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IOWA CITY, IOWA. *"SUCCESS CROWNS EFFORT."* *JANUARY, 1873.*

SONG OF THE SORDID SWEETHEART.

I love thee for thy money
For wealth, they said, was thine;
But, finding thou hast none, I
Thy heart and hand resign.
Think not I wish to pain thee,
Deem not I use thee ill;
I like thee—but maintain thee,
I neither can nor will.

I thought the quite a treasure—
A *bona fide* sum,
And dreamt of joy and pleasure
That never were to come:
The house—the hounds—the horses—
Thy fortune would allow;
The wines—the dozen courses—
That dream is over now!

Not for thy charms I wooed thee,
Though thou wast passing fair;
Not for thy mind I sued thee,
Though stored with talents rare:
Thine income 'twas that caught me—
For that I held thee dear;
I trusted thou'dst have brought me
Five thousand pounds a year.

That hope, alas! is blighted,
Thereon I will not dwell;
I should have been delighted
To wed thee—but, farewell!
My feelings let me smother,
Hard though the struggle be,
And try and find another,
Rich as I fancied thee. —*Punch.*

PLATO AND ARISTOTLE.

"E." in the last REPORTER asks, "How could a teacher do any appreciable good, who indulges in the queer belief that the Utopian dreams of a Plato, and the respectable but imperfect efforts of Aristotle and other worthies are of much account in the light of modern thought and research?" Tnis question evidently means, How can a teacher do any appreciable good, who believes the thoughts of Plato or Aristotle are of any appreciable consequence?

We will call up a few odd fellows of this sort, and listen to their "queer" notions:

1. CICERO.—Plato, "*Homerus philosophorum.*" "*Errare, mehercule, malo cum Platone * * * quam cum istis vera sentire.*

2. HUMBOLDT.—Aristotle must still remain, for thousands of years to come, as Dante has gracefully termed him, "the master of those who know."

3. HEGEL, a German philosopher. Aristotle "penetrated into the whole universe of things, and subjected its scattered wealth to intelligence, and to him a greater number of the philosophical sciences owe their origin and distinction."

4. SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, the English philosopher. Aristotle's "seal is upon all the sciences, and his speculations have, mediately or immediately, determined those of all subsequent thinkers."

5. F. SCHLEGEL, in his "Philosophy of History." The Greek science of nature, "from its earliest infancy down to its complete perfection in the writings of Plato and Aristotle, has established the lasting glory of the Greeks, and has had a deep and abiding influence on the human mind through all succeeding ages." "Plato and Aristotle, far more than Leonidas and Alexander the Great, contain nearly the sum and essence of all truly permanent and influential which the Greeks have bequeathed to posterity."

6. VICTOR COUSIN, the modern French philosopher. "Our models, our varitable masters, always present to our thought, are, in antiquity, Socrates and Plato."

7. JOHN STUART MILL.—"The noblest enthusiasm, both for the search after truth, and for applying it to its highest uses, pervades these writers, Aristotle no less than Plato, though Plato has incomparably the greater power of imparting these feelings to others."

8. GLADSTONE, the English Prime Minister. "European civilization, from the Middle Ages downward, is the compound of two great factors, the Christian religion for the spirit of man, the Greek (and in a secondary degree, the Roman,) discipline for his mind and intellect."

9. MILTON.—"To the writings of those illustrious men which your city (Athens) has produced, in the perusal of which I have been occupied from my youth, it is with pleasure I confess I am indebted for *all* my proficiency in literature." "From the laureate fraternity of poets, riper years and the ceaseless round of studying and reading led me to the shady places of philosophy, but chiefly to the *divine volumes* of Plato."

10. ST. HILAIRE.—"It is the glory and destiny of the anatomist of Stagira (Aristotle) to have had before him simply precursors and after him only disciples."

11. MAX MULLER.—"To the present day, the achievements of these distant ancestors and earliest masters, the songs of Homor, the dialogues of Plato, the speeches of Demosthenes, and the statues of Phidias, stand, if not unrivaled, at least, unsurpassed by anything that has been achieved by their descendants and pnpils."

12. THOMAS ARNOLD, the illustrious historian and instructor. "Thucydides and Xenophon, the orators of Athens and the philosophers, speak a wisdom more applicable to us politically than the wisdom of even our own countrymen who lived in the middle ages." "The history of Greece and Rome is not an idle inquiry about remote ages and forgotten institutions, but a living picture of things *present*, fitted not so much for the curiosity of the scholar, as for the instruction of the statesman and citizen."

13. MACAULAY.—"The dervise, in the Arabian tale, did not hesitate to abandon to his comrade the camels with their load of jewels and gold, while he retained the casket of that mysterious juice, which enabled him to behold at one glance all the hidden riches of the universe. Surely, it is no exaggeration to say, that no external advantage is to be compared with that purification of the intellectual eye which gives us to contemplate the

infinite wealth of the mental world, all the hoarded treasures of the primeval dynasties, all the shapeless ore of its yet unexplored mines. This is the gift of Athens to man." "Her intellectual empire is unperishable."

14. PROF. FERRIER," an acute modern author," as Grote styles him. "All false philosophy is Plato misinterpreted; all true philosophy is Plato rightly understood."

15. PROF. W. A. BUTLER, in his "Philosophy." "No man worthy to read Plato *can* read him and not own himself in the presence of a mighty interpreter of the human soul." "Platonism is immortal because its principles are immortal in the human intelleet and heart."

16. PROF. JOHN STUART BLACKIE, in his Edinburg University Lectures. "The intellect of Aristotle was a granite palace, that of Plato a garden of Paradise; Aristotle's wit was like a sharp knife and a weighty hammer, Plato's like a rolling river and a shining ocean; the one bristled with all curious knowledge, the other blossomed with all lofty speculations; Aristotle analyzed all things great and small, Plato harmonized all things beautiful and grand."

17. PROF. S. W. TYLER.—"He must be more or less than human, who can rise from the study of these immortal works of Plato, without higher ideas of the authority of law, the sacredness of duty, the power of faith, and the dignity of man's rational, moral and immortal nature."

18. PROF. TAYLER LEWIS.—"The young man who is an enthusiastic student of Plato can never be a socialist in regard to education, a quack in literature, a demagogue in politics, or an infidel in religion."

19. PRESIDENT C. C. FELTON, of Harvard University. "When we follow Plato through the realms of speculative philosophy, and Aristotle over the immense sweep of his observation of nature and man, and consider how these *sovereign* intellects have borne *absolute sway* in the kingdoms of philosophy, from their day to the *present*, it seems to us that the mind of Greeee must have exhausted itself in philosophical speculations."

20. PROF. WILLIAM D. WHITNEY, of Yale College, the ablest Sanskrit scholar in America, author of a popular German grammar and reader. "Greece, (the real founder of Indo European pre-eminence,) enriching itself with elements drawn from the decaying institutions of older races, assimilated them, and made them lively and life-giving with an energy of genius unrivalled elsewhere in the annals of the world. The wider the range of our historical study, the more we are penetrated with the *transcendent* ability of the Greek race.

21. PRES. NOAH PORTER.—"Modern speculation was born of ancient speculation, and still recognizes its parentage, as it agrees with or dissents from the doctrines of Plato and Aristotle." "The modern spiritualists give greater definiteness and authority to the mythical constructions of Plato and masterly analyses of Aristotle."

22. RALPH WALDO EMERSON.—"Plato is philosophy and philosophy is Plato,—at once the glory and the shame of mankind, since neither Saxon nor Roman has availed to *add any idea* to *his* categories. Among books, Plato only is entitled to Omar's fanatical compliment to the Koran, 'Burn the libraries; for their value is in this book.'"

Really, these are gentlemen of very respectable appearance; of very fair reputation, too! Yet, even if it is a very *unfortunate* thing to hold an opinion in common with Cicero, Dante, Humboldt, Hegel, Schlegel, Cousin, Milton, Hamilton, Mill, Gladstone, Blackie, Ferrier, Arnold, Macaulay, Felton, Tyler, Lewis, Emerson, Whitney and Porter, will it *spoil* a teacher?

But, seriously, that question did great injustice to the writer's historical knowledge, to his literary judgment, to his whole generous nature; it is another illustration that "good Homer" sometimes "nods."

But those unfortunate words (and others like them,) may mean only that the *slave* of Plato or of Aristotle is unfit for any intelligent "Thinking" or "Doing," and, if so, their meaning is exactly right. However, an old and venerable book brings us the command, "Call *no man* master," and, we confess, we like that form of the thought better. Let all who have a word of wisdom be our *teachers*, whether they speak the language of Plato or Goethe, whether they are ancient or modern; let us be the *slaves* of none. The luscious fruits of our modern civilization are gathered from trees whose roots run deep into the mold of many centuries and many lands. Let us not try to cut down the trees because their fruits are so much richer to-day than ever before, nor to cut off their roots because they run so deep or so far. P.

—Three-fourth of the Boston women wear false teeth and things.

GENERAL CULTURE NECESSARY FOR THE PHYSICIAN.

