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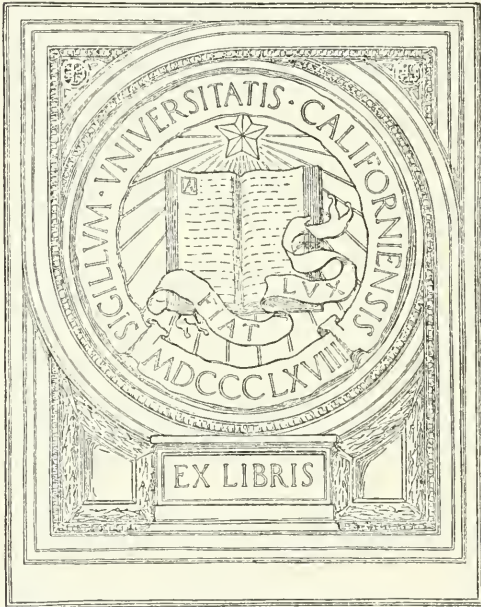
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DICTIONARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF MINNESOTA

By

E. B. JOHNSON, '88,

Formerly Registrar, now

Secretary of the General Alumni Association

FIRST EDITION
January, 1908

Minneapolis

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ALPHABETICALLY

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FOREWORD.

This dictionary, so far as we know, is the first of its kind. It is hoped that it may serve a useful purpose and that the demand for it may justify other editions which will be brought up to date and which will contain much material which it was impossible to get into this edition.

The dictionary has been compiled from material gathered from numerous sources, naturally a large part of it being from University publications, official and otherwise. Great care has been taken to verify every item. Doubtless, inaccuracies have crept in, due to errors in the sources from which the information was drawn. It will also be found that many items which might well have been included, have been passed over, some through inadvertance, others through inability to determine the facts in the case.

Persons—We have endeavored to state the facts of the official connection of every person connected with the University faculty, holding a rank of instructor, or higher rank. We have also made an effort to state the main facts concerning all persons now connected with the University. A second call was made upon many persons, however, without securing the desired information.

Suggestions for the improvement of future editions will be thankfully received by the author, who will also welcome any corrections to the present edition.

Grateful acknowledgement is hereby made to Messrs. D. W. Sprague, J. D. Bren and E. B. Pierce, for courtesies extended and valuable aid given in the preparation of this volume.

This book is published by the author in the interests of the General Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota, and all profits from its sale will go into the general fund of that association.

January 20th, 1908.

THE AUTHOR.



JOHN S. PILLSBURY
"Father of the University."

HISTORICAL.

The history of the University divides itself naturally into two parts, the first being in a sense pre-historic—a history of the struggles, discouragements and disaster, before any real university work was undertaken. Indeed the whole period from 1851 to the date of the re-organization in 1868 might be wholly eliminated from consideration, were it not for the fact that the forces set in motion, during that period, have had their influence upon the University as it finally took shape and developed into the great and useful institution it is to-day.

The history of the period from 1851 to 1868 is given with some particularity because it was completed many years ago and can be definitely treated as something finished. The history of the later period is given in outline, in very condensed form.

A Chapter of Beginnings.

It is one of the things, which we, the citizens of Minnesota, count among our choicest blessings, and for which we are most profoundly grateful, that the early settlers of the Territory which afterward became the State of Minnesota, came from that part of New England where a good education is considered second only to the fear of God and an honest name. This explains the fact that in 1851, when the whole territory contained less than 10,000 inhabitants, its citizens were already making provision for a future university which should give to every young person within its borders the best education to be had anywhere. While other territories of the West were given up to more or less lawlessness, our own was law-abiding. Up to 1856 there had never been a saloon in St. Anthony, although at that time it stood third in rank among the cities of the territory.

To Colonel John W. North, more than any other one man, belongs the credit of starting the movement which resulted in the establishment of the University. He it was that framed the act which was adopted by the Legislature February 13th, 1851, as the charter of the University.

Governor Ramsey, in his message to the Legislature of 1851, called attention to the necessity of an endowment for a university, and recommended that the Legislature memorialize Congress for an endowment of 100,000 acres of land. This memorial was passed on the 10th of February, and on the 19th of the same month Congress passed an act granting two townships (about 46,000 acres) "for the use and support of a university in said territory, and for no other use and purpose whatever." The charter of the University, previously adopted, provided that the University should be located "at or near the falls of St. Anthony," and that this grant should be and remain a perpetual fund, and that the interest alone should be appropriated for the support of the University.

On the 4th of March, of the same year, the Legislature in joint session, elected a board of twelve regents.

This board met May 31st, at the St. Charles Hotel, in the village of St. Anthony.

On motion of William R. Marshall it was resolved that the board deem it expedient to proceed at once to the erection of a building, and that a subscription paper be circulated to secure

the necessary funds for this purpose. Of the \$2,500 needed for this purpose. Franklin Steel gave \$500 and the remainder was made up in smaller subscriptions.

The board met again on the 14th of June and a committee was appointed to take steps toward the immediate location of the lands of the congressional grant of two townships.

Offers of land were received as follows:

W. A. Cheever, Esq., offered five blocks of ten lots each (two and one-half acres) for such purpose.

J. McAlpine, Esq., offered twenty acres near the village.

Messrs. W. S. Farnham, C. T. Stinson, R. Cummings and H. H. Angell offered sixteen acres near town.

After a careful survey of the various locations offered, upon motion of William R. Marshall, it was resolved, to accept the offer of Franklin Steele, Esq., 'being a part of the green set apart for public purposes, together with six lots in the rear.' This was about four acres of land, and was located between what is now known as Central avenue and First avenue South East, and Second street and University avenue.

It was also decided to begin the erection of a building at once, the maximum cost of which was to be \$2,500 and the secretary was instructed to advertise for competitive plans for the building.

The Old "Academy Building."

William R. Marshall and Isaac Atwater who were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for the money necessary to build, were successful in raising the desired amount. Before the building was finished, a second subscription was necessary.

The building was of two stories with a high basement, and was thirty by fifty feet on the ground. The basement was built up with stone five or six feet above the level of the ground, and was reached by going down two or three steps. Above the basement was the frame part. For years this building served as the abode for the "Preparatory Department of the University of Minnesota."

At the time of the purchase of the new site, October, 1854, this building was purchased of the regents by Franklin Steele, he paying them the full amount of its cost, by assuming the amount of the indebtedness of the University to Paul R. George, incurred by the purchase of the new site.

