BOATING.

There is no more pleasant, more exhilarating, or more healthy exercise than boating. It brings into play either directly or indirectly nearly every muscle in the body; while it has this important advantage over base-ball, football, cricket, and other field sports, that it is by far less violent than any of them, and there is no danger of overstraining oneself, or of having his head broken by a stray bat, and his fingers knocked out of joint by a ball so hard that its use ought not to be tolerated except to be shot from a black mouthed cannon at a foreign invader.

To return to boating, it is just the kind of exercise the students here at the University most need. There is too much close confinement to rooms that are only temporarily furnished, cheerless and poorly ventilated. Students are too miserly with their time. They try to do too much. They idealize their books too much. They entertain too frequently the idea that all of the world that will be of any profit to them is confined to the library and the covers of their text-books, or to the recitation room and the heads of their professors. They too often ignore the fact that a man who takes proper exercise can do his daily work much more easily and satisfactorily than he who does not; and also that he will complete his course a stronger man, physically as well as mentally.

There should be something to break up these ruinous habits. Earnest students, away from home, and with no one to caution them against over work and too close confinement to their rooms, are liable to injure their health so that they will not be able to regain it during the remainder of their lives, and thus defeat their dearest and noblest hopes by boyish imprudence. Again, too many delude themselves into believing that they are taking proper exercise by leaving their books for fifteen minutes, rushing out of a warm room, without a coat on, into the cold out-door air in the back alley, and sawing wood at a break-neck rate. Now this is rather injurious than beneficial, and yet it is called exercise.

But in boating we find all the elements of the best exercise. It takes the student away from his books and library, and professors away from the city; out upon the bosom of the river, up between its banks, which rise into hills, carpeted with green grass and flowers and crowned with inviting groves of oak; farther and farther until the arms of the rowers grow tired and they moor their boat safely, and bound out upon the bank, and through the woods and over the hills as happy and contented as if this world were a paradise. Then as this becomes tiresome they unmoor the boat and drift easily and gracefully down the stream, enjoying the pure air and that most delightful scene, a lovely sunset.

Possibly some of our less poetical friends will demur and say that it is not so nice when some Sub-freshman will always be "cutting crabs" and splashing water into your face; or some fidgety Freshman will persist in sitting on one side of the boat in spite of your remonstrances; or some Sophomore girl, when the class takes a boat ride, will be sure to get alarmed, scream and grasp your arms just as you are about to lift your oar out of the water, and thus prevent it, jerking the boat over on its side and almost upsetting it. Some one says, too, that there is little fun in bailing out the boat with a tin cup which has almost as large a hole in the bottom of it as there is in the top; and that one of the row locks is almost certain to break or the rudder to get out of working order before you have gone a half mile or before you have seen the sun set, etc., and you have to drift ignominiously back to your starting point, crest-fallen, discouraged and disgusted.

These are rather unfortunate occurrences, we admit, and happen too often, but then you know it is such a pleasure to laugh over them the next day, and the next, keeping up a perfect digestion, relieving the monotony of our books, and brushing away the dusty cobwebs that would necessarily gather in our otherwise cheerless lives.

Too few of our students know the delights of boating, for so many have been raised in interior towns, where there are no opportunities for this pleasant exercise. We have excellent advantages for rowing here on the Iowa river, and not more than three miles above the city is as good a race course as we could desire. There is no doubt but that within a few years this course will be utilized and that our University will boast of as good a crew as is to be found among any of the eastern colleges. The arrival of that time will also mark an epoch in the history of the University when better men will be graduated—men who will have the physical ability to assist their minds in accomplishing giant tasks—men, whose lives may be slowly worn away by toiling exertions, but will never be rusted away by disease and time thereby necessarily wasted. Some one has said: "That the splendid empires which England has founded in every quarter of the globe, have had their origin largely in the foot-ball contests at Eton, the boat races on the Thames, and the cricket matches on her downs and heaths, who can doubt?" Boating then should not be over-looked or underrated. There is one private boat club organized in the University now, and there ought to be a dozen more. It is the shortest way to success and a long and happy life, while too close attention to books, and too much worrying in close rooms is the surest as well as shortest road to failure and the grave. Cheer up, throw off these sedentary habits, and you will make sharper lawyers, more successful ministers, truer statesmen and nobler presidents!
PRIVATE DEBATING CLUBS.