Medicine is one of the learned professions. Education is just as much a requisite for the physicion as for the teacher or the lawyer. In this enlightened age the illiterate practitioner can no longer be pre-eminent, the empiric now resorts to itinerancy.

The field of research now open to the medical student is unbounded; his facilities for improvement are numerous and excellent. By the development of physical science during the present century many radical changes and marvelous improvements have been effected in the "art of healing."

We believe that *liberal education* is as important and as valuable to physicians as to any other class of persons.

That it may be apparent, let us enumerate the different kinds of study pursued in our so-called Literary Institutions, and attempt to show the utility of the branches which seem most doubtful.

All will readily concede that the physician should have a fair knowledge of the English language, of history, of mathematics, and of all branches which treat of man's duties to society, and the State; these studies afford knowledge and discipline which all men should have regardless of vocation.

Some of the Physical Sciences, such as Botany, Mineralogy, Chemistry and Zoology are too intimately connected with *Materia Medica*, Physiology and Anatomy to require any defense.

Since the *mind* is closely united to the body, *an acquaintance with the nature and functions of its faculties* is important, and will often facilitate the diagnosis and treatment of *physical* disorders.

So rapid and brilliant have been the achievements in physical science, and so ample is our fund of *facts*, that some educators, now doubt the advisability of continuing the study of Classics in our schools. It is asserted that the amount of knowledge acquired by studying the languages is by no means commensurate with the time and labor required to master them; and that all information, found in foreign literature, of especial value to us may be obtained from translations. On the other hand it is claimed that the kind of training and strength which the pursuit of Classics gives to the mental faculties cannot otherwise be secured; and that, since the English is a composite language, deriving its wealth largely from the Latin and Greek, its beauties cannot be fully appreciated nor

its riches utilized unless the essence of its words is understood, and unless an ample vocabulary from it has been appropriated. An acquaintance with modern languages, especially the German, is of much practical value to the physician. The foreign element of our population is large, and rapidly increasing; many immigrants, particularly those advanced in life, do not acquire our language, accordingly the practitioner who has command of their tongue will obtain their patronage.

Germany not only affords superior opportunities to the musician, the philologist and student of physical science, she also furnishes the physician such means for proficiency as cannot elsewhere be obtained.

There the practice of medicine is divided among specialists, each giving his undivided attention to his own department. This custom has its advantages, and tends to make members of the profession more accurate and profound.

Not a few of our medical men now resort to the Continent for improvement. The expense of taking a year's study there is little or no more than in one of our Eastern institutions. Even should a visit to the old world prove impossible, if conversant with the German or the French language, much new and valuable information may be had by *perusing foreign periodicals*. Medical *language* is scientific, philosophic and pre-eminently classic.

Scientific since it gives expression to systemized knowledge, philosophic since the words and phrases of which it is composed have appropriate and suggestive meanings, classic because most of its technical terms are of Latin or Greek origin.

Pathology is the science of disease, its departments are nosology, ætiology, symptomatology and therapeutics. Most of the names in this branch of study are Greek, the *orthography* of which is difficult and proves a constant source of embarrassment to those not acquainted with Greek characters and pronunciation. *Materia Medica* treats of the substances employed for the alleviation of suffering and cure of disease.

In the pursuit of this subject we come in contract with unadulterated Latin. Physician's prescriptions, apothecary's labels, the names of acids, decoctions, extracts, infusions, liniments, solutions, spirits, tinctures and wines, all are Latin. In order to write a prescription properly and in full, one must not only be familiar with the method of inflecting nouns in the different declensions, but also with many other rules of Latin grammar. The physician who is qualified often finds it convenient to use the Latin Pharmacopoeia. Latin and Greek contribute largely to the nomenclature in each of the other departments of Medical Science. The names of instruments and appliances are generally taken from these languages.

Without explanation, let it suffice to state that this extensive classic terminology is necessary. Technical language in medicine is invaluable, it conduces to accuracy in description and in thought. This nomenclature of Latin and Greek extraction is not only precise and permanent, but it is also universal. It is employed in Great Britain, Germany and France. The general education here advised *should*, if possible, *be secured early*. Thus advantage ground is gained which facilitates professional study. When a *course in* Medicine is once begun there is little opportunity and no time for extended *literary* pursuits.

In practice there are still other attainments to be made; the physician is still a *medical student*, but now seeks knowledge which can only be obtained by observation and personal experience. His mind becomes engrossed by professional business, his energy is expended in the discharge of professional duties, he soon perceives that time is not at his disposal and *too often abandons his long cherished plans for general culture.*

H.

COLLEGE HONORS.—The practice of selecting two from the senior class and giving to them all the honors of the occasion, we believe to be farcical in all its bearings, and too puerile to meet with general favor by Colleges at large. That student who works alone for honors will contribute little, comparatively speaking, to the general good of society and the advancement of true culture. We believe that history will bear us out in the assertion that those individuals who have exercised the most independence in their college course, and have been wholly indifferent to their standings, but labored purely to satisfy themselves have made the great men of every age. Men who are incited to work alone for class honors are seldom if ever heard of thereafter, and in most instances have a selfish and morbid desire inculcated to enjoy life and its honors regardless of the privileges and feelings of others. Away then with such a puerile and contaminating institution and let every vessel stand on its own bottom.—*College Courier.*

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Recording Secretary.....LOU KAUFFMAN
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—Beloit College has suffered another of those unfortunate differences in which the institution appears, substantially, to be of two parties, the Faculty on one side and the students in military array against them. Such contests as these indicate serious wrong somewhere, and go far to shake our faith in the common claim for such institutions, that their moral standard and moral influence is so superior to all others. Either the Faculty claim too much, or the students yield too little, and, in either case, the moral tone of the college must, so far, be positively pernicious. The denominational element may be a good one, but it is not the only good one, and such a college *emeute* indicates a sad deficiency somewhere.

—In regard to the admission of lady students at Connecticut Wesleyan University, a canvass of the class of '72 showed twenty "decidedly against, "six for, and one "didn't care a darn."—*College Herald.*

The University Reporter.

Iowa City, Iowa, January, 1873

PROTECTION AS VIEWED FROM HISTORY.

"By the past we judge the future," is a maxim which may be applied to all social questions. And in looking over the political history of nations in the past, we find that not one nation has risen to commercial and manufacturing eminence, except her native industries were fostered by some system of protection, either natural or artificial. Let us notice the policy of a few of the nations which have been and are yet ruling the destinies of the world:

1. *England* centuries ago went resolutely to work and adopted a system of protection which challenges comparison. Blackstone, and equally high authority, informs us that she prohibited competing imports; prohibited exports of raw material; paid bounties upon exportation and production; restrained colonial manufactures; favored commerce by special duties; active aid furnished artisans to immigrate from the Continent and prohibited her own skilled workmen to emigrate; wars were undertaken for monopolising foreign markets. These are but a few of the methods she adopted in order to become the "workshop of the world and mistress of the sea." Woolen manufactures were protected by these principles from 1331—1834 or 500 years; iron interests for 150 years, by a tariff of ten to thirty dollars per ton. If the protective policy is enrobed with the tenth part of the evils, which theorists talk about, England would not have as much influence in civilization as the Feejee Islands.

2. *Belgium*, whose people are all occupied and happy, maintained a protective tariff for a long period of time. Eighty-five dollars per ton, upon imported sugar; ten to thirty-three cents a pound for wool; and 100 per cent. was levied upon imports in foreign vessels and in favor of her own. From the lack of governmental unity in Germany, she had no fixed line of policy until 1820, when all Germany was united in a joint tariff association, called the Zollverein. Political union and national prosperity has been the result.

3. *France's* protective period begun 1650, under Louis XIV., and, with a few trifling exceptions, through all her subsequent revolutions in which monarchies, republics and religions alike went down, the defense of her home industries she held sacred. This policy has gathered up the broken fragments of the French government at three different times, and maintained her upon a basis which made her at once the wonder and fear of the world. To the free-trade theorists the great Napoleon replied that "if an empire were made of adamant you would grind it to dust."

4. *Russia*, from the reign of Catherine II. until 1818, had a light tariff; through free trade fallacies and treaties with England, this tariff was rendered ineffectual, and as a result, what few manufactures there were almost entirely disappeared. The reaction from this disaster gave them a high tariff in 1823, under which her progress has only been equalled by our own nation.

Such are the nations that have fostered home industries. But let us look at the other side of the picture:

1. *The Sultan of Turkey*, three centuries ago, proclaimed free trade, except three to five per cent. upon imports. Within the present century her goods were worn in America. But by means of practical free trade on her part, and the great improvement of machinery in other portions of Europe, little by little her ancient pre-eminence disappeared, her money became depreciated, and all that remains to be done now is for her neighbors to divide her territory among themselves when they shall agree upon the distribution.

2. *Ireland*, eighty years ago, was noted as a center of learning and useful arts. With the union to Great Britain in 1801, provisions were made to abolish her almost prohibitory tariff. The books printed at Doublin, muslins, woolen and cotton goods, manufactured at the same place, were in every market of the world. In 1800, five thousand people were engaged in the woolen manufactories at that city, in 1840 but six hundred; seven hundred in the carpet manufactories in 1800, but none in 1840.