The building and land passed from under the control of the regents, May 26th, 1856. From the time it passed out of the regents' hands, until it was burned, in November, 1864, it was used for private and public school purposes. Professor D. S. E. Johnston, now a St. Paul millionaire, kept a private school in it for one year, after him came a Mr. Taylor and others. It was finally rented by the school board of St. Anthony, who fitted it up and carried on an excellent school until it was burned.

In those early days the First Congregational Church folks used to hold services regularly in this building.

This school, as long as it was under the control of the Regents, was taught by Mr. E. W. Merrill.

School was opened for the first time November 26th, 1851, with an enrollment of about twenty. At this time only two rooms were in shape to be occupied, and these two were not entirely finished. Before the end of the year forty had been enrolled. During the second year about eighty-five were in attendance and Professor Merrill had three assistants.

The following summer the school was discontinued, the regents hoping to be able soon to open another school under more favor-

able conditions, in the new building which it was proposed to erect. But their hopes were destined not to be realized; and for eleven years there was only one, and that a feeble and unsuccessful attempt to re-establish a school.

During the whole existence of this school, it was no expense to the state. Private individuals paid for the building and furnished all the apparatus that was used. All the books in its library, which was not very extensive, were contributed. Mr. Merrill, who taught this school, came here through a misunderstanding. He understood that he was to be paid by the board, while in reality he only received what he had left out of what he had received from tuition, after paying all the expenses of the school. It was a genuine missionary effort on his part, and too much credit cannot be given him for his successful prosecution of the work of the school.

It is very evident from the notices which appeared in the "St. Anthony Express" concerning this school that it was held in high estimation by the people of the Territory. It was a mistake on the part of the regents that they did not continue this school for several years longer, even though a new site was chosen. Its great growth and popularity and the good work that it was doing was warrant enough for its continuance, at least so it would seem to us now.

The New Site.

Scarcely a year had passed after the first site was selected, before the agitation concerning the selection of a new site was begun. St. Anthony and the territory at large were growing so fast that the regents saw that the time would soon come when the University would need more land. In the early days, when the territorial institutions were located, the prison went to Stillwater; the Capitol to St. Paul, and the University to St. Anthony. There is an interesting story in connection with this location which, unfortunately is refuted by Colonel North—the story is to the effect that it was the result of a compromise in the location of the State Public Institution. Since that time the territory had grown so rapidly that the people from other parts were clamoring for a re-distribution. St. Anthony was then in danger of losing the University.

Both of these considerations, viz: the rapid growth of population and the agitation concerning removal, had their influence in causing the regents to purchase the new site. They wished to secure the location of the University permanently in St. Anthony. Another consideration which had its influence in hastening the purchase of the present site was the fact that the property in St. Anthony and vicinity was rapidly rising in value, and if a site was to be secured at a reasonable price, it must be done immediately.

The purchase of twenty-five and one-third acres of the present site, was finally consummated, October 21st, 1854. This land was purchased of Paul R. George and Joshua Taylor.

For this piece of land, which is now worth—at a conservative estimate—\$350,000, the regents paid only \$6,000. Of this amount, \$1,000 was paid in cash, and the regents gave their note for the remainder.

Up to the time of the purchase of this land, the income of the University had been nothing. The \$1,000 in cash, paid for the site was borrowed money. The legislature of 1856 (February 21st) passed an act authorizing the regents to borrow \$15,000 secured on the site already purchased. This was ample security, so cheaply had the site been purchased in the first place, and so

rapidly had it increased in value. The regents were instructed to pay for the site already purchased and erect a new building with this money.

The New Building.

With the erection of the new building, began the trouble, which, before it was finally settled, cost the University \$125,000. One who was a member of the board of regents at that time, afterward said: "That was our first mistake. But we had to build as we did, for public opinion demanded it." In justice to the regents it must be remembered that this was in the time of the great prosperity, just preceding the terrible financial panic of 1857-'58. The regents, remembering now soon they had outgrown their former quarters, resolved to build such a building as would be sufficient for many years to come.

And so far as human wisdom could foresee they were abundantly justified in their judgment. And who could possibly foresee the rude awakening from the dreams of prosperity which the hard times of the next year would surely bring about.

Then came the deluge. The notes for stumpage were to be paid when the logs were floated to market and sold. Most of the University stumpage had been sold along the Rum river. In 1857 the Rum river dried up and so no money could be realized from stumpage, for a time at least.

The campus, on account of the hard times, did not increase in value as it had been expected that it would, and so no money could be realized by incumbering it. Interest began to count up, and the regents could not raise the money to meet even the interest on their debts.

The legislature of 1858 (March 8th) came to the rescue with an act authorizing the regents to issue \$40,000 in bonds, secured by certain lands (21,000 acres in the counties of Pine, Mille Lacs and Sherburne) of the congressional grant.

Under ordinary circumstances this would have been amply sufficient. But the times were so hard and money so scarce, and it was such a difficult matter to negotiate the bonds at all, that it was lamentably insufficient.

Such was the predicament in which the regents found themselves when they made their report to the legislature in 1860.

These men were not careless of the interests of the state, nor were they indifferent as to their own responsibility in the matter. This board was made up of men whose integrity and patriotism cannot be doubted. They had among their number as careful business men as could be found anywhere.

That they were not careless and indifferent is evidenced by the fact that they gave liberally of their own time and money to the service of the University. It is said, by competent authority, that Franklin Steele, while a regent of the University, paid out over \$20,000 of his own money as a seal to his loyalty to the University; Isaac Atwater gave about half that amount and John H. Stevens, Henry M. Sibley and other members of the board gave to the utmost limit of their means and time. In the winter of 1854, Colonel Stevens and Captain Rollins spent over two months giving their whole time and paying their own expenses, in locating the lands of the congressional grant in the northern part of the state. These are only a few of the many instances of self-sacrificing devotion of the members of the board, and other friends of the University.

There can be no doubt but that the regents acted to the best of their knowledge, at that time, for the best interests of the state. As careful business men, they took only such risks, for what they

considered the best interests of the University, as they would have taken with their own property. And had it not been for the unforeseen panic there is no doubt but that they would have been successful.

The final outcome of their action was beneficial to the University. The land and building, which originally cost about \$125,000 (even under the unforeseen calamity) is today worth over three times that amount. And they also secured for the University, a site—than which there is none more favorable, if there be another as favorable—in the whole state.

