Already the defection in the ranks of the Clios has been noted and may be taken as an index of the drift of events. It was in the same year, 1890, that these united with others to form a new society which was in due time named the Phileleutheroi. Will any one ask the oft-repeated question, "What's in a name?" when he observes the linear dimensions of the above cognomen? We think not. If the members of this society are not "men of letters" they will by force of necessity become spellers, and perhaps by process of evolution, will in future, and in the realm of oratory, be known as "spell binders." We trust they may.

The new society began with a charter membership of thirty-five in which we find the names of Misses Roberts and Elmina Wilson, and Messrs. Jos. Chamberlain and J. Ballreich. The growth of the society was from the first rapid and enduring. Both ladies and gentlemen are admitted to membership. Rumor has it that during the first years of the society's existence persons were often admitted to full membership by presenting themselves and submitting to the requirements of initiation. If such be true it shows among other things a dislike of "red tape" and a wide spirit of enterprise. At present members are received in the usual manner.

The society still continues to hold its meetings in the chapel, and among its recent special sessions was a reproduction of the Republican National convention at St. Louis. It proved to be a "drawing card," in that it drew a large share of the members of other societies as visitors. It was amid the wildest enthusiasm that Senator Teller (Ed. Sherman), delivered his remarkable speech and then with his "bolters" withdrew from the floor of the convention hall. It was with difficulty that Chairman Thurston (C. H. Eckles), restored order.

Promising indeed is the future of this society of earnest workers. Their laurels have been fairly earned. To whom credit belongs shall due credit be given—we can do no more.

The society has the extremely large membership of fifty.

Members.

Honorary.

Joe S. Chamberlain,
C. H. Eckles,
Lola Plaseway,
Flora Wilson,
Julia Wentch.

Effie Curtiss,
Burt German,
Minnie Roberts,
Elmina Wilson,

Ruth Duncan,
George Louthan,
J. I. Schulte,
C. A. Wilson,

Seniors.

R. B. Eckles,
T. J. Mahoney,
Rose Rummel,
B. W. Wilson,

Mary Maguire,
F. W. Matthews,
Ed. Sherman,
J. W. Wilson,

C. C. Mills,
W. D. Mason,
W. W. Wentch.

Juniors.

J. V. Crone,
Wilmon Newell,

Gwendolen Doxsee,
A. C. Rice,

Frank McConnon,
Maitland Van Campen.

Sophomores.

Harvey Bozarth,
Maud Crane,
F. N. Lewis,
Mable Stewart,

Mable Basset,
Margaret Cooper,
Royal Meeker,
May Taylor,

John Bristol,
B. H. Hibbard,
W. S. Marston,
L. E. Younnie.

Freshmen.

H. W. Adams,
Alice Hess,
Guy Roberts,

Grace Bryan,
Jessie Hibbard,
Jeanette Younie,

H. L. Eckles,
H. Palmer.





DIXON ENG. CO.

PYTHIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

Pythian.

AND now we come to the last, but by no means the least, of our strictly literary societies. Its history is short, but nevertheless interesting.

In the month of showers, of the year 1894, and on the evening of the 21st day, a number of gentlemen who had previously obtained the advice and sanction of Dr. Beardshear, met to carry out their cherished purpose. The meeting was the first of a series which finally resulted in the permanent organization of the society.

After due consideration the name Pythian was bestowed upon the organization, and thus christened, this, the youngest child in the family of societies, began its career. Its first months were marked by an earnestness that betokened much for the future, and in justice to those early workers, it may be said that in truth their deeds live after them. The once "infant" industry has now proven to the satisfaction of all, that in its own case at least, "protection" was wholly unnecessary. It asked for but the opportunity to wield as its weapon the strength of a purpose. It has fought its own battles and earned its own rewards, and is to-day recognized by the older societies as a factor abreast with them in bringing social and intellectual improvement to the students of the institution.

During the remainder of the year 1894 and also 1895, the society held its sessions in Dr. Stalker's lecture room in Agricultural Hall, but in the present year it removed to Professor Pammel's recitation room in the Main Building. The enrollment of members at the beginning numbered eleven, and at one time, fall term of '95, it had been swelled to twenty-seven. Its present membership is twenty-two and its graduates are: J. C. Miller, '94; T. A. Rice, '95; O. P. Woodburn, '95; H. R. Kreger, '94, and J. W. Lewis, '95.

In thus closing the brief records of the societies, we feel that the last word has by no means been said. In the years to come other societies will doubtless spring into being to supplement the work of those it has been our honor to mention; permanent halls will likewise, in time, replace the temporary quarters of the present, and in the fullness of time the rosiest hopes of to-day will be the complete realizations of tomorrow.



Members.

Seniors.

G. L. Steelsmith.

Juniors.

M. C. Adamson,
C. C. Helmer,
R. W. Barclay,
M. R. Hull,

J. A. Williams,
H. Grover,
H. O. Rice,
H. J. Evans.

J. Gallaway,
T. Gallaway,

Sophomores.

Ole Davidson,
T. M. Rolfs,
W. A. Houghton,

A. Brown,
E. C. Bierbaum,
W. C. Garberson.

H. Schmidt,

Freshmen.

J. A. Larid,
E. Davis.

J. R. Larson,

H. A. Rickard,



Oratorical and Lecture Associations

And Debating League.

THE first mentioned organization began operations back in the past somewhere between the years of 1870 and 1896. As to its advent we know so little that we will not attempt to make a short story long. Suffice it to say that the organization is composed of delegates from each of the seven societies who organize at the opening of the college year and hold office during the following two terms. As an auxiliary of the literary societies the duties of the association are varied and responsible. Among those of major importance are those of arranging the details of the joint opening sessions of the literary societies, presiding over the declamatory contests, the joint oratorical contests and the society graduating exercises.

The Lecture Association has been the butt of so much adverse criticism and thoughtless ridicule, that a few words in its behalf will, perhaps, be refreshing to the general reader.

The association is likewise an aid and supplementary factor to the literary societies. Its function has been to secure, as often as advisable, lecturers of note to address the students from the chapel rostrum. Its composition is that of delegations from the societies, and in case a lecture proves not to have cleared itself, financially, these organizations are looked to to make good the shortage.

During last term we were favored with lectures from Wm. Hawley Smith and Dr. Gunsaulus.

At this writing the association seems to be in a state of nearly absolute quiescence, that is, as nearly so as can be found in the universe. After the successful Y. M. C. A. lecture of July 31st, it roused itself long enough to raise up on its elbow and inquire if the Y. M. C. A. people could not take the work off their hands. Since then it has lapsed into a state of "innocuous desuetude" and is there at present, while the Y. M. C. A. lecture committee patiently awaits its awakening.

In the spring of '94 the Debating League was formed by the societies. During that year four joint debates were very successfully carried out and the good offices of the league were everywhere extolled. During the year 1895 the league rested from its labors inasmuch that the "Bomb of '96" took occasion to say naughty things about it, and even went so far as to exhibit a picture which suggested a rather unpleasant future state for the members.

The organization was "not dead but sleeping," as its activity at this time proves. At its invitation some weeks ago the societies have con-

sidered the matter and already many challenges for debates have been issued and transmitted through the league. The first debate to come off was the

PHILELEUTHEROI-PHILOMATHEAN.

College Chapel, August 31, 1896.

Resolved, That our commercial stagnation cannot be attributed to the present administration.

Aff.

H. L. Preston,
E. N. Bonnell,
J. B. Elliott.

Neg.

Ed. Sherman,
T. J. Mahoney,
Ben Hibbard.

Decision—Three to two in favor of affirmative.

This was a most interesting debate and well attended, and served the double purpose of showing what can be done when a subject is well prepared and also awakening a keen interest in such events.

The Debating League has a field of usefulness before it.



Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

Officers:

PresidentEdward Rhodenbaugh
Vice-PresidentRoyal Meeker
Recording SecretaryM. C. Adamson
Corresponding SecretaryA. F. Sample
TreasurerC. E. Tanton

PresidentEdith Redmon
Vice-PresidentMaggie Stoakes
Recording SecretaryJennie Johnston
Corresponding SecretaryAlice Reed
TreasurerMargaret Rutherford

AT AN early date in the history of the college it became apparent that the spiritual, as well as intellectual needs of the students, were important. Even in those beginnings which after all are not unlike the early settlements in a new country, in which religious restraints are proverbially weak, we find much to form a pleasing contrary. The belief in a Christian religion, the divinity of Christ and the Bible, was at that time strong in the college and fostered by Christian exercises—daily chapel, preaching on Sunday afternoons, Bible classes on Sunday mornings, and students' prayer meetings on Sunday evenings.

After some years it was conceded that the Christian work among the students should take on a more definite form, and the outcome was that in March, 1878, one Sunday evening after prayer meeting a students' Christian Association was organized. The constitution and by-laws read by Mr. Scott were adopted and Mr. H. Martin, of the "Aurora" Board of Directors, was elected president. Miss Brown was elected vice-president, the organization being composed of both ladies and gentlemen.

Time rolled on and the association continued to exert a blessed influence upon the lives of those that came and went. Its members changed but its power for good continued unabated.

Meantime other colleges had been astir and all over the land like associations had been formed. What is more natural than from this synchronous movement there should spring a desire for a union of associations. That a consolidation might be effected it was necessary that these organizations be alike in form and in purpose. The work was begun in 1887 by Mr. L. D. Wishard, of Princeton College, and in 1890

three hundred college associations were the result of this labor. In May, 1890, through the efforts of Mr. W. M. Parsons, assistant state secretary, our association was re-organized as the College Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, thereby placing them upon a firm foundation and ultimately giving each the benefit of inter-collegiate work.

The Y. W. C. A. was organized May 18, 1890, with Miss Minnie Roberts, '90, as president. The presidents in their order are as follows: Mary Nichols, '91, Jennie Morrison, '92, Elmina Wilson, '92, Julia Wentch, '88, Fannie Curtis, '94, Hulda Nelson, '95, Edith Foster, Annie Walker, Mildred Anderson and Edith Redmon. Misses Morrison, Walker and Anderson were elected to fill vacancies caused by absences from school.

The organization was admitted to membership in the International Association October 25, 1892. Wednesday evening meetings were held in the Bachelor Hall until July, 1895, at which time the Crescent room was substituted. Before 1890 the mid-week prayer meetings were attended by both ladies and gentlemen. So strong was the spiritual life of the college at that time that when the proposition to form two associations and make each a member of the Inter-Collegiate League was made, it met with some opposition. It was rather the opposition of a prudent conservatism, however, and after some discussion the eminent advantages of the plan were conceded. Subsequent events show that Christian work within the college has gone on with much the same zeal as of yore, but with the added advantage that each association is a member of the great family of associations.

There are at present about twenty-five college associations in the state, among which our own ranks among the very best. That this is true is evident from the fact that other associations have corresponded with us relative to the method of our work, and have paid us the high compliment of ranking ours as among the most progressive associations in the state. Freed from the distracting influences of denominational feeling, the growth of the organizations have been rapid and healthful.

The work of the college Sunday School is directed and promoted by the two associations acting in unison. The classes are in charge of competent teachers and the average attendance during the past year has been something over one hundred.

Our associations, uniting with those of the State Normal School, now support one missionary in the foreign field. The necessary funds are raised by the plan of systematic giving. The "Student Volunteer" movement, one of the greatest movements of the age, finds its representative here in the Missionary Band. Its meetings are held each Sabbath afternoon when a prayerful, inquiring study is made of the needs of foreign missions and our duty toward them. Among its members who have gone forth to labor for the Master in the winning of souls we may men-

tion Miss Evelyn Starr and Mr. L. B. Craig, '94, the latter now doing mission work in Chicago.

It has long been the hope of the Y. M. C. A. that it might have a home of its own and now that hope is realized. During the past spring term subscriptions were taken among the students and faculty, and a suitable room having been allowed by the Board of Trustees, it was at once fitted up. The room—one of the pleasantest in the building—is located in the north tower on the second floor. It is provided with elegant and substantial furniture, and already a number of choice books and papers mark the beginning of a library. It is the purpose of the association to make this room one of general reception during the opening of the terms. Not only will the new student be met at the train as heretofore, but he will have the advantage of a place where information, help in difficulties, and a hearty welcome await him. The separate and joint receptions of the two associations to new students at the opening of each term are events in the social life of the college.

Realizing the great spiritual benefit to be derived from attendance at the summer conference at Lake Geneva, Wis., the following gentlemen were sent as delegates at the close of the spring term: Royal Meeker, A. F. Sample and R. M. Gunn. The Y. W. C. A. sent as its delegates Miss Margaret Doolittle and Miss Edith Redmon.

The membership of the Y. W. C. A. is at present seventy-one and that of the Y. M. C. A. 134. These results are encouraging when we consider that the attendance in school this term is somewhat below the average.

At present the Wednesday evening prayer meetings of the associations are filled with a fervent spirit and the union meetings on Sabbath evenings are rich with blessed Christian experiences. Truly we look out into a future spanned by God's beautiful bow of promise.





THE idea of athletics has prevailed throughout an almost indefinite space of time. At certain periods during the earlier history of this enormous world, nearly everything else in certain parts, was apparently submerged by this great factor in college and general life, athletics. Thus we can see that this almost necessity of life involves cer-



Guy Anderson, '99, 2nd. C. O. Poole, '96, Manager. J. C. Kyle, '98, ss.
 Frank Sexton, '97, l. f. John Powell, '99, 1st. L. A. Duroe, '97, 3rd. D. Kettleson, '99, r. f.
 A. L. Zinser, '96, p. Hal Reynolds, '99, c. f. C. C. Mills, '96, Capt. and c.

tain fascinations that tend to place it in precedence to those things when it should only rightfully claim a secondary position.

Notwithstanding these adverse possibilities, although in some instances they materialized, we cannot foreclose our opinions here and say athletics are a detriment and should be avoided.

As the different progressive ages have come and gone, we notice that everything with which educated man is connected has been constantly on the decline. In this progression we notice the subject of our theme well in the advance. So rapid and continued has been its progress that to-day there lies no comparison between the athletics of the present and those of earlier times.

This athletic popularity has been an item in college life nearly as long as college life itself has been in existence. It was not until about thirty years ago that they were in an organized condition and systematically pursued. Previous to this time we find them used simply as a sport or recreation for the school boy. To-day it is much different; the student makes it a daily pursuit, studies it from a scientific standpoint in order that he may possess the greatest skill attainable in this one of his highest aspirations.

The credit of organizing the plan of college athletics is attributed to our eastern universities and colleges, for there it was that the mass of students and money were concentrated; the two latter bring natural requisites of successful athletics.

As the adoption of systematic athletics was going its role our own college fell heir to a goodly portion of the substance, but it was not until 1892 that they became organized. Thus here starts the history proper of athletics at I. A. C., although previous to this time they existed, but entirely through individual work.

In '92 the foot ball and base ball teams formed associations, realizing the benefit to be derived from the co-operation of a body.

The following year the tennis team formed an organization which completed the list of athletic organizations generally introduced in colleges.

It was plainly seen that these different organizations, acting separately, would serve as a check upon the development of our athletics. A plan was suggested, in '94, whereby the different associations then existing would be concentrated into one. At a mass-meeting of the students this plan was adopted and has worked admirably toward the advancement of each department thus connected.

In '92 an Inter-Collegiate Base Ball Association was formed, consisting of D. U., I. C., I. A. C., and S. U. I. In the games this year I. A. C. was champion and received the \$40 silver bat that was to be the trophy for the successful team, and providing it was held three successive years by any of those teams they became the permanent possessor of the same. The next year Cornell knocked for admission into the association

and was accepted. This year I. C. and I. A. C. tied for the bat. The following year, '94, I. C. was the victor, and in '95 S. U. I. took possession of the bat, only to hold it again in '96.

In '94 the tennis team formed an Inter-Collegiate Association with the following members: I. A. C., S. U. I., I. C., Cornell, Penn College, Simpson College, I. S. N. S., and Wesleyan University. The first annual tournament was held at I. A. C., May 17 and 18, 1895, I. A. C. capturing the ladies' doubles.

The advancement that has been made by our foot ball team is miraculous. In '94, under the coaching of Finney, our team administered six defeats and took but one.

In '95 they secured the coaching of Warner, who proved himself to be a master in that capacity.

The prospects for a team this year were very good and the same was demonstrated in the games that they played. This term, college unexpectedly closed, which was the cause of our boys not meeting the best teams of the state and thereby securing the championship.

This fall term of '96 opened with very good prospects for the foot ball team. Coacher Warner was again secured and has put the players in a first-class condition for the coming games. At this present time two games have been played, both being won by our boys; they scoring 96 points to their opponents' 0.

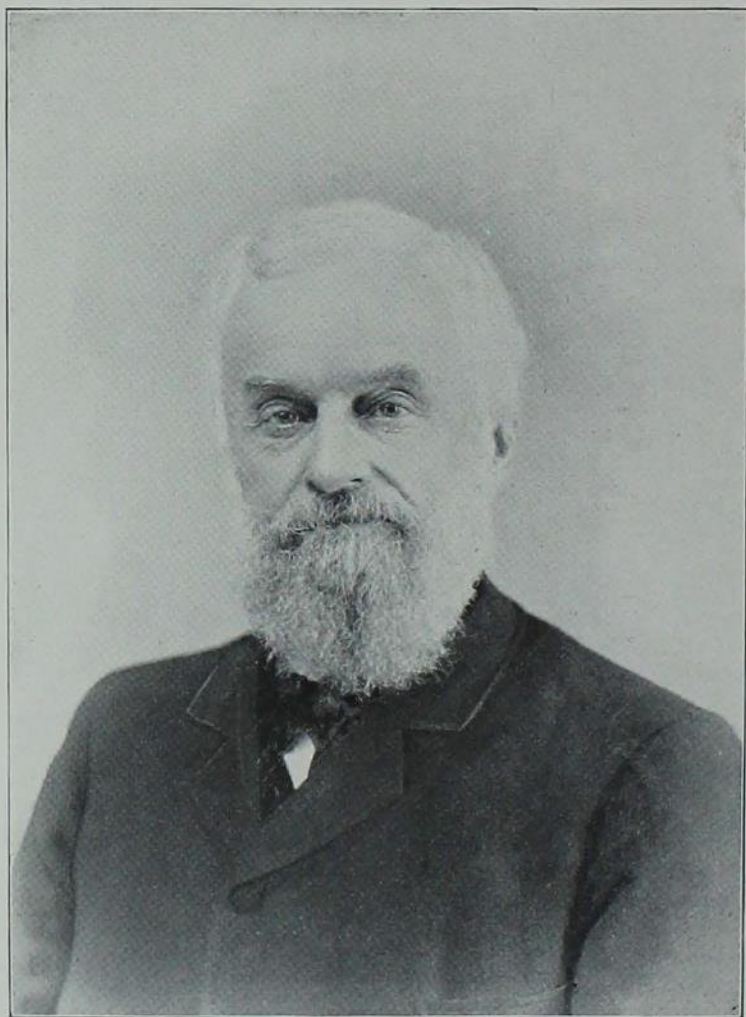
Track athletics at I. A. C. have in the past two years made a great advancement, which is shown by the records made at our home field day and at the state.

The state field day of '96 was under the management of the I. A. C. Athletic Association. It was held at Marshalltown, May 29, 1896. It was a brilliant success and made envious to such a degree certain other colleges that they could not resist demonstrating it in a manner which was very discreditable to the instigators of the attack.

What we most desire and need in this line is a suitable gymnasium, which would not be only beneficial to the athlete, but to every student.

We have attempted in these few lines to establish in the minds of our readers a brief history up to and including the time of our beloved college, showing the accomplishments of our athletes at home and with the other prospering institutions of learning in our equally prospering state.





DR. A. S. WELCH.

Presidents.

Dr. A. S. Welch, LL. D.

ADONIJAH STRONG WELCH was born in East Hampton, Conn., in the year 1831. The first eighteen years of his life were spent in and near his native town, where he learned and practiced the art of making sleighbells. He emigrated to Michigan in 1839, and made preparation to enter the university of that state in the Academy of Romeo. He was admitted to the University in 1843, and was graduated from it in 1846. During his university course he made an excellent record for scholarship and ability. From 1844 until the date of his graduation in 1846 he had charge of the preparatory department of the university. His success in this work, and the pleasure he took in performing it, undoubtedly determined the direction of his course of life, though for a time he persisted in his original intention to engage in the practice of law. In the pursuance of this design he removed to Detroit immediately after graduation, and spent the succeeding year as a student with the law firm, Lothrop & Duffield. In 1847, receiving a call to Jonesville, to the principalship of the first union school established in Michigan, he began his career as a teacher, which was hardly interrupted during a period of forty years. The excellence of his administration of this institution brought him prominently before the public as a teacher of extraordinary merit, as an instructor of great ability and a disciplinarian of unusual power. In 1851 he was tendered, and he accepted, the principalship of the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, Michigan. Entering upon duty in October of that year, he organized it and administered its affairs with marked success for fifteen years, until ill health made it necessary to resign this charge in the summer of 1865. During his connection with the State Normal School he organized and was president of the State Teachers' Association, a body which from the beginning has powerfully influenced the course and the progress of public education in the state of Michigan. His management of the Normal School, his lectures on education, delivered in all parts of the state, and his services as conductor of teachers' institutes, were of such a character as to make him one of the foremost men of his state, in its educational affairs. Upon leaving the Normal School in 1865, he removed to Florida, seeking rest and renewed strength in the change of climate. While there he gave his time and his best energies in helping to bring that state back into the Union. In 1867, he was elected to the senate of the United States from Florida. In

the following year he terminated his senatorial career by accepting the presidency of the Iowa State Agricultural College, which had just been founded by the State Legislature. He organized and opened this institution in 1869, and conducted its affairs for fifteen years, with his accustomed energy and success. To his great ability as an executive is largely due the prominence which this college has achieved among American institutions of its kind. In 1884, he was commissioned by the United States government, through Hon. Geo. B. Loring, commissioner of Agriculture, to investigate and report upon the organization and management of the leading agricultural schools of Europe. He visited Germany, England and Belgium for that purpose, and his report to this government, issued in 1885, attracted wide attention for its suggestive value to the similar institutions of this country. His health had become much impaired by the work and responsibilities he had borne for so many years, and on his return from Europe he resigned the presidency of the college. He spent the following year with friends in Germany, and upon his return he accepted the chair of history of civilization and practical psychology in the institution over which he had so long and so successfully presided. He was occupied with the duties of this professorship until the time of his death, which occurred at his winter home in Pasadena, California, March 14, 1889.

In estimating the services of President Welch as the founder of our great college, it will be necessary to review briefly some of the difficulties he encountered, and recall the manner in which he met and overcame them. Industrial education, of the kind required by the land-grant law of 1862, called for a curriculum in which the sciences which are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts should have a leading place, but "other scientific and classical studies" were not to be excluded. The organization, therefore, must not be wholly technological; something of the old culture branches must be retained. For this kind of school there was, as yet, no finished model in the United States. It was to provide a common ground on which the youth of the laboring and professional classes could be together in the lecture room, laboratory and field, and get "a liberal and practical education for the several pursuits and professions of life." It was an experiment. Extraordinary skill and wisdom must be exercised in the organization, and a large fund of these were in the possession of Dr. Welch. The Board of Trustees could not have been happier in their selection. A college on a farm must be organized somewhat after the manner of a well-ordered industrial household. Hence the dormitory system. Hence the working system—the system of details, reaching out to all branches of farm work, and the various manipulations of the laboratory and shop; manual toil, both illustrative and remunerative—for worthy indigent young men and women, could in this way help themselves through the college course—was wrought into the time table, and a system of close supervision and periodical

reports required from all departments of instruction and work. Hence the faculty meetings, which President Welch made a kind of schooling for the faculty in the art of harmonizing their work, and often enough their feelings and dispositions too. Hence the compulsory chapel exercises for both teachers and students—compulsory in a free will way—in which President Welch seemed stately to pick up all the threads of the intricate system, and see exactly where they were running. The chapel was the key to the institution. It was there that the towering strength of the great president was made to appear, his strength as an administrator, his remarkable faculty for detail, his extraordinary power over the young mind. Nor did he allow the secular side of the chapel duties to interfere with its religious associations—simply he used the chapel as a means of getting open-minded access to the students before him, and keeping himself and the faculty in daily touch with all the various trials and struggles of their young lives. President Welch's gift in public, his power of addressing large bodies of men in strong, effective, classical English, was remarkable, and his five minute chapel talks as well as his more formal lectures and discourses, never failed to leave a profound and lasting impression on the mind.

But there was another side to the organization, lying beyond the curriculum, and tributary to the network of administration, which went on quietly, developing through the fifteen years of President Welch's incumbency. It was the social regime—the all of refinement and decorum, which the president's own bearing dispensed among the students, and which without exacting it, stirred up and stimulated the like bearing in them. He, himself, was a model of system and order, and everything at all within the reach of the organization, on the grounds, or in the buildings, in private or in public, must take on the impress of this, his dominant personal trait. It is but proper to say that an organization so definitely stamped with the unique individuality of this great man, could not escape severe and unjust criticism from the uninitiated, and hence the many stormy years along the track of the remarkable early history of our great college. It was inevitable, too, that the time must come when the strong hand would relax its hold, and, in the natural order of things, the times and circumstances greatly changing, the organization of our college must share in these mutations always, doubtless, in the way of advance into newer methods and broader and more liberal stages of college life.

With these concessions—and they are cheerfully made—it will yet be conceded that the character and high standing of our college is the lasting legacy of its first distinguished and lamented president to all subsequent time.



Seaman A. Knapp, A. M., LL. D.

PROF. S. A. KNAPP was born at Schroon, Essex County, New York, December 16, 1833. His father, Dr. Bradford Knapp, was a well known physician of Northern New York. The ancestors of the family at an early date in colonial history, came from England and settled in Connecticut. While Professor Knapp was yet a small boy, his father moved the family to Crown Point, New York, on Lake Champlain.

After the early local school education he attended Troy Conference Academy at Poultney, Vermont, and at the age of nineteen entered Union College at Schenectady, New York, where he graduated in the class of 1856 with the degree of A. M., and with Phi Beta Kappa (P. B. K.) honors. This was the last class graduated under the famous educator, Dr. Elijah Nott.

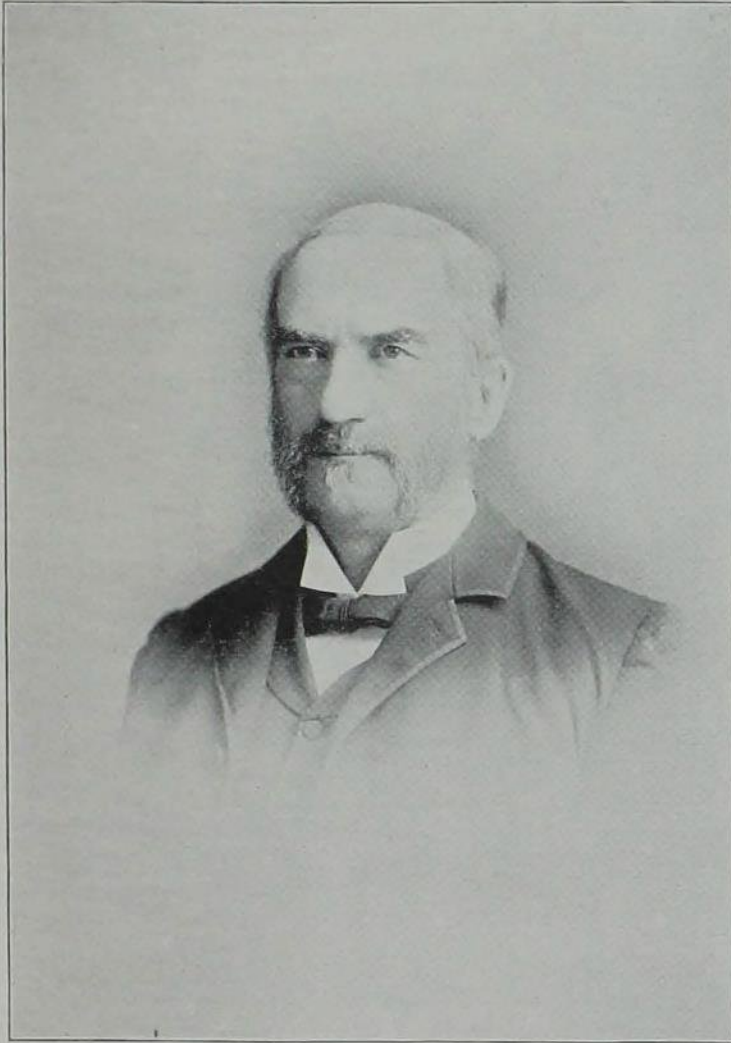
In August following graduation he married Miss Maria E. Hotchkiss, daughter of Hiram Hotchkiss, of Hampton, Washington County, New York, and a graduate of Troy Conference Academy. In September Professor Knapp became vice-principal of the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute at Fort Edward, New York, where he taught Greek and Latin, while Mrs. Knapp filled the position of preceptress and teacher of French and Spanish. He remained here until 1863, when he accepted the position of vice-president of the Troy Conference Academy at Poultney, Vermont.

Owing to ill health, the family removed to Iowa in 1866, and settled on a farm near Vinton, Benton County, and in the following year took up a residence in the town of Vinton. In 1869 he accepted a position as principal of the State College for the Blind at Vinton. Following his resignation in 1876 he began the raising of fine stock and was interested in banking in Vinton. During the next few years Professor Knapp contributed largely to agricultural journals and was first president of the Iowa Fine Stock Breeders' Association.

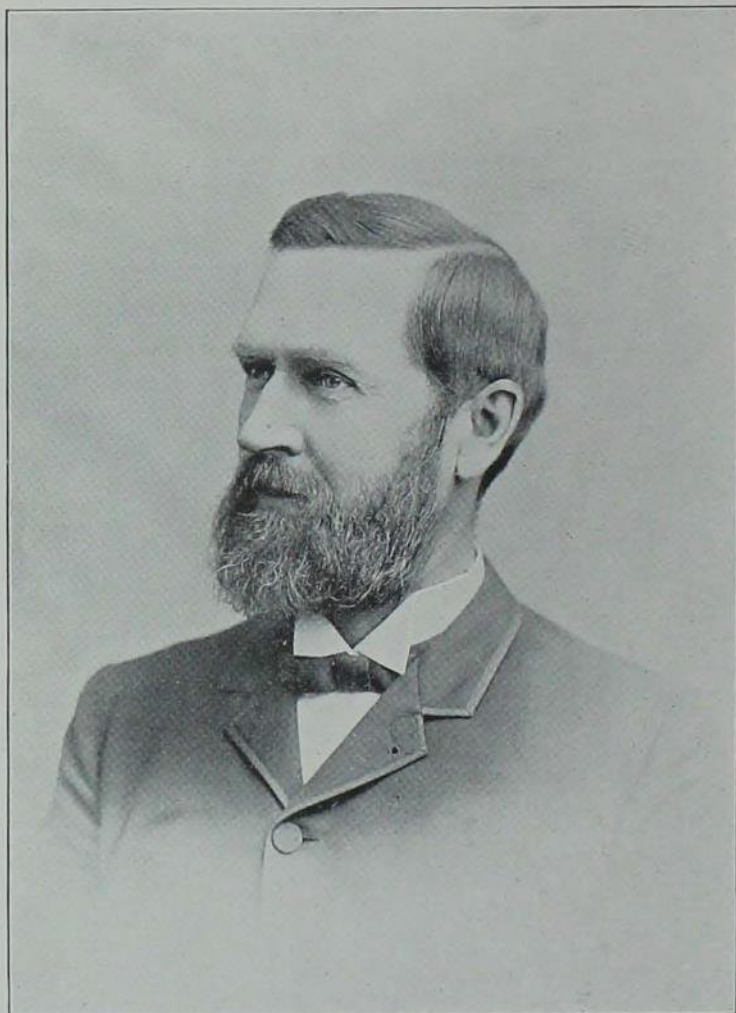
In 1879, he was elected professor of agriculture at the Iowa Agricultural College, and in February, 1880, he began his work. Of his success in this department, this is not the place to speak. In November, 1883, he was elected president of the college and served until November, 1884. Professor Knapp retained the chair of agriculture until 1886.

In December, 1885, he, with his family, removed to Lake Charles, Louisiana, where Professor Knapp has since been connected with the largest projects for the settlement and development of a comparatively new country of great resources.

Of his children, Mrs. Minnie K. Mayo and Professor Herman Knapp graduated from the I. A. C. in the class of 1883; Bradford Knapp, once a member of I. A. C., class of '90, graduated in science at Vanderbilt University, and in law from Michigan University; S. Arthur Knapp took his B. Sc. at I. A. C. in the class of 1892, and Helen L. Knapp is now a member of the class of 1897.



SEAMAN A. KNAPP.



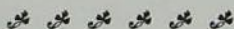
W. I. CHAMBERLAIN.

W. H. Chamberlain, A. M., LL. D.

WILLIAM ISAAC CHAMBERLAIN was born in Sharon, Litchfield County, Connecticut, February 11, 1837. He was bred a farmer and engaged in various kinds of school work until 1880, when he first came into prominence as secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, in which capacity he displayed unusual energy, foresight and executive ability. He graduated from that position to the presidency of the Iowa Agricultural College, taking up his work here in 1880. His work was diligent, faithful and marked with success. His reign was an era of growth in buildings and in enrollment. He resigned his position here in 1890.

He now conducts a fine farm in Summit County, Ohio, besides editing the "Ohio Farmer," whose circulation is larger than that of any other agricultural weekly in the world, and he also carries on institute work in the winter seasons.

He was married in 1863, and the couple have been blessed with five children, one of which is a member of the present faculty of I. A. C.



William M. Beardshear, A. M., LL. D.

WM. M. BEARDSHEAR, for the past fourteen years among the leaders in Iowa's educational work, was born near Dayton, Ohio, and began life on a farm, commencing his education in the district school.

His life has been pre-eminently a life of activity, the fruits of which have been of incalculable benefit to our country, the love of which led him at the age of fourteen to enlist in the army of the Cumberland. When the thunders of the civil war had ceased and the dying echoes told only of coming peace, he turned his thoughts to milder occupations and entered Otterbein University. In 1876, he graduated, and then devoted two years to post graduate work in Yale, on Hebrew, Greek, philosophy and theology.

He then engaged in ministerial work in his native state; but this was not destined to be his life's work, for in 1881, he accepted the presidency of Western College, of Toledo, Iowa, a position which he held until 1889. Never did great personal influence and well directed executive ability achieve greater success than that achieved by Dr. Beardshear. The

work of the college was made more thorough and inspiring, the college was brought before the people, and through its president's influence new buildings were secured and the facilities of the college increased, with a result that the attendance became greater than ever before in the history of the institution.

But he was called to a still greater sphere of usefulness when, in 1889, he resigned this position to accept the superintendency of the Des Moines City schools, which position he held until he resigned to become president of our beloved institution, in 1891.

Under his able direction the growth of the Iowa Agricultural College has been truly wonderful. Nature has endowed him with those qualities which would best fit him for his position.

Of handsome personal appearance and pleasant address, he wins the admiration and respect of all who know him. To his executive ability, scholarly attainments, and power as a man, the advancement of this institution stands a monument. But his field of usefulness is not confined to the work of the college alone, for as a lecturer of note, he is known throughout the entire west.

To the teachers of Iowa, he is well and widely known, and through his teachings, hundreds of them have gained inspiration for their work.

He is one of the most active and progressive members of the Iowa State Teachers' Association. In fact where ever educational work is to be done, he may be found ever active, ever on the alert, ever willing to do his part in advancing the standard of knowledge and of truth.

Dr. Beardshear was married to Miss Josephine Mundhenk, and to them have been given a happy family of three daughters and two sons.— (Extracted from the '96 Bomb.)





PRESIDENT W. M. BEARDSHEAR.