3. *India*, in 1813, was compelled to adopt free trade with England. Before this time, by means of her laws and customs, she supplied the home demand with all the necessaries of life, and exported $2,000,000 worth annually. At present her condition is far worse than Ireland's. Pestilence and famine visit her periodically.

4. *Portugal*, in 1703, yielded to one of those vicious commercial treaties of England, by which her tariff was greatly reduced. What was the result? According to free trade her commerce ought to have increased, but Portugal with all her magnificent maritime power was completely humiliated. Lisbon previous to the treaty had four hundred ships with a burden of 500 to 600 tons, now she has only fifty, with a burden of 60 tons each. Spain made a similar treaty about the same time, which in connection with the inquisition, brought her to the very brink of ruin.

Such are the facts as we find them in history. There might have been local and special influences which will apparently explain the prosperity of some nations and adversity of others, but they were incidental rather than fundamental. It will not do to say that race and religion make all the difference. These may greatly modify a nation's energies, but the great fact is this, labor is the source of all wealth, private and public. If this labor is free and well diversified, a nation will grow rich and powerful; if limited to one or two pursuits of producing raw material and flooding their own markets with cheap manufactures of other nations, that country will be impoverished sooner or later. But mental labor, the great element of civilization, is only performed when a nation has acquired a certain amount of wealth. Hence, we can very readily see that when the productiveness of physical labor begins to wane, mental labor will gradually disappear and humiliation is rapidly accelerated. When Doublin lost her wealth, her literary supremacy was gone.

We notice the same wide contrast in the United States. We have enjoyed prosperity under protection, yea, even under war and embargo, and finally disaster under free trade. During the Revolution, the war of 1812, the high tariff from 1824 to 1832, and the great Rebellion were the brightest periods of our history. Free trade from 1783–'89, from 1816–'24, from 1832–'40, the revenue tariff of 1846–'50, and a few years previous to 1860 are the gloomiest periods of our history. The financial crises of '37, '57 and the partial derangement of the monetary affairs of '47, all occurred in free trade times.

Our present tariff was inaugurated in 1860, and with an empty treasury to begin with, a feeble fleet scattered over the globle, we placed a million of men in the field all eqiupped with arms and clothing manufactured within our own borders. Under this tariff our various manufactur-

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BY H. N.

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THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BY H. NEWELL SILL.

I trust that a few words relative to the growing interests of the medical and surgical department of our State University will not be inappropriate. It is a well known fact that since the establishment of this department, it has met with strong and persistent opposition by many of our State legislators, and members of the medical profession also; but we have only to look at the present condition, as it just enters on its third regular term, to be convinced that the whole combined influence brought to bear against it have met with decided failure. We ask how has it attained to its present standing (and it is a source of wonder to many of the physicians of our State also). We reply that it never could have been thus successful under the circumstances which have surrounded it, but through men of determined perseverance. This department has had a few earnest advocates in our legislative halls as well as elsewhere, but we may safely say that the great grand reason is in the fact that the Medical Faculty have labored with unrequited toil for two years to give it a firm basis as a part of our State University, and we are pleased to say that the work has been accomplished. Our State legislature has already acknowledged its importance by word and deed, and we believe they will continue to do so more and more until this department shall have all that can be desired to aid in the advancement of the greatest science of earth. We would like to speak of each professor personally, but time and space forbid. They are each and all able teachers, thoroughly enlisted in the great work in which they are engaged.

To the medical profession we would say that we are pleased to see your present confidence manifested by the support you give it. Let us support this institution as being *our own*, and we shall soon have the pleasure of knowing that the Medical Department of the Iowa State University is the glory of the West and the pride of our noble State.

GERMAN IN THE UNIVERSITY.

There is perhaps no study in the course more efficiently taught and faithfully studied than German. Being a required study and put in the first three years, all our students, except specials, and most of them select German, understand more or less of the language. There is this peculiarity too, that our knowledge of German is not merely book knowledge of declensions and conjugations; but practical, living, conversational. Many of our students speak German with ease and fluency; while all who have passed the required course can read any book that happens to come in their way, and speak well enough to get along. Our ordinary salutations about the University are very commonly exchanged in German. Last term we had an essay in one of the ladies' societies, an oration and solo at rhetoricals; and even on last commencement day an oration all in that language. These exercises have now become so common that we cannot say they are gotten up for curiosity. They are prepared because the performers enjoy the work and our students generally understand and appreciate them. M.

JENNIE.

BY PROF. PRENDERGAST.

"*Regina! erat illa formosa puella.*"

Old Play.

I.

Oh, 'tis not the ringlets that stream from her brow,
Nor the neck and soft hands that outrival the snow,
Or the lips, like the fruit of the tall apple tree,
That make my sweet Jennie so dear unto me.

II.

O, 'tis not the music that flows from her mouth,
So tuneful and grand as a bird from the South,
Or flash of her eyes, like the moon on Glanree,
That makes my sweet Jennie so dear unto me.

III.

But a grace and a charm more beautiful still:
'Tis the soul shining pure as the snow on the hill,
And a pulse beating high as the waves on the sea,
That make my sweet Jennie so dear unto me.

IV.

She's as proud as the eagle on the Andes' crest,
Yet, gentle as a dove brooding o'er her young nest,
With a heart beating true for the cause of the free,
Which makes her still nearer and dearer to me.

V.

How oft have we rambled the old mountain path,
And plucked the white blossoms beside the old rath,
And I plaited a wreath for my gentle Jennie
For she whisper'd that she was the dearest to me.

VI.

Then, I told her the tales of the grand days of old,
Of the ladies so bright and the soldiers so bold,
Till she sighed for the fall of the gallant and free,
Which made her still dearer and nearer unto me.

VII.

Oh, years may go by with their sunshine and rain,
With their light clouds of joy and sad ones of pain,
But, true as my heart-pulse where'er I may be,
My gentle Jennie will be dear unto me!

ST. JOSEPH INSTITUTE, IOWA CITY, Dec. 28th, '72.

PROF. HINRICHS ABROAD.

We notice in the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, of August last, an article entitled, "Physical Science at the Iowa State University," from the U. S. Commissioner of Mining, Mr. Raymond. He was on his way to Nebraska, and spent a day with Prof. Hinrichs for the purpose of examining the workings of the laboratory. We quote the following extracts from the article, showing what other scientists think of our laboratory and its manager:

"Attracted by curiosity to examine the details of the ingenious methods of instruction in physical science practiced in the Iowa State University, I have been spending a day in the quiet little town of Iowa City. The text books of Professor Gustavus Hinrichs, who occupies here the chair of the department, and the various papers on the subject which he has contributed to scientific periodicals, at home and abroad, have attracted in no common degree the attention of the friends of scientific instruction in the United States."

In regard to the origin of this method of teaching, he says:

"Prof. Hinrichs was not the first, though one of the first, to insist that physics as well as chemistry should be studied in the laboratory, and that every law, principle and mathematical relation should be verified by the actual observation of the pupil. But he *is the first* to show how this can be done conveniently and efficiently, with simple and inexpensive apparatus, and for large numbers of students."

After giving a brief description of the method, he concludes by saying:

"I have examined a large number of the laboratory journals of the students, and I am satisfied that this system is practically efficient."

About a year ago Mr. Raymond said that those few pages, found in Hinrichs' Elements of Chemistry, together with the chart at the end of the volume were of great value to him and he pronounced it the best and most concise classification of minerals ever published in any language.

Others in this country, as well as in Europe, have paid equally high tribute to his merits and abilities.

—The new "Central College" building at Grinnell is enclosed and will be ready for use some time during the spring. It is a four story building, built of hewn stone and makes a fine appearance.

NOTES FROM YALE.

BY W. B. C.

The past few years have wrought a marked change in the time honored sports of the olden colleges. "Hazing" has disappeared in many of them, and where it is still in vogue, has become so changed that it is scarcely entitled to the name. The annual "rush," although still a rough, exciting struggle, is no longer a terror to the tender freshmen, it has lost the fervor of former days, and college pranks, that regarded neither place, means nor object, when in search of a novelty, exist now, for the most part, only in the fertile imagination of some would-be-hero.

Purer domestic principles are finally forcing their way into these college communities, from which they have been excluded hitherto by the tenacity with which traditionary customs, so remote in their origin, that it is deemed something akin to sacrilege to tamper with them, but customs which, nevertheless, bear in their face the unmistakable features of their ancestry, for nearly all of them are founded in the idea that might makes right.

The fellows of Yale are especially wealthy in legacies of this kind, and as a matter of course, relinquish them reluctantly. So in this "reform," as Western collegiates insist upon calling it, Yale is somewhat conservative. A freshman is still a very inferior creature, that needs to be reminded distinctly and often that he is a freshman. In any assemblage of students he must take a back seat, where the valiant Sophs. consider him the legitimate object upon which to display their powers. A freshman must not presume to speak to a senior in the street, nor expect to be recognized by said august personage, etc., etc. Nevertheless "Freshy" is happy and quite resigned, in view of the fact, that it is only for a year and his turn comes next. But let us look in on the "Thanksgiving jubilee," the annual "hi" of Yale, celebrated on the Tuesday evening preceding Thanksgiving, for no other existing custom furnishes a better opportunity for observation.