The "Old Main."

The new building was the west wing of the "old main." Imagine if you can, all the "old main," east of the main stairway, removed, and all of the part thus left exposed to be boarded up with rough boards, and you will have an idea of the appearance of the only building then on the campus. The original plan of building, embraced a wing on the east side of the main part, similar to the wing on the west side. Each of these wings as originally planned, was to have been four stories in height, while the main part was to have been six stories in height, summounted by an observatory. The building was to have faced the north, instead of the east, as it actually did.

For more than ten years the building stood gloomy, and deserted. The rough boards on the east end gave it a decidedly barn-like appearance. It was a most sorry monument to mistaken judgment. A school was carried on here for a short time but was soon discontinued. The building fell into a state of dilapidation; the doors were on their hinges and the cattle used to seek its lower halls for protection from the winters' storms. Such was its condition, when in 1867 the legislature voted \$15,000, the first appropriation ever made for the University, to repair the building.

In the spring of 1858, the building was so nearly completed that the regents employed Professor Barber to take charge of the preparatory department, at a salary of \$800 per annum. They expected to be able to pay that amount out of the tuition fees received. After the school had been in session about six months it was discontinued. The tuition received did not amount to one-half of the salary of the teacher.

During the winter of 1859-'60, Professor Butterfield kept a private school in this building. The regents gave him the use of the building, and he was simply to leave it in as good condition as it was when he took it. From this time until 1867 there was no attempt to carry on a school.

In the fall of 1858, November 1st, Rev. E. D. Neill was appointed Chancellor of the University. This office he held until the Territorial Board was legislated out of office by an act of the State Legislature, approved February 14th, 1860.

The Investigation.

When the legislature of 1859-60 met, the affairs of the University were in such bad condition that a committee was appointed to investigate and report. This committee made a report giving a somewhat extended view of the situation. In this report, although they exonerated the territorial board from all suspicion of dishonest dealings, they censured their carelessness. They pointed out the fact, to which the regents in their annual reports, had repeatedly called attention, viz.: That the board was too large for the best business results. Important business had often been delayed or entirely neglected because it was impossible to get a quorum for the transaction of business. They also pointed out the fact that the method of their election was a most pernicious

one. A body of men elected directly by the legislature was apt to be so mixed up with politics that the interests of the institution intrusted to their charge were likely to suffer. They also reported that the proceedings of the board had been marked by unnecessary haste and precipitation. In the main this report seems fair and trustworthy, though perhaps it is a little too severe in its criticism of the motives of the board in certain of their transactions.

The Re-organization.

The legislature passed an act, approved February 14th, 1860, re-organizing the University and giving it an entirely new charter. The Board of Regents provided for in this charter was to consist of five electors appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Besides these five members, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and the Chancellor of the University were to be ex-officio members of the board.

The Territorial Board selected 34,799.24 acres of lands which were approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Besides this they selected 11,280.61 acres which had not been approved when they were superseded by the new board. Of these lands, 14,785 acres were sold by subsequent boards to pay the debts incurred in the erection of the University building.

In November, 1863, John S. Pillsbury was appointed to the board in the place of George F. Batchelder, resigned. This was the beginning of Governor Pillsbury's connection with the University. It was not without great reluctance that he consented to serve as regent; he declined the office when it was first offered to him, and it was only when Governor Swift insisted that no one else could serve the University as well that he consented to accept the place.

This board was authorized and instructed to continue the investigation of the affairs of the Territorial Board. The principal business of this board was the straightening out of the affairs of the Territorial Board. In their first report to the Legislature the board gave a very complete history of the University up to that time.

This board began the agitation of the question of a second grant by Congress for the support of the State University. They claimed that the grant by Congress to the Territorial University would be mostly used up in paying off the debts of the Territorial University. This grant was finally made in 1870.

This board was greatly hampered in their actions by the belief, on their part, that at least a part of the debt of the Territorial University, was contracted without proper authority.

The Legislature of 1862 authorized this board to make such adjustment concerning this debt as they considered equitable. The board then made offers of land at fair prices in exchange for notes or other evidences of indebtedness held against the University. A few accepted this offer but the great majority of the creditors of the University preferred to hold the notes and bonds rather than exchange them for lands. At this time the debt amounted to about \$110,000. Very few of the friends of the University had any hope that the University would have any land left after having paid all its debts.

The legislature which met in 1864 passed an act authorizing a commission or board consisting of John S. Pillsbury, O. C. Merriam and John Nicols, with authority to sell all the land necessary to settle up the entire indebtedness of the University. This commission went to work with a will and in 1867 they made a report to the legislature which was so encouraging that the legislature voted

\$15,000 for the repair of the University and for the commencing of a course of instruction. During the year 1867 a University faculty was elected consisting of the following named gentlemen: W. W. Washburn, B. A., principal and instructor in Greek; Gabriel Campbell, B. A., instructor in Latin and German; Ira Moore, Ph. B., instructor in mathematics and the English branches. During the first term of school about fifty students were enrolled; about seventy were enrolled during the year.

When this board made its final report, there was still a debt of about \$5,750, but they had also 4,890 acres of land, which had been appropriated to settle up the debts, still unsold. Such unlooked for results caused the friends of the University once more to take heart. It is largely due to the success of this commission that the legislature turned over the grant of land made by congress for agricultural education (about 94,000 acres) to the University upon condition that the University establish an Agricultural College and also a college of Mechanic Arts in connection with the University. The legislature of 1868, February 18th, passed an act re-organizing the University and providing for the appointment of a Board of Regents.

The Real Beginning.

The second period of the history of the University extending from 1868 down to the present time, as a matter of convenience can well be divided at the close of the year 1883-'84, the end of Dr. Folwell's and the beginning of President Northrop's administration.

The re-organizing act was signed, by the Governor of the State, on the 18th of February, 1868. The board of regents was immediately appointed and at once began to plan for the opening of a real University offering work of a college grade. During the summer of 1869, a faculty consisting of nine persons, three of whom had previously taught in the preparatory school, was elected.