These clubs are something new in the University. If we remember rightly, there were only one or two in existence last year, and they were not very prosperous; but this year they have taken on a new life and several others have been added to the list. They all have as many members as is profitable, and they have been so successful that they will undoubtedly be kept up, and we may regard them as a prominent feature of the University. Although they have been working silently, and are perhaps now unknown to more than one-half of the students and professors, still they are working surely and beneficially to all. Doubtless, as soon as these clubs are well known, there will be raised again, by persons outside of them, the same objections as the individual members of the clubs had to meet and overcome when they first tried to organize.

It was said that the exercises in the literary societies occupied all the time which any regular student would have aside from his studies; that it would be better to concentrate one's whole time and interest upon one society, rather than to divide it between the clubs and societies; that the clubs partook of the nature of secret societies, and would eventually break up the literary societies; that they would be exclusive, since their success depended upon a limited number of members, and would thus beget cliques and ill feelings among members of the same society.

These objections are all reasonable and seem plausible, but this year's experience has happily proven them to be unfounded, and in the practical workings of the clubs none of the pressed evils have appeared.

The first place the exercises of the clubs do not call for much preparation—at least not enough to interfere with society work. Their aim is to improve each member in extemper speaking, and hence the question for discussion is not chosen, or perhaps not known to but one member, who shall speak first, until the meeting is called to order. The time and place are then only that of the exercises themselves, once a week, and is not missed.

However the object in writing this article is not wholly to defend private debating clubs, (for their practicability ought not to be questioned,) but to urge their importance and great usefulness. They do that for the average student which cannot be accomplished in any other department of the University. They teach him to think while on his feet. In the past, the majority of the students have drudged their way through the lower classes to the senior year, before they ventured to speak in public, without writing and committing their usual number of misprints as well as a pernicious habit. It consumes valuable time, keeps a load on the mind continually, and unifies one for active life. What is a man worthy in any day profession who always has to first commit his thoughts to paper and ink? It might do for a cloistered monk, or a hermit, but not for a man who has to support a family by hand-work.

It is a great advantage to any one to be able to get up at any time or place and tell, be it in language ever so plain and simple, what he thinks and knows. It is an element that enters largely into the success of most men in this country. Flowery sentences and long periods, oratorically delivered, such as a speaker who first writes his speeches, indulges in, will not take the place of short, plain, pithy sentences, spoken clearly and earnestly. The former soon pall on the ear and mind; the latter always fascinates and convinces.

It is easily noticed in the public exercises of our literary societies that long words and longer sentences are massed together in a florid style that would sound ridiculous outside of college walls, and that there is barely a sprinkling of real thought or argument in them. The cause of this is a false practice, viz: trying to pass yourself off for more than your real value, and thus overdoing the thing. Too high a mark is taken, and the mark is overstepped.

But as soon as a man learns to talk off-hand, he drops those beautiful adjectives, and ceases to soar to the skies in his flights of oratory, and confines himself to the realm of reason and common sense. The sooner, then, he learns to think and talk at the same time in public, so much the better will it be for him and for all. A young man does not like to make his first efforts before a large company, and he finds a rare opportunity to commence in these private debating clubs. During the past year several students, who could not last September form a sentence when on their feet before an audience, have by patient and persevering practice in these clubs, improved so that they can amongst the readiest extempor speakers in the literary societies. It is work, if diligent, but it grows easier at every step. This is the only way for a young man to become an easy and fluent speaker, and these clubs, if successfully continued, will have a great influence in elevating the standard of the thinking, sound students of the University. It is desirable, too, that a student should make his blunders and failures in some private way, because such failures are not then so discouraging, and the otherwise listeners are spared witnessing them.

These private debating clubs, we have before observed, ought to be encouraged, and a part of the faculty, if not all, will add their testimony of the good that will accrue from them, for one of our professors, who is an excellent speaker, tells the pleasant little anecdote of how he commenced in a club of this sort, where each member was required to mount the podium in the room in which they met, and stand out his five minutes if he couldn't speak that long.