A committee formed of members from each class has prepared the entertainment, and twenty-five cents gives us the right to enter if we can, but might is an important element in the prosecution of the matter, for the demand for seats largely exceeds the supply.

We go early, commit ourselves to the raging tide that floods the entrance, and after sundry buffetings and hair-breadth escapes finally land, and a little blowed and somewhat obfuscated by the all pervading tobacco smoke, but otherwise comfortably located.

Alumni hall, grand for a dining room or levee, is a little flat for present purposes, but the committee has staged and benched it regardless of trouble or expense, and we must make the best of it. The half hour wait is not monotonous. Eight hundred students jubilating in a crowded hall, forbid anything of that kind. They sing and shout, each class ambitious to drown the songs of the others. They tumble down benches, and back there in the rear of the hall, the Sophs. and freshmen keep up a continual cross-firing with handfuls of beans, and ever and anon a skirmish occurs, and we climb up on the seats to see it, and sit down again, because we can't see it. Finally the curtain rises, and the scramble for freshmen begins, as fast as captured they pass them right along over the heads of the excited assembly, head over heels, any way and every way, until they are landed sprawling upon the platform. They stack up the victims like cordwood until the stage is covered, when the managers cry enough, and the surging multitude gradually comes to quiescence. One by one the captives are jerked to a perpendicular position, measured with a long stick and hustled off the platform. The shortest man (not including those short of money,) is declared President for the evening, and the longest (winded) man, Secretary.

This exciting introduction ended, the evening's entertainment commenced with a farce called "The Managers Trials"—commonplace; next, a comic song in character—excellent. Then follows a *concert d'Ethiope*. This of itself is a first class "minstrel" entertainment. The music, songs, jokes, etc., are all *en regle*, and certainly good—of the kind.

The next item of interest is the Thanksgiving Sermon; text: "And he said unto them, throw her out, and they threw her out; and he said unto them again, throw her out, and they threw her out; and they took up of the fragments that remained twelve baskets full, and the last state of that woman was worse than the first." The discourse that follows keeps as close to the text as is common in our modern sensational sermons, and is not dry nor *too* melancholly.

Part II. *King Richard*, ye *Thirde*, or *Ye Battle of Bosworth Field*. A merrie mysterie, in five acts, and numerous tableaux.

"Being a by no means familiar alteration for the better of the celebrated history by a gentleman from Stratford in Warwickshire." "In short," as the metaphysical, critical, explanatory and exceedingly interesting programme states, "the *mysterie* is got up with a most unapproachable style of magnificence, totally *regardless of all past and future term bills*."

This performance was very long, but as a general thing, the gentlemen sustained their parts very well. The text of the burlesque evidently prepared for the New York stage, was changed sufficiently to give it a local application, and some of the hits were well applied.

The whole affair terminated about one o'clock a. m. As said before, of a part, so we say of the whole, it was good of the kind, and the kind was objectionable only because broad farce too largely predominated, where true comedy would have furnished a better entertainment.

We had intended to notice other matters, but have already occupied sufficient space for one letter.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

In my former article I gave the *history* of the department, and showed that since 1868 its grade had been naturally *elevated;* that *now* its basis of scholarship is the *complete academical course*, and that the *aim* of the department hereafter will be *not* to give elementary but *advanced* normal instruction.

It is believed by the best educators that there should be *two grades* of Normal schools, one for elementary and the other for *advanced* or *higher* normal work. The elementary teacher has a distinct field and requires special training therefor. A school that would provide such training, must give instruction in all *primary* and elementary branches, such as Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, etc., must heve a *model* or *practice department*, and all the apparatus and appliances of elementary normal schools.

Such primary work should be done in a separate establishment and is not appropriate for a university. *Advanced* teachers *too* have a field all their own, and their duties as teachers and as principals and superintendents are so varied and so vast as to require abilities, physical, intellectual and moral, of the highest order. Their work being so different, their training and instruction must also be different.

The question may be asked, is this grade of normal training needed in our State? and if so, is the need as great as for *elementary* normal instruction? Let us examine these questions. Who are the pioneers in thought and investigation? Where does reform in any department usually begin? Does it not always begin with the few leading thinkers, who have been the prime movers in educational reform? By whom has science been advanced and simplified, text books prepared, school legislation secured and teachers trained? Have these reforms been carried forward mainly by common school teachers? By no means. *Higher institutions* have trained the men and the women who have led in all the departments of learning. Those whose voices have been heard in legislative halls and elsewhere in support of free schools, whose time, influence and money have been most freely given, have passed the most thorough scholarship. If *colleges* had not been planted in New England in her early days, her free schools would not have developed so grandly.

All advancements or reforms in art, science, education and civilization are first recognized and accepted *by the few*, and then gradually pass *dowdward* through the various grades until they *reach and mold the masses.*

It has been said that "as is the teacher so is the school." May it not be added that as is the *principal* or *superintendent, so is the teacher.* Put the right kind of a person at the head of a school, and give him the requisite authority, and he *will* have good teachers under him. If he cannot obtain them in any other way, he will *train and educate them. He will have them at whatever cost.*

There are in Iowa about *three hundred graded schools*, and over *seven thousand ungraded schools.* The graded schools are largely conducted by *professional* teachers who have chosen this as their life work, and, therefore, *study to excel.* The *ungraded* schools are mainly "*kept*" by *non*-professional teachers, who engage in this work until something better offers, or as a stepping stone to some other vocation. The *graded* schools, therefore, exert a wider influence in educational reform than the *ungraded;* and the principals and superintendents of *the graded schools* do more to determine the character and efficiency of our public school system than all the other teachers together. The *great primary want* is therefore *more good principals and superintendents.* Iowa now has some who are equal to those in any State. Any city or town which has first-class schools, has in almost every case a *first-class* principal or superintendent. Intelligent school boards are learning the fact that the *first* requisite to a good school is the right man at the head, and when they find such a man they will employ him, for he is cheap at even the highest price. If any improvement shall be made in methods of organizing, grading and governing schools, in courses of study, or in methods of culture and instruction, these improvements *must begin* in the principal and superintendent. *The foundation must be laid here.*

The work of educating and training advanced teachers, principals and superintendents, the Normal Department has undertaken. As a basis of scholarship, a full *academic or collegiate course is required.* The excellent advantages afforded by the University, which are increasing every year, are certainly a sufficient guarantee in regard to scholarship. It is believed that by uniting appropriate normal instruction with the culture received in the collegiate course, the teachers who graduate will possess superior qualifications for their work. Our standard is high,—higher than that of any other Normal school or department in the United States. The number who complete this course may be few, but the past history of the department assures us that even in this we may be *happily* disappointed. As an indication of the future, we may say that *six* of the present senior class are pursuing the normal course.

S. N. F.

FOOT BALL.

As we notice the game of foot ball is quite popular this year in our University, the following rules adopted by the Yale club may be generally interesting:

1. The grounds should be 400 feet long, by 250 broad.

2. The goal posts should be eight paces apart.

3. The number for match games shall be twenty to the side.

4. To a game five of nine goals are necessary. To secure a goal the ball must pass between the posts.

5. No player shall pick up, throw or carry the ball on any part of the field. Any violation of the regulation shall constitute a foul, and the player so offending shall throw the ball perpendicularly into the air from the place where the foul occurred, and the ball shall not be in play until it touches the ground.

6. When the ball is caught in the air an adversary may strike it from the hands of the player so catching.

7. When the ball passes the limits, the person touching it first shall throw it from a spot six paces from, and at right angles to, the boundary line at the place it went over; and the ball shall not be in play until it has touched the ground. Further, the player throwing the ball shall not play upon the ball until it has been played upon. When thrown, the players shall be between the ball and their goal.

8. When the ball passes within the limits six paces of the goal post, it shall be carried out by the player first touching it fifteen paces in front of the boundary line, and thrown by him into the air under the same conditions as a foul ball. (rule 5.)

9. No tripping shall be allowed, nor shall any player use his hands to push or hold an adversary.

10. The winner of the toss shall have the first kick off and the choice of goal. The ball shall be placed fifteen paces from the center of the field towards the starter's goal. In canting the ball shall be kicked, not babied. No player on the canting side shall be in advance of a line passing through the ball and parallel to the base line; nor shall any player on the opposite side come within ten paces of this line.

11. No player shall wear projecting nails, iron plates or gutta percha on the soles or heels of his shoes.

12. There shall be two judges for each goal, and a referee, to whom all disputed points shall be referred.

It is proposed by the Yale *Courant* to dramatize "The Elements of Intellectual Science," and produce it upon the stage of the New Haven opera house.

An exchange suggests, as an appropriate *finale*, "Whately's Logic," attuned to operatic music.

This is a little irreverent, but nevertheless if the *Courant* can obtain first class metaphysicians as actors of the drama, by all means come West.