On the 15th of September of the year 1869 the University was formally opened by the calling of the first college classes. There was no demonstration of any kind to mark the momentous event. The freshman class was organized mainly from the students who came in from the preparatory department. The faculty cheerfully undertook the instruction of the preparatory classes, and a visitor might have seen the unique spectacle of a major general of the United States army teaching arithmetic, an ex-college president drilling students in Greek etymology, and the president of the college doing his best to give instruction in elocution, geometry and English grammar. For many years the steady grind of hard work was kept up; the faculty did their work on most meagre salaries, and with totally inadequate equipment, but with a zeal that was prophetic of the great future before the institution. During the first years of the life of the institution its total yearly income was but \$15,000.

The preparatory school settled for all time the question as to whether the University should be co-educational; young women presented themselves for admission to the school and were admitted without question and thus it came about in the most natural way in the world that when the University was organized that young women came in also as a matter of course. It is said that the question did come up and that the faculty, governed by college traditions, voted to exclude the young women, but that the regents could see no reason for excluding them and so voted.

The next decided step in advance being the organizing of the geological and natural history survey of the state under the control of the regents of the University, thus bringing it into direct touch with the scientific departments of the University. The or-

ganization of this survey, as it was organized, has been of incalculable benefit to the University as well as to the state at large.

June 19th, 1873, was a landmark in the history of the University. On that day came the first commencement, at which were graduated Warren Clark Eustis and Henry Martyn Williamson. The exercises were held in the old Academy of Music, which stood where Temple Court now stands, on the corner of Washington and Hennepin avenues in the presence of an audience which taxed the capacity of the hall. An address was made by President Welch of the Iowa State Agricultural College, and a dinner was afterward served at the Nicollet House, at which the Honorable Eugene M. Wilson, M. C., presided. Judge Atwater made an able and inspiring speech. The first regular college catalogue appeared at this time, previous announcements having been made by means of a so-called University Almanac.

The next event of historical interest was the completion of the main part of the "old main building." At about the same time the "agricultural building" was erected. This building was burned in 1888. Numbers kept increasing and full college work was carried on; legislative appropriations were increased so that it was possible to provide a library of a few thousand volumes, and a limited amount of laboratory appliances was purchased. But it was found impossible to dispense with the preparatory department, which continued to be a heavy burden. There were few schools offering work sufficient to admit to the freshman class and the last preparatory class was not finally dropped until 1889.

The city high schools were still in the period of development, and could not furnish college preparatory work in any systematic way. How to enlist the high schools in this indispensable work, was a problem which for years rested heavily on the minds of the regents and faculty. At length a bill was framed by President Folwell for the establishment of a "High School Board" which should be charged with the distribution of a state fund to such schools as would undertake the preparation of students for the University, and admit outside students, of both sexes, free of tuition. The bill became a law in 1878, and, with some amendments is still in operation, and has wrought a great reform in public education. It gave to Minnesota what no other state at that time possessed, and which no state at the present time possesses unless modeled on the Minnesota system—a complete system of public instruction.

By 1880, the University had passed out of its period of infancy, and fully entered upon a period of growth and prosperity, which has continued to this day, unchecked. The legislature of 1881 appropriated \$180,000, to be paid in six equal, annual installments for new buildings and the day of small things was fairly passed. What has since been developed, has been, in no small measure, due to the faithful work of those who laid broad and deep the foundations, in those early days of almost insuperable trials and discouragements.

The Day of Larger Things.

The year 1884-'85 furnishes a natural dividing line in the history of the University. The day of small things was fairly past and the day of new and better things had already begun. The real dividing line should be 1881, for it was the legislature of that year that put itself on record as favoring a more liberal and far-sighted policy for the University. The appropriation of \$180,000 for buildings, payable in six equal annual installments, was a big thing for those days and really marks the beginning of the up-grade. We take the date first mentioned, however, since it

marks the beginning of the administration of President Northrop, and furnishes a convenient though not absolutely accurate dividing line between the old and the new.

The high reputation that President Northrop had won as a college professor has been almost eclipsed by his conspicuous success as an executive. President Northrop has made much of what he found already begun in the high school system of the state, and the marvelous growth of the University during the years of his incumbency has been due in no small measure to the way in which he has kept the University in close touch with the high school system of the state; this has been accomplished by President Northrop's personality and by a liberal system of accrediting high schools doing work preparatory to the University.

One of the great problems that faced the new president was to find a solution for the problem of agricultural education. The farmers of the state were restive; every session saw bills introduced to divide the University and make the department of agriculture independent. The regents and president had been trying for years to solve the problem. They had taken education to the farmers in the way of lecture courses and had succeeded in arousing no little enthusiasm by bringing in lecturers of national reputation, to give lectures, free to the public, upon agriculture and domestic science; out all to no avail. The question would not be settled. Finally a crisis was reached; when the legislature of 1887 met, the most determined effort that had yet been made was then made to divide the University. It seemed that nothing could save this disastrous outcome, when "Governor" Pillsbury stepped in and offered to build a science building, now known as Pillsbury hall, and donate it to the state, provided the legislature would put itself on record as being forever and irrevocably opposed to such separation. This was done and the question has never been a live one since that day. But before this act of Governor Pillsbury, the question was being solved. President Northrop was convinced that education must be taken to the farmer since he would not come to the University for his education. In looking about for the proper man to do what needed to be done, Providence led him to send for O. C. Gregg, of Lynd, Minn. After a short talk with Mr. Gregg, President Northrop knew he had found the man and sent him to Governor Pillsbury, then president of the board of regents. Mr. Gregg stated his ideas to Governor Pillsbury and they likewise appealed to him and he told Mr. Gregg that if he would take up the work he would personally bear the expense for a year, until the matter could be taken up by the legislature. This was in the spring of 1885.

The work was at once begun and the following year the regents took it up as a University matter and pushed the plan. The following year the legislature made an appropriation to carry on the work.

Dr. David L. Kiehle, then superintendent of public instruction, and by virtue of his office a member of the board of regents, took great interest in the question and visited many schools of practical mechanics and investigated the question of agricultural education. In the spring of 1887 he published an outline of a course of study and conditions that should govern the establishment of a successful school of agriculture, the plan being substantially that later adopted by the board of regents. The school was established in the fall of 1888 and proved to be the long-sought solution to the problem of agricultural education.