Professors.

GEN. GEDDES.

GEN. GEDDES was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 19, 1827. In 1837 he came with his father, Capt. Alexander Geddes, to Canada.

At the age of 16 he returned to Scotland on a visit to his friends, and soon after embarked for India. He was a student in the British Military Academy at Calcutta about two years, and then enlisted in the Royal Horse Artillery for twenty-one years, serving seven under Sir Hugh Gough, Sir Chas. Napier and Collin Campbell. He passed through the Punjaub campaign with Gough, fought with Napier at Kyber Pass, and ascended the Himalayas with Campbell. At the end of ten years he returned to his home in Canada, when the Queen of Great Britain presented him with a beautiful medal for meritorious conduct and commissioned him colonel of a cavalry regiment. He resigned his commission after a few months and came to the United States, settling in Vinton, October 13, 1857. When the rebellion was inaugurated in 1861 he was engaged in teaching school, and on the 16th day of August, 1861, enlisted as a private in Co. D, Eighth Iowa Inf. On the 23d of September he was commissioned captain of Co. D., and on the 28th was promoted to lieutenant colonel. February 7, 1862, he was commissioned colonel of the Eighth Iowa, and June 5, 1865, was commissioned by brevet a brigadier general in the volunteer service.

General Geddes' first military campaign in the war of the rebellion was under Fremont, from Jefferson City to Springfield, Mo. March 17, '62, he was transferred to the forces under General Grant. His first engagement under his adopted flag was Shiloh, where, after a most sanguinary contest, lasting from daylight until four P. M., he was captured by the enemy and remained a prisoner in their hands several months, enduring all the hardships and horrors of southern prison pens. After his exchange early in '63, he joined the forces of Grant and took part in the Vicksburg campaign, and after the surrender of this rebel Gibraltar was with Sherman at Jackson, Miss., and participated in the pursuit of the enemy to Brandon, Miss.

In October, 1863, he was placed in command of a brigade, and was ordered to Brownsville, Texas. In November of the same year he was sent to Memphis, of which city he was provost marshal for several months. By his exertions the city was saved from capture by Forrest, August, '63. He commanded a brigade during the Mobile campaign, and participated in the siege and capture of Spanish Fort. His brigade had possession of the enemy's entrenchments and full control of the works

before the commanding officer of the fort knew it, and before his own superior officer knew of his success. Gen. Geddes was the real hero of the Mobile campaign.

He was mustered out of the service July 19, 1865.

He had charge of the Blind Asylum at Vinton for several years, and filled various positions in the State Agricultural College for seventeen years.

At the time of his death he was treasurer and had charge of the land department of that institution.

DR. A. E. FOOTE.

Dr. Foote was born at Hamilton, Madison County, New York, in 1846; he came of early Massachusetts stock, and some of his ancestors earned fame in the American revolution. He studied at Cortland Academy, Homer, New York, and entered the class of 1867 at the University of Michigan, where he graduated with the degree of M. D. His interest in science began while at Cortland Academy, where he formed the acquaintance of Dr. Caleb Green, and became through him deeply interested in natural history, especially in geology and mineralogy. (Many days were spent by young Foote in excursions with Dr. Green to points of scientific interest in the neighboring districts of Central New York. The tastes thus developed led him on to his life work.) On graduating at Michigan University, he had won so high a rank in his scientific studies that he was chosen out of a large class as an assistant in the university laboratory. From this position he was called in a year to an assistant professorship of chemistry in the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa. Here he remained as a successful instructor for several years, with the exception of one year spent in Europe, under leave of absence, when he studied chemistry and mineralogy with the celebrated Hoffman in Berlin. In 1873 he visited Arkansas and brought to New York the first great quantities of arkansite, nigrine, wavellite, quartz and other minerals, and made a private exhibit in the arsenal at Central Park. In 1875 he removed east and came to reside in Philadelphia. Here he organized his first public exhibition of minerals, for the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and has since made similar displays at nearly all the great exhibitions of the world, for which he received many medals and awards. At the time of his death, October 10th, 1895, he had charge of the mineralogical exhibit of Pennsylvania at the Atlanta Exposition.

FOSTER ELLENBOROUGH LASCELLES BEAL.

Foster Ellenborough Lascelles Beal was born on January 9, 1840, at South Groton, now Ayer, Massachusetts. His parents both died before he was eleven year of age, and he was left to earn his living upon a farm

in Lunenburg, Mass., and to get such education as the common schools afforded, supplemented by two or three terms at an academy or high school.

In 1862, soon after the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in Co. A, 36th Regiment Mass. Vols. Constant marching and the exposure of camp life proved too much for a constitution naturally far from rugged, and at the end of six months' service he was discharged for disability. He returned to the farm, where he remained till 1865, when he began work in a green-house and nursery in Fitchburg, Mass. Here he stayed for a year and a half, and having now accumulated enough from his frugal savings to take him through college, he determined to get the higher education. For this purpose he entered the Mass. Inst. Tech. in the fall of 1867, taking the course in civil engineering. He graduated in 1871. During the last two years that he was at the institute he was made an assistant in the department of mathematics. The following summer after graduation he was employed in railroad work in Maine, but returned to the institute and taught mathematics during the next term. In the spring of 1872 he went to Nebraska to work up the Burlington and Missouri River Railway, in Nebraska, now a part of the well known C. B. & Q., or "Burlington Route." He remained here until fall when the financial depression caused a cessation of work upon the road, and he returned to Boston. The following winter he again taught mathematics at the institute, and the next year was appointed assistant professor of mathematics at the U. S. Naval Academy. He remained at the Naval Academy one year, and resigned. The year following 1876 he was appointed professor of civil engineering at the Iowa Agricultural College. In the winter of 1877 he was married to Miss Mary Louise Barnes, teacher of music at the same institution. After remaining in the Agricultural College three years he was placed in charge of the department of zoology and comparative anatomy. At the end of 1882, for reasons too well known to need explanation here, the Board of Trustees asked for the resignation of two of the professors. Professor Beal was one of these two men removed by the board. He was afterward offered the stewardship of the college and the professorship of geology. This position he accepted for one year, and then resigned and returned to the east, where he had purchased a farm for a home. In December, 1891, he was appointed to a place in the Div. of ornithology and mammalogy (now biological survey), U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, in Washington, D. C., a position which he still retains (1896).

DR. D. S. FAIRCHILD.

Dr. D. S. Fairchild was born September 16, 1847, at Fairfield, Vermont. He was educated at the academies of Franklin and Barre, Vermont, and during the years 1866, 1867 and 1868, attended medical lec-

tures at Ann Arbor University and graduated from the Albany Medical College in December, 1868; read medicine in the office of J. O. Cramton, of Fairfield, Vermont. First located in High Forest, Minnesota, in May, 1869, but in July, 1872, removed to Ames, Iowa. In 1873 he helped organize the Story County Medical Society and was made its first president. In 1874, assisted in organizing the Central District Medical Society and was twice elected its president. He is also a member of the Iowa State Medical Society (1874), the American Medical Association (1874), the Western Association of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, the National Association of Railway Surgeons, and American Academy of Railway Surgeons. In 1877 he was appointed physician to the Iowa Agricultural College and in 1879 was elected professor of physiology, comparative anatomy and pathology in the college and held that position until 1893. In 1882 he was elected professor of histology and pathology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Des Moines, and was transferred in 1885 to the chair of pathology and diseases of the nervous system, and the same year to the chair of pathology and practice of medicine and pathology. In 1884 he became local surgeon for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Two years later was appointed district surgeon, and in 1893 was appointed division surgeon for the Iowa lines and removed to Clinton, where he now resides.

Dr. Fairchild aided by the enlightened policy of Dr. Welch, was the means of organizing the hospital system for the benefit of sick students of the I. A. C.

PROF. I. P. ROBERTS.

Isaac Phillips Roberts was born July 24, 1833, in Seneca County, New York, of Scotch Welch origin. He attended the district school and Seneca Falls Academy until he was seventeen years of age. The next four years were spent in carpentering, after which he went to La Porte County, Indiana, doing carpenter work summers and teaching school winters.

In 1862, he removed to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and engaged in farming until 1869, when he was elected superintendent of the 700-acre farm connected with the I. A. C., and also secretary of the Board of Trustees. The following year he was elected professor of agriculture and held these three offices until 1873.

While carrying on his work here he devoted his evenings to persistent study, which resulted in serious injury to his eyes, and a temporary break down. He made plans to return to the farm but was called to Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, as professor of agriculture, director of the College of Agriculture, and of the experiment station.

During the twenty-three years that he has held that position he has been universally loved by professors and students. He is a man of



EX-FACULTY.

1. J. L. Geddes. 2. Dr. D. S. Fairchild. 3. Chas. E. Bessey. 4. Dr. A. Foote. 5. F. E. L. Beale. 6. Prof. Arthur.

affairs, managing the university farm, and two farms of his own, with consummate skill. Professor Roberts is a prolific writer of articles for the press, and is now engaged in preparing a book upon "Fertility of Land."

Professor Roberts was married November 3, 1857, to Margaret J. Marr, who is now able to enjoy the successes of the three children and the deserved reputation of her husband.

PROFESSOR A. THOMSON.

Professor A. Thomson was born in Canada, July 29, 1841. After serving an apprenticeship in mechanics, he entered the University of Michigan, graduating from that institution in June, 1867. For a time he was engaged in mining engineering but in February, 1870, he received the position of assistant teacher in the mechanical and civil engineering department of the University of Illinois, at Urbana. In August, 1871, he accepted the chair of civil engineering and assistant professor of mathematics in the Iowa State University. After about two years successful work there he was elected to the chair of mechanical engineering in the Iowa State Agricultural and Mechanical College, and was dean of the faculty of the school of engineering, entering on his duties in March, 1873, and resigning his position in the fall of 1884. While there he labored hard against many difficulties to build up the department of mechanical engineering, as many prejudices existed against it, owing to a misconception of the importance of such a department in connection with the I. A. C. He had, however, the satisfaction of seeing the department fully established and on a sound basis before resigning his chair.

Since leaving here Professor Thomson has been constantly engaged in professional work, holding the positions of superintendent and chief engineer of the North American Land and Timber Co., vice-president of the Watkins Banking Company, and vice president of the Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf Railway.

His daughter who, while here, was a member of the Cliolian Society, graduated from the University of Michigan with high honors, she received the degree of B. L., also a teacher's diploma, a special certificate of proficiency in elocution and a teacher's certificate for Michigan for life. She is now teaching in the high school in the city of Lake Charles, Louisiana.

Mrs. Professor A. Thomson was elected as housekeeper for the college and teacher in the department of domestic economy, which she carried very successfully for ten years. Resigning her position with her husband and going to the Sunny South, where she has enjoyed good health and a beautiful climate since leaving the Iowa Agricultural College.

F. S. SCHOENLEBER, M. S. A., D. V. S.

Passing the first seventeen years of his life uneventfully upon his father's stock farm near what is now known as the town of Ransom, in La Salle County, Ill., there was instilled into his life a feeling for the dumb brute which in later years decided his choice of profession. In November, 1879, he entered the Morris Normal and Scientific School at Morris, Illinois, where, after two years' study he taught his first country school in the same county. While attending and teaching school the next two years, he fell in with such way-faring men as H. Kuhns and J. C. Hainer, who were sowing the seeds of I. A. Cism near his home while "teaching the young idea how to shoot" during their college vacation, the result being his entrance into the I. A. C. sophomore class in 1883 at the age of 21. There, while working during vacations, he graduated from the agricultural course in the class of '85. Immediately upon graduating he was given the position of foreman of the farm and experimental department, having, however, previously secured a position as professor of German and science in the Norton Normal and Scientific Academy at Wilton Junction, Iowa, he entered upon his duties there at once, returning to the college after two months' work. Taking a post graduate course in agriculture and botany, with some work as instructor in stock breeding, etc., took his degree of M. S. A. in 1887. After two and one-half years' work in the farm department, he took up the study of veterinary science. Receiving the appointment of assistant editor of the Orange Judd Farmer, Chicago, Ill., finishing the course in veterinary science in 1890 at the Chicago Veterinary College, he went at once into active practice at Morris, Ill. Spent two winters in the Southern States studying the climatic conditions as affecting different diseases. In October, 1892, was married to Miss Lillian M. Miller, of Morris, Ill. In 1896, was elected to the faculty of the McKillip Veterinary College, Chicago, Ill.

While at the I. A. C. he was one of the prime movers of those wonderful "unknowns" which caused so much trouble (?) in certain quarters during 1884-88.

CORA MARSLAND, O. B., O. M.

Miss Cora Marsland was born in Sing Sing, New York, where she passed the first eighteen years of her life. She is the daughter of a mechanical engineer, and on the maternal side is descended from Puritans and Huguenots.

In 1876 she finished a course of study in a seminary in her native town, and at the age of eighteen began teaching in public schools. In June, 1882, she graduated from the New York State Normal College, ranking high in her class. After one year of teaching in a Yankee's public school, she entered Wellesley College to take the special course in



EX-FACULTY.

1. I. P. Roberts. 2. F. S. Schoenleber. 3. A. Thompson. 4. Cora Marsland. 5. N. C. Bassett. 6. Etta M. Budd.

English literature and oratory. This she completed in 1884. After teaching three more years in the public schools of her native state, she entered the Emerson College of Oratory. Here she took the degree of O. B. in 1888, and of O. M. in 1889. During her post graduate year she was the instructor in English and English literature in the Emerson College. In 1889 she became librarian and professor of elocution in the Iowa State Agricultural College. Before the second year was completed she was offered the professorship of English literature and oratory in the Kansas State Normal School. At her request the trustees of the college released her and she then began a service of four years in the Kansas State Normal School. During this period she read and lectured in several cities in the state. Before the expiration of her fourth year she was offered a position farther east, and is now holding the position of principal of the women's department and professor of English literature and oratory in Olivet College, Olivet, Michigan.

NORMAN. C. BASSETT.

Norman C. Bassett comes from old English stock and was born in Bradford County, Penn., in 1856. He is a graduate, class of '77, of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute of Worcester, Mass. He came to the Iowa State College in February, 1885, as professor of Mechanical Engineering, remaining until the summer of 1887, when he resigned to take the position of engineer and inventor for the Otis Elevator Company, of New York and Chicago. His principal work at the college lay in remodeling the course of study in the mechanical department to bring it up to the standard of the leading eastern institutions, and in bringing forward the practical side of engineering particularly in shop work and drawing. He was also very active in furthering the interests of college athletics.

In 1890, Professor Bassett went to the General Electric Company, of Boston, as mechanical and electrical engineer, and during the past six years has rapidly developed a series of inventions in electric elevators and electric railways, resulting in over fifty patents, many of which have gone into extensive use in almost every civilized country of the world.

C. F. MOUNT, B. Sc., B. C. E.

C. F. Mount was born at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, January, 1858. He attended the public schools up to 1875; entered the I. A. C. March, 1875, graduating November, 1878, the youngest in a class of twenty. The next year he commenced to teach as assistant in the civil engineering department; took a second degree in 1879; continued teaching at Ames until 1890. He has since been engaged in civil engineering and is at present with the Brown Hoisting & Conveying Machine Company, of Cleveland, Ohio.

I. W. SMITH, M. D.

Dr. Irving W. Smith was born in Franklin, Delaware County, New York, March 1, 1851. He resided with his parents at the place of his birth until he was about six years of age, when they moved to Iowa, and located at Charles City. Dr. Smith graduated from the schools of this city. He then attended the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, where he graduated with the first class in 1872, with first rank. He then attended the medical department of the Iowa State University, and from there went to Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated. After graduating from the medical college he at once entered upon the practice of medicine in his own home town of Charles City, where he continued from 1875 to 1893. In 1876, Dr. Smith was married to Miss Sallie Stalker, who was also a graduate of the Agricultural College. In 1893, Dr. Smith was elected to the professorship of pathology, therapeutics and college physician of the Agricultural College at Ames, which he held for about a year, achieving marked distinction and working out a brilliant career for himself, when he discovered in himself signs of tuberculous troubles. He at once resigned his professorship, and, with his family, went to the Pacific coast to seek its healing climate. He was greatly improved in health by the change, but was attacked by malarial fever, from which he steadily declined until his death on October 29, 1895.

Dr. Smith, though noted for the possession of an almost exhaustless fund of knowledge of his profession, seemed never to be satisfied, and was ever seeking more. Thus several times during the years of his professional career he returned to the medical colleges for study and research, and always showed an insatiable desire to keep fully abreast with all that was considered the best of the age. He also possessed high literary tastes and ability, and covered a wide range of reading and study in that line. Socially he was a man and gentleman of the highest type, and one who never forgot or never failed to practice the part of a true gentleman. As a friend he was true and steadfast, and as a husband, father, son and brother was all that was good and true and noble. In business and all his relations between himself and his fellow citizens he was an honest man—nothing more need be said. Long will his memory be fondly cherished by the people of the city in which he so long resided, and by whom he was so well known.

SAM G. SLOAN, (Charles City Citizen).

LAUNCELOT W. ANDREWS, Ph. D.

Launcelot Winchester Andrews was born in 1857 at London, Ontario. In 1871, he entered college at Cornell University, New York, but a year later left there to enter Yale, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1875.



EX-FACULTY.

1. Dr. I. Smith. 2. C. F. Mount. 3. Mrs. Graham. 4. Genevieve Westerman. 5. Launcelot Andrews. 6. Col. John Scott.

The eight following years were spent in part in teaching and professional practice, in part in the universities of Harvard, of Goethingen and of Bonn, pursuing graduate course of study and in travel.

Having received and accepted a call to the professorship of chemistry at the I. A. C., he entered upon its duties in the winter of 1884-85. This position was resigned in July, 1885, and a similar one at the State University of Iowa was accepted in August of the same year, and has been held by Dr. Andrews since then.

He is the author of a text book on qualitative analysis, and of about two dozen papers on scientific subjects, chiefly relating to physical chemistry, which has appeared in various scientific publications.

MRS. MARGARET STANTON.



First on the roll of honor of the state should be placed the names of its successful teachers, those who have given to its youth, its future citizens, not only the material elements of an education, but also those high ideals of life, those ambitions which are of inestimable value in the formation of character.

The Trustees of the Iowa Agricultural College were peculiarly fortunate in the selection of the first faculty. President Welch, of revered memory, who gave the best years of his life to laying broad and deep the foundations of the institution which is now a lasting monument to his wise forethought; Dr. Wynn, still an honored member of its working force; Dr. Bessey, of national reputation as a scientist, and others, who in various ways left a lasting impress on its future.

Of them all, and, indeed, of all who have come and gone in the twenty-five years following, not one has been more closely or honorably identified with the history of the college than the late Mrs. Margaret McDonald Stanton, who came in the flush of young womanhood, as a member of this first faculty, being preceptress and teacher of French and English.

Margaret McDonald was born in New Concord, Muskingum County, Ohio, October 22, 1845, and died at her home at the Iowa Agricultural

College, Ames, Iowa, July 25, 1895. Eighteen years of her life were spent in her native state at a time of great national peril and in a region where the feeling on the slavery question was high. Her naturally strong character was deeply influenced by the stirring events of the time, her innate sense of justice being crystallized into a life long hatred of injustice or oppression in any form. Her thoughtful mind was filled with a love for humanity and a lasting trust in the God of nations.

After leaving the public schools, she spent three years in Muskingum College; but, the family home being transferred to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, her collegiate education was completed at Mt. Pleasant Seminary, where she graduated with honor, having been in study as in every thing else, ambitious and thorough.

Her career as a teacher began in the public schools and she spent her vacation in an educated French family diligently pursuing the study of their language. In 1871, she was elected to the chair which she so ably filled in the Agricultural College. These were pioneer days in the college, and added to the usual trials incident to the establishment of such an enterprise were those which arose from the fact that industrial education and co-education in great institutions were both in the experimental stage. How much the counsel of the noble, unselfish, brave and tactful woman was worth in those trying days, it would be impossible to tell. Dr. Wynn, her associate, says of her at that time: "When I first entered upon my work here, I found her department lying closely contiguous to my own, and had frequent occasion to carry my perplexities, and plans, and class-room complications to her, and I never found her judgment at fault. Her intuitions were quick and unerring, and with a slight hesitancy of speech, which we all tenderly remember, she always sought out the best advice in the best words. Who ever knew her to go wrong or lose her womanly equipoise, or let her feelings often visibly disturbed, run into the railing of anger, or the bitterness of spite? We seem now to see her all along those years, a model woman, to whom young men and women brought the story of their trials, and from whose presence they never went away unprofited, and back to whom, in any time of difficulty and distress they were always glad to resort. Pre-eminently did these transcendent traits of character appear, when she moved among the faculty, and addressed herself to her share of responsibility, grave and heavy at all times in the management of this great college; and there was no part of its difficult regime with which she might not have been trusted."

It is certainly largely due to her wise management that co-education was here successful, but that college has always had a goodly proportion of young women among its students, and that the fields of higher education are here open to them on the same basis as to men.

Though always very successful in class-room work, her greatest influence lay in her social relations with the students. She impressed her

personality upon them to a remarkable degree so that they remember her as an ideal character more than for the innumerable kind acts which marked her career among them. In testimony of this, letters came to her bereaved husband from far and near, uniformly expressing an appreciation of the lasting influence she had exerted on the lives of the writers. They call her "a model woman," "an ideal character," "an example to be emulated," "a mother to hundreds of students," "one of the agencies by which Dr. Welch sought to build character in young people," "a devout Christian whose life exemplified the great truths of the Christian religion."

Not only mindful of the larger and more public duties, she never forgot the little courtesies which make life sweet. Burdened with an unusual responsibility for one so young, her helpful care over the parental home was never lessened. The struggles of the good parents to establish a new home in a new state, were lightened by her generous aid and loving interest, while the education and encouragement of the younger children was to her a sacred duty.

After her marriage to Professor E. W. Stanton, which occurred February 22, 1877, she continued her college work for two years, when she voluntarily resigned in order to establish a home; but her interest and influence continued, while her home became not only a hallowed spot to its inmates, but a power and blessing in the community. It was a Mecca to the old student revisiting Alma Mater toward which his footsteps always turned, and where he found an abiding interest and affection most grateful amid the constantly changing scenes of college life.

That this feeling was shared by those who came to know her in later years is beautifully shown by the tribute from Dr. Beardshear, in his address at the memorial exercises. "Home life is capable of infinite expansion and variation. It nourishes and yet reveals life and character. The cardinal virtues that had made her so much in the profession of teaching, now had a large realm for her as wife and mother. The years of her married life gained double meaning by the birth of four children, three of whom live with the father on earth and one with the mother in heaven. She brought to the home an intuition which was almost unerring. To woman's proverbial intuition she had an added gift that made her judgment of men and things of vast practical value to herself and family. Coupled with it was an independence of thought and decision of character that made her a tower of strength to all the members of the family and to the community. Her love and devotion to the family were most beautiful. Her thought was always of others and not of herself. Her clearness and firmness of judgment freed her of many cares and worries that so often fret the life and tire the soul. Her patience and endurance surpassed every demand and rendered her a fountain of never-failing strength and cheer. It kept out impatient words and brought whole trains of happy scenes and joyful hours. Her entire

home life was most happy and markedly free from anything that would mar or sadden. She believed with Ruskin that 'Our God is a household God, as well as a heavenly one.' He has an altar in every man's dwelling, and to this altar she daily led her household and at this altar gave them her final goodbyes and consecrations for the years to come. She was a noble wife and the truest of mothers."

The beautiful Woman's Building which was first occupied a week before her death has been named "Margaret Hall" in honor of her and in her memory her husband has presented a chime of bells whose silver tones will hourly speak to future generations in a harmony symbolical of that to which her life was tuned.

GENEVIEVE M. WESTERMAN.

Genevieve M. Westerman was born in Elgin, Illinois. She is a very energetic worker and has made pianoforte music a life study—her musical career beginning at the age of six years.

In 1884, she came with her parents to Ames, which has since been her home. Her experience as an instructor of the pianoforte began when she was but fifteen years of age and still a high school student.

In November, 1888, she entered the New England Conservatory in Boston, studying with Stephen Emery, Geo. Chadwick, Louis C. Elson and Otto Bendix, graduating in the class of '90.

The following autumn found her in Omaha, where she remained until the summer of 1891. Having no friends or acquaintances in this city, her reputation was to be made purely on merit. Her ability was soon recognized and a large class for instruction formed. Besides instructing, Miss Westerman appeared as concert pianist and accompanist—in which work she was so pleasing that she was engaged as such for the Lake-Madison, South Dakota, Chautauqua Assembly for the seasons of '91 and '92.

Several months' work in her chosen profession were profitably spent in Mankato, Minnesota. The winter of '92-3 she passed in Chicago in critical instrumental study, particularly theoretical work of the orchestra. From there she returned to Ames in February to enter upon her duties as instructor of pianoforte harmony and theory at I. A. C., where she was most highly appreciated, until her resignation in 1896.

W. H. WYNN, A. B., A. M., Ph. D., D. D.

Professor W. H. Wynn, the senior member of the faculty, was born in Pennsylvania. He had the very best advantages of a common school education in his native village, under a Yankee schoolmaster, a rigid disciplinarian and a thorough scholar. He made ready for the academy at the early age of ten, in those days a fitting school for the college; and

for three years served industriously in the old-time course of study, Latin, Greek and mathematics.

At fourteen he struck out for college, but a slight circumstance turned his face westward, after having made ready to enter one of the older colleges of the east. He had enough Latin and Greek on hand to carry him into Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, somewhat forward in the course and as a member of the first class that was to graduate from that newly founded college. He graduated in due time from the College and Seminary of that place, receiving the degrees of A. B. and A. M. and with the good will of the Alma Mater so far pre-engaged as to have been honored years afterward with the additional title of Ph. D. He carries still another title, four in all, D. D. which was a compliment from the oldest Lutheran college in this country, Gettysburg, Penn.

On leaving the seminary he was ordained in the ministry of the English branch of the Lutheran church, and for nine years occupied the pulpit in the city of Hamilton, Ohio. The Hamilton Academy becoming vacant in the meantime, he became its principal, and was henceforth preacher and pedagogue at the same time, the role of pastor gradually giving way, in after years, to the stronger destiny, fixing him finally to the duties of the class-room. He served in all grades of public school work, with school directors, county commissioners, board of city examiners, superintendent of city schools, and at last, in 1868, immigrated to Iowa as deputy superintendent of public instruction for the state of Iowa. He was one of the original organizers of the State Teachers' Association, and on several occasions has addressed that body on educational topics.

From the superintendent's office he was called to the chair of English literature and Latin and history in the I. A. C., entering upon his duties there in March, 1871, and continuing in unbroken service until the spring of '87, when he was given a furlough of seven years to see how college work might thrive or not thrive in his hands when out from the fostering wings of his adopted state. In 1894, he was reinstated in his old chair and at the opening of the present year was installed in the old room, No. 121, in which he taught so many years.

Professor Wynn, although his hair has become gray in propounding to the numerous classes, the doubt of Hamlet's madness and the faithfulness of Juliet, is still at work, uplifting and guiding those with whom he comes in contact. He will always be remembered as one beloved and honored by pupil and friend.

J. L. BUDD, M. H.

Professor Budd is perhaps better known than any other person connected with the college. He was born in New York in 1835; attended Union College, Schenectady, New York three years, also State Normal

School of New York two years; he was principal of the Rockford Academy, Rockford, Illinois, for two years. He owned and conducted the largest nursery in Iowa, from 1862 to 1873. In 1877, he became professor of horticulture, which position he still holds. During the year 1882, he traveled in Europe, collecting many valuable fruits and shrubs, which he has introduced into this country. Professor Budd is known to the students and professors of horticulture from his native state to the Pacific coast. Enthusiastic and painstaking, his work has been of incalculable value to his state and college.

M. STALKER, M. Sc., V. S.

Dr. M. Stalker was born in Indiana, and his earlier years were spent attending the public schools. He entered the I. A. C. and graduated with the class of '73 with the degree of M. Sc. He attended the Ontario Veterinary College, from which he graduated in 1877. The same year he was elected to the chair of veterinary science, which position he has held ever since. He has traveled quite extensively through America, Europe and other countries, and is widely known as authority in his line of work.

HERBERT OSBORN, M. Sc.

Herbert Osborn was born March 19, 1856, at Lafayette, Walworth County, Wisconsin. He moved to Fairfax, Linn County, Iowa. Attended home schools and worked at various occupations until at the age of nineteen he commenced teaching school. In the spring of 1876 he entered I. A. C., paying his way by teaching during the winters and by working in the college. He graduated with the class of '79 and was elected assistant in zoology and entomology, from which position by successive promotions, he reached the professorship in 1885. The winter of '81-'82 he spent in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard; the winter of '83-'84 he attended medical college; the following winter he spent in Washington working and studying entomology in the department of agriculture and in the national museum; traveled in Mexico in the winter of 1891-2, and in Europe the winter of 1894-5. Professor Osborn was married January 19, 1883, to Alice Isadore Sayles, a graduate of class 1881 of the I. A. C.

L. H. PAMMEL, B. Agr., M. S.

Louis Hermann Pammel was born in La Crosse, Wisconsin, 1862. After attending the common schools he spent two winters in a business college. In 1881, he graduated from the State University of Wisconsin, having taken special work in botany; attended the medical school in



1. Herbert Osborne. 2. J. L. Budd. 3. M. Stalker. 4. W. H. Wynn. 5. L. H. Pammel.
6. W. E. Harriman. 7. James Wilson.

Chicago, in 1885; became private secretary to Dr. Farwell, of Harvard; was assistant to Professor Trelease in the Shaw School of Botany, in St. Louis, from 1886 to 1889. In the summer of 1888, he investigated root rot of cotton for the Texas Experiment Station, and in 1889 did similar work for the United States Department of Agriculture. He received the degree of M. Sc. from the University of Wisconsin, in 1889, and the same year was elected to the chair of botany in the I. A. C.

Professor Pammel was married in 1887, and his home is made happy by the presence of five daughters.

HON. JAMES WILSON.

Hon. James Wilson was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, August 16, 1835. He came to the United States in 1852, and settled on a farm near Traer, Iowa, in which state his education was obtained.

Professor Wilson has seen much of public life, serving for six years as a representative in the State Legislature of Iowa. Iowa then sent him as one of her representatives to the forty-third, the forty-fourth and the forty-eighth congresses at Washington. He has acted as agent of the State University, as senator of Monmouth College, Illinois, and as trustee of both Western and Coe Colleges, Iowa. In 1891 he was elected to the chair of agriculture in connection with the directorship of the Experiment Station at I. A. C. This department has shown a rapid and marked improvement under his careful and judicious supervision, and is making its influence felt throughout the northwest.

W. E. HARRIMAN, B. S., M. D.

Dr. Harriman was born in Cherokee, Iowa. At the age of five, moved to Hampton, Iowa. Graduated from the public schools of that city and entered I. A. C., graduating in the class of '93. In May, 1895, he graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. In July, 1895, was elected to the chair of pathology, histology and physiology and college surgeon at I. A. C. He was married October 3, 1894, to Mary Wormley, of Newton, who was once a member of the class of '95.

MARY BARNES BEAL.

Mary Barnes Beal was born in 1844, in Bath, Steuben County, New York. Her father died when she was twenty years of age, and from that time until her marriage to Professor F. E. L. Beal, she devoted her time to music. She graduated from the old Lyons Musical Academy in Lyons, New York, and taught in several schools and seminaries before entering upon her duties at I. A. C. in 1871, which position she held until 1878.

Since leaving the college her life has been spent quietly in her home, faithfully performing her duties as wife and mother.

A. B. SHAW, B. Sc.

Arion Benjamin Shaw was born in Tipton, Cedar County, Iowa, December 2, 1857. He was educated in the public schools of that place and at the Iowa Agricultural College, where he graduated in 1876. Thereafter he had charge of the college printing office, which was located in the Main Building, and which published the "Aurora" and other college pamphlets and periodicals. In January, 1881, he removed to Corning, Adams County, Iowa, becoming editor and publisher of the "Union," the leading republican paper of the county, where he has since resided. He is also a member of the firm of "Conaway & Shaw," which does the state printing in Des Moines. Mr. Shaw is at present a member of the Board of Trustees of his beloved Alma Mater, and by his earnest work shows his interest in her growth and development.

MRS. W. D. SHAW, B. Sc.

Winifred Dudley Shaw was born in Ypsilanti, Michigan, April 16, 1859. Her father dying while she was an infant, her earliest years were spent in New York and New Jersey. In 1868, her mother was married to Dr. A. S. Welch, then senator-elect from Florida. The following year the family removed to Iowa and the subject of this sketch grew to womanhood upon the beautiful campus of the Agricultural College, graduating with the class of 1876. She had charge of the department of music in 1877 and 1878, but ill health made it impossible for her to continue in the work. May 17, 1881, she was married at "The Gables" to A. B. Shaw, and since then has been a busy housewife.

MARIE CHAMBERS.

Miss Marie Chambers was born in Iowa; received her academic education mostly at Coe College, Cedar Rapids. Studied music with the best masters and in the best schools of Cincinnati, Chicago and New York. She is widely known in her native state and some of the adjacent ones, as a singer. She has a highly cultivated and dramatic style of singing which is very pleasing.

She was chosen one of the singers upon Iowa day at the World's Fair to represent Iowa. One of the press notes read: "Miss Marie Chambers was on the programme of the public exercises of the Iowa day and sang a charming solo with all the grace and power which has given her a name and fame, now more than state wide."

She introduced music into the public schools of Des Moines, Cedar Rapids and Vinton; had charge of the vocal department at Callanan College, Des Moines, and Coe College, Cedar Rapids; went from the latter place to I. A. C., where she held the directorship of music for five years. During Miss Chambers' reign, the music department advanced with great rapidity. The facilities of the department were greatly increased and the number of pupils was greatly augmented.

Since leaving I. A. C. in 1895, she has given up the teaching of music permanently, and is residing in Chicago, devoting her time to the filling of singing engagements in the city and out of it.

L. B. SPINNEY, B. M. E., B. Sc.

L. B. Spinney was born at Bradford, Illinois, in 1869. Moved to Iowa in 1877, where he attended the common schools and taught in '87. He prepared himself for college and entered I. A. C. with the class of '92. The next year, '93, after graduation, he returned to his Alma Mater as assistant in physics and mechanical engineering. The winter of '93-94 was spent in doing post graduate work at Cornell University, and in the fall of '94 he went to Germany to continue his studies, and remained one year at Berlin. He also took a course of lectures at the Polytechnikum in Zurich, Switzerland. He returned to I. A. C. in the spring of 1896, as assistant professor of physics and electrical engineering.

CELIA FORD, A. B.

Miss Celia Ford was born in New York, 1853; graduated at Syracuse High School, 1880; Wellesley College, 1882; Syracuse University, 1884; taught in Syracuse High School, 1884-1889; principal of the West Des Moines High School, 1889-1891. Came to I. A. C. in 1893, to fill the chair of German and French. Resigned August, 1896, to accept a similar position in the Minneapolis High Schools. Besides her work as professor of German and French in the college, she was also preceptress.

E. W. STANTON, M. Sc.

It is October 3, 1850, that marks the date of the beginning of the career of Professor Stanton, from the city of Waymart, Wayne County, Penn. In due time he entered a normal school in his native town. Still desiring to pursue his greatest aspiration, education, he studied in the Delaware Literary Institute, situated at Franklin, New York, of which Professor Jones, now of Cornell University, was principal.

He next entered a school at Poughkeepsie, New York, and next came to I. A. C. in 1870, entering the sophomore class and graduating with

the same class in 1872, and received the first diploma given to an I. A. C. graduate. The same day of his graduation he was elected instructor in mathematics. In 1875, he was elected assistant professor in this branch and in this year took charge in full of all instruction in this line. In 1876, he was given full charge of this department. Finally, in 1877, he was elected professor of mathematics and political economy, which position he still retains.