A WAIL.

The time when students and professors must bid adieu, is drawing rapidly near. Soon the old college bell will cease to summon us to morning prayers, and warn us of the flight of time by striking the successive hours of the day. A little college and college walks will cease to echo the tread of pale faced pupils and oil worn instructors. The college buildings now reverberating the recitations of more than five hundred seekers after the foundation of knowledge, will shortly be visited only by the inquisitive stranger, or the idle citizen. The many places of pleasant resort so often visited by the gay and joyous, will soon be deserted for a season. Boat rides and picnic excursions will give way to employments of sterner and more serious nature. The long, hot days of summer must be spent by many in obtaining the necessary finances to return to student life and duty, at the beginning of another year; while others contemplate a tour to the romantic scenes of the west, to spend the time in pleasure seeking, and recruiting physical energy, which have been impaired by long and incessant intellectual labor. As the time for final leave-taking draws nearer, what must be the feelings experienced already by those who for years, or perhaps only for months past have known each other, about some object almost divine in their estimation, but not nearly so exalted in the estimation of some one who has tested by a sad experience the depth of its sincerity and fidelity. The Freshman and the Sophomore may console themselves with the cheering thought that their separation will only be for a short time, and render themselves essentially more and more in the contemplation of joyous days to come. The wise and self-confident junior, now cool and deliberate, looks back to the time when he, too, was endeavoring manfully to sustain himself under the influence of a blow from Cyprius unavoidable dart. Having come safely out from the trying ordeal, he presents a bold front to the future, and hesitates not to grasp the hand of a parting friend. But what can we say of the Senior, who comes for the last time to take a final adieu, (a, perhaps a kiss,) of his greatest, his greatest, whose name we would not have missed enjoying every Sabbath evening for months previous, without interruption. Seated within the parlor, with window curtains and shutters closed, removed from the gaze of the curious and inquisitive, they recount the many pleasant seasons spent in each other's presence. There are the many baying excursions upon the bosom of the raging Iowa, and perhaps he will remember an occasion of this kind when "now seemed capable of flying the car successfully, but his own heroic and valiant self," much to the edification of his lovely partner. Then come the retrospects of busy rides on moonless nights, promenades after society, societies and other lovely occasions too numerous to mention. The hour of separation has arrived, and, summoning all the strength of his manhood to receive the shock of the last farewell, he discharges the hated task, and leaves the darling of his heart, looking worse for the lassitude of the hour, etc., to retire and dream confused and troubled dreams.
A very wealthy farmer of Titusville has this "nota" posted up in his field: If any man's or woman's cows or oxen get in these here fields, his or her bill will be cut off; as the case may be. I am a Christian man, and pay my taxes, but damn a man who lets his critters run loose, say I."—Ez.

"Are you going to make a flower-bed here, Jenkins?" asked a young lady of the gardener. "Yes, mum, them's the borders," answered the gardener. "Why, 'tll quite spoil our croquet ground." "Can't help it, mum; them's your pa's borders; he says he can't get a flower bed out of it. He laid it out for 'orticulure, not for 'ladies.'"—Ez.

A TALL HOUSE.—A Down-Eastser arrived in New York, and took lodgings at one of the high houses. Telling the waiter he wished to be called in the morning for the boat, both of them proceeded on their whistling way upward, till, having arrived at the eighth flight of stairs, Jonathan caught the arm of his guide and accosted him thus: "Look here, stranger, if you intend to call me at six o'clock in the morning, you might as well do it now, as it will be that time before I get down again."—Ez.

Here is another argument against the marking system. The paternal of a down east student has just received his hopeful's term mark, and is hardly satisfied with the figures. The following dialogue occurs: Father.—"Jack, my boy, isn't there a fifth fourth you could manage to crawl into?" Son.—"Paws! father don't mind that. The marks are only given by lottery, any how, and the trouble is with the draw." Father.—"Well, well! but it does seem as though you might be fortunate enough to make one good draw in four years."—Ann.