The next turning point in University history comes with the opening of the college year, 1888-89. Although nominally organized

upon a university basis the University had been really nothing but a college of liberal arts in which courses in engineering and agriculture were fostered and had come to have a nominal independent existence. With the opening of this year, the departments of law and medicine were organized as teaching colleges and work actually begun. Then the University began to grow by leaps and bounds. The problem became how to care for the vast numbers of students that were clamoring for admission. The new departments were not entirely self supporting and were expensive institutions to maintain. The number of instructors and professors needed to care for the increasing numbers of students was all out of proportion to the increase in the income provided by the state. At last the legislature saw the reasonableness of the contention of the regents and made provision, in 1894, for a state tax that theoretically at least, would bring in an increasing income to care for the increasing attendance. But the attendance increased many fold faster than the wealth of the state and the legislature was obliged to supplement this tax levy by standing annual appropriations. But in spite of it all the income would not increase fast enough and conditions kept getting more and more intolerable. The fact that more instructors had to be had, meant lower salaries and it came about that the average salary decreased in fifteen years over \$200. It was not until the alumni took hold of the matter in 1907 and carried on a systematic and organized campaign that the legislature could be made to see the problem and provide support liberal enough to pay something like living salaries. The years from 1888-1900 are in a way uneventful. They were full of events but the dramatic was lacking. The University authorities were too busy caring for the problem that was on their hands to do anything out of the ordinary.

Beginning with the year, 1901, however, there came the creation of the board of control of state institutions, whose history may be found elsewhere in this book. The University was brought under its control. The conditions of dual control were unendurable. The two boards, with the best of intentions to get along harmoniously, could not manage one institution and determined effort was made to have the law repealed. Two years went by and no attempt was made to put the law into force, because it was known that here was a question as to the constitutionality of the law and also it was known that the legislature did not really intend to include the University under the provisions of the law. But when the legislature of 1903, had had the matter up and, through political machinations, had been brought to decide against the release of the University, there was nothing to do but to bow gracefully to the inevitable and go to work to secure relief at the next session. This was done. The alumni and other friends of the University rallied to the support of Alma Mater and made themselves so insistent that a notable and overwhelming victory was won.

The two years through which the University had been under the board of control were not, however, without their beneficial effects upon the institution. The system of purchases and keeping of accounts was thoroughly revised and laws were passed requiring the strictest business methods in every department. This change is undoubtedly for the good of the University as well as the state and will never be discarded.

Other matters of interest in connection with the history of the University will be found in their proper order in this book. We shall content ourselves with referring the reader to such statements and call attention to one matter which is of more than passing moment.

The need of the University for the support of its alumni was clearly demonstrated in 1901. Nonly did the alumni respond. A General Alumni Association, representing all departments of the University, was organized, and the alumni came to know and realize their responsibility for the welfare of the University. This arousing of the alumni in the interests of the University is a mile stone that marks the beginning of bigger and better things.

The future of the University is assured. The people of the state are coming to realize as never before that the University is their institution and to take a pride in it and to realize that to be what it ought to be it must have adequate support. This fact, and the arousing of the alumni are sufficient to warrant an optimistic view of the future. The financial future of the University is also assured. The lands granted by the National Government for the endowment of the University, have been found to be rich beyond the wildest dreams of a few years back, in iron deposits. It is largely a matter of guess work, but the state auditor estimates that the University will eventually receive an endowment of from twenty to forty millions from this source.



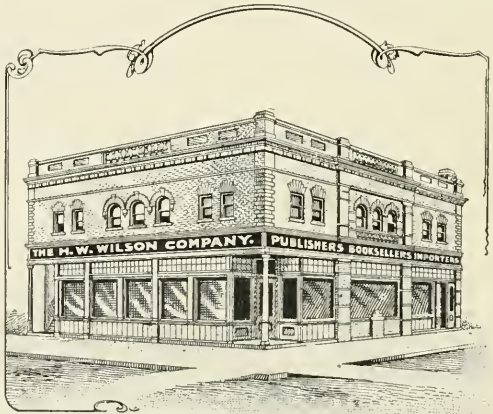
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OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY GATEWAY

Dictionary

ABBOTT, Amos W.—Clinical professor of diseases of women, 1888 to date. 21 Tenth street south.

ABBOTT, Everton, Judson—Born October 19, 1849, at Milan, Ohio. B. A., Western Reserve University; M. D., Wooster, Ad eundem medical department, Western Reserve. Connected with the medical department of the University of Minnesota since its beginning as professor of clinical medicine and associate professor of practice of medicine. 395 Endicott Arcade, St. Paul.

ABBOTT, Howard S.—Professor of corporation law, 1895 to date. B. L., University '85; Master in Chancery, United States Circuit Court since 1898; Author of Cases Public Corporations; Private Corporations; Notes, Authorities and Deductions on Corporations; Municipal Corporations, three volumes. 900 Sixth street southeast.

ACANTHUS Literary Society—Organized in 1905 by a group of twenty freshmen girls. The programs of the society consist of book reviews, informal debates, original stories and current events, with vocal or instrumental music and frequent social meetings.

ACOMB, William E.—Instructor in drawing. 1902-03.

ADAIR, Fred Lyman—Born July 28, 1877, Anamosa Iowa. B. S., University of Minnesota in 1898; M. D., Rush Medical College, 1901. Ruse Hospital, Chicago, Ill.; clinical assistant in medicine and obstetrics, 1907 to date. 1030 Andrus building. 3232 Irving avenue south.

ADAMS Bill—The following is the first and essential paragraph of the Adams bill which was approved by the president, 1906:

"Be it enacted by the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that there shall be, and hereby is, annually appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to be paid as hereinafter provided, to each state and territory, for the more complete endowment and maintenance of agricultural experiment stations now established or which may hereafter be established in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 2nd, 1887, the sum of \$5,000 in addition to the sum named in said act, for the year ending June 30th, 1906, and an annual increase of the amount of such appropriation thereafter for five years by an additional sum of \$2,000 over the preceding year, and the annual amount to be paid thereafter to each state and territory shall be thirty thousand dollars, to be applied only to paying the necessary expenses of conducting original researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States, having due regard for the varying conditions and needs of the respective states and territories." This is virtually an amendment to the Hatch bill, under the provisions of which experiment stations were established and by which they have been supported since 1887.