The University Reporter.

Iowa City, Iowa, January, 1873

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M. N. JOHNSON, Financial Agent.

—Berlin is on *the spree* and has been for a long time.

—We notice by the Muscatine papers that Prof. Hinrichs, under the auspices of the Scientific Club of that place, lectured before a large audience, on the evening of the 16th of December. Subject: "Man as a Physical Organism."

—We are glad to see that the Alumni and friends of Harvard are doing nobly in their subscriptions to the fund to make good the loss sustained by the College by the Boston fire. More than $100,000 is already raised, and the rest will without doubt be forthcoming.

—"The Vagaries of Vassar" are promised to the public soon and in book form. No other institution has been so sensitive about popular opinion as our Poughkeepsie sister, and has it furnished materials for criticism? We are incredulous.

Prof. N. H. Merrell, of Ripon College, Wisconsin, has written a fine article for the *Independent* on "How to start a College." *His* college builders here, busy hands, shrewd heads and heroic souls, and only fate can prevent their success. We suspect his own life at Ripon supplied his model.

—It may not be generally known that the Board of Regents, at their June meeting, appointed a committee, consisting of President Thacher, Mr. Adams and Mr. McKean, to report what changes, if any, ought to be made in the courses of study of the Academical Department. We learn that the committee held its first meeting during the vacation, but are not apprised of its proceedings.

The students of Iowa College amuse themselves by *noctural* exploits; such as elevating the Walrus—a specimen from the Cabinet—to the top of the new college building and leaving it there to be taken down by the *diurnal* labor of the exasperated Faculty.

—Judge Haddock, the worthy Secretary of the Board of Regents, has just returned from the bench of the Circuit Court, he gives place to his successor, Regent McKean. We learn that Judge H. has performed the duties of his office with great credit and to general acceptance. From our acquaintance with Judge McKean, as University Regent, we predict for him high distinction in his new station.

—L. G. Powers, of class '72, principal of the Mitchelville Seminary, spent part of his vacation at the University. He informs us that they have had 40 students last term and will have about 70 this term, which is a very fair number for any college in its first year. Their school is under the supervision of the Universalists who intend to erect three large buildings as fine as any in the State, one of which is nearly completed.

Why talk about compulsary education in Iowa, since every year we hear of new colleges founded and students filling them up ere the last nail is cold from the touch of the carpenter's hatchet?

—We notice very high commendations in the local papers of the lectures of the President and Prof. Fellows before the various Teachers' Institutes they have attended the last term. They were everywhere cordially received and seem to have been especially welcome as representatives of the University.

The frequent inquiries made about the University and the resolutions of cordial good will unanimously passed clearly show the strong hold it has upon the teachers as well as the people of the State. We believe that these and other gentlemen of the Faculty can do the University no better service than by continuing the work they have performed with so great credit to themselves and so great acceptance to the public.

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE.—We learn that this Collegiate Institute has every indication of prosperity. A new addition to it is that of Prof. Prendergast, a young gentleman of fine literary attainments, as a poem from his prolific pen to be found in another column testifies, and which has something of the natural ring of melody to it. Prof. Prendergast is the son of an Irish barrister, and studied law himself; being a graduate of the Queen's University of Ireland, he has a diploma in civil jurisprudence. He has traveled much through this country, and for some time engaged in educational pursuits. Commercial Colleges, and self styled academies he regards as "travesties on wisdom;" *shysters*, he abominates, and *quack doctors*, he considers a nuisance, and only fit for cutting homeopathic corks! A fine classic scholar, with many other accomplishments; a new periodical shortly to be issued by the Institute will find in Prof. Prendergast an able hand in the cause of moral and sound education. We hope often to hear from the professor as an occasional contributor, and wish him success in Iowa City.

—Prof. Schmidt has accepted an offer to take charge of the orchestra in the Musical Conservatory of New York city. His many friends will be sorry to see him leave the University, but evidently his talent lies in the line of music, and every person should develop that which nature has given him or her. Prof. Schmidt received his collegiate and musical education principally in Germany. He came to St. Louis three years ago and commenced teaching music, but soon found that it was absolutely necessary to have a command of our language before he could make his chosen profession a success. For this purpose he came to Iowa City and commenced teaching at the St. Joseph's Institute. Shortly afterward he entered the University and has been teaching there ever since. During his stay in Iowa City, through diligent study, he obtained a thorough knowledge and command of the English language.

Prof. Schmidt has kindly furnished us with two musical concerts free of charge in the Chapel, and another one under the direction of the literary societies this year. Besides these he has frequently furnished the various societies with excellent music. For all these favors the students render their sincere thanks and wish him success in his new call.

—There seems to have been a mutual agreement among the sophomores, at the close of last year, to delight the students with a surprising moustache. On the trials commenced therewith we can't

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speak from personal experience, but we may form some opinion, from an account of a couple of their number: "We first commenced with a full growth, but after watching them closely until we congratulated ourselves upon success, we were considerably annoyed by some most absurd questions, such as, 'Where have you been playing? for there's some dust on your face.' 'Have you three on each side yet?' etc. At length, sharpening our razor until we could see a good edge, we shaved off all but our moustaches; laying the treasures away as relics. But still the Fates seemed against us. The girls who had before told us to wait until we had moustaches, now knowingly looked at each other as they passed. And the boys who couldn't raise a beard by the time they were seniors, or who had 'been through the mill,' and wanted to remind themselves of what they had endured, amused themselves by squinting sidewise at our lips; while the betting characters staked, now and then, five cents on our having within four as many as a senior."

Should we be permitted to ridicule the almost frantic endeavors of a fellow-student?

FOOT-BALL.—On Wednesday afternoon, the last day of the Fall Term, the students played a match game of foot-ball with the citizens—twenty-five on the side—nine innings—best five out of nine to be the winners. Owing to cold weather, there were not many spectators present, but by half past two o'clock, the players were on the ground and the game commenced. The cities took the first inning and the Universities returned the compliment by taking the second. A master kick from Berryhill followed by a strong one from Barnett won the third for the Universities, who also took the fourth. To gain the victory now seemed an easy task for the Universities. But "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." During the fifth inning a foul was made which stopped the play until a necessary amount of jawing could be disposed of, when the inning was soon decided in favor of the cities, who took the sixth after a long and closely contested struggle. They also took the seventh, when the ball, having received a good impetus from Lewis and Griffith, it was followed straight through to the goal by *Titcomb. The eighth was easily won by* the Universities and the ninth as easily taken by the cities giving them the victory. The game was a good one and well played by both parties, considering the little practice of the players. After an honorable defeat the Universities, willingly yielded the justly won championship to the cities.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst., by Rev. Mr. Young, Miss HORTIE BOWEN and Mr. BRADLEY PENDLETON, at the residence of the bride's father in this city.

They have a pleasant home awaiting them in Kansas.

Miss LUCY SMITH, of this city, and Mr. C. W. HIND, of Keokuk, on New Year's day.

Keokuk will be their abiding place.

At the residence of the bride's father, 3½ P. M., Jan. 1st, 1873, by Rev. Mr. Pomeroy, Miss LILLIE V. JACK and Mr. C. S. RANK.

Our friends took the evening train east, to be gone three or four weeks. They were both successful students. May happiness and prosperity attend them thoughout life. Thanks for your kindness in sending us poor quill drivers that delicious cake.

—An attempt will be made this month in Congress to raise an appropriation for the World's Fair, at Vienna, of from $100,000 to $300,000. Doubtless it will be made, and if so, we may make a respectable appearance among other nations, otherwise we cannot.

—We are glad to learn that the next annual meeting of the Iowa State Teachers' Association is to be held here. It is expected that Prof. Leonard will deliver a lecture on the revelations of the spectroscope and make use of his new spectroscopical apparatus in doing it, and, if he does, it will be one of the most delightful features of the occasion. Mr. J. Valentine, of Manchester, will probably take charge of the "common school" section, and Mr. Albert Loughridge, of Newton, of the "Academic and High school" section. The "College" section has not been provided for as yet.

—Prospects for the coming term are flattering.

—Cal. Manning, Law class '72, was in *the city during vacation, recreating.*

—Mr. A. Bronson Alcott, author of "Tablets" and "Concord Days," spent a week in the city during vacation. He gave a Conversation on Character at the house of Prof. Edmonds, a lecture on New England Authors at Irving Hall and a discourse on the Ideal Church at the Congregational Church. Mr. Alcott belongs to the Emersonian School in thought and religion, and though by no means an original or profound thinker is a suggestive and very pleasing speaker.

His lecture on New England authors or, more strictly speaking, upon *Concord* authors was a rich treat. Living as he has in intimate communion with Emerson and Thorean and a neighbor of Hawthorne his descriptions and characterizations were accurate, vivial and appreciative, abounding in anecdote and reminiscence, and seasoned with genial humor. In answer to a request from the audience, he gave some interesting items respecting his daughter, Miss Alcott, the well known author of Little Women.