He was elected secretary of the Board of Trustees in December, 1874, and since his election he has attended every annual meeting of the board.

Professor Stanton has been prominently identified with the financial and educational management of the institution since the different periods at which he was *severally* connected with it.

Since the year 1870 he has been connected with the I. A. C. in the several capacities above mentioned.

Professor Stanton was married February 22, 1877 to Miss Margaret McDonald. For three years they had full charge of the mathematical department. After Mrs. Stanton resigned this position they moved into the house which is occupied by Professor Stanton to-day, on May 24, 1880.

Probably no professor at the college enjoys to a greater degree the respect and high esteem of the students in his charge. This is proven by the large and enthusiastic classes that throng the professor's recitation rooms, and also by the fact that "flunks" in his classes are few and far between. Truly his never-tiring efforts to get the students upon a higher plane of work and attainment have not been in vain.

HERMAN KNAPP, B. S. A.

Herman Knapp was born at Poultney, Rutland County, Vermont, December, 1863, in the Troy Conference Academy building. Came to Iowa with his parents in 1866. Received his early education in the Vinton, Iowa, public schools, and in the Tilford Academy, Vinton. Entered the Iowa Agricultural College in the spring of 1880, graduating as one of the honor-men of the class of '83 with the degree of B. S. A. Upon graduation he was appointed deputy treasurer of the Iowa Agricultural College, and the following year was elected assistant professor of agriculture. He assumed the position of treasurer and land agent of the college March, 1887, which position he still holds.

GEN. J. R. LINCOLN.

General James Rush Lincoln was born 1845, of old Puritanic type, and lived in Massachusetts and later in Pennsylvania. When nine years of age he was placed in the Landon Military School; afterwards

he attended the Virginia Military Academy and also the Pennsylvania Military Institute. During the civil war he lent his energies to the Confederate States, and by his courage won for himself offices of honor and trust. During the sixteen years that he lived in Boone County, he was acting county treasurer, superintendent of the Northwestern Coal Company, and real estate dealer, respectively. In October, 1883, he came to I. A. C. as professor of military science and tactics, and steward of the college. In 1892, he resigned his position as steward to accept the professorship of commercial law and mining engineering at the I. A. C.; and in April of the same year he was tendered the office of inspector general of the I. N. G.

W. S. FRANKLIN, M. Sc.

W. S. Franklin was born in Kansas, October 27, 1863. He attended the common schools and entered sophomore at the University of Kansas in 1883. During his first year at this institution he won both the freshman and sophomore mathematical prizes, and was given credit for all the physics and chemistry then included in the general course of study. From 1884 to 1887 he acted as instructor in physics and at the same time completed the course of study, graduating with the class of '87. In 1887, he was elected to the position of assistant professor of physics, which he resigned in 1890 in order to study abroad. He spent the year of '90-91 in Berlin, and held a Morgan Fellowship at Harvard during 1891-1892, which he resigned in February, 1892, to accept the chair in physics at the Iowa State Agricultural College. He was married in 1888 to Miss Hattie Titus, of Washington, Connecticut.

G. W. BISSELL, M. E.

George W. Bissell was born July 14, 1865, in New York. He graduated from the high school in New York and then spent the following year abroad. In 1888 he graduated from Cornell University, with the degree of M. E. For the next three years he was instructor in experimental engineering at Sibley College; at the end of this time he came to I. A. C. as assistant professor of mechanical engineering. His marked ability soon placed him at the head of the department, and since 1892, he has been professor of mechanical engineering.

A. MARSTON, C. E.

A. Marston was born May 31, 1864, at Seward, Illinois, and was brought up on a farm. He graduated from the College of Civil Engineering at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, in 1889. While at the

university, he won by competitive examination, a scholarship prize of \$800.00. From 1889 to 1892 he held a position with the Missouri Pacific Railway in Louisiana, and besides other work, had charge of the construction of a large steel draw-bridge. From 1892 to the present time he has been professor of civil engineering at the Iowa Agricultural College. He is a member of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and of other technical societies. He has contributed to some of the leading technical publications.

ALFRED A. BENNETT, M. Sc.

A. A. Bennett was born quite a long time ago in Milford, New Hampshire. His preliminary education was obtained in the country school and the village high school. He attended the Massachusetts State Normal School, and from there went to the University of Michigan, where he graduated in 1877. He then spent nearly two years doing post graduate work in his Alma Mater. He taught in the Michigan Military Academy, in Iowa Wesleyan University, and in the Chicago University. In 1885, he was elected to the professorship of chemistry in the Iowa Agricultural College, which position he still holds.

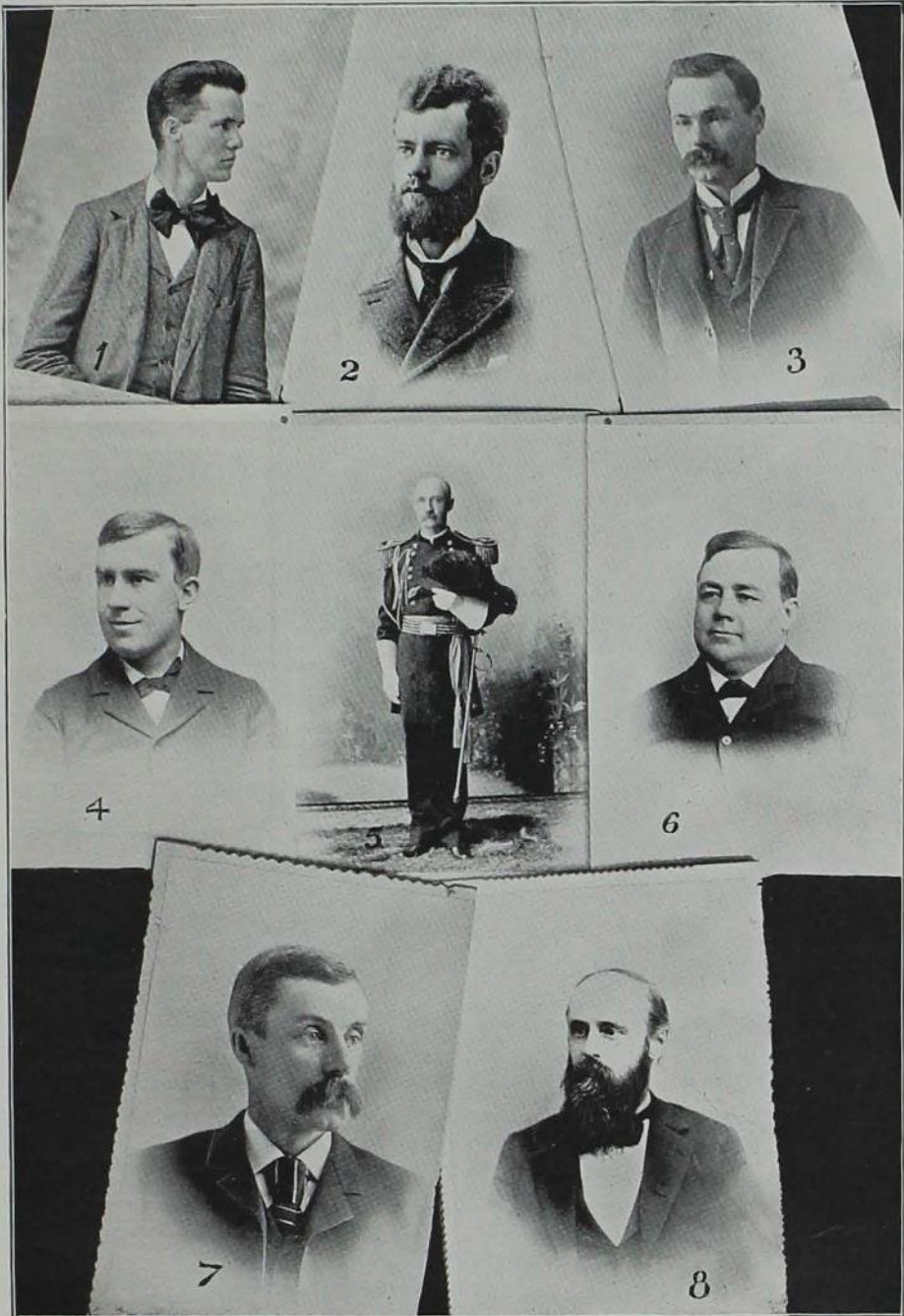
J. F. CAVELL.

John Frank Cavell spent the first twenty-three years of his life on a farm in La Salle County, Illinois. His time was divided between attending the country school and aiding in farm work. He came to Iowa in 1877, finding occupation successively as a farmer, groceryman, and a furniture dealer. A wide and varied experience was thus gained which was of great value when he subsequently turned his attention to hotel work. Ten years were spent in supervising hotels in Newton and Des Moines. In 1895 he came to I. A. C. as steward, and still holds that position. Mr. Cavell was married just before locating at I. A. C. to Miss Kate Winslow, of Newton, Iowa.

MINNIE A. ROBERTS, B. L.

Miss Minnie A. Roberts was born June 29, 1867, in Harrison County, Iowa. She attended the country school and afterward the Dunlap high school, from which she graduated at the age of fourteen. She entered I. A. C. and graduated with the class of 1890. For a short time she taught in the Des Moines schools, but resigned her position there to accept that of first assistant in mathematics at the I. A. C.

The winter of '91-'92 was spent in traveling in the west; during the



1. W. S. Franklin. 2. G. W. Bissell. 3. A. Marston. 4. Hermann Knapp. 5. Genl. J. R. Lincoln.
6. E. W. Stanton. 7. J. F. Cavell. 8. A. A. Bennett.

vacation of '92-'93 she did post graduate work at Cornell University, New York. Miss Roberts is an earnest, thorough worker, and is always willing to aid those who come to her for assistance.

W. H. HEILEMAN, B. Sc., M. Sc.

W. H. Heileman, a native of the state of Iowa, was born in Des Moines either in 1869-1870 or 1871. Early education well attended to until the age of ten years, when his lot was "fenced" out on the prairies of Iowa, his parents having moved to the rural districts. From this time on until the age of sixteen his existence was in common with the existence of nearly every country boy. At the age sixteen he entered I. A. C., fresh from the "district school." Following the one year at Ames he pursued the goddess of fortune and love of teaching in the Polk and Story County schools steadily for two years; after this he again attended the I. A. C. for three years and graduated with the class of '91, with the degree of B. Sc. While in school the possession of a buck-saw, saw-buck, file and saw set, figured much in his accounts at the treasurer's office. He, by teaching and doing detail work earned practically his own entire way through college.

In 1892, he received the appointment as an assistant in the chemical section of the Iowa Experiment Station, and in 1893 received the appointment of assistant chemist to that section, which position he held, together with assistant work in the department of agricultural chemistry until September 1, 1896, on the date he received an appointment to the chemical department of the Washington State College, at Pullman, Washington, the duties of which he has but lately assumed.

In 1894, he received the degree of M. Sc., at the I. A. C.

Perhaps no accurate account of his college department will ever be rendered, since it is the only part of his college career which has not been duly credited for at the president's office.

E. C. BOUTELLE, B. M. E.

E. C. Boutelle was born in Plainfield, Iowa, in 1873; the following year removed with his parents to Sheldon, Iowa. He graduated from the high school of that city in 1889. The following year he entered I. A. C., and graduated with the class of '93, with the degree of B. M. E. Since graduating he has been assistant in the machine shops at I. A. C., and later was appointed instructor in the machine shops.

C. D. REED, B. Agr.

C. D. Reed was born and raised on a farm in Carroll County, Iowa,

and is still farming. He is a graduate of the Coon Rapids high school, and a member of the class of '94 at the I. A. C. For a short time after graduation, he was employed as Experiment Station assistant in botany. He has worked on the college farm as foreman ever since.

RUTH DUNCAN, B. L.

Miss Ruth Duncan was born in Darlington, Wisconsin, in 1872. She attended school in the public schools of Topeka, Kansas, and of Eldora, Iowa. She graduated from the high school in Ames, Iowa, in 1888. Entered the I. A. C. and graduated with the class of '95. Before entering I. A. C. she was deputy postmistress in Ames. At present she is clerk in Treasurer's office at I. A. C.

E. C. POTTER.

E. C. Potter was born at Oswego, New York, April 26, 1866. Spent fourteen years on the farm and attending the district school. Worked his way through the Academy at Franklin, Nebraska, graduating from the scientific course in 1891. One month later entered the I. A. C. shops as an apprentice in cabinet work. In 1893, spent a school year at New Mexico Agricultural College, taking studies in his line of work and had charge of the wood work there. The following year returned to Iowa and spent the season as contractor and builder. The last two years he has been instructor of wood work and foreman of the job work in the wood shops at I. A. C. The winter of 1895-96 was spent in taking special shop work at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

LOLA A. PLACEWAY, B. Sc.

Lola A. Placeway was born in Michigan; she was educated in the schools of her native town and in the high school of Howell, Michigan; taught one term of country school; entered I. A. C. in July, 1892; graduated with the class of '95; specialized in chemistry and was assistant in chemistry during her senior year. She is now laboratory instructor in chemistry.

JULIA A. WENTCH, B. L.

Miss Julia A. Wentch was born in Traer, Tama County, Iowa, in 1865. Her education was begun in the public schools of her native town. In 1884, she entered I. A. C. and graduated in 1888, with the degree of B. L. After graduation she taught one year in the grammar school in Beatrice,



1. Miss Lola Placeway. 2. E. C. Boutelle. 3. C. D. Reed. 4. Miss Ruth Duncan. 5. E. C. Potter.
6. T. Lennox. 7. W. H. Heilman. 8. Minnie Roberts.

Nebraska. She was afterward instructor in mathematics in the high school of the same place. In 1893, she returned to I. A. C., where she has since remained as assistant in mathematics.

J. S. CHAMBERLAIN, M. Sc.

Joseph Scudder Chamberlain was born at Hudson, Ohio, March 7, 1870. In 1881, moved to Columbus, Ohio, and lived there until 1887, when he moved to Iowa and entered I. A. C. and graduated in 1890. He was post-graduate and assistant in chemistry in 1891 and 1892. Received the degree of M. Sc. in 1892. From 1893 to July, 1894, he was at home at Hudson, Ohio. In July, 1894, he was appointed instructor in chemistry. The winters of 1894-1895 and 1895-1896, were spent at Johns Hopkins University doing graduate work in chemistry. He will continue his work there the coming winter.

EMMA SIRRINE, B. Sc.

Miss Emma Frances Sirrine was born in Dysart, Tama County, Iowa. (Time unknown.) Her early life was spent in attending the country schools and aiding in household duties. Later she attended Western College for one year. By this time she had acquired enough dignity to become a country school ma'am, and taught one year; she then entered I. A. C. and graduated with the class of '94, with the degree of B. Sc. Since that time she has been engaged in doing post-graduate work, besides acting as assistant in the botanical department.

J. I. SCHULTE, B. Agr.

John I. Schulte was born "after the war was over" at New Vienna, Dubuque County, Iowa. Lived on a farm and then went west and grew up with the country. All the time which was not occupied in school work and teaching was spent in practical farming. He entered I. A. C. in the spring of 1892, graduating in 1895 at the head of his course, which proves how good a farmer he is. He describes himself as being "dutcher than sauerkraut."

GILBERT W. LOUTHAN.

Mr. Louthan is a young man of Scotch-Irish descent, who calculates his age from the date of his birth, which occurred in Tama County, Iowa, about the year 1868.

At an early age he showed great interest in dairy lines, but sometime before he was five years old this line of work was given up, and the inter-

est of the next several years cluster about the country school house of the home district, where, by constant application, he gained a vocabulary of useful terms, and considerable power of connected thought. After completing the work offered in the country school, two years were spent in the Southerland high school. This ended his preliminary education and for several years he was a practical farmer, giving special attention to the dairy industry.

In the spring of '91 a desire to understand the sciences underlying the science of agriculture inspired Mr. Louthan to enter the I. A. C. For the first two years his recreation hours were devoted to the care of the college dairy herd; here much practical knowledge of dairying was gained to supplement the text book work.

The winter vacation of '93-4 was spent in the I. B. C., where he completed the course in four months.

In '95 our subject graduated from the I. A. C. in the agricultural course, and was elected assistant professor of dairying, which position he has filled with credit.

C. H. ECKLES, B. Agr.

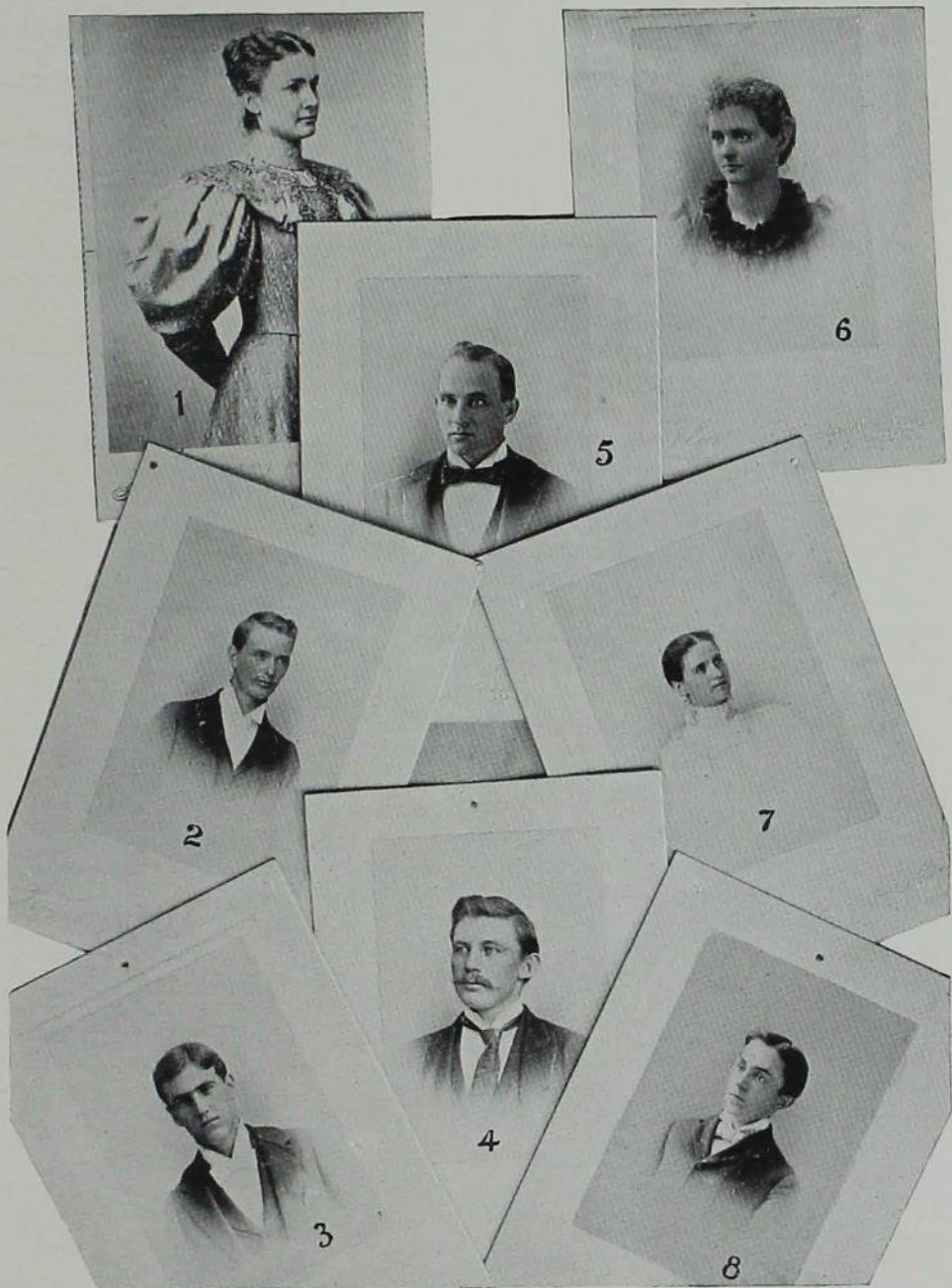
C. H. Eckles was born in Marshall County, 1875. He attended the district school; spent one term during the winter of '91-'92, in the Albion Seminary; came from there to the I. A. C., entering and graduating with the class of '95. Since March, 1896, he has been doing work in the Experiment Station.

E. D. BALL, B. Sc.

E. D. Ball was born September 21, 1870, at Athens, Vermont. He came to Iowa when quite young, and until 1888 his time was spent in the country school and farming. In 1888, he entered Northwestern Normal at Le Mars, Iowa, but left and entered I. A. C. and graduated with the class of '95 with the degree of B. Sc. He is at present assistant entomologist at his Alma Mater.

MRS. S. S. SMITH.

Mrs. Sallie Stalker Smith was elected to the position of preceptress in November, 1895. She was born in Iowa, prepared for college in the schools of Keokuk County, taught a few terms in the public schools of Sigourney and elsewhere, entered the Iowa Agricultural College and graduated with the class of 1873. After graduation she completed two years of study in the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia. In 1876 she was married to Dr. Irving W. Smith, and together they founded



1. Miss Effie Curtiss. 2. E. D. Ball. 3. C. H. Eckles. 4. G. W. Loutham. 5. J. I. Schulte.
6. Miss Emma Surrine. 7. Miss Julia A. Wntch. 8. Jos. S. Chamberlain.

a lovely home, and gathered about them a large circle of delightful friends in the Doctor's native town, Charles City.

She has knowledge of the joys and sorrow of motherhood. Of the two daughters born to her, one died in 1878, the other in 1895.

In addition to a wide range of reading, she has done seven years' work in the systematic study of history with an organized club in her home town. She has made visits to, and studied the methods employed in some of the most successfully conducted college homes of the country. The art and science of successful home-making have been a life work with her, and this conjoined with travel and other opportunities for study and observation has put her in possession of a wide range of most useful knowledge on this subject.

A. M. NEWENS.

Adrian M. Newens was born September 15, 1871, at Medina, Ohio. This was the home of his childhood and youth. Circumstances called him from prosperous high school work and placed him as clerk in a store of his native town. He followed business for five years, from the time he closed his school work, two years in Ohio and three years in Chicago. His commercial standing in his new home and surroundings was worked out through adversities and vicissitudes common to all who are without friends to push them and money to back them in a great city. One year was spent in looking for permanent work, taking such jobs as could be obtained to keep him fed and clothed. Two years were spent in the employ of the J. N. Jones American Art Company. His beginnings were small with the firm, starting as general hustler, and leaving them as overseer of shipping department and office assistant. He then chose the opportunity of going to school. By close saving and working at odd hours, he managed to make his way through college. In 1893, he took a diploma from Drake University, and has taught in Hiram College, his Alma Mater, and I. A. C. since that time, also doing heavy platform work in entertainment work each season.

GERTRUDE COBURN.

Gertrude Coburn was born at Pomona, Franklin County, Kansas, December 14, 1871, and lived the first eight years on a farm. Educated in the public schools at Topeka and Kansas City and the State Agricultural College at Manhattan. Graduated with degree of Bachelor of Science, June, 1891, having taken special work in domestic economy and sewing. The following month was elected instructor in cooking and sewing in the new Stout Manual Training School at Menomonie, Wisconsin, and held that position four years previous to accepting the pres-

ent one, March, 1896. In the short time that Miss Coburn has been with us, she has shown herself to be a woman of rare ability and capable of filling her position to the satisfaction of all.

She is a firm believer in the adage, "that the way to a man's heart is through his stomach."

MARGARET DOOLITTLE, A. B.



Miss Margaret Doolittle was born in Iowa in 1867. She graduated at Central University, Pella, Iowa, in 1882. She was principal of the high school at Sigourney, Iowa, 1882-1884; professor of Latin, Greek, rhetoric and ancient history at Washington Academy, 1884-1890. In 1890 she was elected professor of Latin, rhetoric and English at the I. A. C. She has been a faithful worker and has done much to raise the standard of the course in English in this college.

Miss Doolittle is a lady of unquestionable ability, and has exerted a strong influence over the students at the college. In her, the students have an earnest, sympathetic friend and adviser.

F. J. RESLER, B. Ph., DIRECTOR OF MUSIC.

Born in Westerville, Ohio, time unknown. He received the degree of B. Ph. at Otterbein University, Ohio, and later pursued his musical education at the Davis Conservatory connected with Otterbein. He also studied music under well known masters at Columbus, Ohio, Madame Weiss, and Clement B. Shaw, of Chicago.

While pursuing his special work in Chicago he was engaged in teaching and in solo work.

He has had large experience in private studio teaching, and has had charge of several large chorus choirs. Previous to accepting his present position he held the position of supervisor of music in the public schools of Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

In addition to his experience as an instructor, he is widely known on the concert stage, having been for five years baritone of the celebrated Otterbein Male Quartette.



1. Miss Gertrude Coburn. 2. Prof. A. M. News. 3. Mrs. S. S. Smith. 4. Miss Lizzie Allis.
5. Mrs. Resler. 6. Prof. Resler.

What with his wide experience, and what with his naturally rich, deep voice, Professor Resler is fast making friends and gives promise of raising the music department of I. A. C. to a high state of perfection.

MRS. F. J. RESLER, B. Ph., PIANIST AND ORGANIST.

In Westerville, Ohio, at a time unknown, there was born a sweet little girl who in the course of time became Mrs. Resler. Her education was received at Otterbein University, where she obtained the degree of B. Ph.

She later pursued her musical education at the Davis Conservatory connected with Otterbein, also studied under well known masters of Columbus, Madame Weiss and Clement B. Shaw, of Chicago.

While in Chicago she was engaged in private studio teaching, besides filling many engagements as an accompanist.

As an instructor and accompanist of marked ability, she is proving herself to be a valuable help to the music department of our college as well as to her "better half."

LIZZIE MAY ALLIS, A. B.

Miss Lizzie May Allis, a native of New York, was born in Prattsburg, Steuben County. She was graduated from Elmina College, New York, in 1886; being salutatorian of her class. She taught three years at the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute of Pennsylvania; one year in Jacksonville Female Academy, Illinois; five years in the Pennsylvania State Normal at Mansfield, Pennsylvania. The year of '95-'96 she spent in graduate work at Cornell University at Ithaca, New York. In August, 1896, she was elected to the chair of French and German in the Iowa Agricultural College.

WARREN H. MEEKER, M. E.

W. H. Meeker was born May 5, 1868, in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. He lived on a farm until thirteen years of age, when his parents moved to Binghamton, New York. He attended the schools of Binghamton, and graduated from the Binghamton Central high school June, 1887, in the science course. In a competitive examination he secured a free state scholarship to Cornell University, Ithica, N. Y. He graduated from the course in mechanical engineering of that university, with the class of 1891. In July, 1891, he came to the Iowa Agricultural College as assistant to Professor C. W. Scribner. The following February he was made assistant professor of mechanical engineering, which position he still holds.

S. W. BEYER, B. Sc., Ph. D.

Samuel Walker Beyer was born in Clearfield, Pennsylvania, in 1865; he accompanied his parents to Rock Falls, Cerro Gordo County, during the same year, and has ever since been a resident of Iowa. He was educated in the public schools; spent two winters at the Cedar Valley Seminary and afterwards taught three terms of school. He entered I. A. C. in the fall of 1886, and graduated with the class of '89, receiving the degree of B. Sc. After teaching over a year in the Marshalltown high school, he returned to his Alma Mater to take post graduate work in geology. Being elected professor of geology and assistant in zoology, he went to Johns Hopkins University to better prepare himself in his chosen line, spending the winters of '91-'92 and '92-'93, and the entire two years following in special geological study, for which he received the degree of Ph. D. in 1895. On June 22, 1893, he was married to Miss Jennie Morrison, of the class of '92, of I. A. C.

ELMINA WILSON, C. E.

Miss Elmina Wilson was born September 29, 1870, on a farm near Harper, in Keokuk County, Iowa. She attended school in the country from the age of seven until her fourteenth year; graduated from Keota high school when sixteen years old, and from the I. A. C. in the class of '93 with the degree of B. C. E. Studied at Cornell University, New York, the winter of 1892-93. Returned to I. A. C. in '93 as assistant in the civil engineering department. Took the degree of C. E. from I. A. C. in 1894. In 1895 became instructor in drawing for the mechanical engineering department. Studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology during the winter of 1895-96. She has been very successful in her work and has made many warm friends since she has been connected with I. A. C.

W. B. NILES., D. V. M.

W. B. Niles was born in Rock County, Wisconsin, in 1858. He attended the county schools and later entered the I. A. C., graduating with the class of '85. He was house surgeon of the veterinary department of the I. A. C. in 1886; assistant state veterinary surgeon, 1886 to 1888; professor of veterinary science and deputy assistant state veterinarian in South Carolina University from 1888 to 1890. In 1890, he was elected assistant professor of veterinary science at I. A. C., which position he still holds.

Dr. Niles was married in 1889, to Miss Margaret Geddes, youngest daughter of Gen. Geddes.

FLORA H. WILSON, B. L.

Miss Flora Hazel Wilson was born in Traer, Iowa, in 1870. She attended the high school of that place and graduated in 1887. The following year was spent in the study of painting under several efficient teachers. In 1889, she entered Coe College, Cedar Rapids, where two and a half years were devoted to languages and a literary education. She then entered the I. A. C. and graduated with the class of '92. In 1893, she was given the position of college librarian and instructor in library work. Besides this work she has found time to contribute several articles to different magazines, and also to develop her voice. Miss Wilson often favors the different societies and social gatherings with selections, which are highly commendable.

J. B. WEEMS, B. Sc., Ph. D.

J. B. Weems was born in Baltimore, Maryland, 1865. He graduated at the Maryland Agricultural College, 1888, receiving the degree of B. S. He was elected instructor of chemistry and mathematics in his Alma Mater and served two years. The winters of 1889-90, and '90-91, were spent as a graduate student at Johns Hopkins University. In 1891 and 1892, he devoted his time to scientific work in Florida. In 1892-1893, and '93-'94, he was fellow chemist at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., receiving the degree of Ph. D. from Clark University in 1894. In 1895, he came to I. A. C. as professor of agricultural chemistry and chemist to the Experiment Station. His spare time is devoted, at present, to practicing "Lullaby Songs."

G. L. McKAY, INSTRUCTOR IN DAIRYING.

G. L. McKay was born in Oxford County, Ontario, in 1858. He received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of Ingersoll, Canada; but the greater part is the result of unassisted study, which he still tries to keep up.

He went into the dairying business in 1878 under Professor J. W. Robertson, and in 1881 was called to take charge of one of the largest factories in Canada. This position he held for several years, during which time, in competition with several of the leading dairymen of Canada, he took several first premiums.

In 1890, he came to Iowa with his family, and since then has taken many premiums at state fairs in Iowa and adjoining states. For a few months in 1893 he was instructor in cheesemaking at I. A. C., and in 1894 was elected to his present position.

W. ROSS COOPER, B. Sc.

W. Ross Cooper was born at Quasqueton, Iowa, February 7, 1869. He spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, attending the public schools of the neighborhood for nine months of the year, and finally graduated from the Quasqueton high school at the age of eighteen.

Soon after completing his studies in the high school, he began teaching school, and continued in that occupation until he reached the age of twenty-one.

Having always evinced an unusual fancy for the domestic animals, he entered the Iowa Agricultural College as a student of veterinary medicine, graduating from that department in 1892. He began the practice of medicine at Marion, Iowa, remaining in that pursuit until the financial panic of 1893, when he abandoned his practice and began teaching school at his old home, at Quasqueton, continuing his practice of veterinary surgeon when called upon by his neighbors. He remained at Quasqueton until July, 1896, when he secured the position of house surgeon at I. A. C.

C. F. CURTISS, B. Agr.

Charles F. Curtis was born December 12, 1863, in Illinois, and the next year moved with his parents to Story County, Iowa, where the early part of his life was spent on a farm. After graduating from the Nevada high school he entered I. A. C. and graduated with the class of '87. He then conducted a large stock farm for three years. In 1890 he was appointed state statistical agent for the United States Department of Agriculture, and also as station assistant of experiments at the I. A. C. Professor Curtiss is also live stock editor of Rural Life, which position he has filled for some time.

NOTE:—We regret very much that we have been unable to obtain the photographs and biographies of all those who have, at some time during the history of the college, devoted their energies to the teaching of the several branches.

But, dear reader, it is not through neglect or because we did not care to mention them all, it is because we found it impossible to ascertain their locations.

We can but say a few words in general for all those instructors whose faces and names do not appear on these pages. They are not forgotten, for no matter how short their stay at the college, they all planted some seed which, we hope, fell on good soil, and will, in the course of time, spring up to be a living monument to those kind teachers who were instrumental in its planting.—(Editor.)



1. W. H. Meeker. 2. G. L. McKay. 3. S. W. Beyer. 4. L. B. Spinney. 5. Miss Elmina Wilson.
6. C. F. Curtiss. 7. Miss Flora Wilson. 8. D. G. Cooper.
9. J. B. Weems. 10. W. B. Niles.



BRIDGE EAST OF SANITARIUM.
CREAMERY.

COLLEGE HOSPITAL.
VETERINARY BARN.

Departments.



Agricultural.

WON. NORTON S. TOWNSEND, the first professor of agriculture at the I. A. C., took his place in 1870, Hugh M. Thomson acting as superintendent of the farm. The number of agricultural studies in the college curriculum at this time was limited, a great deal of the work consisting of manual labor. In 1871, I. P. Roberts became superintendent of the farm, conducting a few recitations along with his duties as superintendent. The next year he became professor of agriculture. In 1874, M. Stalker, a graduate of the class of '72, became superintendent of the farm and assistant professor of agriculture. One special feature of the course at this time was the lectures given on various agricultural subjects by President Welch.

In 1876, Prof. Stalker was placed at the head of this department, with H. H. Robinson as superintendent of the farm. He continued in this capacity until 1879, when he was succeeded by J. C. Hiatt.

It was at this time that the nucleus of our present fine dairying department was established. Hiatt, Professor Budd, and President Welch composed the committee of investigation, which reported favorably. It was decided to build a creamery with Superintendent Hiatt in charge. \$500.00 from the interest fund was appropriated for apparatus and \$1,200.00 from the same fund for purchasing cows. The creamery was a low, frame building just east of the farm house. From this has been developed the present dairying department, which is the pride of the college and of Professor McKay, who has charge of it.

In 1880, S. A. Knapp took his place as professor of practical and experimental agriculture, J. C. Hiatt still acting as farm superintendent. The growth of the department is shown by the number of students in the classes which were taught in 1881.