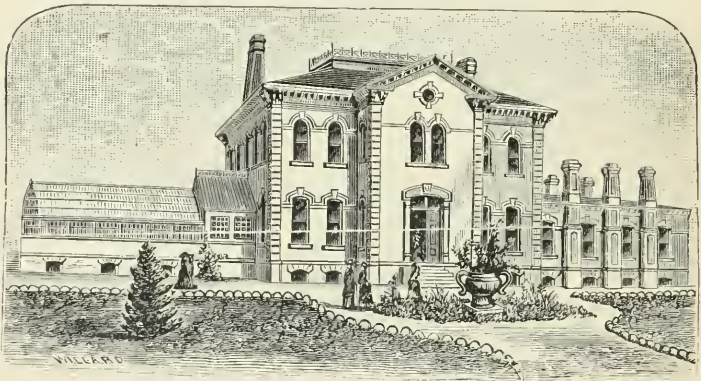
ADAMS, Elmer E., Fergus Falls—Appointed regent May 31, 1897, and served until elected to the legislature in January, 1905, resign-

ing just before taking his seat as member of the house of 1905. Served as member of the house for 1905 and 1907. Second alumnus of the University to be appointed to the board of regents. Newspaper man. Editor and publisher of the Fergus Falls Journal.

ADMISSION to the University—See statements under various colleges.

AGRICULTURAL Chemistry Laboratory—Erected in 1902, at a cost of \$30,000, and in 1904, \$5,000 was added in way of equipment. Contains the office of the chemist of the department and the station; laboratories for practice in elementary agricultural chemistry, chemistry of foods and soils and fertilizers and domestic chemistry; work rooms, recitations rooms for classes in chemistry.

AGRICULTURAL College Building—J. W. Bassford, architect. The legislature of 1872 made an appropriation of \$12,500, for this building, which consisted of a main part fifty-four feet square,



with two wings, each 25x46 feet. See picture of same. Finished in 1875 and occupied for the first time that fall. Destroyed by fire December 3, 1888. This building housed the departments of agriculture and the plant house, and chemistry. The main portion only was two stories high.

AGRICULTURAL Libraries—The libraries of the department of agriculture include about eleven thousand volumes, besides many thousands of pamphlets and bulletins relating to various phases of agriculture. The collection is a fine working collection for the department. The main library is housed in the new main building and the quarters provided are all that could be desired. The various divisions of the department are provided with libraries which include only the books directly bearing upon their own special lines and such as are in constant demand by students working in those departments.

AGRICULTURAL Museums—Practically every division of the department of agriculture has made collections of material that bear upon instruction in that department. These collections are especially important in entomology, farm machinery, botany, etc.

AGRICULTURE, The Department of—Provision for the creation of this department was made in the charter of the University and the College of Agriculture was one of the first colleges to be organized. The first organization, which was intended to be

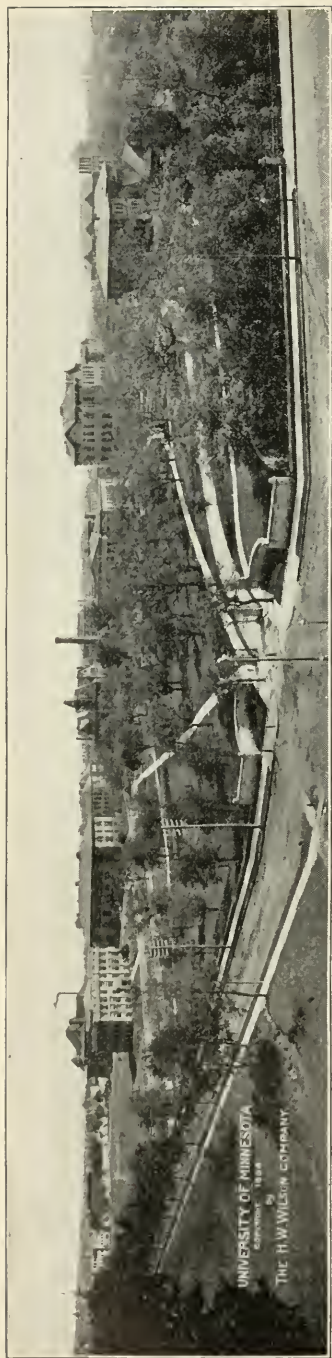
merely tentative and which lasted for but two years, provided for a college of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The reorganization of 1871, established this college as an independent college. Originally the work of this college was the same as for the college of science, literature and arts, up to the end of the sophomore year and the degree of bachelor of agriculture was conferred upon those who completed this course and the two years of special agricultural work of the junior and senior years. It was also provided that "any person not a candidate for a degree, who may appear to be competent to receive instruction, may attend the classes and undergo examinations in any subject, and if successful will receive a certificate to that effect." In addition to the college course, an elementary course, outlined especially to meet the needs of the prospective farmer, was provided. In 1875-76, a special lecture course for men engaged in the practice of farming was offered upon condition that thirty persons signify their intention to pursue the course. This course of lectures was to extend through ten weeks and to be both scientific and practical and no fees, examinations or conditions were prescribed for admission. Special effort was made to secure the attendance of practical farmers upon this special lecture course, and though the course was offered, without restrictions of any kind, for five years, the demand did not justify its being given. In 1881-82, 191 students were enrolled in this course, though the course had to be reduced to six weeks, instead of the ten weeks that had been previously offered. The following year the attendance in this lecture course increased to 281; the total attendance in the other courses in this college having increased to 10. In 1882-83, the attendance of this course increased to 1118.

This large attendance was secured by offering popular lectures upon subjects related to agriculture and home economics.