—Mr. Hiatt, class '72, has gone out to teach. He has a *small* school of about 70 urchins and upwards, situated in the suburbs of Iowa City, on the beautiful banks of the classic Iowa. His scholarship and experience as a teacher will be sufficient guaranty for success, and his classmates are especially gratified that he will not leave his class but resume his studies with them at the opening of the Spring Term.

☞ What an alumnus, now at Yale, says of the REPORTER: The REPORTER is thrice welcome to me, since removed from the field and circle in which it labors, and so dependent upon it for news of Alma Mater."

☞ New text-books for the Senior class at Allin, Wilson & Smith's. Mother Goose's Melodies, illustrated.

—D. N. Heizer is a married man—a lady from Winterset, Iowa, the happy woman—and judge of the Probate Court in Barton county, Kansas.

—Wm. Lytle, class '72, and Superintendent of the Oskaloosa schools, put in his appearance during vacation to the delight of his many friends.

—Will Eaton, Law class '72, has received a notarial commission in Harrison county.

PRESIDENTS, PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The following is a list of all the instructors who have been at any time connected with this institution. It is believed to be correct, as it was prepared from data obtained from the records of the Board of Trustees. It will be remembered that there has been two organizations, the first, in 1854-5, and continued until 1858, when the Academic Department was suspended for want of funds until 1860. The Normal Department continued in operation. The reorganization took place in 1860.

FIRST ORGANIZATION.

PRESIDENTS.

Elected.		Resigned
1854	William C. Larrabee, LL. D.	...declined
1855	L. Andrews, LL. D.	.....declined
1855	Amos Dean, LL. D.	1858

PROFESSORS.

GEOLOGY, ZOOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

1855	James Hall, A. M.	.....declined

MINERALOGY, METEROLOGY AND CHEMISTRY.

1855	Josiah D. Whitney, A. M.	....declined

ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

1855	Abel Beach, A. M.	1855
1855	Henry S. Welton, A. M.	1858

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1856	Rev. J. M. Stone, A. M.	1858

MATHEMATICS.

1858	George R. Perkins, LL. D.	.....declined
1858	Frederick Humphrey, A. M.	1858

INSTRUCTOR IN MODERN LANGUAGES.

1856	Edward Bondeli	1858

PRINCIPAL OF PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

1855	E. M. Guffin, A. M.	1858

Reorganization of the University.

PRESIDENTS.

1859	Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D.	1862
1863	O. M. Spencer, D. D.	1867
1866	Nathan R. Leonard, A. M. (acting Pres't.)	1868
1868	James Black, D. D.	1870
1871	George Thacher, D. D.	.....

PROFESSORS.

INTELLECTUAL MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

1859	Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D.	1862
1863	O. M. Spencer, D. D.	1867
1868	Stephen N. Fellows, A. M.	.....(acting) 1871

MENTAL SCIENCE.

1871	George Thacher, D. D.	.....

LOGIC AND MORAL SCIENCE.

1872	Stephen N. Fellows, D. D.	.....

CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1860	James Lillie, M. D., D. D.	1861
1861	O. M. Spencer, A. M.	1864
1864	Gustavus Hinrichs, A. M.	.....

ANCIENT AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

1860	O. M. Spencer, A. M.	1861
1861	James Lillie, M. D., D. D.	1863

ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

1863	Joseph T. Robert, LL. D.	1867
1867	Amos N. Currier, A. M.	1870

LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

1870	Amos N. Currier, A. M.	.....

GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

1870	Leonard F. Parker, A. M.	.....

MODERN LANGUAGES.

1865	Charles A. Eggert, A. M.	.....

Elected.		Resigned

MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY.

1860	Nathan R. Leonard, A. M.	.....

NATURAL HISTORY.

1862	Theodore S. Parvin, A. M.	1869
1867	Charles A. White, A. M., M. D.	.....

HISTORY.

1868	James Black, D. D.	1869
1869	Theodore S. Parvin, A. M.	1870

DIDACTICS.

1855	John Van Valkenburg	1856
1856	D. Franklin Wells, A. B.	1866
1867	Stephen N. Fellows, D. D.	.....

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1863	Gustavus Hinrichs	1864
1868	Rush Emery, Ph. D.	1869

MATHEMATICS.

1871	Alexander Thomson, C. E.	.....

LECTURER ON AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

1871	William C. Preston, B. Ph.	.....

INSTRUCTORS AND TEACHERS.

1863	Gustavus Hinrichs, Modern Languages	1864
1864	C. A. Eggert, Modern Languages	1865
1863	C. E. Borland, Latin and Greek	1864
1858	Lavinia Davis, Normal	1870
1861	Amelia C. Traer, Normal	1865
1864	Mattie J. Bowman, Normal	1865
1865	Martha Roe, Normal	1866
1866	Susan F. Rowley, Normal	1866
1866	S. McKee, A. M., Latin	1867
1869	Ellen A. Rich, A. M., Mathematics	1871
1869	Celia A. Currier, B. S., Latin	.....
1869	Gilbert L. Pinkham, A. B., English	.....
1869	Wm. C. Preston, B. Ph., Physical Science.	
1869	James M. Gow, A. M., Mathematics	1870
1869	E. C. Ebersole, A. M., Greek	1870
1870	Frank E. Nipher, B. Ph., Physics	.....
1870	Sarah F. Laughridge, Normal	.....
1871	Otto Schmidt, German	1872
1871	L. Smith Hanna, Latin	1872
1872	Carrie H. Pinkham, English	.....
1870	G. T. Keller, A. M., English	1871

Preparatory Department.

PRINCIPALS.

1861	E. M. Guffin, A. M.	1864
1864	C. E. Borland, A. M.	1866
1866	S. S. Howell, A. M.	1868
1868	E. C. Ebersole, A. M.	1869

TEACHERS AND ASSISTANTS.

1864	S. Louisa Brainerd	1867
1865	Ellen A. Moore, A. B.	1869
1865	May Parvin, A. B.	1866
1865	Mary E. Hart, B. S.	1866
1865	Mary E. Crocker	1866
1865	James Robert, A. M.	1866
1867	Emma Brown	1868
1866	Celia A. Moore, English	1869
1868	Susan E. Hale, A. M., Preceptress, Latin	..1869
1866	Martha Roe	1867

COLLEGE NOTES.

—Michigan University has over twelve hundred students—more than any other institution in the country.—*Col. Herald.*

—There are three hundred and sixty-eight colleges in the country, of which twenty-eight are under State supervision.

—Hope College, Iowa, has three Japanese students. They are said to be "unusually intelligent, make good students and intend to complete a thorough course of study."

—In France there are over 300 colleges, not one of which will admit women students.

—The Amherst students have made a formal application to the faculty for permission to hold a dancing school.

—The Sophomores of Elmira Female College have forbidden the Freshmen to wear false hair.

—The students of Asbury University, who were not allowed to vote in the late election in Indiana, have sued the judge and election inspector of Greencastle, Indiana, under a law of Congress.

—The University of California, of which ex-Prof. Gilman is President, has 173 students.—*Echo.*

—The *Williams Vidette* is the finest college paper, typographically, in the country.—*The Tripod.* So say we.

—The Germans have established no universities for the last half-century. Their plan is to strengthen those they have, rather than to found new ones.—*American Educational Monthly.*

—Wilberforce University (colored) near Xenia, Ohio, has assets over liabilities about $50,000. It has been in operation nine years. Last year's receipts and expenditures were $7,378.29.—*Exchange.*

—Boston University expects to be one of the most richly endowed institutions in the country. It is estimated that the estate of the late Isaac Rich, will at the time appointed for its division, amount to $5,000,000. The law school will open in October with two classes, each numbering 100.—*Cap and Gown.*

—A Senior in a Pennsylvania College received a note from a Chicago philanthropic institution, seeking the information: "Will you be one of two hundred thousand children to give five cents towards the erection of a mission chapel in Chicago?"—*Vidette.*

—Harvard University has the best zoological and palæontological museum in the world—brought together by the industry of one man (Agassiz), within five and twenty years, and at the sole expense of Massachusetts and her citizens. *Springfield Republican.*

—The eagle and the pigs at the Brewery daily attract large numbers to see them. Beer, of course, has nothing to with it.—*Courant.*

SPRIGS.

—The Theologues are being demoralized. We hear rumers of several engaging in private theatricals.—*Courant.*

—The Juniors at Yale who have been using ponies are alarmed at the prevalence of the "horse disease."

—What is the difference between the cholera and the first half of Paradise Lost? One is an epidemic,—the orther a demi-epic.

—A Chicago poet began an apostrophe to the ocean with "Prodigious dampness."—*Mercury.*

—The Mathmatical works of professor Loomis have been translated into Chinese. An exchange thinks it a pity that they were not printed in that language in the first place.

AMERICAN SCIENCE TRIUMPHANT.

PROFESSOR H. DANCE.