No. of Classes.	No. of Pupils.
One class in agriculture.....	39
Two classes in dairying.....	28
One class in stock breeding.....	25

The number of cattle on hand in 1881 is shown by the following:

Short-horns.....	19
Holsteins.....	7

Jerseys.....	1
High grades.....	45
Common.....	45

At the present time the number are about as follows:

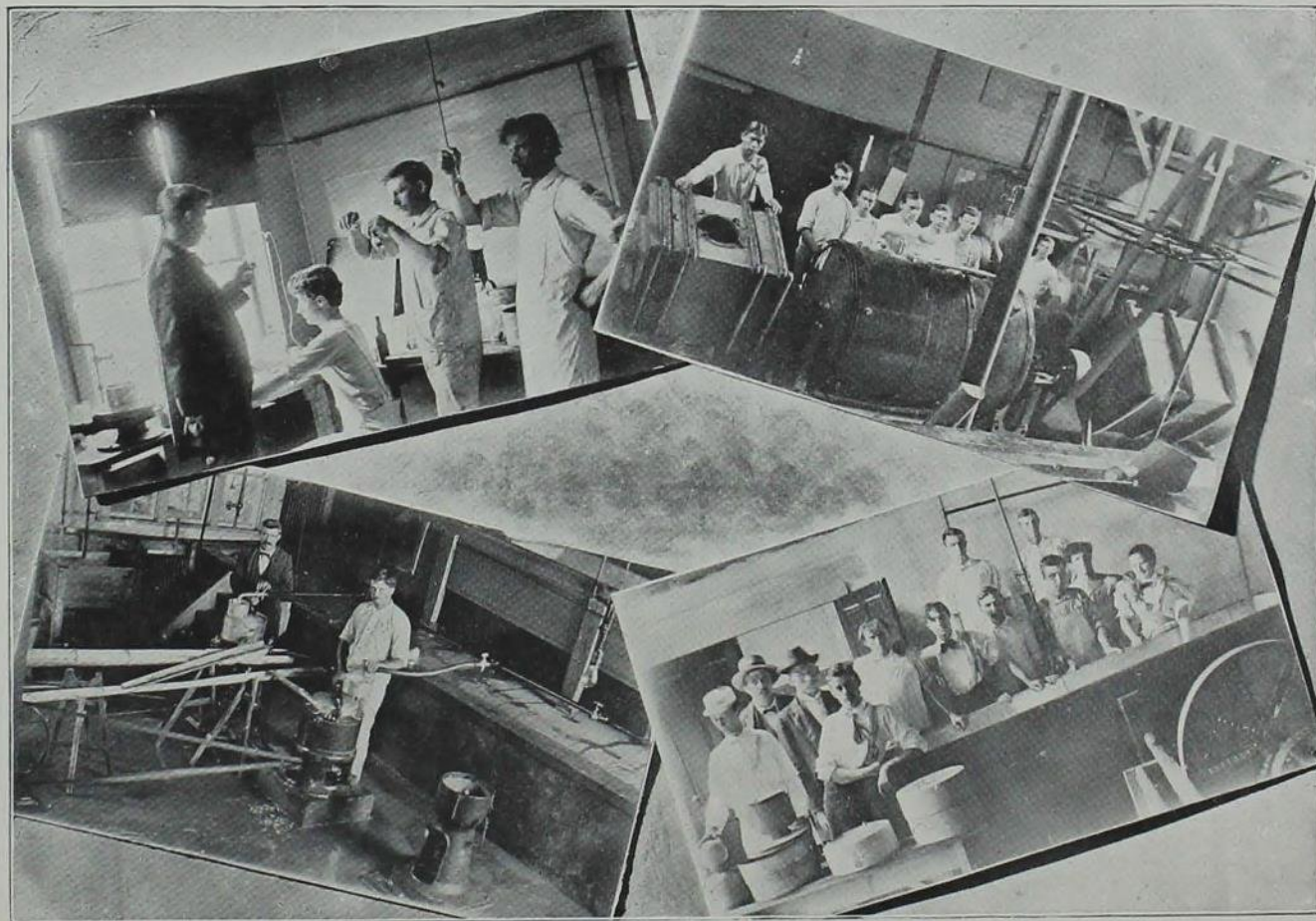
Holsteins.....	42
Jerseys.....	15
Red Poll.....	9
Angus.....	9
Galloway.....	1
Short-horns.....	30

In 1884, Professor Knapp became president of the college, but still held the chair of agriculture. After serving two years as president, he was succeeded by Leigh Hunt, but still held the chair of agriculture.

S. A. Knapp, on retiring from the presidency, was granted a leave of absence for 1886, his son, Herman Knapp, taking charge of the department. At the close of 1886, Professor S. A. Knapp severed his connection with the institution. Herman Knapp acted as assistant professor during 1887, at the close of which L. P. Smith, a graduate of Cornell University, became professor in charge, Herman Knapp acting as his assistant. Professor Herman Knapp resigned in the spring of '88. This spring the Experiment Station was built and put in operation, its corps of officers being entirely distinct from the other departments, having its own director, botanist, chemist, etc. In the spring of '91, J. W. Wilson became professor of agriculture, since which time this department has had a growth which is unparalleled. At the same time D. A. Kent, of '73, took his place as assistant professor in agriculture and C. F. Curtis, of '87, taking the position of station assistant.

When Professor Wilson took charge of the agricultural department, a change was made in the Experiment Station staff. From this time on its officers were chosen from the faculty, with the exceptions of the assistants in some cases, the professor of agriculture being the director. In 1893, the Experiment Station was transferred to Agricultural Hall, which had just been completed. In connection with this there is a new experiment barn which greatly facilitates the work of the station. There is now on the farm six breeds of cattle numbering 110; seven breeds of sheep, numbering 50; three breeds of horses, namely, Percheron, Shire and French Coach; one breed of hogs on the farm and five in connection with the Experiment Station. The total inventory in 1895, of the farm, not including buildings, was \$15,000.

The agricultural department is that which comes into touch with the industries of the state, both in its educational and experimental features. It is perhaps, the best equipped of any in the land in its illustrative material. At the present time, twenty-five different kinds of pedi-

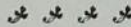


VIEW FROM DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

greed domestic animals are to be seen on the grounds, enabling the instructors in the course in agriculture to illustrate their lectures by living object lessons. The dairy lessons are impressed by the most thorough familiarity with commercial work as a foundation in which the student works; studies milk throughout all its changes from the receiving vat to the tub prepared for market. The field crops furnish opportunities that suggest the application of science to practice in their various changes from planting to harvesting.

The experimental work is directed toward that which most affects the producers of the state; the introduction of new plants to our farming systems; the the practicability of sugar production in the state from beets; the feeding of dairy cows, steers of the several breeds, and sheep of the best known breeds to get indications which would be most profitable for the farmers of the state.

Rapid progress has been made within the last six years in putting the department of agriculture in good working condition. Superior buildings have been erected, the herds and flocks have been improved, courses of study have been introduced designed to meet the requirements of young men and women desiring to learn the science relating to agriculture.



Horticultural.

THIS department at the opening of the college was under the charge of N. S. Townsend, who also had charge of practical agriculture, and zoology. He was soon succeeded by Professor Matthews in the chair of horticulture, who had charge of it several years, when H. H. McAfee became professor in charge.

During these years little was done along the line of horticulture, the real growth of the department beginning when Professor J. L. Budd assumed the duties of professor of horticulture, in 1877, since which time the growth of this department has been phenomenal, it having been closely allied to the horticultural interests of the northwest, and in fact to the entire northern portion of the United States.

The work of the department has been to arrange a list of the best varieties of orchard fruits, forest trees and ornamental trees and shrubs, adapted to our climate. The need of this was shown by the thousands of ruined orchards, which were planted with trees adapted to the milder climate of the eastern states, instead of being planted with varieties

which could stand the dry, cold climate of the northwest. The method of doing this has been to import the best varieties of apples, cherries, plums, pears, forest trees and ornamental trees, together with shrubs grown on the plains of eastern Europe and north central Asia. The first of these importations was made in 1878. Professor Budd's trip to Russia in 1882 greatly facilitated the work of selection. These varieties have been propagated and have been distributed to fruit growers who agreed to preserve the names and numbers and report in time to the college, the effects of our cold winters and hot summers upon them. The experiment has been a great success and many of the varieties introduced have become commercial and are now widely planted. Many experiments have been made upon the smaller fruits and flowers, all of which have been of incalculable value to the development of horticulture in the northwest.

The department is nicely located in the beautiful Agricultural Hall, where suitable class rooms and propagating rooms have been arranged. Professor Budd also has a large, commodious office in this building. The success of this department in turning out graduates well skilled in the art of horticulture is evidenced by the number of professors this department has sent out. Among the number, all of whom have been at one time or another, assistants in this department. They are: S. A. Beach, '87, now horticulturist in N. Y. Experiment Station, at Geneva; John Craig, who holds a similar position in Canada; C. A. Keffer, now assistant in forestry, Washington, D. C.; E. E. Faville, '93, professor of horticulture at Wolfville, Nova Scotia; N. E. Hansen, '87, professor of horticulture at the Agricultural College, S. Dak., and J. I. Schulte, the present incumbent.



Agricultural Chemistry.

THE chair of agricultural chemistry was created in January, 1891, and G. E. Patrick was elected to that position with the understanding that he should perform the duties of station chemist, which had heretofore been entirely distinct from the agricultural department. He served in this capacity until the close of the school year in 1894. He was succeeded by J. B. Weems, of Baltimore, who has charge of the department at the present time.

The department of agricultural chemistry and the chemical section of the Experiment Station occupy a large part of the first floor of Agri-

cultural Hall, and here are found the lecture room, office, station laboratory, laboratory for agricultural chemistry and a small laboratory for research, all well equipped for their special work.

The laboratory for agricultural chemistry is a recent addition to the department; it is furnished with gas and water and well supplied with hoods. Each student is supplied with a working table and outfit of chemicals and apparatus. The laboratory is equipped especially for and used by the students in the agricultural course. The study of agricultural chemistry commences in the second term of the sophomore year and continues to the end of the first term of the senior year. Commencing with the preparation of simple substances, the student gradually advances to qualitative analysis, then quantitative analysis is taken up, and finally the student analyzes soils, plants, cattle foods, milk, butter, cheese, etc. Samples of "filled cheese" and other adulterated foods are submitted to him for detection and analysis.

In the class room the student takes up the formation of chemical compounds and the various changes that the elements undergo to form those compounds that are of value to agriculture, and after a general introduction to the science, he takes up the study of the relation of chemistry to the soil, the plant and its requirements; its relation to the soil, water and the atmosphere and other related subjects receive attention.

In the second term of the junior year organic chemistry is introduced and consideration is given especially to those compounds that occur in and are prepared from agricultural products. In the spring term of the senior year lectures on special topics are given to the class.

The object of the entire course is to present to the student a course of study that will be of a practical value to him and should he desire to specialize in this subject he has a general foundation for doing so.

During the spring term and the winter term the department of agricultural chemistry offers a lecture course of fifteen lectures on dairy chemistry, with a short course of laboratory practice, to the students attending the Dairy School.

The chemical section gives its entire attention to analyzing and investigating subjects connected with the work of the Experiment Station. The laboratory has been refitted and at present is well equipped for general work. It is provided with gas, water, electric lights and steam. The investigations that are constantly being carried on are valuable object lessons for the students in agricultural chemistry, and present to him the practical side of chemistry. The scope of the work of the chemistry section may be seen by referring to the publications of the Experiment Station.



Veterinary.

THE Veterinary Department has undergone a regular process of development from a short course of special lectures to the senior students in agriculture, to a graded course of three years' instruction leading to the D. V. M. degree. The first course of lectures was given by Dr. Detmers, of Chicago, during the latter part of the fall term of 1872. After this year no further instruction was given on veterinary subjects, except occasional talks by the professor of agriculture, till the year 1877. At the beginning of this year Prof. Stalker resigned the chair of agriculture which he had held since the fall of 1873, to take up the work of veterinary instruction. The work at first consisted of one lecture daily through the year. These talks were an optional study, designed especially for members of the senior class in the scientific course, but were open to other students of the college. This plan was continued for two years, when the interest awakened in the work led to the experiment of establishing a course designed to prepare young men for the practice of the profession. A curriculum embracing two years of study was adopted. G. C. Faville was the first student to enroll, he entering the course in the spring of 1879. He was "the lone sparrow upon the house-top." But it could not be said of him as in the days of Oliver Wendall Holmes, "Lord, how the seniors knocked about the freshman class of one," for he had no seniors. He had graduated from the scientific course of the college at the previous commencement and completed the special course in veterinary science in one year.

In 1888, the curriculum was changed to a three years' course. We believe we are correct in saying that in this move it was the first institution of its kind in this country to adopt a graded course of three years. Since the example was set, sixteen of the eighteen veterinary colleges on the American continent have either adopted or will soon adopt the three years' plan of study.

Eighty-eight students have taken diplomas from this course. Out of this number thirteen professorships and lectureships have been filled in agricultural colleges, to say nothing of those engaged in similar work in other classes of veterinary schools. Eight appointments have been made to the position of state veterinarian, and twenty to the position of deputy state veterinarian. Ten have been engaged as workers in U. S. experiment stations, ten are employed as special meat inspectors in the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, and two others have passed the civil service examination for work in that branch of the service. It is doubtful whether any other institution in the country can show so large a list from an equal number of graduates, holding equally desirable positions.

Pathology, Histology and Physiology.

THIS chair was established in 1879, and D. S. Fairchild, M. D., elected as professor of histology, pathology and therapeutics; he was also chosen as college physician. His salary at first consisted of fees collected from the students of the veterinary school. In 1884, he was assigned comparative anatomy. This spring the Legislature appropriated funds for a college hospital, of which D. S. Fairchild had charge. The expenses of the hospital are met by a fee, each student being taxed sixty cents, *i. e.*, in 1885. Dr. Fairchild resigned in 1892, and Dr. I. W. Smith, of the class of '72, was elected to fill the vacancy. He served in this capacity until the close of the first term in 1895, when he resigned on account of his health, being succeeded by Dr. W. E. Harriman, of the class of '93, who had just graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn.

Under Dr. Smith the sanitary department was remodeled, all modern improvements being added. This department is under the control of the college sanitarian, and consists of a hospital building located on the campus at a suitable distance from the dormitories. At the present time each student pays \$1.25 per term. This insures to them medical attendance, medicine and nursing for all diseases contracted during the term.

The college surgeon is to be found at the hospital a part of every day during the term. By this plan diseases among the students are detected and if of a contagious nature are isolated in the hospital at once. In this manner epidemics are generally averted.

Histology is taught in the first term of the freshman year, by lectures and recitations, accompanied by a thorough course of laboratory instruction. The student is provided with a microscope with which to study animal tissues. He is taught how to prepare, stain and mount the various tissues and sections of organs for microscopic work. Pathology is begun in the second term, junior year. Throughout the first term of the senior year, a course of lectures is given on special pathology, in which is considered the morbid anatomy of each organ of the animal body. In the second term of the senior year, surgical pathology is taken up in connection with surgical therapeutics. Therapeutics is taught by lectures and recitations throughout the entire senior year.

Physiology is commenced in the second term of the freshman year, and is taught by lectures and demonstrations throughout the junior year. Drawings, cuts or models of the parts under discussion are brought before the class to aid in giving the student a proper understanding of the subject. A more advanced course is pursued in the junior term, consisting of lectures and laboratory experiments.

Botanical.

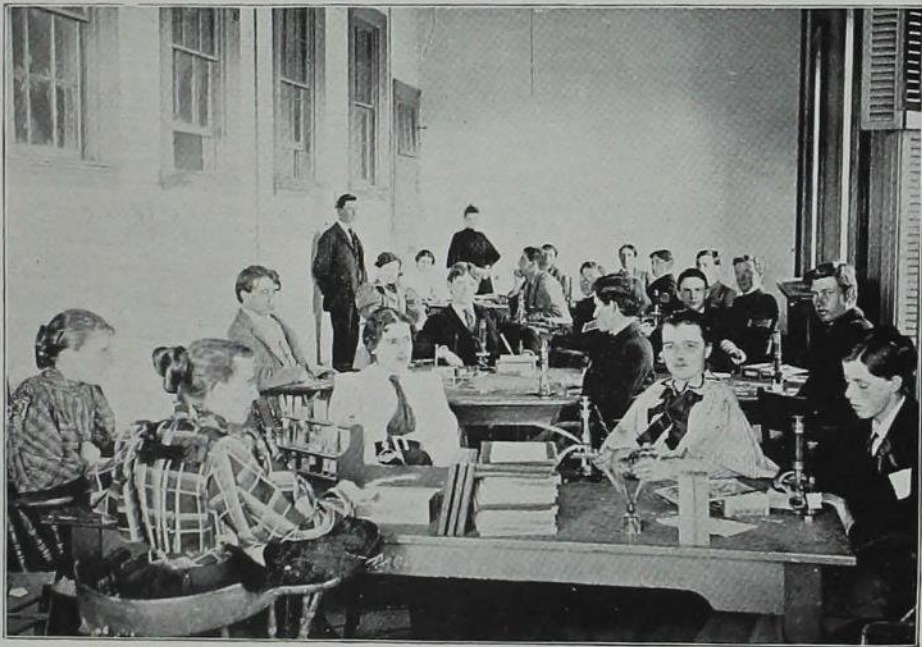
THE botanical department was one of the early organized departments of the college. Early in the history of the college the work was connected with the departments of zoology and geology, but as the work expanded the departments were divided and a separate department established. In the old days, as Professor Bessey has said, occupied cramped quarters in the old Main Building. When these quarters became too small, the department was moved to what is known as North Hall, which is now a part of Margaret Hall. The collections in the meantime were stored in Morrill Hall, where there were many inconveniences and in some cases the specimens were practically out of reach for our use. There were also many inconveniences for students to work; now, however, the botanical department has been moved to the Main Building and is provided with comfortable quarters. It consists of rooms as follows: An office which contains the Parry collection and part of the other collections; this is what was formerly the reception room, and adjoining it is a private laboratory which was used for many years as the steward's office. In this we find the Cryptogamic collection. The old dining room is divided up into a laboratory on the north, where twenty-five students can be accommodated with microscopes; the remainder of the room is used for recitations. In this is stored the remainder of the old college collection. In the basement floor we find the bacteriological laboratory; this situated on the east end of the old dining room. It is provided with gas and all the modern appliances for carrying on bacteriological work.

The botanical department has grown greatly during the last few years, so much so that it has become necessary to have assistants. The following graduates have acted as assistants: P. H. Rolfs, now of Lake City, Florida; Miss Mary Nichols, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; C. B. Weaver; F. C. Stewart, who is mycologist of the New York State Experiment Station; Miss Emma Serrine, and Mr. G. W. Carver. Besides these various other persons who have assisted, we might mention Mr. Robert Combs, who made an extensive collection in Cuba, and Miss Charlotte King, who is the artist.

The work of botany may be divided in two groups; experimental work in which experiments are carried on along the lines of bacteriology and treatment of fungus diseases of plants and weeds, and secondly, the teaching work. The department is well equipped for doing both kinds of work. The botanical department is not only an interesting but a valuable part of the experimental work of the college, it being closely connected with the various problems of life. It deals with that part of medicine which concerns itself with the subject of contagious diseases.



PROF. PAMMEL'S OFFICE.



BOTANICAL LABORATORY.

This college was one of the first institutions in the state, in fact one of the first in the west, to offer a course of study along this line. In the bacteriological laboratory the students study germs and how to sterilize and disinfect them; what part these organisms take in vegetation; and what they accomplish in fermentations.

In the laboratory of vegetable physiology and cryptogamic botany, the student studies the various diseases of plants, such as rust, smut and mildew, which annually destroy millions of dollars' worth of products; he also studies the methods of prevention of these diseases. The knowledge thus gained is of incalculable value to the farmer and horticulturist.

The college is fortunate in the possession of a large collection of flowering plants and cryptogams. It now owns the noted and valuable Parry Herbarium, containing nearly 25,000 specimens, collected by Dr. C. C. Parry, while engaged in government surveys, beginning with the David Dale Owen survey—when Iowa was a territory—and following with the Mexican boundary survey, the Pacific Railroad survey, and numerous other botanical trips in the Rocky Mountains, Mexico and California. The collection contains hundreds of new species, many named in honor of Dr. Parry. The college Herbarium also contains the collection made by Dr. C. E. Bessey, while connected with the college, and the collection of Professor L. H. Pammel, made in Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Texas, Colorado and Iowa, in all about 35,000 specimens, besides a good collection of cryptogams and various collections difficult to obtain, making a total aggregate of 70,000 specimens.



Zoology, Entomology and Geology.

IT IS probably not generally known that the renowned Louis Agassiz was the first man elected to the chair of natural science in the I. A. C., but such is said to be the case. That the men who elected him could not fully appreciate why he would not leave the great work he had begun at Cambridge to accept a position in a college which had then nothing but a future, is of less consequence than the fact that these men had so high an ideal for the college in their mind that they should select the most brilliant zoologist of his time as their first attempt in filling the place.

The first work in zoology and entomology in the college was connected with the department of botany and was skillfully handled by Pro-

fessor C. E. Bessey, whose name as a botanist is too well established to call for comment here. Under his management lectures in entomology, comparative anatomy, and later a course in general zoology were presented to the students, a museum was started, a beginning made in insect collection, and a laboratory course in zoology inaugurated.

The increasing work of the botanical department and Professor Bessey's preference for that branch, however, gradually brought about a separation of the zoology and entomology, the first attempt at this change being in 1877 when Professor H. W. Parker was elected to the chair of zoology, but he never assumed the duties of the place.

Professor F. E. L. Beal, of the chair of civil engineering, carried the work in zoology during 1880-83, although a separate department was not created. At the end of this time work was assigned to Herbert Osborn in connection with the general department of natural history, being held with Professor Bessey at the head.

A separate department with the present head was finally established in 1885, with the addition of geology, which arrangement has continued.

The work in the department has occupied a number of different locations, beginning with one of the east rooms on the second floor of the Main Building; and shifting from Bachelor room to South Hall, then to the room over the museum in the Main Building; from there to rooms in North Hall, and lastly to the present quarters in Morrill Hall.

During these years the instruction may be looked upon as corresponding to the growth of the modern methods in zoology, the first courses including much of the old time natural history plan, while the later years have seen a full application of the laboratory method with the microscopic study and thorough dissection of typical animals as its leading feature.

In 1876, the first effort at laboratory work was made and it consisted of the use of analytical keys in the determination of a given number of animals, birds, snakes, fishes, etc.

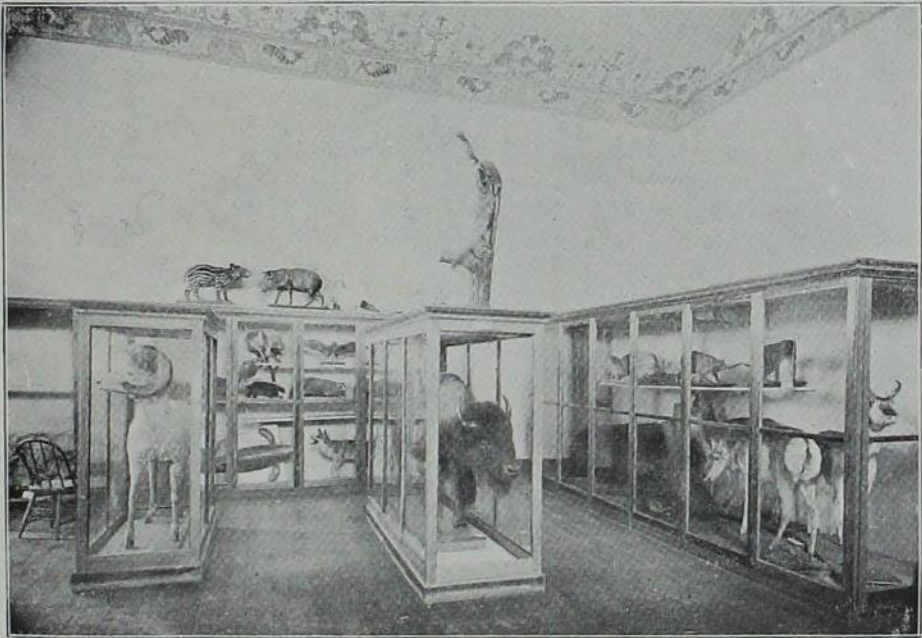
Following this, came the dissection of such local types as the crayfish, frog, clam, etc., the first thorough work in this line coming in 1878. In 1885, the plan of obtaining such forms as starfish, sea urchins, hydroids, etc., from the ocean was adopted, and this made it possible to arrange a laboratory course which should include types of all the principal groups of animals.

The growth of the collections has naturally followed the growth of the department, as it was recognized from the start that specimens for illustration were an essential adjunct in teaching this branch of study. Added to this has been the desire to form a general museum which should furnish an attractive and instructive feature for the visitors who come to the institution.

The first museum was in the present Bachelor Hall, but it was probably used for class work as well as for museum purposes, and on the



ZOOLOGICAL LABORATORY.



ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

building of the wings to the Main Building a room was arranged for a museum in the south wing occupying the two upper floors. This was occupied about 1872, the lower part only being fitted with cases, while the upper portion was used for storage and for a miscellaneous lot of specimens in geology and mineralogy.

These rooms were utilized later for both class work and museum purposes, some additional cases being provided, but no great expansion was possible in the space available and the event of most importance in the growth of the museum took place in 1891, when it was moved to the new quarters in Morrill Hall where rooms occupying two floors of the north portion were arranged for the reception of collections, while other rooms on the lower floors provided for laboratories, class rooms, and rooms for work and storage of material not intended for public exhibition. The rooms thus assigned have been rapidly filled, suitable cases provided, and it is evident that for the immediate future the process of closer arrangement of material and the storage of surplus specimens must be adopted.

It would be interesting to trace the sources of the multitude of specimens now represented in the collections, but such a review is impossible, and only a hasty view of some of the main additions can be presented. It is reported that the first purchase the trustees made in this line consisted of a collection owned by a local taxidermist and collector, for which the munificent sum of \$1,500 was paid; the collection consisting of a lot of "stuffed" mammals, some snakes in bottles, and a few odds and ends, most of them with absolutely no data as to locality of capture, or other matter that might be of service to the student. Some of these still linger in the collections, but many have of necessity been consigned to the fire or the rubbish pile.

The Ward series of casts of fossils was an early addition and still holds a place of usefulness in a particular sphere. A collection of birds was purchased in Michigan, consisting of some three hundred specimens, and as most of the species are common to Iowa, this series has always been a prominent feature in representing the birds of the state.

About the year 1875, a collection of Pacific coast shells was added, and soon after a collection of fishes was donated by the U. S. Fish Commission.

The Smithsonian Institution, with its well known generosity, has at various times placed collections here; the more important ones being a series of shells, a collection of invertebrates in 1886, and a second series in 1893; also sets of rocks and minerals.

During the years 1888 to 1891, considerable addition in the way of large mammals was accomplished, most of the specimens being secured from the famous establishment of Ward, at Rochester, New York.

During the years 1888 and 1889, Dr. T. W. Shearer, of Wallisville, Texas, a graduate of the class of 1881, presented us with skins of the

magnificent alligator, turtle and alligator gars which are among the most interesting on exhibition. These he collected himself, and for the alligator, the capture and excellent preservation of the skin was an accomplishment to be proud of, being not only difficult but dangerous.

For the earlier collections many specimens bear evidence of the enthusiasm of Professor Bessey, and also to the intelligent selection and interest of the lamented Dr. Welch.

Mr. W. T. Hornaday, since become a famous traveler and taxidermist, and for years chief taxidermist of the National Museum, worked in the museum while a student here, '71 and '72, and the old male pelican which still graces the bird collection, is graphically described in his work on taxidermy as his first accomplishment in the line of bird mounting.

Professor F. E. L. Beal, a most enthusiastic ornithologist, while connected with the college, placed many well mounted and valuable species of birds in the collection, while other parts of the collection bear evidence to his interest and care.

Professor Osborn, at various times added to the different series, collecting reptiles, birds, and mammals, his work in the museum beginning really while a freshman in 1876, though he did not assume full charge of it as curator till 1884.

During his collecting trip to southern Mexico, in the winter of 1891-2, he secured a considerable number of tropical birds which were mounted by Mr. Sheldon, of Des Moines, and constitute one of the attractive cases. At the same time a number of shells, fishes, reptiles and batrachians were obtained, but the greater effort was given to collecting insects.

In 1894, Mr. J. H. Ridgway, of Washington, D. C., was employed for a number of weeks, in mounting birds and mammals, the male antelope, the groups of coyotes and coons, the male deer, and the boa-constrictor being among the most attractive products of his skill.

Mr. W. A. Bryan, of the class of 1896, has mounted a number of specimens, both birds and mammals, the doe, antelope, specimens of crane, bald eagle, snow goose, etc., being among the number; while the squirrel group, finished this year, is worthy of special note.

The insect collections in this department deserve special mention, as they have been given particular attention and are of particular importance in connection with the work in progress upon the forms of economic importance to the industries of the state. Only a small series of insects is placed on exhibition in the public museum, since the effect of light is to rapidly destroy the more delicate colors, but this series is intended to show examples of the principal groups. Another series exhibited in the Iowa room is intended to display particularly the forms common in the state. But the great bulk of the collection is carefully protected in cabinets or cases, made proof against insects, dust and light. These are for the most part thoroughly classified so that any species can be found in an instant. The growth of this collection has been an almost con-

stant one, the nucleus being a half dozen boxes of common Iowa species, collected and classified by Professor Bessey. In 1876, while a freshman, Professor Osborn began work collecting and classifying the native forms, and this work has been practically uninterrupted to the present time, though necessarily limited by the duties of class room, laboratory and general duties of the department. The collections made in the entomological section of the Experiment Station by Professor Gillette were in 1890 merged with the college collections, though separately catalogued, and since that time a large portion of the material secured and classified has been in connection with station investigations.

While the great majority of specimens have been obtained, as a result of collecting by the professor, assistants and students, some valuable collections have been obtained from other sources. This is especially true of the Hemiptera in which group collections have been secured from Texas, collected by Aaron; from the Carolinas and Colorado, collected by Morrison; from New Mexico, Arizona, Southern California, Washington, Idaho, VanCouver and West Indies, collected by S. F. Wickham, and from Jicaltepec, Mexico, collected by Townsend. The most important single addition was in 1894, when we secured the entire collection of Mr. E. P. Vanduzee, a specialist in Hemiptera, the collection including some six thousand specimens embracing types of all the species described by this entomologist.

While a great number of students have contributed to the collection, it will be fair to mention particularly Mr. H. A. Gossard, the assistant entomologist, in 1890-91-92; Mr. F. A. Serrine, assistant entomologist in 1893-94, now entomologist of the New York Experiment Station, who contributed much material in aphididae; Miss Alice M. Beach, who has done a great deal to perfect the arrangement of the Coleoptera and in classification of the Hymenoptera; Mr. C. W. Mally, assistant entomologist in 1894-95, and now assistant entomologist of the Ohio Experiment Station, whose additions in Psyllidae and other families have been valuable; and Mr. E. D. Ball, the present assistant entomologist, who has brought much new material together in the Jassidae.

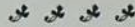
Mr. Geo. Schrader, a student in '79-'80, now in California, deposited his collection of some 1,500 specimens, and the collection of another enthusiastic collector, Mr. H. H. Raymond, who died just before he was to enter upon his senior year, was presented by his parents.

Geology and mineralogy was included in the first course of study, and was at first carried in connection with other departments. Professor O. B. St. John was secured as the first teacher, but his name appears in the catalogue as "not on duty," and as he was at the same time connected with the state geological survey, his duties in the college were probably light. Instruction to the first classes in geology was given by President Welch. Professor E. A. Foote, who had the department of chemistry, also had charge of mineralogy and the collection of minerals, which

formed the basis of future growth in this line, was the result of his labor. Later, both geology and mineralogy were taught by Professor Macomber, of the department of physics, and on the resignation of Professor Macomber the work was assigned for one year (1884) to Professor Beal, and then to Professor Osborn, being combined with the department of zoology and entomology. During the last few years most of the work has been in the hands of Professor S. W. Beyer, and in 1895 he was elected assistant professor of geology and mineralogy.

The collections in this branch contain a series of ores, another of the principal varieties of rocks, another of minerals, and another of the fossils representing the different geological epochs. A considerable number have been received by gift from the Smithsonian Institution, some of the special series have been purchased and many individual specimens or series have been donated by students and friends of the college. Of recent additions we may mention a fine series of granitic rocks and a large collection of Cretaceous and Tertiary fossils, collected by Professor Beyer, during his studies at the Johns Hopkins University; also a small series of volcanic rocks collected by Professor Osborn, at Naples, containing ash, lava, tufa, etc., from Vesuvius and vicinity.

Mr. H. F. Bain, of the Iowa geological survey, has loaned a fine series of minerals and the Cushing collection was secured by exchange.



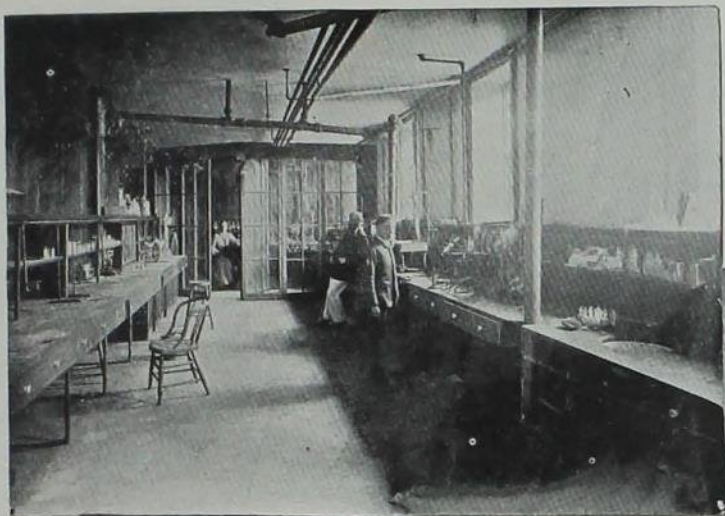
Chemical.

NARRATED history of almost any series of events is like long uncorked champagne. Its sparkle and brilliancy are gone. The liquid is there but that which gave it one of its characteristics has escaped. So the history of any great event is the tame counterpart of the actual happening. This being true the written history of the chemical department of the Iowa Agricultural College must lack the brilliancy of the real events as they have happened during the twenty-five or more years of its existence.

Its true history is a record of its effects upon the students that have studied in its laboratories and in its class rooms.

At the period of the opening of this college science teaching was just beginning to be considered of some real value to the seeker after an education. In a great majority of the colleges of the land this kind of teaching was confined to the labors of one man. He was at once a botanist, a zoologist, physicist and chemist.

In the case of the larger and better supported institutions two and



VIEWS OF THE CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

some times three men taught all of the sciences. At the largest and best of the institutions in the middle west at this time one teacher was expected to teach geology, mineralogy and zoology, and to have charge of the work in botany. So far as the writer can ascertain, there was not any where in the region west of the Alleghany Mountains a single laboratory devoted to the teaching of general chemistry, and but very few, if any, east of this region.

Then a course of study in the sciences was considered in no sense an equivalent for the old classical course. Such courses were open to students, but those taking such work were not regarded by the college faculties as worthy of the same consideration as those pursuing the old classical education.

It was under such conditions from the outside that Dr. Welch and his colleagues laid the foundation of the scientific departments of the Iowa Agricultural College.

The first class in chemistry was taught during the spring of 1870, the laboratory being located in what is now the carpenter shop.

The president says in his annual report made in January, 1870, that a chemical laboratory was roughly fitted up for the beginning work.

During the preceding year the Board of Trustees made an appropriation of \$2,000 for apparatus and chemicals. In the same report the president suggests that a building costing about \$5,000 be built for the department and the Legislature of 1870 granted this amount.

Dr. A. E. Foote had already served the college one year as assistant professor of chemistry, although he had taught other subjects during this time.

Without regard to what were the qualifications of Dr. Foote to teach chemistry (and they were undoubtedly sufficient), the selection of a doctor of medicine for this position is an indication of the estimate of the times upon the requirements necessary for a teacher of science. A graduate in medicine had then the pleasure of listening to a course of lectures which at most extended only through six months.

A prominent State University of this period had three men engaged in teaching chemistry, not one of which possessed an academic degree, but each did have the degree of doctor of medicine.

The spirit, however, that animated the executive of this college at the outset, shown by his own words used in one of his earliest annual reports, "that next to the men that teach its students, and to the men that control its affairs, the library, the laboratory, and the museum are the most important means of building up a great institution of learning."

The new laboratory was completed and ready for occupancy by the opening of the school year of 1871. This building is now the west wing of the Physical Science Building. The course of study as announced in the catalogue for 1871 extended through the junior and senior years and was required of all candidates for degrees.