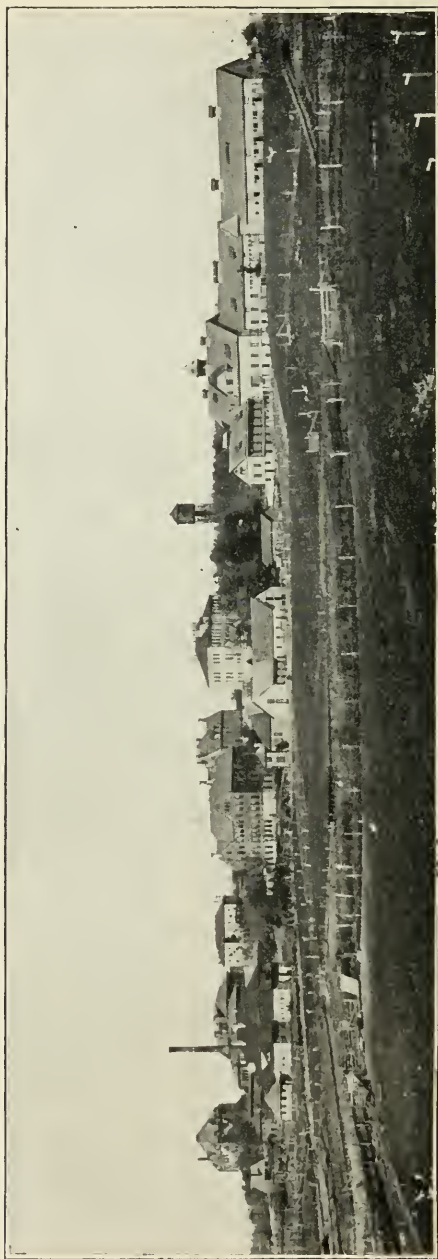
Then for several years the attendance dropped off entirely and it was not until the year 1885-86, that the catalogue shows any attendance and then an enrollment of but five students in the school of practical agriculture which opened May 1 and closed November 1, the students working on the farm to pay their expenses. The following year this course showed an attendance of fourteen and plans were matured for the organization of the present school of agriculture. With the opening of the year, 1888-89, this school was fully organized and had an enrollment of 47. In the year 1888-89 the department of veterinary science was organized as an independent college in the department of agriculture. No change of importance in the department was made until the year 1891-92, when the dairy school was organized, offering a four-weeks' course to practical dairymen. The college of veterinary medicine was abolished in 1892.

The course in the school of agriculture was not first planned to meet the needs of the young women and the demand was made upon the regents to provide such a course. This was done in 1894, when a so-called summer course for women was provided. This course which was offered in 1894, 1895 and 1896, lasted from late in April to late in June and was outlined specifically to meet the needs of the "mothers and daughters" of Minnesota. The next change was the offering of a short course for farmers. This course was offered January 5, to February 28, 1903, for the first time. The work of the course is practical in the extreme and is so arranged that every hour of the eight weeks is spent in work that has a direct bearing upon the work of the farmer and gives him the information which he needs and desires.

In the year 1901-02, an intermediate year of work was arranged for the benefit of graduates of the school of agriculture who de-



General Campus View



sired to enter the college of agriculture. The same year, in accordance with an act of the legislature, the agricultural department, began the preparation of leaflets and other material to be used in the introduction of studies, calculated to build up farming and country life into rural schools. This includes the preparation of leaflets, the promulgation of plans for the use of teachers in leading pupils to observe and experiment on the farm and at home, to assist in the utilization of natural objects of the country for the purpose of illustration in rural schools; the decoration and use of school grounds; correspondence with teachers and superintendents, to aid and encourage them in carrying out the plans proposed. See Rural School Agriculture.

In 1902-03, the courses in the college of agriculture were re-organized and provision made for offering courses, leading to degrees in forestry and home economics, the work in these lines having been previously given as parts of the general agricultural course.

The legislature of 1905 passed an act creating a school of agriculture at Crookston, placing it under the direction of the board of regents. \$15,000 was appropriated for a building and equipment, but no provision was made for its maintenance. The citizens of Crookston raised \$2,500 and offered it to the regents so that a school might be started in the year 1907-08. The school was started and the attendance the first year was over thirty. The legislature of 1907, made further provision for this school by appropriating \$4,000 annually for maintenance and \$50,000 for dormitory and equipment and \$15,000 for an industrial building, also re-imbursing the citizens who had provided the \$2,500 for starting the school in 1906.

This department is located on the University farm of about four hundred twenty acres, at St. Anthony Park, about two miles from the main campus. It is provided with buildings, for a description of which see Buildings, department of agriculture. See also Experiment Stations. Students in the college of agriculture receive a considerable portion of their instruction in the college of science, literature and the arts. The college year is the same as for other colleges of the University. The year for the school of agriculture extends from early October to late in March. The Dairy school from late November, to just before Christmas vacation. The short course for farmers from the middle of January to the middle of March. The dean and director has general supervision of the whole department and the experiment stations; he has direct charge of the experiment station at St. Anthony Park, the college of agriculture and the short course for farmers. The school of agriculture is under the immediate supervision and direction of the principal. The professor of dairy husbandry has charge of the dairy school. The school of agriculture is the only department of the University in which dormitories are provided for the students.

Tuition for the college same as for the college of science, literature and the arts. The school charges no tuition. See School of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL Experiment Station, The—This station was established by an act of the legislature, approved March 7, 1885, and was placed under the control of the board of regents. This act carried no appropriation. An act of Congress, approved March 2, 1887, appropriated \$15,000 annually for the support of the work of investigations at experiment stations established by the various states. Minnesota complied with the provisions of this law and has, since 1887, received \$15,000 annually for the purpose specified. Under the provisions of the Adams bill, an act by the national Congress, the experiment station receives \$5,000, which increases

\$2,000 annually until a maximum of \$15,000, is reached. The money received under this bill is used to carry on agricultural experiments.

The state also appropriates over \$20,000 annually for carrying on experiments in various lines. The work of the experiment station is carried along in connection with the work of instruction in the department of agriculture and it is impossible to draw a line and say that here the work of one ends and the work of the other begins, for each is dependent upon the other, despite the fact that the experiment station is an independent institution.

The principal lines of work conducted at the station are as follows: Chemistry of soils and farm crops, field experiments, rotations, tests of varieties of cereals and forage crops, time and depth of seeding grains and amount of seed, methods of seeding grasses; horticulture—tests of varieties of fruits and vegetables, use of wind-breaks, testing hardy stocks for apple trees, improvement of native fruits; forestry; diseases of plants; food and nutrition of man; plant and animal breeding; feeding experiments; diseases of animals, entomology; dairying; farm management and farm statistics.

The experiment station has available for purposes of experimentation, the University farm, at St. Anthony Park, 419 acres, the sub-stations at Crookston and Grand Rapids, 490 and 352 acres respectively, the Coteau farm at Lynd and five acres of the state farm at Owatonna, and the newly purchased farm for a fruit experiment station at Minnetonka. The main station is under the personal direction of E. W. Randall, director, who also has general supervision over the other stations. The station at Crookston is under the direction of William Robertson and that at Grand Rapids under the direction of J. H. McGuire. Experiments are being carried on, at various points in the state, though the co-operation of farmers in such localities. Since the establishment of the station in 1887, there have been issued 96 general bulletins, 25 press bulletins, and 15 class bulletins.