The highest authorities in India now admit that "the secular colleges nurtured and petted by the government at great cost are a mistake, and that it is time to get rid of that State promotion of pure secularism which has already wrought incalculable harm, and led the educated classes of India to form an indifferent opinion of English religion, seeing that the Government was willing to cast it so entirely into the background." Lord Northbrook, the Governor-General, proposes a policy which shall involve the teaching in the colleges of the fundamentals of Christianity.—College Courier.

CHEMISTRY.—Prof.—Mr., please hand me that ever.
Student.—Sir?
Prof.—That ever there.
Student.—Yes, Sir, I'm here.
Prof.—(getting his bile rolled)—On the table.
Student.—On the table?
Prof.—(bile very much rolled)—Don't you see that ever on table?
Student.—I ain't on the table.
Prof.—(ready to bust)—Can't you see that ever full of A S?—Student feels greatly insulted, and leaves the room to lay before the President his grievances.
Prof. very much disconsolat, goes for the ever himself.—Turgam.

We publish by permission, the following note, written on the new postal card by a member of '74, at present in the far west:

"DEAR B.—For most purposes the postal card is a success. Of course it has its disadvantages. For instance, you cannot write any sweet stuff to the postmistress's girl, with any degree of safety. Then again, I could not give vent my feelings with regard to the Evanston P. M. without his being prepared for me the next time he met me.

"What an immense amount of work it must be for the P. M's. to read all the postal cards. They ought to have their salaries raised immediately. To say that I am well, expresses the truth but feebly. I am hearty from the ground up. I manage to keep my board bills paid one day in advance, which is an improvement on my old method.

"O. P. J."
It would seem that the attention of the students has been called often enough to that senseless and barbarous habit of applauding by stamping wildly with both feet, and hammering feebly on the floor with eaves, either before or after, or in the midst of any performance in the chapel. But the conduct of some students during the lecture of Mr. Jarvis, necessitates another remonstrance. It certainly must make a lecturer feel rather uncomfortable to hear the applause, that shows the appreciation of a good point, supplemented by a ringing clap here, and a loud stamp there, and a rattling of a cane up in the gallery after every one else has done. It reminds one too palpably of a second class ministral show, and it cannot give a stranger a very high opinion of the culture and good manners of the students. Also it is embarrassing to the younger speakers who appear perhaps for the first time, in the chapel. Undue applause, although given by the students out of mere fun, is not apt to be so understood by the speaker, and is liable to confuse and mortify him more than if he had been hissed. It is demoralizing to a speaker to know that his audience is only trifling with him, and enjoys applauding more than listening to him, and the conduct of many of the students on certain occasions could not fail to give this impression. Besides, pounding and stamping so violently raises such a dust that it makes the hall almost unseemly to be occupied.

We do not object to proper applause, at proper times, but we do hope that the students will not continue the present disgraceful custom during the Commencement exercises, when there will be a large number of strangers present, to carry away their impressions of us and the University to every part of the State.

The Hammond Society is dead! but sadder than this is the fact that it died, not even paying up its debts, due to those who could ill afford to lose the small amount, which would have made so light a tax on the plethoric pockets of the disciples of Blackstone. Mr. Ruppin, who superintends in a most efficient manner the Janitorial Department of the University, informs us that the above mentioned society still owes him for money expended in their behalf, and that notwithstanding all appeals to conscience and honor, they refuse individually and collectively to pay him anything. Now boys, this ought not to be thus. The loss will be a serious one to him, and to pay it would be a simple matter of justice on your part, costing you, personally, but a few cents each.

The programme for commencement week will be somewhat as follows: Friday eve, June 30th, union exercises of literary societies; Saturday June 31st, 4 p. m., law class day; Sunday, June 23d, 4 p. m., Baccalaureate sermon by Dr. Thacher; Monday eve, June 24th, Alumni exercises; Tuesday, June 24th, 2:30 p. m., graduating exercises of Law class; Tuesday, June 24th, 6 p. m., academic class day; Tuesday, June 24th, 8 p. m., address by Dr. Nelson of Cincinnati; Wednesday, graduating exercises of academic department.
LOCAL.