In the biennial reports of this time the statements in reference to this department are entertaining as well as full of information. The writer says that "each student makes bluing, common ink, sulphuric acid, sugar from sheeting and sawdust, nitro-glycerine from glycerine, etc." Again he says "All the arguments in favor of teaching inorganic chemistry by laboratory practice (and they are so numerous and weighty that other institutions are rapidly adopting the plan), are equally strong in favor of teaching organic chemistry in the same manner. Yet I believe that we are the first in this country to teach this branch in this manner." It is a common error that the making of chemical substances of certain kinds is eminently practical. That knowledge that is most broadly applicable is certainly the most truly practical. There is nothing more thoroughly applicable in the subject of chemistry than a profound knowledge of science. Any average person can learn to make gunpowder, but not every person understands why it is made as it is and could, therefore, produce a new combination to be used for the same purpose.

Quantitative chemical analysis, the foundation of exact chemistry, was established here as soon as the first class was ready for it, although the analytical balance used was borrowed from the State Geological Survey.

Scarcely was the new building occupied before more room was demanded. The forty tables of what is now the west laboratory were all needed from the very opening of the building. Accordingly the Legislature that convened in 1872 was asked to make another appropriation for a new building to be known as the Physical Science Building. An appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars was granted. The executive and building committees of the board were authorized at the May meeting of this year to have prepared plans and specifications and make contracts for erecting the new structure. Matters progressed so slowly that only the stone foundation of the present building was laid in the year 1872. Owing to the defalcation of the treasurer, all but about three thousand dollars of the original appropriation was lost. At the November meeting of the trustees in 1873, it was determined to ask the Legislature for twenty-five thousand dollars with which to complete the building. The Legislature at its next session, in 1873, granted this appropriation.

The building was completed and accepted by the trustees on June 15, 1875. The interior fittings were put in position during the summer, so that the building was ready for use at the opening of college in February, 1876, although it had been used to a certain extent during the last half of the school year of 1875. The total cost of the building and fixtures was about \$30,000.

The space in the basement of the new building was used by the departments of engineering, with the exception of about two-thirds of

the room under the west wing and a boiler room in the northwest corner under the new laboratory. When the engineering building was completed the basement of Physical Science Building was vacated and it has slowly undergone the transformations to the condition that now exists.

The recitation room under the west wing proved to be too damp and not well adapted to its purpose. This room was accordingly abandoned and the present recitation room was fitted up in 1884.

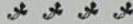
In 1892, the Legislature appropriated \$4,000 for changes in the Physical Science Building. A portion of the appropriation was expended in changing the basement by which the former recitation room and the remainder of the space under the west wing was converted into laboratory room and a store room. Up to this time the basement could not be reached from the interior of the main laboratories. The stairways were accordingly built which brought the whole of the two lower floors into easy communication. At this time the heating plant was abandoned, it having become worn out, and connections were made with the boilers in the power-house. With this came the new radiators and the further extension of the heating apparatus. The appropriation just referred to completed the changes in the basement with the exception of the old boiler room. That was remodeled during the year 1895, and a laboratory room for metallurgy and assaying was thus provided.

Professor Foote resigned his position in the fall of 1873, and Dr. E. R. Hutchins was elected to the position thus left vacant in February of the following year. This was the case of another doctor of medicine elected to a chair of chemistry. Dr. Hutchins filled the position for two years and was succeeded by E. R. Pope. Professor Pope came to the position as a graduate of Harvard College and from experience as a student and instructor in the Boston Institute of Technology. At this time these two institutions were far in advance of the other eastern colleges in the teaching of chemistry. The first book devoted to the teaching of chemistry from the laboratory standpoint was prepared by Professors Elliott and Storer, of the Institute of Technology. The effect of this kind of thought upon Professor Elliott, now president of Harvard University, is shown in his policy towards scientific and classical studies in the curriculum of the university. Professor Pope readily caught the spirit of the new education and in his eight years of service to the college he did much to strengthen and build up the department. Professor Pope resigned the professorship in the fall of 1884.

L. W. Andrews was elected to fill the vacancy in January of 1885, but retained his connection with the college only one-half year. In July, 1885, the present head of the department was elected.

The changes in the course of study have not been great when regarded from a catalogue standpoint. The original two years of under-graduate study has been extended to two and one-half years.

Up to the college year of 1886 all of the chemistry taught was required in all of the courses. Since then the work of the junior and senior years has been elective in the sense that that word is employed here.



Mathematical.

WHEN the chair of mathematics was established in 1868, Professor Geo. W. Jones, a graduate of Yale College, was called from the principalship of the Delaware Literary Institute, of Franklin, N. Y., to be professor of mathematics. He was present at the opening of the preparatory term, October 21, 1868, and took charge of the department at that time. The plan of organization adopted November 21st of that year, contemplated two courses of study, one in agriculture and one in mechanical arts. These courses were similar during the freshman and the first half of the sophomore years, and included the following mathematical studies: Freshman year—First term, algebra, and second term, geometry. In the sophomore year, plane trigonometry.

The higher mathematical studies, analytics and calculus, were taken only by the mechanics, the analytics coming in the second term of the sophomore year and calculus in the first term of the junior.

During the year 1869, the first regular year of college work, eighty-nine students were enrolled in algebra and seventy-one in geometry. As these were the only mathematical classes taught that year, in the regular course, Professor Jones was able to do all the work of the department.

As the students advanced to the higher years of the course, and classes in trigonometry, analytics and calculus were organized, it was found necessary to assign some of the classes in algebra to Miss Lovelace, who was then performing the duties of matron. In 1871, she was given the title of instructor in mathematics.

In 1872, civil engineering and architecture were added to the chair of mathematics. This required additional assistance in the mathematical work, and Mr. E. W. Stanton was elected in the fall of 1872, to an instructorship in the department, and given charge of the freshman classes in algebra and geometry. His reports for 1873 show that he gave instruction that year to seventy students in algebra and eighty-seven in geometry. At the close of the year, Professor Jones withdrew from the college and A. H. Porter was chosen professor of mathematics

and civil engineering, Miss Lovelace and Mr. Stanton continuing as instructors. Professor Porter remained at the head of this department until the close of the school year of 1875.

At the beginning of this year Miss Lovelace resigned and Mr. E. W. Stanton was elected assistant professor. Upon the resignation of Professor Porter, he was placed in charge of the department, and Miss Margaret P. McDonald, preceptress, was chosen as his assistant. The teaching force as thus constituted, remained unchanged until the close of 1878, when the assistant, now Mrs. Stanton, resigned.

The following are the names of those who have acted as assistants: F. L. Smith, '77, from 1879 to 1881; J. C. Hainer, '78, from 1881 to 1884; Mary W. McDonald, '83, from 1884 to 1886; Mrs. Ida M. Riley, from 1886 to the close of the first term of 1887; Miss Elizabeth N. Eaton, second term of 1887; E. A. Kirkpatrick, from 1888 to 1890; Wm. R. Shoemaker, '89, from 1890 to 1891.

Miss Minnie Roberts, of class '90, took her place as assistant in the spring of '91, in which capacity she is still serving.

In 1893, Miss Julia A. Wentch, of class '88, commenced work as an assistant in this department, doing a great deal of office work.

This department has established a reputation for thorough work, its graduates being found in responsible and lucrative positions—a great many being found as professors in colleges and universities.

From the opening of the institution, algebra and geometry have been required studies in the four year college course. Plane trigonometry has also been required in all except the ladies' course, in which it is an elective. In the engineering courses, advanced algebra has been required since 1891.

Prior to 1878, only engineering students were allowed to take the work in higher mathematics. In this year a special course in mathematics and physics was established in connection with the general course in science. Students classified therein were allowed to take the higher mathematical work of the engineering courses, and also advanced work in calculus, during the second term junior, omitting an equivalent amount of work in natural science. Other students in the science course were allowed to take analytics and calculus, in addition to their regular studies, provided they had obtained an average standing of 3.75 in the first term sophomore.

The special course in mathematics and physics was discontinued in 1885, and a regulation adopted that general science students could take analytics in lieu of botany or zoology and calculus as an elective. In 1888, such choice was restricted to those receiving a standing of 3.70 in trigonometry. In 1889, this provision was so changed as to make analytics optional with botany, calculus still remaining as an elective, which has continued until the present time. Higher mathematical work has always been elective in the ladies' course since its establishment in 1885.

The following table shows the growth of the classes in analytics and calculus, in algebra and geometry:

	1876.	1884.	1896.		1870.	1896.
Analytics,	8	18	55	Algebra,	89	148
Calculus,	2	7	36	Geometry,	71	111



Physics.

THIS department was established in 1870, when Wm. A. Anthony was elected professor of physics and mechanics. He took charge of the work during the summer of 1870. This department then occupied two basement rooms in the west wing of the present chemical and physical hall.

In the fall of 1872, J. K. Macomber (class of '72), was appointed instructor in physics, his services to begin in March, 1873, and Professor Anthony resigned.

In 1875, the department was removed to the second floor of Chemical and Physical Hall, and occupied the present lecture room, apparatus room and offices. In 1875 J. K. Macomber was elected assistant professor of physics, and in 1877 he was promoted to a full professorship.

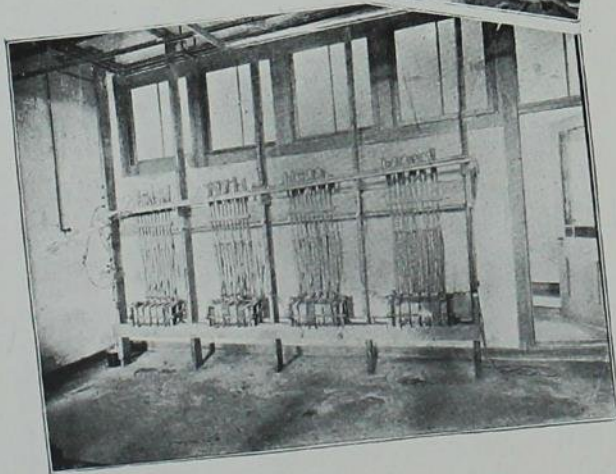
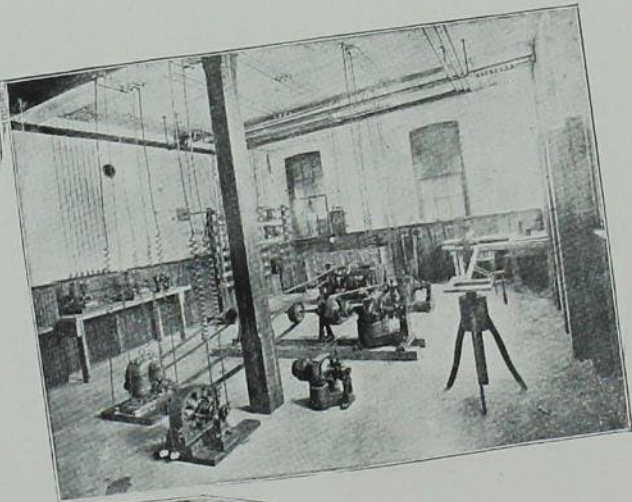
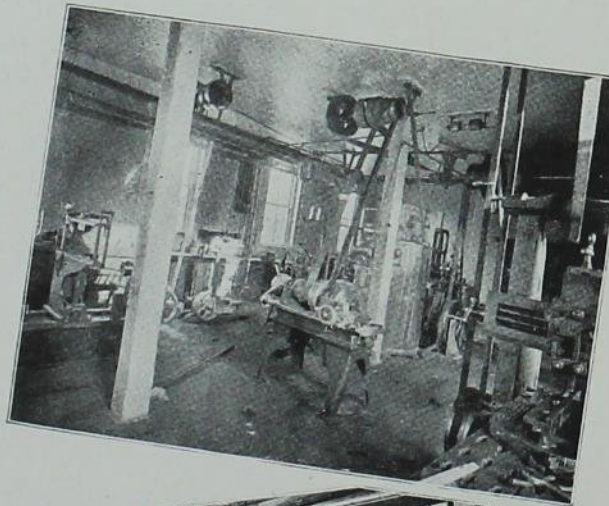
In 1882, Professor Macomber resigned and J. C. Hainer (class of '81), was elected assistant professor of physics. In 1884, J. C. Hainer was promoted to a full professorship.

A course in electrical engineering was established in 1891, and placed in charge of the professor of physics. Professor Hainer resigned in November, 1891, and W. S. Franklin was elected to fill the vacancy in January, 1892. In 1891, the west wing of Chemical and Physical Hall was extended to provide additional room for physical laboratory purposes, and a basement room was fitted up as a dynamo laboratory.

In 1894, seven rooms in the basement of West Cottage were occupied by the department and a photographic laboratory and repair shop were fitted up in the two third floor rooms in Chemical and Physical Hall.

In 1894, Mr. L. B. Spinney (class of '92), was elected assistant professor of physics and during 1895 he was given leave of absence to study abroad.

The department now occupies fifteen rooms and is equipped with apparatus to the value of more than fifteen thousand dollars. Instruction is given in seventeen topics in elementary physics, general and practical astronomy, theoretical and applied electricity, elementary and



MACHINE SHOPS.
OXY-HYDROGEN GENERATOR.

ELECTRICAL LABORATORY.
WELL DRILLING APPARATUS.

advanced laboratory work and in photography. Beginning with 1895, biennial experimental lectures were instituted under the auspices of the Engineers' Society, but the pressure of the regular work of instruction has been such as to make it impossible to continue these popular lectures regularly.



Engineering.

Civil, Mechanical and Electrical.

AT THE time of the opening of the college in the spring of 1869, two courses of study were offered, one in agriculture and the other in mechanical arts. The two courses were identical to the end of the first term of the sophomore year, at which period special studies for each course were introduced, and in engineering work we find mechanics, analytics, descriptive geometry, shades, shadows and perspectives, calculus, machine drawing, etc., and some incongruities such as civil engineering as a single study in the second term junior year and a single study designated as history and principles of architecture. The nominal head of the course in mechanic arts was Professor G. W. Jones, with title of professor of mathematics. He taught algebra, book-keeping and geometry in the first term, and among other things of the second term we find him teaching "intellectual arithmetic and algebra." "He also acted as cashier for the college." "He held himself ready also, in any emergency, to push forward any out-of-door enterprise which was especially urgent. The digging of cellars for professors' houses and a part of the work on the college drain was under his immediate supervision." The only shop was a carpenter shop used chiefly for the work of college employees.

In 1871, Professor Jones was appointed professor of mathematics, architecture and civil engineering. W. A. Anthony was made professor of physics and mechanics, and gave instruction under these two heads. Physics then was taken up in the freshman year and continued throughout the course. At this time there were courses in mechanical, civil and mining engineering and architecture, and these courses were identical to the end of the junior year and identical with the other college courses to the middle of the sophomore year. A workshop was erected and equipped at a cost of \$5,000.00. We read: "The workshop is fur-

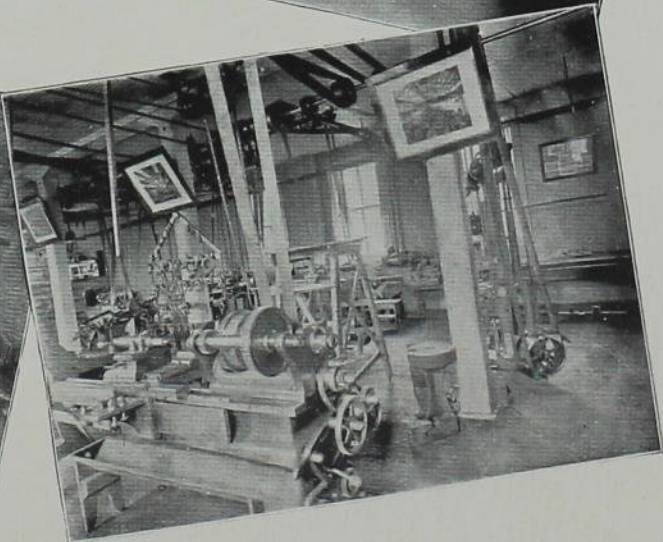
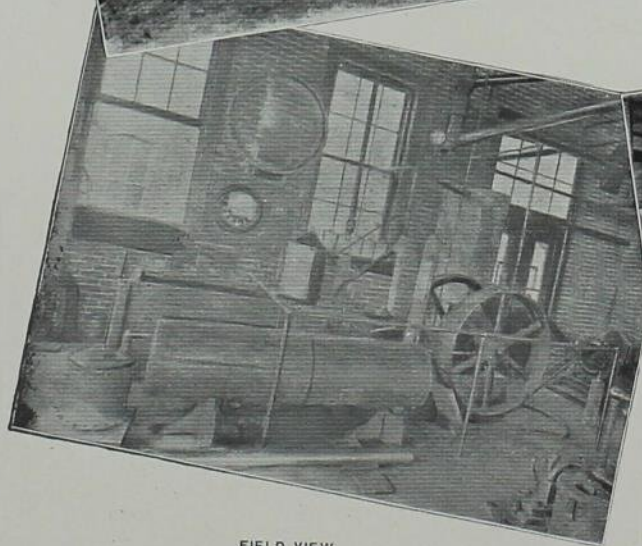
nished with various tools for wood and metal, including two very excellent lathes. The machinery is driven by a fifteen horse-power Corliss engine which has given the most perfect satisfaction, always working with the most perfect regularity and never having been once out of repair during the past year." It is interesting to know that the present carpenter shop is that same building, and that the tools and engine above described are still doing service.

Professor Anthony left at the end of 1872, to take the chair in physics at Cornell University. His work was then divided, A. Thomson being appointed professor of mechanical engineering and superintendent of the workshop. In 1872, the first graduating class was sent forth from the college. Professor E. W. Stanton was with this class and was given a diploma in mechanical engineering. At the meeting of the trustees in this year \$2,200.00 was appropriated for the equipment of the engineering department, but this sum was reduced to \$1,000.00 by reason of unforeseen shortness of funds. In 1874, Professor Jones was called to Cornell University. He was succeeded by A. A. Porter, who was styled professor of mathematics and civil engineering. Mining engineering and architecture were dropped from the curriculum. In 1876, the departments of mathematics and civil engineering were separated and F. E. L. Beal, from the United States Naval Academy, was made professor of civil engineering. The engineering courses were distinct from the other courses from the beginning of the freshman year, although containing many general studies, not now in the course. Among these we note Latin. Both courses in engineering were identical in the freshman year. In mechanical engineering the required amount of shop practice was twelve hours per week. In the course in civil engineering in the senior year we find five afternoons per week of drafting required.

Professors Thomson and Beal reorganized and improved their respective courses and their good judgment and arduous efforts laid the foundations for our present strength. In 1879, T. L. Smith was appointed assistant in mechanical engineering and lecturer in architecture. This attempt to reintroduce architecture was not successful. At this time, C. F. Mount was made assistant in civil engineering. In 1879, for the first time the degrees of B. M. E. and B. C. E. were conferred. Hitherto B. Sc. had been given to all engineering, as well as to all general science students. In 1880, C. F. Mount was promoted to succeed Professor Beal and was given the title of assistant professor of civil engineering. In 1882, he was made professor of civil engineering.

In 1882 the east end of the present Engineering Hall was erected at a cost of \$5,000.00. Professor Thomson's duties were lightened by appointing Fremont Turner foreman of the shop. The bridge which now spans the creek southeast of South Hall was designed and built by the civil engineering students of this period.

- The year 1884 was marked by the purchase of the Olsen Testing



FIELD VIEW.
POWER PLANT.

C. E. TRANSIT ROOM.
MACHINE SHOPS.

Machine, by the building of the west wing to Engineering Hall at a cost of \$7,500.00, and, in consequence, by the moving of the old shop to its present location, and by the erection of an electric light plant for which the faithful Corliss engine furnished the power. In this year also, Professor Thomson resigned and was succeeded by N. C. Bassett. In 1884, Professor C. W. Scribner was in place of Professor Bassett, resigned. In their annual report to the Board of Trustees for this year, Professors Scribner and Hainer (professor of physics), urged the establishment of a course in electrical engineering. This was done and placed in charge of Professor Hainer as a branch of the general subject of physics. The degree of B. Sc. was conferred on the earlier graduates in this course.

At present the degree is "Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering, with special reference to Electro-Technics."

In 1891, the present power house was erected and equipped at an expense of \$5,000.00. Professor D. W. Church held the chair in civil engineering for this year. This year is noted as being one of special activity in the development of the engineering courses, there being installed a large amount of apparatus for experimental work in the several branches in engineering. The courses in experimental work, however, were not perfected until later. In 1892, changes were made in the heads of all the engineering departments, G. W. Bissell, A. Marston and W. S. Franklin being appointed to the heads of the departments of mechanical, civil and electrical engineering respectively, and they continue at present to serve in these positions.

In 1893, the department of mining engineering was re-established with J. R. Lincoln at the head. The first class in electrical engineering was graduated in 1892. The total number of graduates in mechanical engineering up to the present time is —; in civil engineering is ninety-four; and in electrical engineering is thirty.

At present the engineering departments of this college are four in number and are designated as the mechanical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering and mining engineering departments. Each of these departments offers a course of study intended to give the student a suitable preparation for active work in his chosen profession and for assisting him to rise therein to positions of trust and honor.

For the necessary preparatory work in mathematics, history, language, etc., the general departments of the college are established for all courses.

The engineering departments provide for the technical instruction in their respective courses.

There is employed at present a corps of eleven teachers, including professors, assistant professors, instructors and assistants.

There is installed a considerable amount of material equipment such as buildings and apparatus. The total present value of this is not far from \$35,000, not including the apparatus of the departments of chem-

istry and physics, used in part for instruction in other departments, or the library of the college.

A general idea of the value and variety of equipment may be obtained from the annexed photographs and from the following partial list of apparatus belonging to the several departments:

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

For instruction in shop-work there are in the carpenter shop fourteen wood turning lathes, benches and hand tools for twenty students, buzz-saw, band-saw, planer, mortising machine, and grind-stone; in the forge shop, eight forges, anvils, etc.; in the machine shop, nine engine lathes, universal grinding machine, universal milling machine, planer, shaper, shear, saw, grinders, a large collection of small tools, and vises for twenty students.

For instruction in drawing, a large collection of models, photographs and blue prints, some special drawing instruments, forty tables and two hundred drawing boards.

For instruction in mechanical laboratory work or experimental engineering, the college lighting and heating plants (not included in above estimate of value of equipment), comprising two engines, ten boilers, three dynamos, and the following apparatus belonging to the department:

NUMBER OF ENGINES.

Five simple and one compound steam engine, three testing machines for materials of construction, five steam engine indicators, standard gauges, thermometers, gasoline engine, water motor, steam and power pumps, transmission and absorption dynamometers, platform and spring scales, instruments for standardizing gauges, indicator springs, thermometers, flue-gas analysis apparatus, a complete machine for mechanical refrigeration or ice making, calculating machines.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

For instruction in surveying and field practice, four Y-levels, six transits, and several compasses, a plane table, chains, rods, and accessories for all branches of field work, and office work appertaining thereto.

For instruction in drawing, a large and varied assortment of drawings, models, photographs, and blue prints, showing general and detailed views of actual as well as projected structures, forty drawing tables, drawing boards, etc.

For instruction in descriptive geometry, a collection of models showing the elements of warped surfaces, intersections, etc.

For instruction in engineering laboratory work, apparatus for cement testing, for hydraulic experiments, and for testing building stones and paving brick.

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

Much of the apparatus used by this department belongs to the department of physics. Most of the technical instruction is given in the physical laboratory which is well equipped with standard and special apparatus for making all electrical measurements such as is involved in determining resistance, conductivity and insulation properties of conductors, currents and voltage of electrical generators and motors, besides twelve dynamos and motors, direct and alternating, constant current and constant potential, a plant of fifty storage cells, an electrolytic gas generator, photometric and photographic apparatus, three complete switchboards and the college lighting plant.

The courses of study offered in the several departments are each of four years in length. The studies are progressive and are so arranged that during the first two years most of the student's time is occupied with preparatory and disciplinary studies, such as mathematics, language, history, military drill, etc., with a modicum of technical work such as drawing, shop work, and elementary physics and chemistry, which serves as an introduction to the severely hard work of the last two years.

The work of the last two years is intended to be strictly technical and is carried on by recitations, lectures and laboratory.

The aim is, first of all to give the student a chance to think for himself, but without throwing him entirely on his own resources. The most valuable portion of this upper class work is undoubtedly the laboratory work in the form of mechanical, physical, or chemical experiments or as a drafting, designing and field work.

As now conducted the graduation thesis is an extended laboratory experiment to which the best thought, energy and time of the student is given during several months of the senior year. The subject selected is usually narrow so that the investigation may be complete.

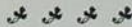
The times spent upon thesis is from one hundred and fifty to five hundred hours.

The chief results of thorough thesis work are the training of the student to a sense of his responsibility for the minutiae of each experiment he performs, and the imbuing of the student with the idea of confidence in himself to apply in thought and action the principles of his text books, lectures and elementary laboratory work.

Second only to these, however, are the visible results, in many cases, of the thesis work. The technical press, the proceedings of the professional societies contain results of student research of this and many other colleges.

Many of the alumni of the engineering courses of this college are holding lucrative and honor positions in their professions, as consulting and constructing engineers, and as teachers; others as superintendents of manufactories and as city engineers. Many have drifted into business. Of these not a few are handling the financial end of engineering enterprises. Many are practicing patent law.

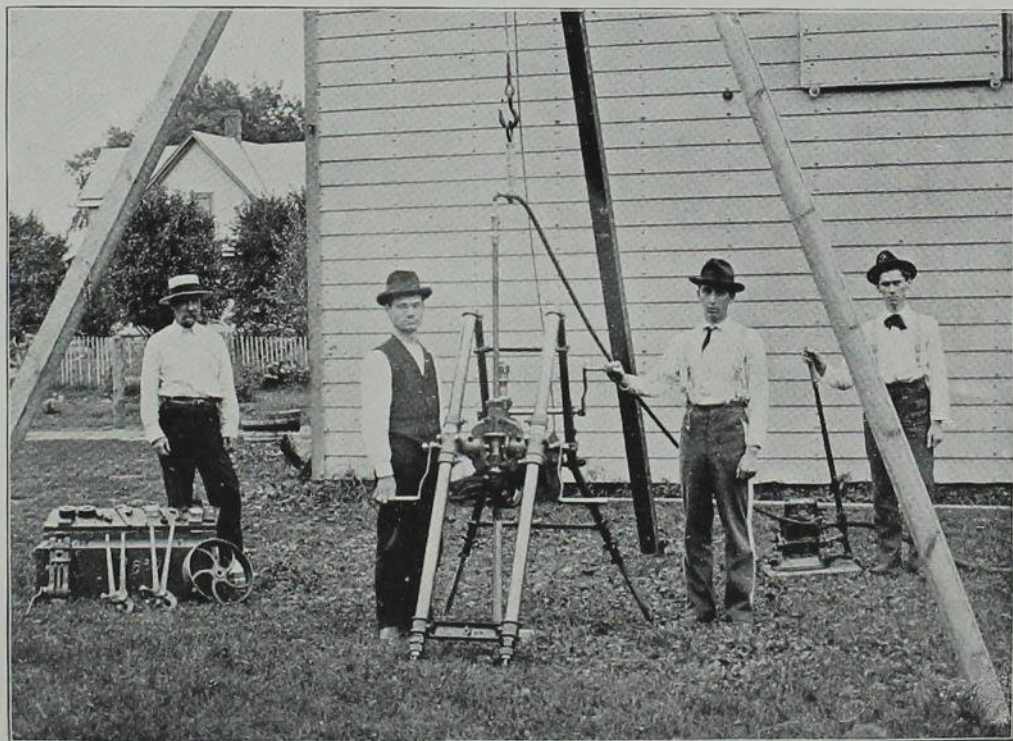
Many of the graduates of the engineering departments are not following engineering at all, but are successfully employed in entirely different work, for which the hard work of their college courses seems to have given them a good preparation. The above review of the history of engineering at this college shows in an interesting way, the development of the work in spite of difficulty. Perhaps in later years, the most serious draw back has been the result of changes in policy with change in administration. This is notably the case in the one subject of the shop work, the method of conducting having been changed with each change in the department head. But it may be safely said that the net result of successive changes has been in the right direction. A comparison of the early, with the present state of engineering of this college shows unmistakable advancement, the greatest improvement being in the large proportion of time at present given to experimental work in engineering.



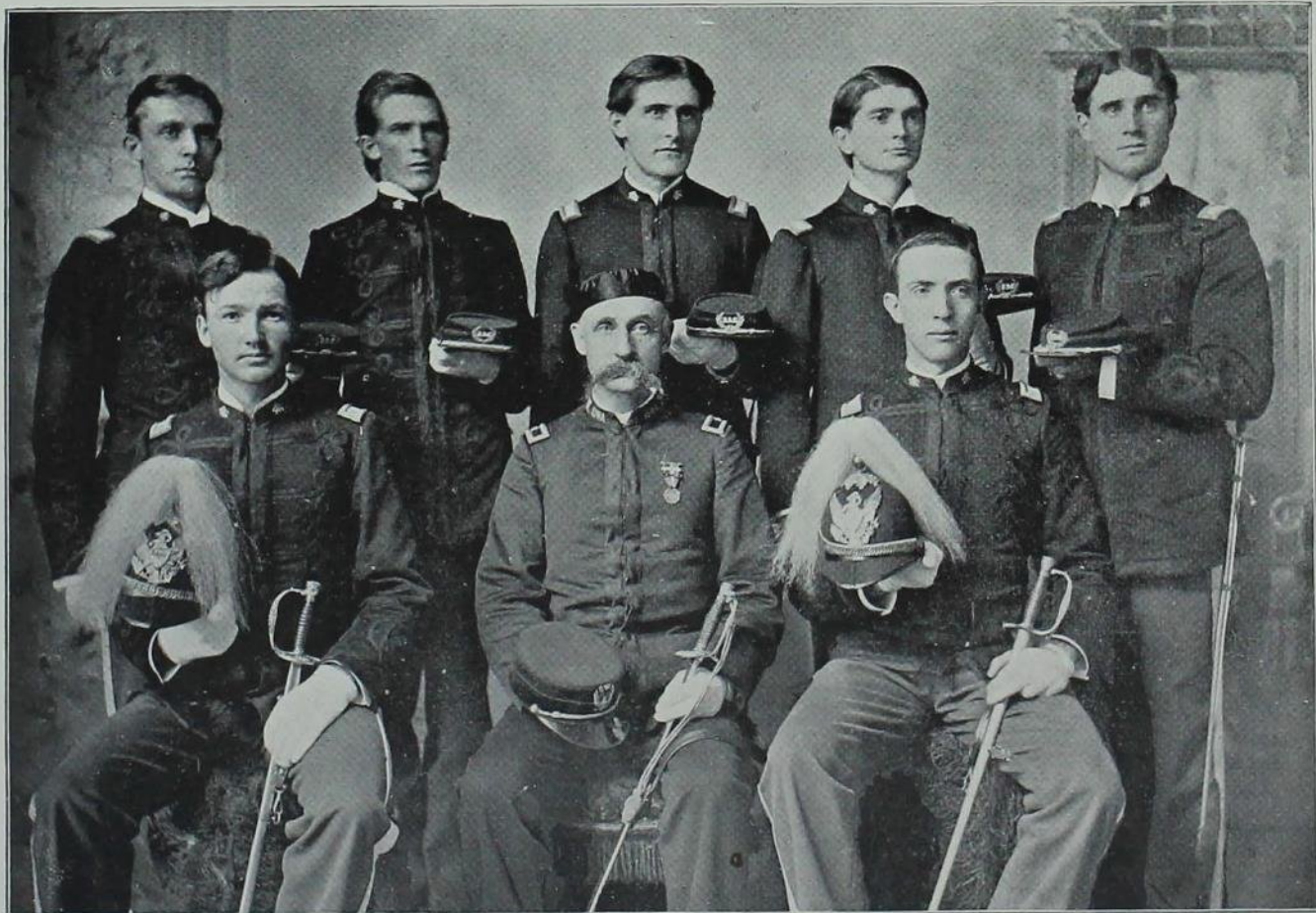
Mining Engineering.

DEPARTMENT of mining engineering was established in 1894 to meet the demand for educated men in developing the mineral resources of our state. The equipment of this department is being completed as the demands of the class call for apparatus to illustrate the work they must fit themselves to perform. The intention of this department is to make its work eminently practical and to take advantage of the facilities afforded by neighboring coal mines to instruct the student in lines which would be wholly impossible under less favored conditions. Besides the usual apparatus the trustees have already provided a Sullivan "Diamond Drill" for prospecting, which fits students, by the actual use of this drill, for intelligently and efficiently conducting work in this line, whether it be in the coal fields of Iowa, or in the fields of richer minerals in the far west.

The college museums and laboratories are complete in equipment for thorough work and instruction in chemistry, mineralogy, geology, metallurgy and assaying, and the student has every opportunity given him to obtain a most thorough understanding of his profession.



DIAMOND DRILL, MINING ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.



Capt. Langlas,
Major Speers.

Capt. Pool.

Capt. Elliott,
Genl. J. R. Lincoln.

Capt. Taylor,
Major Mahoney.

Captain Eckles.

Military.

THE military department of the college was organized as required by the endowment act of 1862 for "the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college (in each state) where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts."

Gen. J. L. Geddes was the first professor of military science and tactics, and conducted with signal ability the work of this department up to the close of 1882, when Col. John Scott succeeded him, holding the position for one year, when the present commandant was elected to the position.

Recognizing the fact that armies are rendered strong and able more by the influence of the officers than the expert work of the enlisted men in mere company drill, the whole aim and effort of the college military department has been to educate a body of officers in the lines in which they must work in case of war service being required of them, rather than to train a cadet corps for show and parade. To carry out this plan the Cadet Corps has been organized with a minimum of privates and a maximum of officers, to give as many units as possible with which to work out problems in minor tactics, eight skeleton companies were established, forming two battalions with a full roster of officers. The drill regulations of the United States army are closely followed, and the schools of the soldier, company, and the battalion, as well as the evolutions of the regiment are fully mastered, as well as all the prescribed ceremonies.

Especial work and time is devoted to a thorough instruction in extended order drills, without which the soldier would be useless on the modern battle field; and the corps is instructed in the roads adjoining the college, in advance and rear guard service, scouting and reconnoissance; and upon selected positions. Out-post duty is illustrated by covering a supposed camp. In the class room instruction is given in administration; engineering, covering especially the building of temporary roads and bridges and the construction of hasty entrenchments; military law; small arms firing regulations, and lectures are given on military science as taught by the history of the world's great captains.

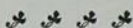
The college is provided with but one gun, hence artillery instruction is limited to the standing gun drill and mechanical maneuvers.

Outside of the advantages from a mere military standpoint, all thinking and observing people recognize the advantages of military training in giving a more dignified carriage of the person, a gentlemanly deportment and self respecting discipline, with habits of neatness, order and punctuality. Patriotism, country, habits of order and promptness, self-

control and ability to direct others are the natural results from thorough military training. The college affords magnificent parade and drill grounds, and only needs an armory of sufficient size to accommodate its battalions during the cold and rainy seasons.

Military drill has been found to be a most healthful and enjoyable exercise for young ladies, and a Ladies' Battalion of two companies has been regularly organized and drilled during the last thirteen years.

The Ladies' Battalion attracted great attention at the World's Fair in 1893, and was most favorably commented upon by the newspapers of the day.



English Literature.

IT WAS apparent from the beginning, that in a curriculum required by law to be predominately scientific, the literary department could not open out the extended courses offered in the universities. Neither the time table nor the teaching force, nor the necessities of the case, would admit of it. The condition was the same for history and Latin. It was arranged, therefore, that the department of literature should be, provisionally, a compound of three departments, English literature, history and Latin, with brief succulent courses in each, and with the understanding that the broad shoulders of the professor in charge should take on the additional load of fac-totum work, that the exigencies of the case might require—studies and duties lying anywhere in the vicinage of the specific work he had to do.