That Stanley has done wanders,
Let envious Europe own:
Without delay or blunders,
He found a *living Stone.*

—*The Owl.*

—The most satisfactory election bet we have heard of was that made by a Bridgeport lady and gentleman on the eve of election. If Grant should be elected the young man would win the lady, and if Greeley was elected the lady was to have the young man. The result shows that the young man won the bet, and it is stated on authority of the young lady herself that she is perfectly willing he should have the prize.—*Tipton Advertiser.*

—We notice in the Iowa City *Republican*, of December 18th, a letter from President Welch, of the State Agricultural College, in reply to an article which appeared in the State *Register*, making some strictures upon the management of the College. His remarks upon the relation of the University to this College, we heartily endorse. President Welch makes the following remarks upon their courses of study and the University:

"One word respecting the view taken by your correspondent of courses of study. We fully believe that educated farmers and mechanics ought to be men of general weight and influence, and that a prominent means of securing such an object is the mastery of the English tongue. Accordingly our course in English language and literature, so far from being crushed out by the 'scientific course' is in reality stronger than in most Colleges. Vide biennial report.

If any citizen holding a responsible post here 'denouuces' the classics, all we have to say is, he is out of accord with the general spirit of the College. The classics have their purposes in education; not as we think, quite that of a "panacea for intellectual ills," but nevertheless a grand and noble one, and we would not like to be guilty of the narrowness and illiberality implied in their 'denunciation.'

As to the State University, we give our heartiest concurrence to all that your reporter says respecting its success and the inherent nobility of its mission. The higher and wider its influence becomes the more favorable are the conditions on which our success depends. Its purpose is generic—ours specific—and we are glad of this opportunity to say that we think all young people who desire either general culture or a preparation for any of the professions, ought to go there instead of coming here. We shall not receive any such, knowingly. We, too, think it idle folly to attempt to compare two institutions which are so radically different in purpose, and if any individual of note or influence here has asked questions which imply a desire to make such comparison, we can only say that it does not represent the prevailing spirits, and that we, for our part, are dreadfully ashamed of it."

Mr. Froude stated on his arrival in America that his mission was to correct the mistaken impression we had about English rule in Ireland. The idea of a single man changing the opinion of a well read and intelligent public, is rather egotistic to say the least. But Mr. Froude failed to accomplish his mission at New York, as well as at Yale. At the former place he encountered the learned and eloquent Father Burke, who in those fine, brilliant lectures manifested a thorough acquaintance with Irish history, and displayed a power of oratory, which has given him a national reputation. He failed also to convince the people at Yale that English rule could be justified. This is not because Mr. Froude is not able for the task. No amount of talent could ever convince the American people that Great Britain was justified in her underhanded game of destroying Ireland's manufactures and appropriating her lands to a few English lords, who pretended to represent them in Parliament. The principal argument he offered in justification of English rule in Ireland, is that the Irish are nearly all Catholics; of course this will be convincing to a few of the more radical Protestants, who think more of their dogmas than the welfare of republicanism, but the great mass of the American people can never be convinced that Ireland's misfortunes are due to her religion. One thing Mr. Froude has discovered, namely: that we do not follow the dictates of any man, however great his authority.

—There is one new fact, in Williams College, on which we can dwell with solid satisfaction. The chapel is perfectly heated. No longer do unfortunates, whose nominal star has placed them at the bottom of the alphabetical list, shuffle their feet, rub their hands and blow their noses in artic regions; they now rejoice in a temperate zone, while the forward men doff their overcoats with religious punctilio, and are occasionally caught in the act of casting longing glances towards the breezy doors. —*Williams Review.*

Would the students of Iowa State University could say as much!

—Attention is called to Prof. S. N. Fellows' article on Denominational and State Schools. We take it by permission of Prof. Fellows from an address delivered by him to the teachers of his State (Iowa), but it is of equal interest to all. The *Schoolmaster* does not propose to have the agitation all on one side. If the sectarians and opponents of free schools succeed in demolishing the public school, especially the public high school, at which they are now directing their forces in Michigan and Illinois, they must work for their success.—*Chicago Schoolmaster.*

—Harvard College is said to have lost one million of dollars by the Boston fire (?) Harvard is said to have lost all the way from $200,000 to $1,000,000 in the Boston fire, aceording to journal accuracy.

—The latest excavations at Troy have led to the discovery of a burnt house, at a depth of forty-seven feet, which contained the complete skeleton of a Trojan woman with her gold ornaments. The bones of a child were also found in the original soil. Of the highest importance are the terra cottas with prehistoric symbols. No museum in the whole world, excepting that of Parma, which has two, possesses terra cottas of this kind. Now thousands of them have been encountered at once.

A CLASSICAL ENTHUSIAST.

A senior once while passing by a place,
Some pesky geese brawled right out in his face.
The affronted swell, at the uncouth salute,
A stranger met, and thus began his suit:
How can those geese their notions so combine
When one begins all squall at the same time?
My grief! Those cranes—immortal Homer sung—
Bearing destruction to the pigmies young,
Whose sires "come forth to battle with their peers!"
With rams for steeds and rushes for their spears—
I say those cranes no such concerted might
Bore on those pigmies in their halcyon fight.
Or else, should Grecian wars "delight thee more,"
And hear of "*rumpus*", on West Afric's shore.
I vow! Those Greeks, when to their ships skedaddled
Before old "Hec'" had thought of being "laddled,"
Could ne'er have more disturbed Aeneas' peace
With deafening yells, than those impetuous geese,
Or could Dame Terpsicore been more affronted,
With modesty so slack and feelings so blunted,
To see Diana's choir act rustic pranks
Uncircumspectly on Eurota's banks—
Then clamorous seek cold Cynthia's barren height
To dance half-clad with Jupiter all night.
The stranger passed and viewed the "Classic Wonder,"
Surveyed his wit, bethought him, "Well by thunder,"
He needs advice—I'll tell him what is true,
"*One never squalls until the others do.*"

—There are rumors afloat that some radical changes in the courses of study of the Academical Department are recommended by the late meeting of the committee appointed by the Board of Regents. We have not learned as to the extent of the change or its merits. It is to be hoped that the courses will soon be permanently established, that the students may know what they are going to have when they begin a definite course.

—The winter term of Simpson College has commenced with many flattering prospects. It has a large percentage more of students than it has had any previous winter session. Its facilities for successfully imparting practical knowledge to students are constantly increasing. Even during the last week a telegraph wire has been extended to various parts of the city for the benefit of those studying telegraphy.—*Daily Register.*

—The correspondent of the *Register*, in speaking of the Marion County Musical Convention, at Pella, says the following: "Otto Schmidt, of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, is in attendance. He is a splendid performer on the violin, as good as can be found anywhere, and the Convention has been very fortunate in procuring his services."

LOST.—Somewhere about the University building five plates of drawings. If found, please leave at Reporter Office in South Hall.

—A writer in the *Evangelist*, of the Christian persuasion, denounces the sacred custom of giving gifts—tokens of friendship—on Christmas as unholy and not as the Apostles did, and would freeze out the warmth of affection, the only true source of domestic happiness, by fastening upon it the chilly fingers of icy Reserve.

—During vacation mercury went down to 27 deg. below zero, the coldest weather we have had for many years. It seems not only to have frozen up nature but to have made money and times generally hard.

OUR COUNTRY.—The greatest cataract in the world is the Falls of Niagara.

The greatest cave in the world is the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.

The greatest river in the world is the Mississippi, 4,100 miles in length.

The largest valley in the world is the valley of the Mississippi, 500,000 square miles.

The greatest natural bridge in the world is that over Cedar Creek in Virginia.

The greatest mass of solid iron in the world is the Iron Mountain of Missouri—350 feet high and two miles in circuit.

—Among the prominent persons who have died during the year just closing are Anderson, Bennett, Bernadotte, Brayton, Lever, Mazzini, Meade, Morse, Persigny, Fanny Fern, Farragut, Forrest, Greeley, Seward and Archbishop Spalding.

☞And still they come, twenty-five Academics, eight Laws and three Medicals.

—Kant, the German philosopher, while lecturing had the habit of fixing his attention upon one of his auditors who wore a garment without a button in a particular place. One day the student had the button sewed on. Kant, on commencing the lecture, fixed his eye on the usual place. The button was there! Fancy the consternation of the philosopher, whose ideas had become associated with that buttonless garment. His lecture that day was detestable; he was quite unhinged by the circumstances.

SOCIETY REPORTS FOR THE TERM ENDING DECEMBER, 1872.

HAMMOND SOCIETY.

This society was organized by the students of the Law Department, of the University, at the beginning of the present school year. The following officers were elected for the first half of the term: G. P. Russel, President; J. C. Matthews, Vice-President; and E. McClain, Secretary. A more permanent orgarization has been effected than those of the preceding years. Many of the students have considered it to be more preferable to sustain a society in the department rather than to seek admission to the other literary societies, which are already well filled. The average number of members has been about thirty. An unusual amount of interest has been manifested by all taking part in the exercises; and the performances will compare favorably with those of the South Halls. Our members have been encouraged by the fair visitors that have come from time to time; and we hope they will continue to favor us during the next terms. The following officers were elected for the second half of the past term: J. C. Matthews, President; Miss Hickey, Vice-President; and Mr. Carney, Secretary.

The officers for the next term are R. W. Barger, President; J. J. Clark, Vice-President; and Miss Hickey, Secretary. The society meets every Tuesday evening, at seven o'clock. The public are made welcome.