—The law class is going to have a class day.

—The end approaches, witness the tradesmen of Iowa City, hurrying around with student's bills in every pocket.

—Recitation in moral philosophy, Senior on the right of life: "This right is protected by the precepts taught in the sixteenth commandment." He is from the east.

—The "lawyers" are chin deep in Blackstone, and grumblings are not infrequent as a review of the whole work is to be made in three and a half weeks.

—Just as the boys succeeded in having the base ball grounds completed, the river got on a high, and at the present writing the whole place is under the deep blue sea.

—It keeps several men busy to keep down the grass in the front part of the campus, and at all hours the click of the lawn mowers may be heard.

—The Law class presented Jude Hammond with a very fine gold headed cane, a few days since. B. F. Harrington made a very neat presentation speech.

—There is a probability of a match game during commencement week, with the Modocs of Fairfield, one of the best base ball clubs in the State.

—Now is the winter of our discontent made summer, etc. Everything is pretty, days, Noon, woods, roads, and new clothes; picnics hold supreme sway. Solon, Coralville, B-at-house, Yatton, etc., etc., are the favored places.

—Seniors are through— for that matter they have done little or nothing this whole term. Now they may be seen in the afternoon loitering about the St. James, or in the photograph galleries, in the evening meandering slowly about with the fair daughters of Iowa City, delighting Goldsmith and Rankin.

—The night following the appointments for public performance from the Law department, the appointees were individually treated to a first class serenade by their disappointed comrades. The music was well selected, well rendered, and heartily appreciated as was testified by the numerous invitations to "come up boys and take something.

—There was quite a pleasant soiree in the chapel on last Saturday night. There was the usual mixture of Law, Collegiate and Academy students, to gather with not a few of Iowa City's sons and daughters. They thrummed around and talked on the same old subjects, and went through the regular routine of what almost everybody declares a bore.

—It is interesting to notice the amount of enthusiasm which some of the students are manifesting in base ball. Those who were never known to have anything more to do with the game than to be silent spectators while others played, now hold important positions in the clubs, and are doing all in their power to keep the "ball rolling." They visit the pleasure grounds which are being prepared for the students, several times a day, to see how the work progresses, and speculate upon the vast amount of fun they will here enjoy.

—Frank Jervas of the Davenport Gazette recently lectured to a large and appreciative audience in University Chapel, upon "The English Drama." He is perfectly conversant with his subject, having passed a good portion of his life in England, and made its literature a close study. His education is of the finest order, being a graduate of Oxford, and was at one time master in its University. The lecture throughout sparkled with wit, which was only excelled by his excellent personations of dramatic character. His selections from Shakespeare and the other dramatic poets were well chosen. Taking it all in his lecture was a rich literary feast for our citizens and students.
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The course of study for undergraduates covers a period of five years, in the two years of which the students may at their option pursue a classical or education course covering the former leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the latter to that of Bachelor of Science. The liberal, legal, and medical languages are assigned to three distinct chairs, thus selecting the student to thorough instruction by each Professor in his special work. The laboratory and museums are the same extensive and complete in Iowa; and among the latter is comprised the rare collection of geological specimens made in the course of the state geological survey.

The Normal Department is open to all its students the advantages of a complete university education, as far as the sciences of human culture, covering the laws of physical, mental, moral and social growth and development, is made the special subject of study and instruction. Those who complete the required studies of this advanced course, will on receiving the degree of A. B. or B. S., be entitled to a certificate of examination, as teachers, and after two years of successful teaching, may receive the degree of licentiate of education.

The course in Law Department occupies one year of three terms. The Professors who form its Faculty are well known to stand in the front rank of their profession, and their previous experience and success in college instruction is a sufficient guarantee for the efficiency of the department.

The Medical Department has a full and able Faculty, is well supplied with means of instruction, and occupies a unit of the Iowa State University, and the Law Department for the full fall term, cost $35.00 for the full term, the full term, $75.00 for the full term, $150.00 for the full term.

The Iowa University and Academy Text Book Society. O. C. ISEBB, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Rooms in Bank Block.