When he entered upon his professorship in the spring of 1872, he was installed as a three-fold professor of English literature, history and Latin, with some exciting work in English grammar, and a heavy detail of chapel service on work-day and Sunday. The work in rhetoric, together with the modern languages, was at that time and for years following, in the efficient hands of the preceptress, Miss Margaret McDonald, the late lamented Mrs. Professor Stanton, and in all matters supererogatory the two departments worked hand in hand.

The problem immediately facing the literary man was two-fold: First, how to make his brief course in English literature concentrate the vital essence of the more extended courses, and second, how the culture missed through the practical omission of the Latin and Greek classics from the course, might be, at least, proximately supplied by a drill in the great masterpieces of the mother tongue. The suggestion was promptly on hand. Why not adopt in English literature the method of the old



	Lieut. Bierbaum.	Lieut. Hollebeak.	Lieut. Davidson.	Lieut. Bergeman.		
Adj. Dyer.		Lieut. Winne.	Lieut. Perrin.	Lieut. Townsend.	Lieut. Tilden.	Adj. Hartman.
	Lieut. Heald.	Lieut. Damon.	Genl. Lincoln.	Lieut. Stearns.		
Lieut. Garberson.	Lieut. Lincoln.	Lieut. Spencer.		Lieut. Reed.	Lieut. Evans.	Lieut. Rae.

classic didactics, namely selecting an epoch, or the masterpieces, or such portions of the great masterpieces, as will make a convenient fragment representative of the whole? This to be the field to which the mind of the student, as in the old classics, was to be applied in the *direct* study of the task assigned.

After some awkward tentative efforts in this direction, the idea took shape—it was a discovery, and worked so much after the manner of a charm, that the department was in danger of being suspected of invidious rivalry of the same work in our State University. All along in the old catalogues, the method continued to be modestly and persistently stated in this way: “The first term of the junior year is occupied with English literature proper. As there is but one term devoted to this, and it is impossible in so brief a space to become familiar with the whole history of the English mind, from the days of the Anglo-Saxon conquest down to the present time, a specially productive era is selected, etc.” The same method was adopted in history. Latin has all along been limited to one year’s work, having in view, simply, the practical and scientific uses to which it may be applied.

Some fluctuations in the literary department, covering a history of more than twenty years, may be briefly noted. It fell to the lot of the present incumbent to organize the department and continue at his post from 1872 to 1877, when Rev. A. C. Barrows became his successor, occupying the chair from that date until the mid-year of 1894, when the old professor was recalled. It was natural that a change of regime should follow this change in the occupancy of the chair. In the main, these changes were wisely effected. It was discovered that the department was carrying too heavy a load for one man, and that one of the three branches might very well go over, with rhetoric and allied branches, to constitute another chair. This was done, and Latin was given to the new chair—the only reservation is that, perhaps, the line of cleavage was not wisely laid. The department of literature could more easily part with history for the new chair than with Latin. English literature, taught in a creditable way, is a vast study, and of itself may fully engage the whole time and energy of one man. The same is true of history; it should be a chair by itself, open to accessories, just as the chair of English literature may take Latin and other congenial studies under its wing.

But the formation of the new chair made an opening for material changes on the literary man’s work. Thus literature proper, hitherto limited to the first term of the junior year, three hours a week, was extended through the second term, five hours a week—a most salutary change. It was not so well, perhaps, in an abbreviated course, to devote a whole term to American literature as distinguished from English literature—a geographic and not an aesthetic distinction—and suitable to be made only in more extended courses. Another material change.

From far back the senior year, second term, was occupied by the science of language, a strictly scientific study, in which language itself was subjected to scientific formula, as in the other departments of science prevailing here. In '83, for some reason, this study was dismissed, and the senior last term divided up between literary criticism and ethics. And, then under the incumbency of Professor Barrows, in '89 and 90, the whole senior year was led captive for this department, but, perhaps, not so wisely for the historical, rather than the literary, side of the department—the predilections of the professor, doubtless, determining the choice. The first term of the senior year was devoted, as now, to the development of United States history, and the second term to the history of civilization. The present incumbent coming back to his work, after an absence of seven years, finds himself moving over wider spaces of the curriculum, and with less variety in the character of the studies, but practically carrying the burden of two chairs.



Rhetoric and Latin.

THIS department was formed at the opening of the school year, 1890, Miss Margaret Doolittle being elected to the chair. These branches had formed a part of other departments, the Latin having been combined with the literature, and the rhetoric, which had belonged to the chair held by Dr. Welch, having been taught since his death by Mr. Kirkpatrick.

The work as then outlined for the rhetoric gave the first term to a review of English grammar, and the second to "applied rhetoric," consisting of lectures and written exercises.

The classes are now so large, owing to the growth of the school, that it seems advisable to use a text book in both terms of the first year's work.

The entrance requirements have been gradually raised, until the student starts at once into rhetoric, Genung's Outline being the text for the first term, and Genung's Practical, the text for the second term. This latter book is used a part of the second year and is supplemented by lectures upon the "laws of thought" and "science of expression," coupled with rhetorical analysis of masterpieces.

In developing this work, Miss Doolittle made a study of the work in other colleges, and has made that of I. A. C. as nearly a parallel as time and equipment makes possible. The large number in this work makes

it impossible for one teacher to have as much theme writing as is desirable.

In '92, rhetoric was added as a four hour option, to the science course of the sophomore year, and all sophomores, except engineers, were required to prepare one paper each term. At the same time all juniors and seniors were required to write one oration each year; so English in some form is now a part of each year's work.

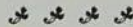
Pursuant to recent action, those students entering any of the engineering courses after '96, will pass examination over what now comprises the first half year of rhetoric.

Though the work has grown so much, there is constantly a demand for farther study in English, a demand in keeping with the general awakening and broadening in all educational institutions during the past decade.

The Latin remains the same as when it belonged to the other department. But two years are given and these only in the scientific and literary courses, yet it is sometimes elected by other students.

The purpose of the Latin is to give such insight into word roots and forms as will be helpful in the pursuance of literary and scientific study. Hence it is not studied analytically as a literature.

Miss Doolittle is still in charge of the department in both phases, in which there is a great deal of interest manifested by all concerned.



French and German.

WHEN this department was established in 1870, Miss Lillie M. Beaumont was elected to fill the chair; but by looking over the college curriculum of that time, we find that German only was taught, and that in the second term. In 1871, Mr. C. L. Sucksdorf was professor of German, which was taught throughout the year, there being both freshman and sophomore classes.

In 1872, Miss Margaret P. McDonald, matron, was the instructor in French, and G. C. Hubner had charge of the chair of German. In the fall of '72 Miss Mattie A. Locke had charge of German, Professor Hubner resuming his work in '73.

In the spring of '79, Mrs. Margaret McDonald-Stanton was succeeded by Miss Martha Sinclair as instructor in French, who also had the chair of English. Mrs. Stanton resigned to assume the duties of her household, having been married to Professor Stanton in '77.

In 1880, Miss Sinclair became instructor also of German, since which time French and German have been under the charge of the same professor.

In 1885, Miss Charlotte H. Stockman assumed the duties as professor of French and German, continuing in this capacity until 1888, when she was succeeded by Miss Lillie M. Gunn, who also discharged the duties of preceptress.

At the beginning of the year '91, Miss Stephanie Marx succeeded Miss Gunn in the three-fold capacity in which she had served. Miss Marx remained in charge of this department until the spring of '93, when Miss Celia Ford succeeded her. In the spring of '96, Miss Ford was relieved of the duties of preceptress, they being assumed by Mrs. Sallie (Stalker) Smith, widow of the late Dr. Smith.

In August, 1896, Miss Ford resigned her professorship, to accept a position in the schools of Minneapolis. She was succeeded by Miss Lizzie M. Allis, in whose charge we leave this department. Miss Allis is a thorough and conscientious instructor.

Each of these languages is regarded as a means to an end, and not as an end in itself. Each is, therefore, pursued as an art, rather than a science, and consequently the natural method of instruction has a more prominent place than the scientific.



Elocution.

THE first classes in elocution at I. A. C. were taught by J. K. Macomber, who had charge of the chair of physics, in the spring term of '72, being required of the whole freshman class. A little advancement is made in 1873, elocution being taught both terms.

In 1874 and '75, elocution was required in all courses, in both terms. In the junior year it consisted of addresses in the chapel, and the reading of Shakespeare in the fall term. In the fall term, senior year, it consisted of addresses in the chapel.

From 1876 to 1885, elocution, according to the biennial reports and courses of study, was a dead letter in the college curriculum.

It was re-installed in 1885, Miss Laura M. Saunderson, who also acted as preceptress, having charge of the department. She was succeeded in 1886, by Miss Mary A. Blood, who served in this capacity until the fall term of '87, Miss Elizabeth N. Eaton acting as professor of elocution the remainder of the year.

In 1888, Mrs. Ida M. Riley filled this position, also acted as librarian. In 1889, she was succeeded by Miss Cora Marsland, who filled this position until the close of the spring term of '90. Miss Marsland also acted as librarian. She was succeeded by Miss Fannie Thomas, who discharged the double duty of librarian and professor of elocution. Miss Thomas continued in this capacity until the spring of '94, when Miss Marie Chambers, professor of music, was given the charge of the department of elocution. She served in this capacity until the close of '95.

In the spring of '96, Mr. Adrian M. Newans, of Drake University, was elected professor of elocution. Unlike his predecessors, Professor Newans has charge only of elocution, hence is able to devote all his time and attention to this one department. Under his able management, elocution is becoming a popular study, and its importance as a factor in a college education is coming to be recognized by the college authorities.

Professor Newans has just prepared a new schedule of time for the department of elocution, which, if adopted, will give students in the engineering courses four hours where they now have one; the veterinary course, will have two hours, whereas it is not required; the science course will have ten hours instead of six; the ladies' course, ten hours instead of eight, while the number of hours required of the agricultural students will remain the same. The reasons for more extended work in elocution is set forth in the following: Public speech, reading, reciting, lecturing, preaching, acting, drink from a common fountain head.

Mighty as the press may be in imparting thought and knowledge, still the fact remains in a mighty truth that speech is the instrument of great power to the human heart, emotions and convictions.

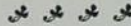
In this day, when men and women in all branches of industry and trade are combining to increase in power and strength, and to impart and receive new and advanced ideas in their given line, public speech is the most powerful factor of the convention.

The man who can best control his tongue in a speech, in a toast at a banquet; he who can control his body and presents the strongest carriage in an address; he who can embody his ideas and present them in the most forceful manner, is the leader, controller and most popular of the trade; nothing will keep a convention until late in the morning save a constant flow of eloquence. Nothing will kill a party or a convention quicker than a round of poorly delivered speeches. There is no power so potent in school room, in city council, municipal government, state legislation, U. S. Senate, pulpit or bar, as that of excellent public address.

The plea is not for an elocutionary wash on all mankind, but it is for the advancement and perfection of that most valuable and most commonly used gift to mankind, the power "to talk."

To bring about this great and most woefully neglected end, it must begin in our institutions of learning, for there is the place where all genius shows itself. The most gifted rhetorician, the leading historian and

the keenest mathematician were once members of colleges and universities.



Domestic Economy.

THE first instruction afforded by the college along the line of domestic economy was given in connection with the steward's department. Each young woman was there required to work in the dining room, kitchen, pantry, or halls, two hours each day. For this assistance she received nine cents an hour when the work was faithfully done, and less in proportion as her task was slighted or time ill-spent. This practical work was under the supervision of Miss Mary Lovelace, the matron, and in every particular despatch and neatness were insisted upon. There was no attempt at scientific instruction, but the work, under careful direction, provided at once healthful exercise, change of thought, and useful experience, while the remuneration was oftentimes an aid to the student in paying expenses, and fewer servants had to be employed from without the college body. This adaptation of what is sometimes called the Mt. Holyoke or Mary Lyon plan, was satisfactory in its application until the number of boarders in the steward's department became too large to permit of the work being done by other than regularly employed helpers.

The wife of the president, Mrs. Mary Welch, who assisted in teaching and sometimes filled the position of preceptress, had advanced ideas regarding housekeeping, and herself a model housewife and entertainer, realized that no young woman's education could be complete without the domestic accomplishments. She held that there should be provision made in the college for teaching the coming home-makers something of the important work before them, and not only the art of house-keeping but the science which underlies it. Accordingly she gave a short course of lectures to the class of '73, in their senior year, and from that time on such instruction was regularly given the members of the higher classes. To the lectures were gradually added demonstration lessons, the first being given in Mrs. Welch's own home and her private kitchen. Later, she fitted up a kitchen in the basement of the Main Building and the first real laboratory work was done there, the results of the cooking lessons being served in the college dining hall, and one table after another treated to the dishes from the model kitchen. After a time the department was moved to South Hall, formerly used as the president's resi-

dence, and, with more adequate room and convenient arrangements, continued to grow.

While ably directing this department in the college and still pursuing other institutions, studies connected with it, besides bearing easily the responsibilities of her own beautiful home, Mrs. Welch published a scientific cook book which, though not widely known or advertised, is a reliable work of unusual practical value. After ten years of faithful and successful effort to establish and encourage this new line of college instruction, Mrs. Welch resigned, and was succeeded by Mrs. Emma P. Ewing, now widely known as a writer and lecturer upon cookery. For five years Mrs. Ewing continued the work at South Hall with the regular classes, giving lectures and conducting laboratory work, and in addition to this instructed special students of domestic science who made the Hall their home and did their house-keeping there.

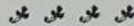
Mrs. Ewing was succeeded in 1888 by Mrs. Elisa Owens, now professor of domestic economy in the Montana Agricultural College. As the number of students increased better facilities were provided, and Mrs. Owens added to the cooking proper more of dining room work, including the serving of meals, and a course of instruction in house sanitation and personal hygiene. Her good work in the college continued through eight years, and in the spring of 1896 Miss Gertrude Coburn took her place.

When Margaret Hall was erected the old North Hall was left adjoining it and the second floor remodeled for the domestic economy department, which had outgrown the rooms in South Hall. Miss Coburn's first work was to fit up the new rooms in what is now known as Domestic Economy Hall, and again moved the department. The convenient new quarters, including kitchen, dining room, sewing room, bed room and offices, are now pleasantly furnished and well equipped. The domestic science course consists of a term's work each in the freshman, sophomore and senior years, and includes laboratory work in cooking, with text book study, and lectures on general house-work, hygiene, marketing and the proper combination of foods as applied to the preparation of dietaries. An enjoyable feature of the work is the serving of the various meals and light refreshments in the class dining room or in connection with social gatherings in Margaret Hall.

Within the past year sewing has been introduced and from this beginning on the side of domestic art a full course is to be developed, including garment making and dress cutting, with consideration of clothing from the standpoint of hygiene, beauty and economy.

The work and study throughout the course is arranged with the special aim of helping and encouraging the young woman to bring to the work of the home, whether it be cooking or cleaning, marketing or serving, sewing or sweeping, directing or helping, more of scientific study and intelligent preparation as well as manual skill; and at the end of the term she is expected to realize more fully the importance of health and

to understand better the means for its preservation; her eyes are opened to the fact that the work of home-keeping is not only worthy her most alert intelligence and thoughtful interest, but that when properly done it is attractive, enjoyable and healthful as well; and she leaves college more nearly ready to live properly and to provide satisfactorily for the comfort and well-being of others, wherever she may be, or whatever occupation she may pursue.

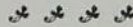


Library.

THE third biennial (1870) report of the Iowa Agricultural College says, "\$25,000 for the purchase of books for the nucleus of a library was appropriated." We find it steadily growing and cared for by a professor who had other duties. It took time and money, besides thought, to build up a valuable working library, but when it is recollected that such persons as Mr. Macomber, Mr. Hungerford, Mrs. Knapp, Miss Riley, Miss Marsland and Miss Thomas, had charge at different times, it will be readily concluded that their efforts were along the line of library interests, and to them is much of the success of its formation due. The library formerly occupied a large space in the west part of Main Building on the second floor. The shelving was quite limited and unhandy—as new consignments were frequently made. The annual allowance for books previous to the year 1890 was small, ranging from \$500 to \$900, which amount for the purchase of books was soon exhausted. An appropriation of \$1,800 yearly was made in 1890, and that provides for the addition of over a thousand volumes a year. No classification catalogue was arranged until the same year, when the Dewey system was adopted and a cataloguer employed for two years to discharge the work. At this time the beautiful building which was named for its provider, was erected and the library was moved to Morrill Hall, where a most pleasant reading room was in waiting—new books, shelves and handsome rugs for the floors, makes the place very inviting, and hundreds of students visit the library daily. It is open ten hours each day of the week and during the afternoon and evening on Sunday. One hundred and fifty magazines are taken, several bearing on each department of study represented in the college; over 400 weekly papers are donated by generous county editors, a number of newspapers are paid for and include every political flavor. Students are given lectures on the library and outlines in history, besides various lines of research work, which

familiarizes them with it, and enables them to do collateral reading throughout their college course. The library is well fitted to the present curriculum. It contains now about 12,000 volumes and none of them are "dead books." The selection has been good, and comparatively complete sets of periodicals are among the valued works. Two persons devote their entire time to the work of the library.

Miss Wilson, the present librarian, is well qualified for the position she fills, and is ably assisted by Miss Effie Curtiss. All students are cheerfully and willingly aided.



Musical.

THE music department of the Iowa Agricultural College is located in the building known as South Hall. Through the generosity of the Board of Trustees, this building has been turned over to the musical department for its exclusive use.

Artisans of all crafts have completely transformed the interior of the structure; new floors having been laid, fresh paint and tasty paper put on wood-work and walls, until the student or friend of other days would scarcely recognize the building. Music Hall is situated apart from the other buildings, so that the student finds the quiet and seclusion, so necessary for the successful prosecution of his work. Well surrounded by graceful shade trees, it is protected alike from sun and storm. Its well lighted and ventilated practice rooms, with its facilities in instruments and conveniences can rarely be excelled, if equaled.

The two large studios on the first floor are so arranged that they can be thrown together, thus affording ample room for the pupils' recitals, which are held weekly.

The general aim of this department is to stimulate its students to careful work and earnest endeavor, and instead of a mere superficial knowledge gained for the purpose of display, the solid training faithfully pursued cannot fail to produce a desire for the good and beautiful in musical art.

The branches taught are: Piano, by Mrs. F. J. Ressler, who is maintaining the popularity of this part of the musical department, as shown by the number classified in this division; violin, by Miss Carrie Scott, who is very popular with the young people; and voice culture, sight singing and theory, by Professor Ressler, who is a very efficient and thorough instructor. Professor Ressler has shown himself to be well qualified for his work.

The instruction in all departments is most thorough and the work outlined is modeled closely after the best found in our great conservatories. Frequent private and public recitals are given to enable the pupils to appear before an audience with ease and self-possession.

A large chorus choir is conducted by the director, which furnishes music for the Sabbath service, and for all important occasions. A large, fine pipe organ adds greatly to the effects of these choruses. All pupils proving themselves capable are admitted to membership free.

Only the best music is used, and it is believed that a careful interpretation of such music adds not a little to one's musical education.

More attention and interest are being manifested by the students in this line of work than ever before, and it is believed that the divine art will soon be recognized and accorded its proper place along with the more rugged but scarcely more practical courses offered.





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	Dollie Snelson, '98.	S. Edith Foster, '93.	Ed. Sherman, '96.	E. N. Bonnell, '96.	Agnes M. Cole, '96.
					Olive Stevens, '97.

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EDITORIAL.

It would appear from the general excellence of the programs given by the several societies that this term is destined to be one of marked activity along literary lines. Last term was, on the whole, excellent, indeed the work done in the different societies was better than in any term during the past two years. There is every reason to expect that the work of this term will surpass that of last. The fall term is the best term in the college year for such work. In the spring term a great many new students join the societies. Being unfamiliar with their work and customs, their methods of procedure, the new students seldom take an active part in the work of the societies. When the fall term opens, they are no longer unfamiliar with the workings of the societies. Every member is a veteran, the new recruits are even more enthusiastic than those longer in the field, and the work is carried on with all the confidence which is only gained from previous conflicts and former victories.

In this connection it might be well to again urge upon those not already belonging to societies to

join one without delay. There are seven societies in the school. Each one is "the best." You can therefore make no mistake. If you have not already received an invitation to join some society make the fact known and it is reasonably certain that one will be immediately forthcoming from one of the societies. In the meantime visit the societies Saturday evenings; their programs are open to the public and visitors are welcomed with unalloyed cordiality. An evening spent among them is far from being wasted.

It was with unfeigned surprise that many at the mass meeting of the Athletic association, which was held in the chapel Thursday evening, heard the foot-ball team make threats of withdrawing from the association. It would be with the deepest regret that the majority of the members of the association would view such a step. It would be a sad blow indeed to the union athletic association while at the same time it would ultimately result in the death of foot-ball at I. A. C.

The growth of foot-ball in this institution has been the gauge of the growth of our athletics. When the union association was formed, the leaders of foot-ball in the school were instrumental in bringing it about. Bernt German was chairman of the committee which drafted the association. C. C. Lewis took the most active part in the union meeting of the several associations, when they by unanimous vote adopted it. E. M. S. McLaughlin was the first president of the association and E. A. Mellinger was its first secretary.

The foot-ball association entered the union association with sixty dollars in the treasury and with a record to make. Before they entered the association they had never had a coach, they had likewise never won a victory against a college team, they had experienced defeat in every game that they had ever played with but one exception. In the fall of '94, their first season in the association a coach was employed, and the team met the strongest teams in Iowa, winning six games, losing

one. The history of the season of '95 is even more brilliant than that of '94. I. A. C. sprang to prominence in athletic circles from the reflected luster of her foot-ball team. During the past three years the association has expended all the money it had on foot-ball, besides spending \$200 that it didn't have.

A week ago it seemed as though our team would meet with poor financial support. Such a condition would be truly exasperating. The school never had better material for a foot-ball team and to see it indifferently supported when if it had the support it deserved, it could sweep the state with touch downs and goals would try the patience of a saint. Under such conditions it is really not a matter of surprise that the team threatened to withdraw. Uncalled for and impolitic though such a threat certainly was it had the effect of awakening the inert and unthinking to the gravity of the situation and assured the team of adequate support. It should not be amiss, however, to remind the team that the association has no strings on them and that any way in which they could obtain support if independent of the association they are at liberty to employ while in the association. If by any other means they can have the expenses guaranteed the association will certainly have no objections to their employing those means.

The Daily Iowa Capital of August 1st, contains a splendid write up of our college and the work which is being done in various lines in this school. The article is from the pen of that well known and versatile newspaper correspondent, Frank W. Bicknell, and deals more particularly with the Experiment Station's work in various lines, special mention being made of work which has been done by Professors Curtis, McKay and Budd.

Our beautiful college campus is described in glowing terms as being a perfect summer resort. The writer did not describe that with which he was unfamiliar, for only a week before he had been on the grounds and saw their glories with his own eyes.

With all details of the work of the college he is comparatively familiar. Being a brother of C. M. Bickell, one of the class of '96, he has frequently visited the institution.

In conclusion the article says: "The whole work of the college, so practical and every-day, impresses the visitor as being of more far-reaching benefit than any other class of educational institution. It is reaching the common people, those who otherwise would miss any higher education."

Appropos of the recent sudden appearance of certain lamps in Margaret Hall on the night of August 5 it might be well for the parties implicated to remember that there is a punishment more severe than expulsion provided by law for such an offense. While in the minds of those committing it or active in the matter it was only a trick, only what is in common parlance known as "a huge joke," in the eyes of the law it was a penitentiary offense. There are some who should be more thoughtful and considerate and less reckless. A word to the wise, etc.

The remark is frequently made that such a person is a good student. We are led to wonder what is a good student. For instance, here is one who never fails in recitation, but who has little interest outside his text books. Another is credited with numerous rips in the class room, but reads much in the library and is well acquainted with the newspapers. A third strikes a fair average in recitations and in outside general work in the library and elsewhere. Which is the best student? If the ideal student is one who makes no failures in actual school work and at the same time does not neglect his general education other than that of textbook, then the best, in the instances above given must be the one that approaches nearest this description. Obviously that class of students of which the third example is a type must be called better than the others. Neither of the first two, perhaps, may be termed a poor student, but both must necessarily be more or less encased in development which never marks a really good student.



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THE AURORA.

—*Science*With*Practice*—

VOL. 16. IOWA STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, SEPT., 1887. No. 7.

—*LITERARY*—

THE IDEAL.

BY N.

I built a castle
Bright and fair
Amid the clouds—
'Twas made of air.
'Twas beautiful,
It grew apace
Till scarce I could
Its contour trace.
A glow, a halo
Round it spread,
And quick my fancy
To it sped.
And there I lingered,
Gleaning gold
And gems of thought
A hundred fold.
But soon, ah! soon
The castle fell—
'Twas common sense
That blew—ah, well

POWER OF PURPOSE

BY JULIA WENTCH.

That nation which most intelligently applies nature's laws as to enlightenment ranks first. The discovery of every truth concerning

the system of created things increases the knowledge of humanity, strengthens man's power over the elements of the universe, and enables him to look with greater intelligence through nature up to nature's God. But things of importance are brought to light only by labor of body or mind in the pursuit of some fixed purpose, some end which the revealer sets before him as the goal to be reached; for it is not eminent talent that is required to insure success in any pursuit so much as purpose.

The end desired may not always be reached. Every man has his limitations. The bullet always strikes below the mark aimed at. But a purpose is sure to carry one toward some kind of success, for actions premeditated and aimed at some mark are sure to strike something, but aim at nothing and no impression is made.

Often the end accomplished proves greater than that aimed at. Shakespeare went down to London to retrieve his fortune, but the ardor with which he sought it unwittingly ended in the greatest achievement of human intellect.



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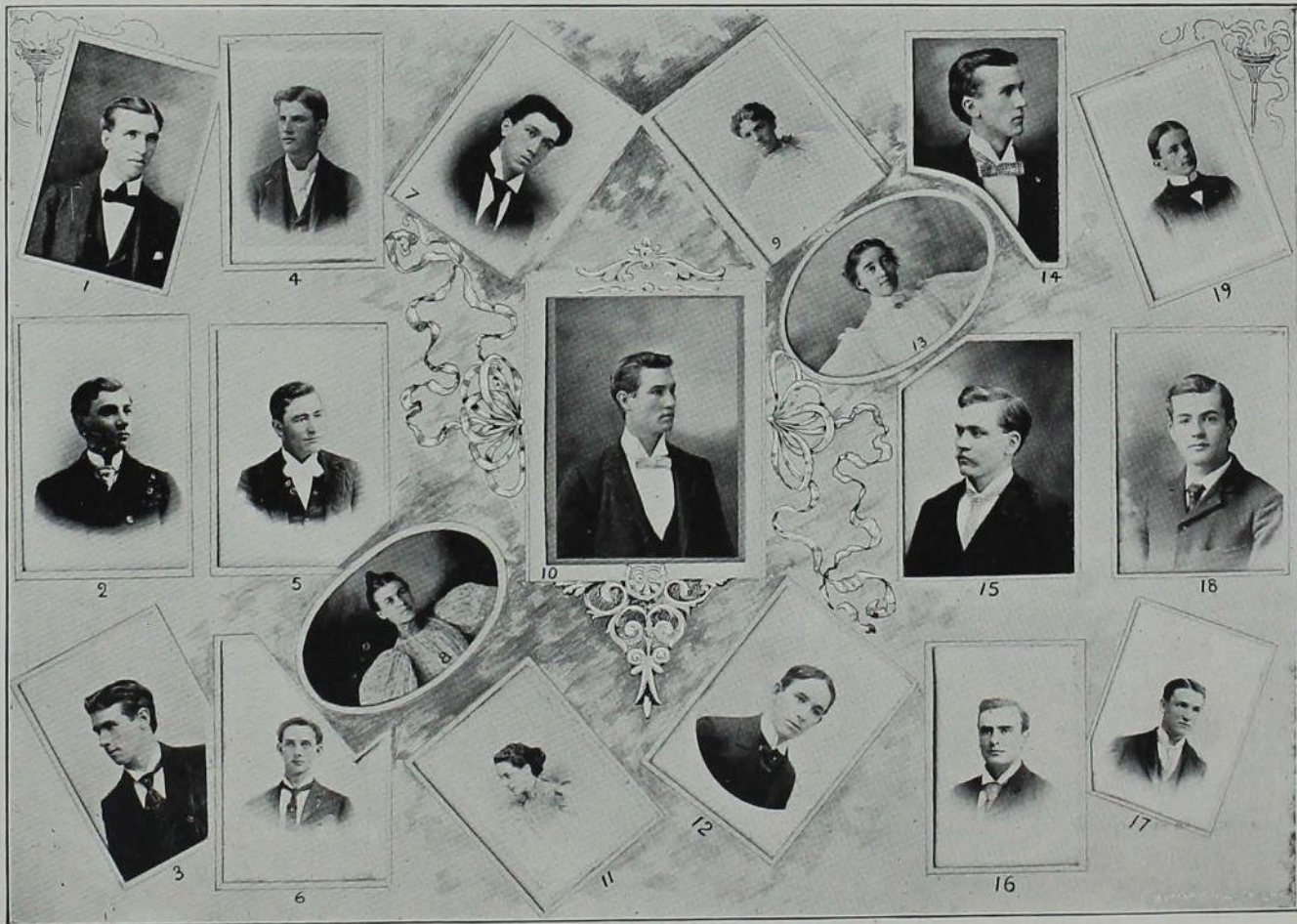
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SOPHOMORE CLASS.



SENIOR CLASS.



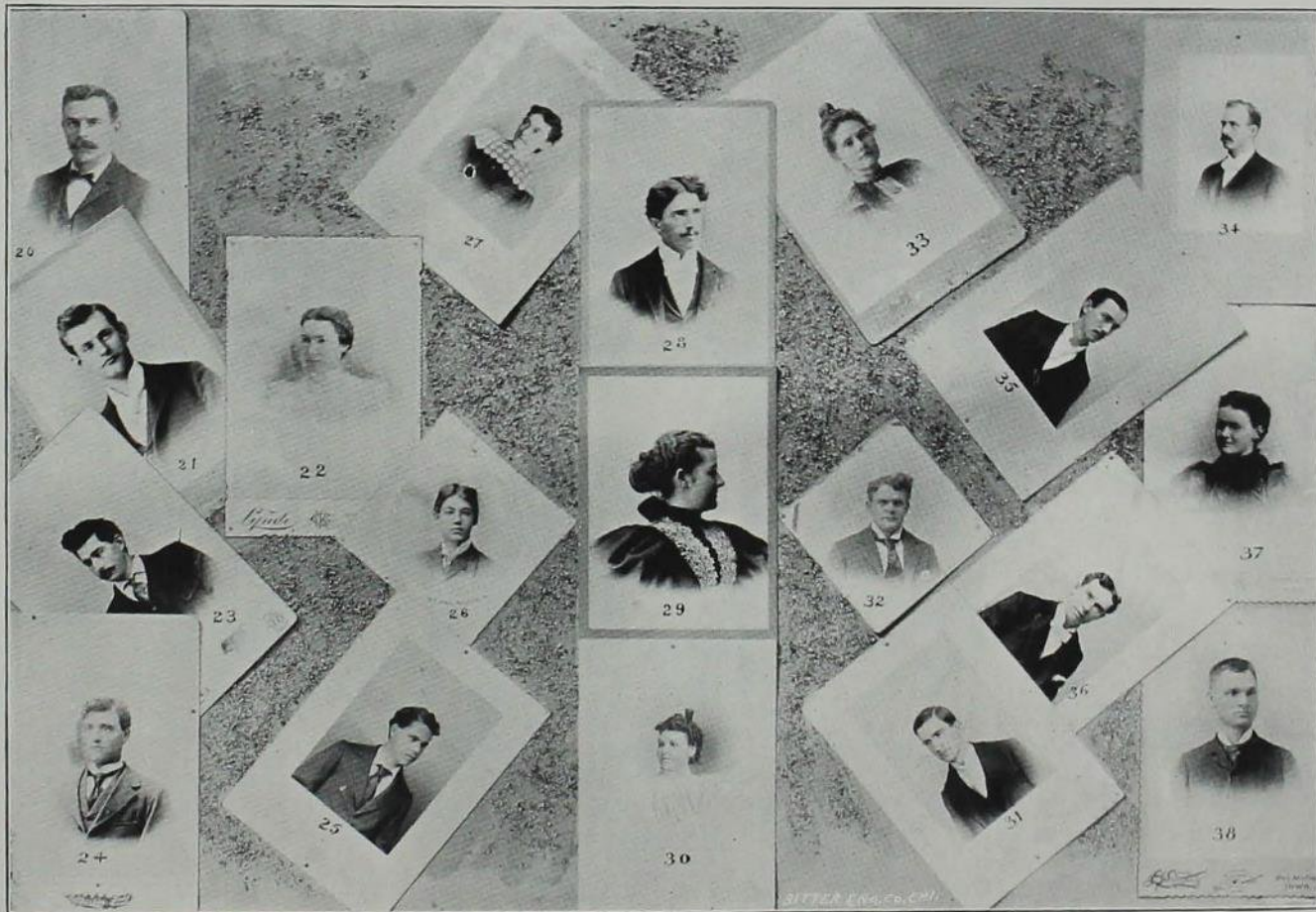
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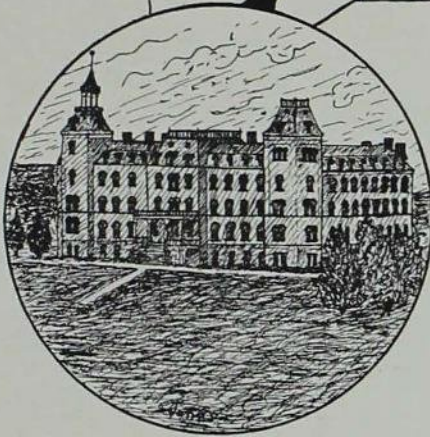
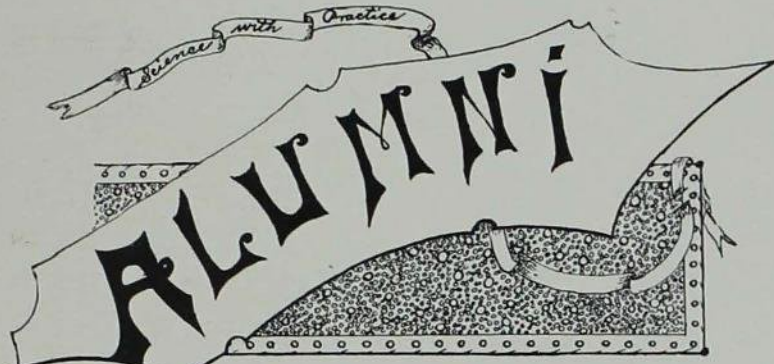
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 34. Geo. G. Dana. 35. Chas. Foster. 36. W. J. Devine. 37. Blanche Greeley. 38. E. P. Kribs.



1872.

Arthur, Joseph Charles	M. Sc.	Lafayette, Ind.
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*Brown, P. S.	B. Sc.	
	Botanist to the Indiana Experiment Station.	
Cessna, Orange H.	B. Sc., B. D.	Dixon, Ill.
	Pastor Methodist Episcopal Church.	
*Churchill, S. A.	B. Sc.	
*Dickey, S. H.		
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Foster, Luther	B. Sc., M. S. A.	Bozeman, Mont.
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Fuller, H.	B. Sc.	Ottumwa, Ia.
	Salesman.	
Harvey, Francis L.	B. Sc., M. Sc., Ph. D.	Oreno, Maine.
	Botanist and Entomologist for Experiment Station. Professor of Natural History, Maine State College.	
*Hungerford, F. M.	B. Sc.	

* Deceased.