J. C. MATTHEWS,
Corresponding Secretary.

IRVING INSTITUTE.

The term opened with every member full of ardor for the success of the society's work. The productions throughout have shown more careful preparation than usual. The present membership is forty-six, eleven of whom were added this term. During the eleven meetings we have had twenty-four orations, eleven essays, sixteen declamations, and eleven debates. Many of the live questions of to-day have been discussed with animation.

The last meeting was a union with the Erodelphian Society, which furnished us with pleasant reflections for the holidays.

The officers for the coming term are W. B. Ketner, President; James G. Berryhill, Vice-President; C. B. Jack, Corresponding Secretary; A. D. Draper, Recording Secretary; J. T. Scott, Treasurer; George Guthrie, Sargeant-at-Arms.

Our audiences have been encouragingly large, and with our present prospects we are in great expectation of the coming term.

C. B. JACK, Cor. Sec'y.

HESPERIAN SOCIETY.

At the commencement of the fall term we were pleased with the return of so many former workers, who seemed to have retained all of their interest in, and zeal for the society. And as the term advanced a number of students accepted a literary home with us, and are proving themselves most worthy and competent members.

Our last term's work has been one of both pleasure and profit, and we trust that through it our society has been advanced one step further in the road we are striving to direct it. A few of our most valuable sisters have lately left us, for a time, but others are returning to their former places among us, and we trust that the term which is advancing before us will be one of the most successful that has ever "crowned our efforts."

The officers for the ensuing term are President, Bessie Johnson; Vice-President, Mantie E. Bailey; Recording Secretary, Amy Kerr; Corresponding Secretary, Edith Campbell; Treasurer, Hattie Minthorn.

We would say to our friends, you are always welcome.

EDITH CAMPBELL,
Cor. Sec'y.

SYMPONIAN.

At the beginning of the present school year the Symponian Society labored under several difficulties; many of the old and worthy members, withdrew for the purpose of joining one of the other literary societies, which, we are sorry to say, is a great drawback on the progress of our own; besides many of those who lived at a distance failed to return, so that we were weak in members, although strong in purpose.

We have had many additions of earnest workers, making the past term a highly prosperous one; and it would be well to remark here, that we have not lost a single evening of the time.

Our programme each evening has been well represented, and we have made it a point to give an interesting and instructive entertainment to our many friends and welcome visitors. These programmes consist of orations, essays, declamations and debate together with toasts, reviews, and disputations.

We have suspended our meetings, as usual, during vacation hoping to return to work refreshed and invigorated.

The election of officers took place at the end of the term with the following result: President, R. W. Byington; Vice-President, George Ingraham; Recording Secretary, C. A. Lovelace; Corresponding Secretary, Perry N. Bates; Treasurer, W. A. Gibbons.

We tender our sincere thanks to our friends who have favored us with their presence, and with the belief, that the past term has been one of profit and entertainment, we enter upon another with the hope and belief that it may be as well spent and that our friends may give us the encouragement in the future which they have in the past.

The society will hold meetings every Friday evening during the coming term; exercises begin at seven o'clock prompt. All are invited.

CHARLES SWAFFORD,
Cor. Secretary.

ERODELPHIAN SOCIETY.

The report of the society this term is, as ever, progress. Though missing sadly many a veteran worker of last year, we have been reinforced by fourteen as earnest if not as disciplined laborers. Among the principal questions discussed have been—"Is the decay and destruction of modern civilization probable?" "Should a more rigid observance of the Sabbath be enforced?" "Is a protective tariff for the best interests of our country?" and

"*Resolved*, That Congress should regulate the rates of freight and fare on railroads."

An encouraging feature of these debates has been a more thorough preparation and livelier interest than formerly. This hurried preparation, not only of debates but orations and essays as well, is one of the greatest faults of most literary societies. Still looking back upon the work which our members, though crowded with four studies, have accomplished, we have reason to say of most, if not all of them, "She hath done what she could."

The result of the election of officers for the ensuing term was: President, Miss Lottie Morse; Vice-President, Miss Emma Smith; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Maggie Clites; Recording Secretary, Miss Lou Hughes; Treasurer, Miss Ida Richards.

Cor. Sec'y, *pro tem.*

ZETTEGATHEAN SOCIETY.

The Zetts commenced the duties of the term with numbers somewhat lessened by the graduation of several members on June last. However, the spirit which characterized the retiring members in performing every duty faithfully, is a marked feature in those productions which have come before the society the past term. Each individual member imbued with the importance of the drill and discipline, which the society affords has been unusually prompt in all the exercises. We have had several accessions to our numbers during the term.

The following are a few of the questions discussed: "Tyndall's Test of Prayer;" "The Expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany;" "The Bible in our Public Schools;" "The Farmers Granges."

Disputations, orations, and essays have also received due consideration.

Officers elected for the entuing term are D. A. Myers, President; W. H. Fannon, Vice President; R. J. Wilson, Corresponding Secretary; L. C. Barnett, Recording Secretary; B. McFadden, Treasurer; A. Springer, Sargeant-at-Arms.

L. C. BARNETT, Cor. Sec'y.

Central Rail Road of Iowa.

Condensed Time Table.

September 22d, 1871.

GOING SOUTH.	JUNCTIONS.	GOING NORTH.
Depart 1:50 p. m.	Northwood.	Arrive 8:00 p. m.
Depart 6:30 a. m.	Mason City.	Arrive 7:00 p. m.
Depart 8:47 a. m.	Ackley.	Arrive 4:55 p. m.
Arrive 11:00 a. m.	**Marshall.**	Depart 2:50 p. m.
Depart 11:10 a. m.	**Marshall.**	Arrive 2:40 p. m.
Depart 1:00 p. m.	Grinnell.	" 1:25 p. m.
Depart 2:35 p. m.	Oskaloosa.	" 10:55 a. m.
Depart 3:05 p. m.	Eddyville,	" 10:22 a. m.
Arrive 3:45 p. m.	Albia.	Depart 9:35 a. m.
Depart 1:45 a. m.	Northwood.	Arrive 11:40 a. m.
Depart 3:30 a. m.	Mason City.	" 10:00 p. m.
Depart 7:30 a. m.	Ackley,	Depart 6:20 p. m.
Arrive 12:01 p. m.	**Marshall.**	" 1:30 a. m.
Depart 12:50 p. m.	**Marshall.**	Arrive 12:50 a. m.
Depart 2:55 p. m.	Grinnell.	" 10:45 a. m.
Depart 5:45 p. m.	Oskaloosa.	" 7:30 a. m.
Depart 6:35 p. m.	Eddyville.	" 5:35 a. m.
Arrive 7:45 p. m.	Albia.	Depart 4:00 p. m.
Depart 3:20 p. m.	Northwood.	Arrive 5:40 a. m.
Depart 5:30 p. m.	Mason City.	" 4:00 a. m.
Depart 9:15 p. m.	Ackley.	" 12:20 p. m.
Arrive 1:00 a. m.	**Marshall.**	Depart 8:00 a. m.
Depart 5:00 a. m.	**Marshall.**	Arrive 10:30 a. m.
Depart 7:05 a. m.	Grinnell.	" 8:45 a. m.
Depart 10:55 a. m.	Oskaloosa.	" 5:45 a. m.
Depart 12:01 p. m.	Eddyville.	" 3:05 a. m.
Arrive 1:35 p. m.	Albia.	Depart 1:45 p. m.

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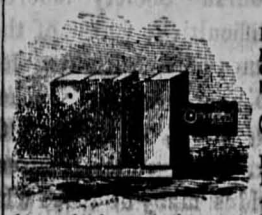

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Special Arrangements will be made, when necessary, for the accommodation of all students who wish to prepare to enter the University, to the kindness of whose Faculty we are indebted for the attached recommendation.

Those who wish to review their studies preparatory to teaching, will here find excellent opportunities for doing so.

The Fall Term of the Academic year of 1872-3 will commence eptember 12th; the Winter Term, January 2d; the Spring Term, Aprtl 3d.

☞ The Faculty of the State University have great confidence in the Iowa City Academy under the management of Mr. WM. McCLAIN, and earnestly recommend it to the public as offering excellent facilities for preparation to enter the University.

GEO. THACHER, President.

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CALENDAR FOR 1872-73.

1872.		
September 12,	First Term begins.....	Thursday.
October 9,	Preliminary course in Medical Department begins.....	Wednesday.
October 23,	Regular Term of Medical Department begins.....	Wednesday.
December 18,	First Term ends.....	Wednesday.
	Winter vacation of two weeks.	
1873.		
January 2,	Second Term begins.....	Thursday.
March 5,	Medical Term ends.....	Wednesday.
March 26,	Second Term ends.....	Wednesday.
	Spring vacation of one week.	
April 3,	Spring Term begins.....	Thursday.
June 24,	Graduation of Law Class.....	Tuesday.
June 25,	Graduation of Academical Class	Wednesday.
	Summer vacation of eleven weeks.	
September 18,	First Term of following year begins.....	Thursday

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