(Locke) Macomber, Mattie.....	B. Sc.....	Des Moines, Ia.
	Teacher of Modern Languages.	
Macomber, J. K.....	B. Sc.....	Des Moines, Ia.
	Attorney at Law. City Solicitor.	
Noyes, L. W.....	B. Sc.....	Chicago, Ill.
	Manufacturer.	
Page, H. L.....	B. Sc.....	Sioux City, Ia.
Ramsey, G. W.....	B. Sc., M. D.....	Masonville, Ia.
	Physician and Surgeon.	
*(Richards) Stanley, Fannie.....	B. Sc.....	
*Smith, C. A.....	B. Sc.....	
*Smith, I. W.....	B. Sc., M. D.....	
Spencer, Henry C.....	B. Sc.....	Grinnell, Ia.
	Banker.	
Stanton, E. W.....	B. Sc., M. Sc.....	Ames, Ia.
	Professor of Mathematics and Political Economy.	
Stevens, John L.....	B. C. E.....	Boone, Ia.
	Attorney at Law.	
Suksdorf, C. L.....	B. Sc.....	Davenport, Ia.
	County Superintendent of Schools.	
*Thompson, T. L.....	B. Sc.....	
Tillotson, C. H.....	B. Sc.....	Wisner, Neb.
*Wellman, C. P.....	B. Sc.....	
Wells, John M.....	B. Sc.....	Nevada, Ia.
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1873.

Beard, Edward L.....	B. Sc.....	Decorah, Ia.
	Creameryman.	
(Edson) Stevens, Rowena.....	B. Sc.....	Boone, Ia.
	Housekeeping.	
*Flower, G. R.....	B. Sc.....	
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	Civil Engineer.	
Kent, D. A.....	B. Sc.....	Jewell, Ia.
	Farmer.	
(Krater) Starr, Kate.....	B. Sc.....	Algona, Ia.
	Care of six children.	
*Lee, J. L.....	B. Sc.....	
Maben, C. B.....	B. Sc.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
	Editor.	
Marshall, M. F.....	B. Sc.....	Carlisle, Ia.
(Raybourne) Morse, Hattie.....	B. Sc.....	Littleton, Ia.
	Housekeeper.	
Robinson, W. O.....	B. Sc., L. L. B.....	Trenton, Neb.
	Banker.	
Stalker, M.....	B. Sc., M. Sc., U. S.....	Ames, Ia.
	Professor of Veterinary Science.	

* Deceased.

(Stalker) Smith, Sallie..... B. Sc.....Ames, Ia.
Preceptress.

1874.

(Bebout) Morse, Stella..... B. Sc.....Des Moines, Ia.
Homemaker.

Boardman, Chas. D.....B. Sc., M. D.....Des Moines, Ia.
Superintendent of Agents for Life Insurance Company.

Chase, Chas. D.....B. Sc., M. D.....Waterloo, Ia.
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*Hastings, C. P..... B. Sc.....

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Real Estate Broker.

Marsh, G. E..... B. Sc.....Osage, Ia.
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McCrary, O. P..... B. Sc.....Sioux City, Ia.
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(Palmer) Snell, Mary..... B. Sc.....Boone, Ia.
Housewife.

Parsons, A. A..... B. Sc.....Colorado, Springs, Colo.
Furniture Dealer.

(Paul) Van Slyke, Eva..... B. Sc.....Des Moines, Ia.

Payne, E. A..... B. Sc.....Vinton, Ia.
Deputy Postmaster.

(Smith) Noyes, Ida..... B. Sc.....Chicago, Ill.

Smith, W. R..... B. Sc.....Chicago, Ill.
Attorney at Law.

(Tupper) Galpin, Kate..... B. Sc.....Los Angeles, Cal.
Housekeeper. Teacher of Women's Classes in Literature and
Economics.

Whittaker, Joseph R.....B. Sc., L. L. B.....Boone, Ia.
Attorney at Law.

*Yates, S. Y..... B. Sc.....

1875.

Caldwell, E. P.....L. L. B.....Bozeman, Mont.
Attorney at Law.

(Cherrie) Whiting, Millah..... B. Sc.....Denver, Col.

(Cunningham) Culver, Alice..... B. Sc.....Knoxville, Ia.

(Curtis) Foster, Lizzie..... B. Sc.....Bozeman, Mont.

Kelly, R. P.....B. Sc., L. L. B.....Eureka, Kan.
Attorney at Law.

Lee, C. H..... B. Sc.....Denver, Col.
Architect.

* Deceased.

Lamoreaux, W. R.	B. Sc.	Sac City, Ia.
(Lyman) Caldwell, Hannah	B. Sc.	Helena, Mont.
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	Attorney at Law.	
(Neal) Gearhart, Celestia	B. Sc.	Astoria, Ore.
Palmer, T. L.	B. Sc.	Lake Charles, La.
Patrick, H. R.	B. Sc.	Phoenix, Ariz.
	Civil Engineering.	
Peterson, C. E.	B. Sc.	Panora, Ia.
	Marble Dealer and Liveryman.	
(Ross) Boardman, Ida	B. Sc.	Des Moines, Ia.
	Housewife.	
Rudolph, M. E.	B. Sc., L. L. B.	Republic, Ia.
	Attorney at Law.	
Thornton, L. C.	B. Sc.	Kansas City, Mo.
Whittaker, J. M.	B. Sc., L. L. B.	Marshalltown, Ia.
	Housewife.	
(Wills) Roundy, Nancy	B. Sc.	Hawarden, Ia.
(Wilson) Edwards, Lizzie	B. Sc.	Waterloo, Ia.
	Housewife.	

1876.

Aitkin, M. L.	B. Sc.	Lincoln, Neb.
	Treasurer of City.	
Barker, Arthur P.	B. Sc.	Clinton, Ia.
	Attorney at Law.	
Beard, Lewis W.	B. Sc.	Decorah, Ia.
	Creameryman.	
Blodgett, E. M.	B. Sc.	Kansas City, Ia.
	Vice President of Kansas City Bridge and Iron Company.	
(Blodgett) Hainer, Julia	B. Sc.	Aurora, Neb.
*Claussen, L. A.	B. Sc., M. D.	
Cobbey, J. E.	B. Sc., L. L. B.	Beatrice, Neb.
	Attorney at Law.	
Collins, Winfield S.	B. Sc.	Bonanza, Wyo.
	Attorney at Law.	
(Dudley) Shaw, Winifred	B. Sc.	Des Moines, Ia.
	Housewife.	
Feghtly, J. J.	B. Sc.	Kingfisher, Okla.
	Book and Notion Dealer.	
Garard, G. A.	B. Sc., L. L. B.	Golden, Col.
	Superintendent of Industrial School.	
Gilmore, W. T.	B. Sc.	Tipton, Ia.
	Merchant.	
Hardin, James F.	B. Sc., L. L. B.	Eldora, Ia.
	Loan Proker.	
(Harlow) McKinzie, Ella	B. Sc.	Palouse, Wash.
	Teacher.	
Hitchcock, Abner E.	B. Sc., L. L. B.	Mitchell, S. D.
	Attorney at Law.	

* Deceased.

James, W. M.	B. Sc.	St. Louis, Mo.
	Professor in St. Louis	College of Surgeons.
(Mead) Dissmore, Ella	B. Sc.	Devil's Lake, N. D.
Scott, H. N.	B. Sc.	Portland, Ore.
	Abstracter, Title Examiner and Tax Collector.	
Shaw, A. B.	B. Sc.	Des Moines, Ia.
	Publisher and State Printer.	
Spencer, L. E.	B. Ag., L. L. B.	Beatrice, Neb.
	Real Estate and Loans.	
Woodward, W. W.	B. Sc.	Lincoln, Neb.
	Attorney at Law.	

1877.

Booth, Frank W.	B. Sc.	Philadelphia, Pa.
	Principal of School for Deaf and Dumb.	
(Campbel) Fassett, Alfaretta	B. Sc.	Chicago, Ill.
	Teacher.	
(Carpenter) Hardin, Mary	B. Sc.	Eldora, Ia.
	Housewife.	
Colclo, C. C.	B. Sc.	Carroll, Ia.
	Editor and Publisher.	
(Curtis) Mirick, Kate	B. Sc.	Monticello, Ia.
Doxsee, J. W.	B. Sc.	Monticello, Ia.
	Attorney at Law. Publisher Monticello Express.	
(Farwell) Carpenter, Mary	B. Sc.	Monticello, Ia.
Hargrave, A. P.	B. Sc.	Whiting, Ia.
	Principal of Schools.	
Helsell, W. A.	B. Sc., L. L. D.	Odebolt, Ia.
	Attorney at Law.	
Hungerford, J. B.	B. Sc.	Carroll, Ia.
	Editor and Publisher.	
Hunt, Wilbur N.	B. Sc., M. D.	Central City, Neb.
	Physician and Surgeon.	
Jordan, R. F.	B. Sc., L. L. B., B. A.	Boone, Ia.
*(Keith) Price, Cora	B. Sc.	
King, Edwin L.	B. Sc., L. L. B.	Osceola, Neb.
	Attorney at Law.	
Miller, Geo. L.	B. Sc.	Boone, Ia.
	Superintendent of Schools.	
(Neal) Gregg, Alice	B. Sc.	Traer, Ia.
Milnes, J. C.	B. Sc., V. S.	Cedar Rapids, Ia.
	Agriculture.	
(Patty) Payne, Cora	B. Sc.	Linden, Ia.
Robinson, L. B.	B. Sc.	Avoca, Ia.
	Deputy County Clerk.	
Smith, T. L.	B. Sc.	Milwaukee, Wis.
	Mechanical Draughtsman.	
Stratton, F. L.	B. Sc.	Osceola, S. Dak.
	Farmer.	
*White, H. M.	B. Sc., L. L. B.	

* Deceased.

1878.

*(Brown) Martin, Florence.....	B. Sc.....	
Burke, Richard.....	B. Sc.....	What Cheer, Ia. Editor and Journalist.
Griffith, A. E.....	B. Sc., M. Ph., M. S., B. D.....	Missouri Valley Ia. Minister of the Gospel.
Glenn, Harvey L.....	B. Sc.....	924 Eleventh St., Helena, Mont. Assayer.
Hainer, J. C.....	B. Sc., M. S., M. D.....	St. Louis, Mo. Professor in St. Louis College of Surgeons.
Hitchcock, M. M.....	B. C. E.....	Chicago, Ill. Real Estate Broker.
Martin, C. B.....	B. C. E.....	San Antonio, Tex. Physician.
Meredith, J. C.....	B. M. E.....	Kansas City, Kan. Civil Engineering.
(McHenry) Glenn, Emma.....	B. Sc.....	924 Eleventh St., Helena, Mont. Housewife and Private Kindergarten Teacher.
McKinnon, D.....	B. Sc.....	Aurelia, Ia.
Muncey, J. N.....	B. Sc.....	Jessup, Ia. Farmer.
Mount, C. F.....	B. Sc., B. C. E.....	Cleveland, O. Engineer.
(Rice) Robbins, Ellen.....	B. Sc.....	290 McGregor St., Manchester, N. H. Housewife.
Robbins, W. K.....	B. Sc., M. Sc.....	290 McGregor St., Manchester, N. H. Chemist in Cotton Manufactory.
(Shepard) Beckwith, Lucy.....	B. Sc.....	Stuart, Col.
(Twitchell) Blockman, Ida.....	B. Sc.....	Santa Marie, Col.
Tyler, E. G.....	B. C. E.....	Logan, Ia. Abstracter and Loan Agent.
Lee, T. F.....	B. Sc.....	Lakeport, Cal. Agriculture and Horticulture.
Wilson, G. W.....	B. C. E.....	Rockwell, City, Ia.
Whitney, J. W.....	B. Sc.....	Prairieburg, Ia. Farmer.
Woods, Belle.....	B. Sc.....	Pueblo, Col. Teacher.

1879.

(Clever) Faville, Malinda.....	B. Sc.....	Norfolk, Va.
*(Carter) Hansen, Carrie.....	B. Sc.....	
(Croy) Lee, Lillie.....	B. Sc.....	Englewood, Ill. Teacher.
Faville, Geo. C.....	B. Sc., D. V. M.....	Norfolk, Va. United States Veterinary Inspector.
Field, F. N.....	B. C. E.....	Burlington, Ia. Clerk C., B. & Q. Superintendent's Office.
Friend, F. H.....	B. C. E., L. L. B.....	St. Paul, Minn. Proof-reader.

* Deceased.

Hanson, Albert L.	B. C. E.	Ada, Minn.
	Banker and Farmer.	
Hoggatt, T. V.	B. Sc.	Perry, Okla.
	Attorney at Law.	
Hyde, James E.	B. Sc.	Hillsboro, N. Dak.
	Banker.	
Manwaring, L. L.	B. Sc., L. L. B.	Stillwater, Minn.
	Attorney at Law.	
McConnon, W. G.	B. M. E.	Chicago, Ill.
	Electrician.	
(McElyea) Beyer, Jennie.	B. Sc.	Ames, Ia.
*Noble, J. C.	B. Sc.	
Osborn, Herbert.	B. Sc., M. Sc.	Ames, Ia.
	Professor of Zoology and Entomology.	
Shearer, James D.	B. Sc.	Minneapolis, Minn.
	Attorney at Law.	
Turner, Fremont.	B. M. E.	Des Moines, Ia.
	City Water Works.	
Scott, Warren M.	B. Sc.	Kennewick, Wash.
	Farmer.	
Waugh, J. M.	B. Sc.	Chicago, Ill.
	Iron and Steel Manufacturing Agent.	
*(Welch) Barstow, Genevive.	B. Sc.	
Whited, W.	B. M. E., M. E.	New Britain, Conn.
	Designer for Berlin Iron Bridge Company.	
(Whited) Burling, Alice.	B. Sc.	Eldora, Ia.

1880.

Bailey, M. J.	B. Sc.	Rushville, Neb.
	Real Estate Dealer.	
Briggs, D. D.	B. Sc.	Newhall, Cal.
	Physician.	
*Boddy, F.	B. Sc.	
Brown, O. S.	B. Sc.	Burchinal, Ia.
	Agent and Operator on M. C. & Ft. D. Railway.	
Hakes, Montague.	B. Sc.	Laurens, Ia.
	Merchant.	
Hassett, James.	B. Sc.	Papillion, Neb.
	Attorney at Law.	
*Harvey, E. D.	B. Sc.	
Hardin, D. S.	B. Sc.	Alma, Neb.
	Lawyer and Banker.	
(Lane) Chapman-Catt, Carrie.	B. Sc.	183 World Building, New York City
	Lecturer.	
*McGrew, C. H.	B. Sc., M. Ph.	
*Reed, Geo. E.	B. Sc.	
Nicholson, R. M.	B. Sc., D. V. M.	
Saylor, J. F.	B. Sc.	Lincoln, Neb.
	Superintendent of City Schools.	
Simecke, J. L.	B. Sc.	Adel, Ia.
	Druggist.	

* Deceased.

Taylor, C. D.	B. Sc.	Seattle, Wash.
	Attorney at Law.	
Thomas, W. A.	D. V. M.	Lincoln, Neb.
	Veterinarian.	
Vincent, J.	D. V. M.	Shenandoah, Ia.
Welch, W. B.	B. Sc., D. V. M.	Marshall, Mo.
	Veterinary Surgeon.	

1881.

Armstrong, Wm. C.	B. C. E.	Cleveland, O.
	Designing Engineer.	
(Bell) McGavern, Nellie.	B. Sc.	Missouri Valley, Ia.
Beresford, Alex. M.	B. Sc.	Orleans, Neb.
	Attorney at Law.	
Burke, Thomas.	B. Sc.	Des Moines, Ia.
	Attorney at Law.	
Crossman, Marilla J.	B. Sc., M. D.	East End, Va.
	Teacher.	
Coe, C. M.	B. Sc., M. D.	Kansas City, Mo.
	Surgeon.	
Colby, Frank E.	B. C. E.	Onawa, Ia.
	Hardware Merchant.	
Dewell, James S.	B. Sc., L. L. B.	Missouri Valley, Ia.
	Attorney at Law.	
Dodge, C. A.	B. C. E.	Orange City, Ia.
	Real Estate.	
Fortner, E. C.	B. Sc., M. D.	Chicago, Ill.
	County Physician of Cook County.	
Furry, F. E.	B. Sc.	Alden, Ia.
	Editor.	
Furry, M. J.	B. Sc.	Alden, Ia.
	Attorney at Law.	
Hanford, Julia M.	B. Sc.	Tacoma, Wash.
	Teacher.	
*Hopkins, R. J.	B. Sc.	
McGavern, John S.	B. Sc., L. L. B.	Missouri Valley, Ia.
	Cashier First National Bank.	
McHenry, W. H.	B. Sc., L. L. B.	Little Rock, Ark.
	Attorney at Law.	
McElroy, W. O.	B. C. E.	Newton, Ia.
	Attorney at Law.	
(Perritt) Gault, Alice.	B. Sc.	Moscow, Idaho
(Sayles) Osborn, Alice.	B. Sc.	Ames, Ia.
Shearer, T. W.	B. Sc., M. Sc., M. D.	Wallisville, Tex.
	Physician and Surgeon.	

1882.

Atkinson, W. D.	B. Sc.	Parsons, Kan.
	Attorney at Law.	

* Deceased.

*Blaine, J. A.	B. Sc.	
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(Coe) Lorbeer, Mary	B. Sc.	Panoma, Cal.
Dodds, W. V. A.	B. Sc.	Beatrice, Neb. Grain Dealer.
Dudley, W. M.	B. Sc., B. D.	Audubon, Ia. Pastor Methodist Episcopal Church.
*Gable, H. J.	B. Sc.	
Lorbeer, Chas. I.	B. Sc.	Panoma, Cal. Secretary Building and Loan Association.
Marsh, J. B.	B. M. E., M. E.	Des Moines, Ia. Contractor and Bridge Engineer.
McDonald, E. A.	B. Sc.	Brookings, S. Dak. Pastor of Presbyterian Church.
McKim, John R.	B. Sc.	Pittsburg, Kan. Mill Owner.
(Merrill) Wheeler, Nellie	B. Sc.	Des Moines, Ia.
Neal, Della A.	B. Sc.	Lake Charles, La. General Clerk. Member Staff of "The American."
Patten, J. K.	B. Sc.	Denver, Col. Attorney at Law.
Perrett, Harriet A.	B. Sc.	Rock Falls, Ia. Teacher.
Perrett, Lizzie	B. Sc.	Rock Falls, Ia.
Peterson, O. C.	B. Sc., M. Ph., L. L. B.	79 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Lawyer.
Reeve, Kitty E.	B. Sc.	Chicago, Ill. Art Student.
Saylor, C. F.	B. Sc.	Des Moines, Ia. Loan Business.
(Smith) McDonald, Sarah	B. Sc.	Brookings, S. Dak.
Stockway, D. T.	B. Sc.	Sigourney, Ia. Attorney at Law.
Summers, W. S.	B. Sc.	Lincoln, Neb. Attorney at Law.
Wheeler, Wm. W.	B. Sc.	Des Moines, Ia. Wholesale Lumber and Fuel.
White, W. N.	B. Sc.	Wesington, S. Dak. Farmer.

1883.

Allen A. M.	B. Sc.	St. L. Park, Minn. Lawyer. Vice President Minneapolis Esterly Harvesting Company.
Andrews, Allison G.	B. C. E.	Ogden, Utah. With Andrews Bridge Company.
Burnham, Guy M.	B. Sc.	Ashland, Wis. Editor.

* Deceased.

(Carson) Cleve, Bertie.....	B. Sc.....	Marselles, Ill.
Caren, George.....	B. C. E.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
	Journalist.	
Christman, Jennie.....	L. B. S.....	Albany, N. Y.
	State Librarian.	
(Colco) Quant, Virginia.....	B. Sc.....	Carroll, Ia.
Curtis, Geo. W.....	B. S. A., M. S. A.....	Washington, Ia.
	Cashier Washington State Bank.	
Dexsee, C. M.....	B. Sc.....	Algona, Ia.
	Abstracter and Real Estate Business.	
*Estes, Lottie.....	B. Sc.....	
Flynn, C. H.....	D. V. M., M. D.....	Posville, Ia.
	Practicing Medicine.	
(Frater) Muncey, Jessie.....	B. Sc.....	Jesup, Ia.
Hunter, R. M.....	B. Sc.....	Wall Lake, Ia.
	Attorney at Law.	
Kegley, C. H.....	B. S. A.....	Carlisle, Ia.
	Real Estate Dealer.	
(Knapp) Mayo, Minnie.....	B. Sc.....	Lake Charles, La.
Knapp, Herman.....	B. S. A.....	Ames, Ia.
	Treasurer Iowa State College.	
(McDonald) Knapp, Mary.....	B. Sc.....	Ames, Ia.
(McNeill) Wells, Kate.....	B. Sc.....	Deadwood, S. Dak.
Miller, A. M.....	B. Sc.....	Des Moines, Ia.
	Attorney at Law.	
Mead, E.....	B. C. E.....	Cheyenne, Wyo.
	State Engineer.	
Reeve, Emily A.....	B. Sc.....	Hampton, Ia.
	Superintendent Schools of Franklin County.	
Riggs, Morris J.....	B. C. E.....	Toledo, O.
	Chief Engineer Toledo Bridge Company.	
Scott, S. C.....	B. Sc.....	N. Clinton, Ia.
	Attorney at Law.	
*Slater, Effie G.....	B. Sc.....	
Smith, F. J.....	B. Sc., M. D.....	Alton, Ia.
	Physician.	
Wells, Myron E.....	B. Sc.....	Deadwood, S. Dak.
	Master Mechanic Purlington Route.	
Wells, W. D.....	B. Sc.....	401 East 16th St., Davenport, Ia.
	Superintendent of City Schools.	
(West) Ramsey, Agatha.....	B. Sc.....	Rock Rapids, Ia.
(Young) Alexander, Mabel.....	B. Sc.....	Clarion, Ia.

1884.

Armstrong, J. T.....	B. Sc.....	Duluth, Ia.
	Civil Engineer.	
(Bell) Anderson, Edna.....	B. Sc.....	Missouri Valley, Ia.
	Teacher.	
Bevington, T. F.....	B. Sc., L. L. B.....	Sioux City, Ia.
	Attorney at Law.	

* Deceased.

Chatburn, Geo. R.	B. C. E.	Lincoln, Neb.
Instructor in Mathematics and Applied Mechanics in State University.		
Clark, C. J.	B. Sc., B. C. E.	Denver, Col.
Dougherty, J. E.	B. C. E.	
Dickey, W. P.	B. Sc.	
Garrett, L. M.	B. Sc.	Des Moines, Ia.
Attorney at Law.		
Gill, J. W.	B. C. E.	Long Bridge, Miss.
Hainer, B. T.	L. L. B.	Guthrie, Okla.
Attorney at Law.		
(Hainer) Gable, Hermine	B. Sc.	Aurora, Neb.
Teacher.		
*(Henry) Quint, Anna	A. E., M. Ph.	
Hibbs, G. Barnard	B. Sc., M. D.	Mitchellville, Ia.
Physician and Surgeon.		
Hitchcock, Albert S.	B. S. A., M. Sc.	Manhattan, Kan.
Professor of Botany, Kansas State College.		
Huntley, T. A.	B. Sc.	Rocky Ford, Col.
Superintendent of Experiment Station in Arkansas Valley.		
Lambert, T. L.	B. S. A.	Charles City, Ia.
Farmer.		
Morrison, W. E. D.	D. V. M.	Passadena, Cal.
Nichols, E. J.	B. C. E.	Texarkana, Tex.
Division Engineer for the Gulf Railroad.		
Osborn, G. M.	D. V. M.	Fairfax, Ia.
Veterinary Surgeon.		
Pitman, F. L.	B. C. E.	Port Norfolk, Va.
General Manager of City Furniture Company.		
Porter, J. F.	B. C. E.	Alton, Ia.
Contractor of Street Railways and General Electrical Construction.		
(Rice) Hainer, Addie	B. Sc.	St. Louis, Mo.
Sloan, C. H.	B. Sc.	Geneva, Neb.
Attorney at Law.		
Thompson, G. W.	B. C. E.	Casey, Ia.
Vincent, C.	B. Sc.	Indianapolis, Ind.
Editor and Lecturer.		
Vincent, M.	B. S. A.	Lake Charles, La.
Contractor and Builder.		
(Weatherby) Marsh, Olive	B. Sc.	Des Moines, Ia.
Wicks, Wm, J.	B. Sc.	Panoma, Ia.
Teacher. Justice of the Peace.		
Weir, Wm. H.	B. Sc.	Randal, Ia.
Merchant.		
Williams, Alfred	B. C. E.	Denver, Col.
Civil and Mining Engineer.		
Wilson, Fannie R.	B. Sc.	Sigourney, Ia.
Teacher.		
Wormley, G. W.	B. C. E.	Newton, Ia.
Principal of Hazel Dell Academy.		

* Deceased.

1885.

Brown, L. G.	B. C. E.	Pittsburg, Pa.
	Contractor.	
Bowie, C. L.	B. M. E.	Tacoma, Wash.
	Electrician.	
Cary, C. A.	B. Sc., D. V. M.	Auburn, Ala.
	Professor of Veterinary Science, Alabama State College.	
Collier, D. B.	B. S. A.	Durant, Ia.
	Farmer.	
Collins, D. E.	D. V. M.	Emmettsburg, Ia.
	Veterinarian.	
Goodnow, Geo. S.	B. Sc., M. Sc.	Cedar Rapids, Ia.
	Superintendent of Cedar Rapids Gas Company.	
Glover, G. H.	B. Sc., D. V. M.	Helena, Mont.
	Veterinary Surgeon.	
Gray, E.	B. C. E.	Chicago, Ill.
Grow, W. A.	B. Sc.	Grantville, Mont.
Hays, W. M.	B. Sc.	St. Anthony's Park, Minn.
	Professor of Agriculture in Minnesota University.	
*Hills, E. N.	B. M. E.	
Hutchinson, D. L.	B. C. E.	Florence, Col.
	Civil Engineer.	
(Hutton) Shearer, Hannah.	B. Sc.	Wallisville, Tex.
Jackson, L. D.	B. M. E.	
Johnson, M. E.	D. V. M.	Red Oak, Ia.
	Veterinary Surgeon.	
Know, G. W.	B. S. A.	Clark Station, Ky.
	Farmer.	
Lee, C. J.	B. Sc.	Val Verde, Cal.
	Principal Moreno Schools.	
Leverett, Frank.	B. Sc.	Denmark, Ia.
	Geological Investigator in United States Geological Survey.	
Lipes, J. C.	B. Sc.	Aurora, Mo.
Lockwood, J. C. B.	B. C. E.	Seattle, Wash.
	N. W. Agent of S. F. Bridge Company.	
*(McCannon) Bevington, Anna.	B. Sc.	
McCoy, L. F.	B. C. E.	Colfax, Ia.
	Principal of Schools.	
Mosier, Albert G.	B. C. E.	Seattle, Wash.
	Civil and Mining Engineer.	
(Nichola) Goodnow, Anna.	B. Sc.	Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Niles, W. B.	D. V. M.	Ames, Ia.
	Assistant Professor of Veterinary Surgery.	
*Norton, O. G.	B. S. A.	
Pope, J. G.	B. M. E.	Akron, O.
	With Webster Canys and Lane Machine Company.	
(Porter) Sloan, Emma.	B. Sc.	Geneva, Neb.
Quint, A. U.	B. Sc.	Scranton, Ia.
	Banking.	
Sayers, E. E.	D. V. M.	Algona, Ia.
	Veterinarian.	

* Deceased.

Schoenleber, F. S.	B. S. A., M. S. A., V. A.	Morris, Ill.
	Veterinarian.	
Schrekengast, J. B.	B. Sc., S. T. B.	West Liberty, Ia.
	Pastor of Methodist Episcopal Church.	
(Schrekengast) Collier, Lydia	B. Sc.	Durant, Ia.
Stewart, Sessio	M. D., D. V. M.	Kansas City, Kan.
	Microscopist in Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture.	
Underhill, C. E.	B. Sc.	Onawa, Ia.
	Lawyer.	

1886.

Bradford, James Warren	B. C. E.	Nashua, Ia.
	Furniture Dealer.	
Buchli, B.	B. Sc., D. V. M.	Alma, Kan.
	Teaching.	
Burns, P. S.	B. S.	Boston, Mass.
	Professor of Chemical Institute of Technology.	
Chatterton, H. L.	D. V. M.	Peterson, Ia.
	Veterinary Surgeon.	
Clough, S. D.	B. Sc.	Des Moines, Ia.
	Broker and Medical Student.	
Farwell, M. Z.	B. Sc., L. L. B.	La Junta, Col.
	Bank Cashier.	
Gamble, V. C.	B. Sc.	St. Lawrence Island, Alaska
	Missionary under Presbyterian Board.	
Gamble, W. E.	B. Sc., M. D.	Chicago, Ill.
	Physician and Surgeon.	
Green, Geo. W.	B. S. A.	South Omaha, Neb.
	Live Stock Commission.	
Hedges, S. H.	B. C. E.	Merriam Park, Minn.
	Northwestern Agent Chicago Bridge and Iron Company	
Hunter, W. B.	B. Sc.	Albuquerque, N. M.
	Editor Morning Democrat.	
Johnson, A. P.	B. C. E., M. D.	Sigourney, Ia.
	Physician and Surgeon.	
Johnson, G. A.	D. V. M.	Sioux City, Ia.
	Veterinarian and City Meat Inspector.	
Johnson, E. S.	D. V. M.	Morning Sun, Ia.
	Veterinarian and Farmer.	
Langfitt, Lizzie	B. Sc., M. Sc.	Greenfield, Ia.
	Teacher.	
Langfitt, H. J.	B. Sc., M. Sc.	Snohomish, Wash.
Myers, Wm. Raymond	B. Sc., L. L. B.	Anita, Ia.
	Assistant Cashier Bank.	
Niles, E. H.	D. V. M.	Blacksburg, Va.
	Professor of Veterinary Science in Virginia State College.	
Reynolds, W. H.	B. S. A., D. V. M., M. B.	St. Anthony's Park, Minn.
	Professor of Veterinary Science in Minnesota University.	
Rich, O. W.	B. S. A.	Atlantic, Ia.
	Nurseryman and Fruit Grower.	

Richman, E. S.	B. S. A., M. S. A.	Logan, Utah
	Potanist and Horticulturist in Agricultural College.	
Stewart, H. S.	B. C. E.	Texarkana, Ark.
Sheets, J. J.	D. V. M.	Los Angeles, Cal.
(Wagner) Hunter, Cora.	B. Sc.	Des Moines, Ia.
1887.		
Barnes, G. Z.	D. V. M.	Pekin, Ill.
	Veterinarian and Liveryman.	
Beach, S. A.	B. S. A., M. Sc.	Geneva, N. Y.
	Horticulturist in New York Experiment Station.	
*Bennett, R. C.	D. V. M.	
Besser, Emil.	D. V. M.	Harper, Ia.
	Practicing Veterinary Medicine.	
Canady, C. M.	B. C. E.	Pittsburg, Pa.
	Engineering Department Pittsburg Bridge Company.	
Casey, Emma J.	B. L.	Azusa, Cal.
	Teaching.	
Christie, E. J.	B. Sc.	Wichita, Kan.
	President of Garfield University.	
Clark, S. B.	B. Sc.	Plattsburg, N. Y.
	Farmer.	
Colton, G. H.	B. S. A.	Seattle, Wash.
	Professor of Physics and Chemistry in High School.	
*Coley, C. J.	B. Sc.	
Crawford, Esther.	B. L.	Sioux City, Ia.
	Professional Librarian and Cataloguer.	
Curtiss, C. F.	B. S. A.	Ames, Ia.
	Professor of Animal Husbandry.	
Felt, A. C.	B. Sc.	Superior, Neb.
	Assistant Bank Cashier.	
Ferguson, Charles W.	D. V. M.	Chappell, Neb.
	Pharmacist.	
Frater, W. H.	B. C. E.	
Govier, G. S.	B. C. E.	420 Temple Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
	Manager Western Office Chicago Bridge and Iron Company.	
Graves, F. H.	D. V. M.	Madrid, Ia.
	Pharmacist.	
(Hainer) Beach, Norma.	B. Sc.	Geneva, N. Y.
Harpel, L. V.	B. Sc.	Perry, Ia.
	Attorney at Law.	
Hansen, N. E.	B. Sc., M. Sc.	Brookings, S. Dak.
	Professor of Horticulture and Forestry, State College.	
Hoskins, F. W.	D. V. M.	Storm Lake, Ia.
	Hardware Merchant.	
Igo, W. S.	D. V. M.	Palmyra, Ia.
	Veterinarian.	
Kirkpatrick, E. A.	B. Sc., M. Ph.	Winona, Minn.
	Instructor in Psychology in Winona Normal.	
Mally, Frederick W.	B. Sc., M. Sc.	Hulen, Tex.
	Nurseryman and Orchardist.	

* Deceased.

McCarty, O. C.	B. C. E.	
Osborn, A. E.	B. Sc.	Sumner, Ia. Dentist.
Patty, L. G.	D. V. M.	Carroll, Ia.
Paxton, Joseph.	B. C. E.	Aspen, Col. Mining Engineering.
Perley, J. A.	B. C. E.	Monticello, Ia. Surveyor.
Peterson, W. A.	B. Sc.	Lineville, Ia. Principal of Schools.
Randall, G. R.	B. M. E.	Birchman, Ia.
Schermerhorn, G. L.	B. M. E.	New York City, N. Y. Foreman Edison Electrical Company.
Spencer, C. Lyman.	B. Sc.	Jacksonville, Fla. Expert Law Stenographer and Reporter.
Sturtz, G. W.	B. S. A.	Plain View, Neb. Nurseryman.
Thurtle, R. P.	D. V. M.	Ashawa, Ia. Farmer and Veterinarian.
Tillie, John.	D. V. M.	Muscatine, Ia.
(Wilson) Curtiss, Ollie.	B. L.	Ames, Ia.
Wilson, J. W.	D. V. M.	Traer, Ia. Farmer and Veterinarian.

1888.

Abraham, John G.	B. Sc.	Mt. Pleasant, Ia. Farmer.
Ainsworth, F. W.	D. V. M.	Ashawa, Ia.
Allen, J. B.	B. Sc., L. L. D.	Minneapolis, Minn. Attorney at Law.
Baker, Clarence.	B. C. E.	Des Moines, Ia. Bridge Builder.
Bartholomew, Ethel.	B. L.	Chariton, Ia. Architectural Draughtsman.
Bartholomew, Chas. L.	B. Sc.	Minneapolis, Minn. Exchange Editor of Minneapolis Journal.
Bradford, Scott.	B. Sc.	Storm Lake, Ia. Clerk of Courts.
Brandvig, A.	B. Sc.	Garden Grove, Ia. Railway Mail Service.
Buffington, G. L.	D. V. M.	Marshalltown, Ia. Veterinarian.
Davidson, J. G.	B. M. E.	Whiting, Ind. Real Estate and Insurance.
Dobbin, F. L.	B. Sc.	Oklahoma City, O. T. Banker.
Finnigan, C. A.	B. C. E.	Chicago, Ill. General Agent Clinton Bridge and Iron Works.
Grant, Flora.	B. C. E.	Rhodes, Ia. Principal of Schools.
Gladson, Wm. N.	B. M. E.	Fayetteville, Ark. Profesor of Electrical Engineering, Arkansas State University.

Granger, Karle Henry.....	B. Sc., M. D.....	S. Weymouth, Mass. Physician and Surgeon.
Gyde, James E.....	B. Sc.....	Wardner, Idaho Attorney at Law.
(Henderson) Bartholomew, Ella.....	B. L.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
Hunt, Chas. W.....	B. Sc.....	Woodbine, Ia. Farming.
Lightner, F. L.....	B. L.....	Iowa Station, Ia.
McCuskey, Lizzie.....	B. L.....	Woodbine, Ia. Teaching.
Meissner, G. L.....	B. Sc.....	Lincoln, Neb. Banking.
Moulton, Laura R.....	B. L.....	Grinnell, Ia. Teaching.
Paine, E. K.....	D. V. M.....	Fairfield, Ia. Veterinarian.
Sayers, R. C.....	D. V. M.....	Fairfield, Ia. Veterinarian.
Sheafe, Edward A.....	B. Sc., M. D.....	Ottumwa, Ia. Physician and Surgeon.
Sheldon, B. J.....	B. Sc.....	Ames, Ia. Cashier Story County Bank.
Skinner, E. B.....	B. Sc.....	Calliope, Ia.
Spencer, Nathaniel.....	B. Sc.....	Denison, Ia. Superintendent of Public Schools.
Tallman, C. E.....	B. Sc.....	Scott's Station, Ala. Teaching.
Thompson, W. L.....	B. Sc., M. D.....	Bayard, Ia. Practice of Medicine.
Tilden, L. C.....	B. Sc.....	Ames, Ia. Merchant.
Warwick, W. E.....	B. M. E.....	Whiting, Ind. Superintendent Paraffine Works, Standard Oil Company.
Waugh, Nannie E.....	B. L.....	Manchester, Ia. Teaching.
(Weatherby) Hainer, Florence.....	B. L.....	Guthrie, O. T.
Wentch, Julia.....	B. L.....	Ames, Ia. Assistant in Mathematics, Iowa State College.
Wright, Wm H.....	B. Sc.....	New York, N. Y. Journalism and Literary Work.
Yates, Sherman.....	B. Sc.....	Ida Grove, Ia. Superintendent City Schools.

1889.

Ashworth, C. A.....	D. V. M.....	Ashawa, Ia. Farming.
Baker, James A.....	B. Sc.....	Ames, Ia. Attorney at Law.
Banks, J. E.....	B. C. E.....	Singapore, India Mission School.
Beyer, S. W.....	B. Sc., Ph. D.....	Ames, Ia. Professor of Geology, Iowa State College.

Bisbee, D. B.	B. Sc., Ph. D.	Chicago, Ill.
	Chemist for Illinois Steel Company.	
*Bosquet, A. E. D.	D. V. M.	
Budrow, W. B.	B. Sc.	Care Compañia Minera, Fundidora Afinadora, Monterey, Mex.
	Chemist and Assayer.	
Chamberlain, W. B.	B. Sc.	Boston, Mass.
	Student in Institute Technology.	
*Cooley, F. W.	B. C. E.	
Day, Harry B.	B. M. E.	Des Moines, Ia.
	Electrician.	
Durkee, J. E.	B. Sc.	Sioux Rapids, Ia.
	Teaching.	
Gossard, H. A.	B. Sc., M. Sc.	Albion, Ia.
	Principal of Albion Seminary.	
Graham, A. L.	B. M. E.	Olean, N. Y.
	With Standard Oil Company.	
Green, B. T.	B. Sc.	Sibley, Ia.
	Superintendent of Schools.	
Hensen, Wm R.	B. Sc.	Chinook, Mont.
	Sheep Raising.	
Johnson, Nellie.	B. L.	Orange City, Ia.
	Teaching.	
Kelsey, James A.	B. Sc., M. Sc.	New Brunswick, N. J.
	Assistant Botanist in New Jersey Experiment Station.	
Kimball, C. F.	B. M. E., L. L. B.	308 Shugart Blk., Council Bluffs, Ia.
	Attorney at Law.	
Lamborn, C. W.	B. C. E.	Chicago, Ill.
	Draughting.	
McBirney, John	D. V. M.	Charles City, Ia.
	Veterinarian.	
McClelland, Albert	B. Sc.	Des Moines, Ia.
	Farming and Fruit Raising.	
McLaughlin, A. A.	B. Sc., L. L. B.	Des Moines, Ia.
	Attorney at Law.	
Meissner, J. A.	B. Sc.	Reinbeck, Ia.
	Farming.	
Morris, S. W.	B. Sc.	Corning, Ia.
Nelson, S. B.	D. V. M.	Spokane, Wash.
	Veterinarian.	
Newell, Belle	B. L.	Woodward, Ia.
	Teaching.	
Nichols, Ira A.	B. Sc.	Iowa Falls, Ia.
	Editor.	
Platt, John H.	D. V. M.	Montezuma, Ia.
	Pharmacist.	
Richard, W. U.	B. C. E.	Texarkana, Ark.
Rolfs, P. H.	B. Sc., M. Sc.	Lake City, Fla.
	Professor of Biology in Florida State College.	
Schoenleber, John	B. M. E.	St. Paul, Minn.
	Proprietor and Manager Northwestern Engineering Company.	

* Deceased.

Scott, W. W.	B. Sc.	Slater, Ia.
	National Army.	
Simcoke, J. O.	D. V. M.	Stuart, Ia.
	Veterinarian.	
Shelton, John R.	B. Sc.	Ann Harbor, Mich.
	Law Student.	
Shoemaker, Wm. R.	B. Sc.	Chicago, Ill.
	Student at Chicago University.	
Snyder, Virgil.	B. Sc.	Ithica, N. Y.
	Instructor in Mathematics, Cornell University.	
Starr, Palmer, W.	B. C. E.	Deming, N. Mex.
	"Cow Boy."	
Stearns, Chas. H.	B. Sc.	Des Moines, Ia.
	Minister Highland Park Church of Christ.	
Strand, John S.	B. Sc., Ph. D.	Des Moines, Ia.
	Druggist.	
Thornburg, Matthew W.	B. Sc., M. D.	Redfield, Ia.
	Physician.	
Thurlimann, Rosalie.	B. L.	Carroll, Ia.
Wade, Charles M.	B. Sc., M. S., M. D.	Sioux City, Ia.
	Physician and Surgeon.	
Zimbleman, Mary.	B. L.	Boone, Ia.
	Teaching.	

1890.

Banister, Nettie.	B. L.	Cherokee, Ia.
	Instructor in High School.	
Bishop, J. A.	B. Sc.	New Hampton, Ia.
	Editor.	
Bolles, Wm E.	B. C. E.	Mexico.
	Coffee Plantation.	
Bramhall, John A.	B. M. E.	Des Moines, Ia.
	Partner in Globe Machine and Supply Company.	
Brandvig, Meyer.	B. Sc., Ph. D.	Washington.
	Professor of Psychology in Pacific Lutheran College.	
Chamberlain, Jos. S.	B. Sc., M. Sc.	Ames, Ia.
	Instructor in Chemistry, Iowa State College.	
Crosby, Herbert E.	B. Sc.	Alta, Ia.
	Superintendent City Schools.	
Davidson, Charles.	B. M. E.	Whiting, Ind.
	Real Estate and Insurance Agent.	
Davidson, F. E.	B. C. E.	1197 75th st., Chicago, Ill.
	Sanitary Engineer and Contractor.	
Dewell, W. C.	B. Sc.	Logan, Ia.
	Clerk of District Court.	
Eaton, Edward N.	B. Sc., M. Sc.	St. Paul, Minn.
	Chemist Minnesota Dairy and Food Commission.	
Fellows, Mary E.	B. L.	Chicago, Ill.
	Teacher.	
Fuller, Quintus C.	D. V. M.	Milford, Ia.
	Physician.	

(Gaston) James, Belle.....	B. L.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Geddis, Alexander T.....	D. V. M.....	Ottumwa, Ia.
	United States Meat Inspector.	
Graham, J. W.....	B. Sc.....	Audubon, Ia.
	Attorney at Law.	
*Hardy, May.....	B. L.....	
Haven, Spencer.....	B. Sc.....	Amherst, Wis.
	Assistant State Librarian.	
Henley, Eugene.....	B. Sc.....	Oxford, Ia.
	Principal of School.	
Howard, T. S.....	B. Sc.....	Des Moines, Ia.
	Deputy Treasurer Polk County.	
Kerr, Thomas S.....	B. Sc.....	Cincinnati, O.
	Medical Student.	
Kreger, Edward.....	B. Sc.....	Cherokee, Ia.
	Superintendent City Schools.	
Mann, Alice.....	B. Sc.....	Algona, Ia.
	Horticulture.	
Mann, Bertha.....	B. Sc.....	819 W. Harrison st., Chicago, Ill.
	Trained Nurse.	
McLaughlin, James F.....	D. V. M.....	Blue Earth, Minn.
	Veterinarian.	
(Mills) Dewell, Ada.....	B. L.....	Logan, Ia.
Norton, James C.....	D. V. M.....	Phoenix, Ariz. T.
	Territorial Veterinarian of Arizona.	
Olmstead, Robt. W.....	B. Sc.....	Orange City, Ia.
	Principal in Public Schools. Attorney at Law.	
Quint, Violet U.....	B. L.....	West Side, Ia.
	Teacher.	
Robert's, Minnie.....	B. L.....	Ames, Ia.
	Ass'tant in Mathematics, Iowa State College.	
Schulte, Geo. H.....	B. Sc.....	Elkader, Ia.
	Attorney at Law.	
Shaul, Wm H.....	B. Sc.....	Des Moines, Ia.
	Nurseryman.	
(Stevens) Harpel, Kate.....	B. L.....	Perry, Ia.
Stinson, John T.....	B. Sc.....	Fayetteville, Ark.
	Professor of Horticulture, Arkansas Agricultural College.	
Thurliman, Edward.....	B. Sc.....	Carroll, Ia.
	Pharmacist.	
Thurliman, Leo.....	B. Sc., M. Sc.....	5711 Ingleside ave., Chicago, Ill.
	Student Chicago University.	
Van Velsor, Cora H. J.....	B. L.....	Fort Dodge, Ia.
	Teacher.	
Williams, Albert R.....	D. V. M.....	Glenwood, Ia.
	Breeder of Fine Hogs.	

1891.

Angus, George S.....	B. C. E.....	Chicago, Ill.
	Superintendent Roofing Company.	
Austin, Wm. H.....	D. V. M.....	Newton, Ia.
	Veterinarian.	

- Ballreich, Chas. A. B. Sc. Des Moines, Ia.
Attorney at Law.
- Barrows, Sarah T. B. L. Painesville, O.
Teacher in High School.
- Bowne, Francis J. B. C. E. Pipestone, Minn.
County Surveyor and Real Estate Business.
- Carter, Donald M. B. M. E. Chicago, Ill.
Law Student.
- Christy, George L. B. C. E. 447 W. 23d st., N. Y. City, N. Y.
Structural Engineering.
- Clarke, C. C. B. Sc. Montour, Ia.
Teaching and Farming.
- (Cottrell) Woods, May. B. L. Woodward, Ia.
- Dyer, Robert M. B. M. E. Chicago, Ill.
Superintendent Aermotor Company.
- Heck, Wm. A. D. V. M. Avoca, Ia.
Veterinarian.
- Heileman, Wm. H. B. Sc., M. Sc. Pullman, Wash.
Professor Agricultural Chemistry, State College.
- Hinds, Rollin E. B. C. E. Canton, O.
Assistant Engineer Wrought Iron Bridge Company.
- Hodson, F. R. B. Sc. Ames, Ia.
Publisher.
- Hudson, E. P. LL. B. Britt, Ia.
Attorney at Law.
- Hutton, Thomas P. B. Sc. Alton, Ia.
Principal of High School.
- Jackson, Wm. H. B. C. E. Des Moines, Ia.
Contracting Engineer.
- Johnson, Chas. W. B. Sc. Exira, Ia.
Principal of Schools.
- Jones, W. Clyde. B. M. E., L. L. B. 450 Monadock Bldg, Chicago, Ill.
Attorney at Law. Patents.
- King, Edwin S. B. Sc. Grundy Center, Ia.
Farmer and Stock Raising.
- (King) Moss, Eleanor. B. L. Des Moines, Ia.
- McCianahan, Wm. A. D. V. M. Redding, Ia.
Farming and Stock Raising.
- McNaughton, L. D. B. M. E. Charles City, Ia.
Veterinarian and Druggist.
- Moore, John H. B. C. E. Evanston, Ill.
Engineer for City of Evanston.
- Moss, Berkley N. B. C. E. Des Moines, Ia.
Civil Engineer.
- Nichols, Mary A. B. L., M. Sc. Sage Hall, Ithica, N. Y.
Engaged in Work, Cornell University.
- Oggel, E. C. B. Sc. Orange City, Ia.
Clerk in District Court.
- Schulte, John F. B. Sc. Clayton, Ia.
Teaching.
- Shaum, Benjamin F. B. C. E. Chicago, Ill.

Sheppard, J. H.	B. Ag., M. S. A.	Fargo, N. D.
	Professor of Agriculture, North Dakota State College.	
Sirrine, F. Atwood	B. Sc., M. Sc.	30 Fulton st., Jamaica, N. Y.
	Entomologist, New York Experiment Station.	
Sorenson, Nels	D. V. M.	Chicago, Ill.
	United States Meat Inspector.	
Spanan, John E.	D. V. M.	Lincoln, Neb.
	Student.	
Starkey, Grant M.	D. V. M.	Boone, Ia.
	Veterinary Surgeon.	
Steele, Walter D.	B. M. E.	96 Pitcher st., Detroit, Mich.
	President Northwestern Engineering Company.	
Swift, Willis D.	B. M. E., L. L. B.	130 E. 5th st., St. Paul, Minn.
	Superintendent Public Schools.	
Thornburg, D. A.	B. Sc.	New Hampton, Ia.
	Veterinarian.	
Whitbeck, Samuel	D. V. M.	Decorah, Ia.
	Veterinarian.	
Wilson, Peter M.	D. V. M.	Traer, Ia.
	Veterinarian.	

1892.

Adams, Chas. B.	D. V. M.	La Salle, Ill.
	Veterinarian.	
Ashford, Geo. N.	B. C. E.	Massillon, O.
	Draughtsman.	
Benjamin, R. B.	B. Sc.	Chicago, Ill.
	Electrician.	
Beach, Alice M.	B. Sc., M. Sc.	Decorah, Ia.
	Teacher of Sciences in High School.	
(Blaine) Spence, Estelle	B. L.	Madrid, Ia.
(Boyd) Jones, Emma	B. L.	Chicago, Ill.
Brown, Eugene S.	B. Sc.	Mason City, Ia.
	County Superintendent of Schools.	
Browne, George W.	B. C. E.	Boone, Ia.
	County Surveyor.	
Christy, Inez J.	B. L.	Marion, Ia.
	Teaching.	
Clinton, E. E.	B. C. E.	Chicago, Ill.
	Chicago Bridge Company.	
Cooper, W. Ross	D. V. M.	Ames, Ia.
	House Surgeon.	
Corry, Edgar C.	B. Sc.	Des Moines, Ia.
Culver, Genevieve	B. L.	Audubon, Ia.
Davis, Homer	D. V. M.	Centerville, S. D.
	Veterinarian.	
Dean, Anna	B. L.	East Des Moines, Ia.
	Primary Teacher of Grant Park School.	
Deering, Charles A.	B. E. E.	Willow Springs, Ill.
	Clerk.	
Emery, Clarence U.	B. C. E.	Brighton, Ia.
	Commission Merchant.	

Foster, George S.	B. C. E.	Humboldt, Ia. County Surveyor.
Freed, Kittie B.	B. L. Teaching.	Ames, Ia.
Gilbert, Ellis T.	B. Sc. Student.	Council Bluffs, Ia.
Henry, Eugene B.	B. C. E.	Salem, Ore. Allotting Lands to Indians on Kalamath Reservation.
Hicks, Wm. C.	B. Sc.	Le Clair, Ia. Principal of Public Schools.
Jones, Edwin D.	B. C. E.	St. Louis, Miss. Engineer Mississippi River Commission.
Kaufman, Elmer E.	B. Ag.	Fargo, N. D. Assistant Professor of Agriculture and Charge of Dairying.
Knapp, Seaman Arthur.	B. Sc.	Lake Charles, La. Real Estate.
Little, E. A.	B. C. E.	Nashville, Ia.
Mally, Chas. W.	B. Sc., M. Sc.	Worcester, O. Assitant Entomologist in Experiment Station.
(Maxwell) Freeland, Jessie.	B. L. Teaching.	Ames, Ia.
Meredith, Frank L.	B. Sc.	Crawford, Neb. Banker.
McCarthy, Clarice.	B. L., M. L.	Des Moines, Ia.
McCarthy, Wilton.	D. V. M., M. D.	Des Moines, Ia. Physician.
McCord, E. S.	D. V. M., M. D.	Delmar, Ia. Physician and Surgeon.
Milburn, W. P.	B. M. E.	Chicago, Ill.
Miller, Gordon P.	B. Sc.	Des Moines, Ia. Farming.
Molison, Robt. Crichton.	D. V. M.	Emmetsburg, Ia.
(Morrison) Beyer, Jennie.	B. L.	Ames, Ia.
Muhs, Fred R.	B. C. E.	Indianapolis, Ind. Draughtsman.
Phelps, Fred S.	B. Sc.	Gurnell, Ill. Draughtsman.
Porter, Kate M.	B. L. Teaching.	Geneva, Neb.
Replogle, Henry.	D. V. M.	Centerville, Ia. Student Rush Medical College.
Replogle, Jerry.	D. V. M.	Centerville, Ia. Veterinary Surgeon.
Rolfs, John A.	B. Sc.	Le Claire, Ia. Teaching.
Rutledge, T. T.	B. Ag.	Nampa, Ida. Assistant Director Experiment Station.
Sloan, Robt.	B. Sc.	Geneva, Neb. Attorney at Law.
Spinney, L. B.	B. M. E., B. Sc.	Ames, Ia. Assistant Professor in Electrical Engineering.

Stewart, Fred Carleton.....	B. Sc., M. Sc.....	Jamaica, N. Y.
	Mycologist New York Experiment Station.	
Stokes, Arthur C.....	B. Sc.....	Sioux City, Ia.
	Teacher of Sciences.	
Swenson, C. F.....	B. Sc.....	Madrid, Ia.
	Medical Sciences.	
Trotter, Walter F.....	B. M. E.....	Willow Springs, Ill.
	Civil Engineer.	
Van Houten, O. C.....	B. Ag.....	Nampa, Ida.
	Farming on Experiment Farm.	
Wallace, Henry C.....	B. Ag.....	Des Moines, Ia.
	Editor of Farmer and Dairymen.	
Waterhouse, G. S.....	D. V. M.....	Dunlap, Ia.
	Physician.	
West, Hugh H.....	D. V. M.....	Delaware, Wis.
	Veterinarian and Pharmacist.	
Wilson, Elmina.....	B. C. E., C. E.....	Ames, Ia.
	Assistant in Civil Engineering, Iowa Agricultural College.	
Wilson, Flora H.....	B. L.....	Ames, Ia.
	Librarian, Iowa State College.	
Zmunt, Vincent.....	B. Sc., L. L. B.....	Iowa City, Ia.
	Attorney at Law.	

1893.

Austin, Frank W.....	B. C. E.....	Spencer, Ia.
	Teaching.	
Benjamin, Bert.....	B. M. E.....	Chicago, Ill.
Boutelle, E. C.....	B. M. E.....	Ames, Ia.
	Assistant in Machine Shops.	
Brown, E. C.....	B. M. E.....	Schenectady, N. Y.
	Electrical Work.	
(Chestek) Stewart, Alene.....	B. L.....	Jamaica, N. Y.
Cooper, D. J.....	D. V. M.....	Quasqueton, Ia.
Corbett, Virginia H.....	B. L.....	Lincoln, Neb.
	Assistant in Office of State Superintendent.	
Day, C. M.....	D. V. M.....	East St. Louis, Mo.
	United States Meat Inspector.	
Douglas, Earl.....	B. Sc.....	Logan, Mont.
	Teaching and Geological.	
Downing, Jennie.....	B. L.....	La Delle, S. D.
Fairfield, R. H.....	B. Ag.....	Dubuque, Ia.
	Contractor of Creamery Outfits.	
Farr, Kate M.....	B. L.....	Osborn, Mo.
Faville, E. E.....	B. S. A.....	wolfville, Nova Scotia.
	Horticulturist and Agriculturist in Acadia University.	
Gasson, J. H.....	D. V. M.....	Stanton, Ia.
	Veterinarian.	
(Gifford) Hodson, Margaret.....	B. L.....	Ames, Ia.
Green, Ernest F.....	B. Sc.....	Panora, Ia.
	Principal of Schools.	
Guernsey, J. L.....	B. C. E.....	Confidence, Ia.
	Surveying.	

Hart, C. E.	B. E. E.	Davenport, Ia.
	With Tri, City Electrical Company.	
Harriman, W. E.	B. Sc., M. D.	Ames, Ia.
	Professor of Histology, Pathology and Therapeutics at Iowa Agricultural College.	
Herring, W. E.	B. C. E.	Kansas City, Mo.
Hodgkins, Royal T.	B. M. E.	Kansas City, Mo.
	Assistant Mining Kansas City Branch Aermotor Company.	
Hursey, George W.	B. Sc.	Hedrick, Ia.
	Teaching.	
Hudson, Jessie B.	B. Sc., B. L.	Hampton, Ia.
	Teaching.	
James, John A.	B. S., M. D.	St. Louis, Mo.
	Physician.	
Jones, James F.	B. Sc.	Boone, Ia.
	Medical Student at State University.	
Kearney, Edward J.	B. M. E.	Milwaukee, Wis.
	With Milwaukee Electrical Company.	
Kent, Fred L.	B. Ag.	Corvallis, Ore.
	Professor of Dairying.	
Ketterer, Geo. A.	B. Sc.	Gowrie, Ia.
	Clerk in Book Store.	
Kuehle, G. A.	B. C. E.	St. Louis, Mo.
	Assistant Manager St. Louis Branch House of Aermotor Company, of Chicago, Illinois.	
Lincoln, Willis B.	D. V. M.	Ames, Ia.
	Veterinarian.	
Lusk, Willard C.	B. Sc.	Castlewood, S. D.
	Principal of Schools.	
Maguire, J. A.	B. Sc.	Salem, S. D.
	Principal of Salem City Schools.	
Maguire, Philip J.	B. Sc.	Lincoln, Neb.
	Student.	
McCall, C. A.	D. V. M.	Algona, Ia.
	Veterinarian.	
McCall, F. B.	D. V. M.	Nevada, Ia.
	Veterinary Surgeon and Physician.	
McKim, E. Eugene.	B. C. E.	Pittsburg, Kan.
	Wholesale Flour Commission.	
Merrill, Ira J.	B. M. E.	Chicago, Ill.
	Draughtsman and Designer, with Adams Westlake Company.	
Miles, Chas. Levi.	B. Sc.	Charles City, Ia.
	Pharmacist.	
Mills, Grace.	B. L.	Jefferson, Ia.
Morton, Ella.	B. L.	Clarion, Ia.
	Teaching.	
Munn, Charles K.	B. M. E.	Chicago, Ill.
	With Automatic Telephone Exchange.	
Nichols, Henry H.	B. Sc.	Philadelphia, Penn.
	Medical Student.	
Patton, D. W.	D. V. M.	Glidden, Ia.
	Teaching.	

(Parkhill) Kuehl, Florence.....	P. L., B. Sc.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Price, Lavenia.....	B. Sc.....	Ames, Ia.
	Taking P. G. Work.	
Radnich, Helen.....	B. L. Teaching.	Davis City, Ia.
Rice, Roscoe G.....	B. E. E.....	Chicago, Ill.
	Wireman for Chicago Electrical Company.	
Rolfs, Mary C.....	B. Sc Teaching.	Le Claire, Ia.
Rundall, Wilmott G.....	B. Sc.....	Dubuque, Ia.
	Aermotor Company.	
Smith, E. E.....	B. Sc.....	Sioux Rapids, Ia.
	Assistant Principal of Schools.	
*Starr, Evelyn.....	B. L.....	
Tufts, S. F.....	D. V. M.....	Wilton Junction, Ia.
	Clothier.	
(Wentch) Wood, Belle.....	B. L.....	
White, B. F.....	D. V. M.....	Oskaloosa, Ia.
	Veterinarian.	
(Williams) Grattan, Vinnie.....	B. L.....	Caldwell, Kan.

1894.

Ballard, W. J.....	B. Sc.....	Wall Lake, Ia.
	Farming.	
Bigelow, Cassie P.....	B. L.....	Ames, Ia.
	Cashier.	
Bossingham, O. N.....	D. V. M.....	Humboldt, Ia.
	Veterinarian.	
Bowen, Harry S.....	B. M. E., M. M. E.....	Philadelphia, Penn.
	Manager Testing Department.	
Bowie, S. D.....	B. Ag.....	Chicago, Ill.
	Journalist and Solicitor.	
(Bradley) White, Blanche.....	B. L.....	Oskaloosa, Ia.
Burdess, W. J.....	B. M. E.....	Oskaloosa, Ia.
	Manager of Vernon and Burdess Machine Works.	
Campbell, Iowa.....	B. L.....	Newton, Ia.
Campbell, Frank.....	B. E. E.....	Santa Fe, N. M.
	Aermotor Company.	
Campbell, Lee.....	B. E. E.....	Michigan City, Ind.
	Automatic Telephone Exchange.	
Carlson, W. G.....	B. Sc.....	Chicago, Ill.
	Student of Divinity.	
Carver, G. W.....	B. Ag.....	Tuskegee, Ala.
	Professor of Agriculture.	
Clark, Ida Mae.....	B. L.....	Mason City, Ia.
	Teacher.	
Cooper, W. R.....	B. Sc.....	Newton, Ia.
	Teacher.	
Craig, L. B.....	B. M. E.....	Laurens, Ia.
	Student of Moody Institute.	

* Deceased.

Curtis, Ella B.	B. Sc. Teacher.	Independence, Ia.
Curtiss, Fannie E.	B. Sc. Teacher.	Nevada, Ia.
Dickinson, E. C.	B. M. E. Aermotor Company.	Chicago, Ill.
Fitz, S. R.	B. Sc. Teaching.	Union, Ia.
Fleming, Anna	B. Sc. Teacher.	Traer, Ia.
Georgeon, Anna	B. L. Teacher.	Rockville, Ia.
Gemmill, W. H.	B. Sc. Teaching.	South English, Ia.
Hensen, Emil	B. M. E. Draughtsman and Machinist with Lennox Machine Company.	Marshalltown, Ia.
Hoyt, A. W.	B. Sc. Mail Clerk, C. N. W. R. R.	Ida Grove, Ia.
Hunter, Winifred	B. L. Teacher.	Ames, Ia.
Knickerbocker, Burton	B. E. E. Aermotor Company.	Dubuque, Ia.
Kreger, H. R.	B. Sc.	Bloomfield, Ia.
Langfitt, W. G.	B. M. E. Aermotor Company.	Chicago, Ill.
Lee, C. G.	B. Sc., L. L. D. Lawyer.	Ames, Ia.
Lincoln, Charles S.	B. E. E. Regular Army.	Omaha, Neb.
Linn, Scott W.	B. M. E. Teacher.	Byron, Ill.
McLaughlin, E. M. S.	B. E. E. Teacher.	Des Moines, Ia.
McKinnon, Alex.	B. E. E.	
Meinzer, W. L.	B. Sc. Clergyman.	Armour, S. D.
Miller, J. C.	B. C. E.	
Moore, H. G.	D. V. M. Deputy U. S. Meat Inspector.	Chicago, Ill.
Mosier, Bertha	B. L. Teacher.	Redfield, Ia.
Murphy, W. A.	B. M. E. Machinist.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Pammel, Emma	B. L. Teacher of Physics, Chemistry and Botany.	Des Moines, Ia.
Person, Nora M.	B. L. Teacher.	Lanark, Ill.
Peters, A. A.	D. V. M.	
Price, Albert	B. M. E. Designer of Monarch Bicycle Company.	Chicago, Ill.
Reed, C. E.	B. Ag. Farmer.	New Virginia, Ia.

Reed, C. D.	B. Ag.	Ames, Ia.
	Foreman of Farm, Iowa Agricultural College.	
Rutledge, H. I.	B. M. E.	Carbondale, Ia.
	Principal of Schools.	
(Ryan) Faville, Edith.	B. L.	Wolfville, Nova Scotia.
Ryan, W. L.	B. Sc.	Des Moines, Ia.
	Attorney at Law.	
Schlenker, G. T.	B. Sc.	Des Moines, Ia.
	Dairying.	
Seaver, A. H.	B. C. E.	Maquoketa, Minn.
	Teamster and Gardener.	
Shanks, Harry.	D. V. M.	
(Silliman) Munns, Mahala.	B. L.	Chicago, Ill.
Sirrine, Emma F.	B. Sc.	Ames, Ia.
	Assitant Botanist, Iowa Agricultural College.	
Stevens, H. J.	D. V. M.	
Stuntz, A. W.	B. M. E.	Chicago, Ill.
	Aermotor Company.	
Van Epps, Clarence.	B. Sc.	Iowa City, Ia.
	Medical Student.	
Wake, A. R.	D. V. M.	Chicago, Ill.
	Meat Inspector.	
Weaver, Carter B.	B. Sc.	Des Moines, Ia.
	Student at Drake University.	
Wilson, Alda.	B. C. E.	Chicago, Ill.
	Student, Boston Institute of Technology.	
Wilson, Ellsworth.	D. V. M.	
Wilson, J. E.	D. V. M.	
Williamson, C. O.	B. E. E.	Starr, Ia.
Young, James T.	B. M. E.	McLean, N. D.

1895.

Ashby, Arthur J.	B. E. E.	Iowa Falls, Ia.
Baker, Florence A.	B. Sc.	Taylor, Ia.
	Teacher.	
Ball, E. D.	B. Sc.	Ames, Ia.
	Assistant Entomologist, Experiment Station.	
Banks, A. J.	B. M. E.	Cripple Creek, Colo.
	Surveying.	
Blanche, Richard.	D. V. M.	Boone, Ia.
	Drug Store.	
Brockhausen, C. E.	B. M. E.	Lansing, Ia.
Brownlie, Ira C.	B. Sc.	Glidden, Ia.
	Dentist.	
Cave, Charles R.	B. E. E.	Chicago, Ill.
	With Aermotor Company.	
Crawford, J. W.	B. Sc.	Newton, Ia.
Curtiss, Effie J.	B. L.	Ames, Ia.
	Assistant Librarian.	
Danielson, J. G.	B. Ag.	Harcourt, Ia.
Davidson, J. R.	B. Sc.	Chicago, Ill.
	Secretary of Portrait Company.	

Davison, E. T.	D. V. M.	Chicago, Ill.
	United States Meat Inspector.	
Duncan, Ruth	B. L.	Ames, Ia.
	Clerk in Treasurer's Office.	
Duroe, C. R.	B. E. E.	Sioux Rapids, Ia.
Eck, J. W.	B. E. E.	Manchester, Ia.
	Automatic Telephone Exchange.	
Eckes, C. H.	B. Ag.	Ames, Ia.
	Assitant in Experiment Station.	
Foster, A. H.	B. E. E.	Rochester, Minn.
	Telephone Exchange.	
Frisbee, J. B.	B. Ag.	Cripple Creek, Colo.
	Surveying.	
German, Burt	B. E. E.	Fremont, O.
	Instructor in Penmanship.	
Gossard, W. E.	B. Sc.	Ames, Ia.
	Teaching.	
Goddard, C.	B. C. E.	Chicago, Ill.
	With Aermotor Company.	
Gunn, G. D.	B. Sc.	Lexington, Neb.
Hardin, Geo. W.	B. Sc.	Chicago, Ill.
	With McCormick Harvesting Company.	
Helmer, A. C.	B. M. E.	Carroll, Ia.
	United States Mail Service.	
Hosford, A. C.	B. E. E.	Cleveland, Ia.
	With Forest City Construction Company.	
Hurst, N. C.	B. M. E.	Ames, Ia.
	Post Graduate Work.	
Hutchinson, C. S.	B. Sc.	Ames, Ia.
	Post Graduate Work.	
Johnson, I. B.	B. Sc.	Ontario, Ia.
Lazell, Fred J.	B. Sc.	Cedar Rapids, Ia.
	Cedar Rapids Republican.	
Lewis, John W.	B. C. E.	Nira, Ia.
Lewis, H. T.	B. M. E.	Newton, Ia.
	Mail Clerk.	
Lewis, L. L.	D. V. M.	Oklahoma.
	Professor Veterinary Medicine in Agricultural College.	
Lewis, C. C.	B. M. E.	Nira, Ia.
	Farmer.	
Louthan, G. W.	B. Ag.	Ames, Ia.
	Assistant in Dairying.	
Lyford, F. R.	B. C. E.	Ithica, N. Y.
	Sewer Inspector.	
Maguire, Nellie	B. L.	Mitchell, S. D.
	Teaching.	
McCready, W. R.	B. C. E.	Chicago, Ill.
	Aermotor Company.	
McNeill, Mary B.	B. L.	Garden Grove, Ia.
Mellinger, E. A.	B. E. E.	Trinidad, Colo.
	Telephone Exchange.	
Mills, Lillian	B. L.	Jefferson, Ia.

Myers, J. H.	B. Ag.	Iowa City, Ia.
	Law Student.	
Moore, J. A.	B. C. E.	Chicago, Ill.
	Aermotor Company.	
Nelson, Hulda.	B. L.	Gowrie, Ia.
	Teaching.	
Oliver, J. W.	B. Sc.	Chicago, Ill.
	Law Student and with Aermotor Company.	
Orr, M. J.	B. E. E.	Pittsburg, Pa.
	Aermotor Company.	
Owens, Mabel Ruth.	B. L.	Bozeman, Mont.
Placeway, Lola.	B. Sc.	Ames, Ia.
	Assistant in Chemistry Laboratory.	
Preston, J. M.	B. Ag.	Coon Rapids, Ia.
Roop, F. S.	D. V. M.	Childress, Va.
Reed, E. E.	B. Sc.	Monticello, Ia.
Rice, T. L.	D. V. M.	New Harmony, Minn.
	Veterinarian.	
Rich, W. D.	B. Sc.	Chicago, Ill.
	Aermotor Company.	
Richmond, Albert.	B. C. E.	Chicago, Ill.
	Aermotor Company.	
Rundall, Ethel.	B. Sc.	Clarion, Ia.
Sabin, G. D.	B. M. E.	Ames, Ia.
	In the Machine Shops, Iowa Agricultural College.	
Sanborn, Roger.	B. Sc.	Sioux Rapids, Ia.
Sample, John C.	B. C. E.	Lebanon, Ia.
Schleiter, Frank.	B. E. E.	Ames, Ia.
Schulte, J. I.	B. Ag.	Ames, Ia.
	Assistant Professor of Horticulture.	
Sokol, John M.	B. Sc.	Onslow, Ia.
Thomas, W. J.	B. C. E.	Moingona, Ia.
Walker, R. H.	B. M. E.	Northwood, Ia.
	Principal of Schools.	
Whipple, Etta J.	B. Sc.	South Ottumwa, Ia.
	Teacher.	
Wilson, C. A.	B. Ag.	Ames, Ia.
Wilson, E. R.	B. Ag.	Traer, Ia.
Woodburn, O. P.	B. M. E.	Rock Rapids, Ia.
Wright, John I.	B. Ag.	Newton, Ia.
Wyatt, Laura.	B. Sc.	Hampton, Ia.
	Science Teacher in High School.	



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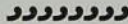
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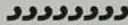
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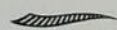
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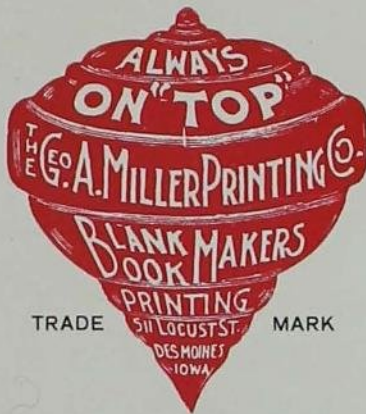
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