AGRICULTURAL Land Grant—An act of the legislature of Minnesota, passed March 10, 1858, set aside lands in McLeod county for a site for an agricultural college and for an experimental farm. This institution was to be under the control of the president and executive committee of the state agricultural society. In 1861 the state donated to this college all the swamp lands or McLeod county. Nothing was ever done toward organizing a college at this place. The congressional grant of 1863 was accepted and the lands located and, because the affairs of the University were in such unsettled condition, these lands were made over to the agricultural college at Glencoe, in 1866. The following year, the special board of three made a report showing a wiping out of the debt of the University and 32,000 acres of the territorial grant still untouched. Through the good offices of Regent Pillsbury, then senator, the two grants were consolidated and given to the University. It was provided that the swamp lands granted to the McLeod institution, which amount to 4,684 acres, should remain in the possession of that institution as an endowment of Stevens Seminary.

AGRICULTURE, The School of—Minnesota's contribution to education has undoubtedly been greatest in the solving of the problem of agricultural education, through the establishment of the school of agriculture, which has been copied all over the world, where the question of agricultural education is a live question. The agitation which had been felt for years, reached an acute stage as a result of the field work of the farmers' institutes. Dr. Kiehle, who was at that time superintendent of public instruction

and a member of the board of regents, gave the subject much careful study and investigation and after visiting many manual training schools and agricultural colleges, both east and west, gave a communication to the public press in February 1888. This was the first formal plan to be submitted along lines substantially similar to those afterward to be worked out in the Minnesota school of agriculture.

At the meeting of the board of regents, April 1, 1887, on motion of Governor Pillsbury, an advisory board of seven members, made up of practical farmers, was created. The function of this board was to be to keep in touch with the agricultural department of the University and to recommend to the regents such action as they deemed advisable. The first board was appointed at the meeting of the regents which occurred on April 7, of the same year, and consisted of Messrs. G. W. Sprague, Canton; D. D. Burnes, Welcome; T. J. Smith, St. Paul; L. H. Stanton, Morris; Wyman Elliott, Minneapolis; S. Harbaugh, St. Paul; D. L. Wellman, Frazee City. At the same meeting the regents voted to direct Professor Porter to consult with this board concerning the establishment of an industrial school of agriculture and to submit plans for such a school at the following meeting of the board. The board met again on the 13th of the same month, and received a report from the advisory board, as follows:

Resolved: That the board of regents be advised to make such appropriation, as may be necessary to provide suitable accommodations for the students of the school of agriculture on the experimental farm.

"Resolved: That the proposition to establish a school of agriculture on the experimental farm be approved and endorsed by this advisory committee as promising the best possible solution of the problem of agricultural education in Minnesota."

This report was approved and it was voted, at the same meeting, to establish a school of agriculture in conformity with these resolutions, and the executive committee was instructed to erect a building, at a cost not to exceed \$10,000, as soon as the funds should be available for the same.

The plan of organization adopted by the regents was substantially that submitted by Dr. Kiehle, and published in "The Farm, Stock and Home" in February, 1887, the essential features of which were a school to be conducted during the winter months, when the children of the farmers would have leisure to attend; to take those who had had a common school education, and give them a school course mainly objective, manual, practical and scientific, which should fit the student for the duties of life as a farmer. The school opened October 18, 1888, and continued until April 17, 1889, the attendance being 47. See Department of Agriculture.

AHRENS, Albert Emil—Born November 29, 1877, Minnesota. Educated at high school; medical college; interne, Chicago Hospital. Taught vocal and instrumental music and high school subjects previous to and during medical course; assistant instructor, anatomical laboratory, Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, 1902; lecturer, Hahnemann Medical College, in Anatomy, 1904-1905; also seven years mercantile experience. Surgical clinics, University, 1905-1907. Address, 366 Prior ave., St. Paul.

ALBERT Howard Scholarship Fund, The—Under the last will and testament (1895) of Mr. James T. Howard, of the town of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, \$4,166.81 was left to the University to establish a scholarship to be known as the "Albert Howard Scholarship." This scholarship is assigned by the Executive Committee upon the recommendation of the faculty. This scholarship has been

awarded, as follows: 1895, Alexander P. Anderson; 1896, Josephine E. Tilden; 1897, May Bestor; 1898, Marion Potter; 1899, Charles Zeleny; 1900, Ethel C. Brill; 1901, Lillian Cohen; 1902, Clara E. Fanning; 1903, Daniel J. Lathrop; 1904, Gertrude E. Ballard; 1905, Linda Maley; 1906, Ruth J. Sandvall; 1907, Alice M. Stewart.

ALCALA, Catalina de—Instructor in Spanish, 1892-93.

ALDRICH, Charles R.—Instructor in shop work and drawing, and farm buildings, 1892-02.

ALDRICH, Henry C.—Professor (homeopathic) of dermatology, 1889-94.

ALEXANDRIA, Minn.—An alumni organization is maintained by the alumni of this place. Constant Larson, '93, Law '94, president; May Gibson, '05, secretary.

ALICE SHEVLIN HALL—So named in honor of the wife of the donor, Thomas Shevlin, was erected in 1906, the cost of the same, \$60,000, being provided by Mr. Shevlin. The building is 114x55 feet and is solely for the use of the young women of the University. It is intended that this building shall provide the young women students of the University, a place where they can pass pleasantly and profitably the hours they must spend every day on the campus and yet not in class room. The building is two stories and basement. In the basement are found kitchen and lunch rooms, toilet and cloak rooms. The first floor has a large living room, with fireplace, which runs through two stories, together with an assembly room, several smaller parlors, and Y. W. C. A. rooms and offices. The second floor provides a large study room, a rest room with fifteen couches, society rooms, the offices of the matron. The building was designed by Ernest Kennedy, Ex-'88, and is constructed of red sand mold brick with terra cotta trimmings. The interior finish varies in the different rooms but is all very rich and beautiful. The furnishings of the building were provided by the Y. W. C. A., and the Woman's League and their friends.

ALLEN, Arthur B.—Instructor in operative technics, 1905 to date. Germania life building, St. Paul.

ALLEN, E. L.—Instructor in culture and starters, 1905 to date.

ALLEN, F.—Lecturer on veterinary anatomy, 1890-92.

ALLPORT, Frank—Clinical professor of ophthalmology and otology, 1888-97.

ALPHA DELTA PHI—Minnesota chapter established in 1892. Founded at Hamilton College in 1832. 1725 University avenue southeast.

ALPHA KAPPA KAPPA—Medical fraternity. Psi chapter established 1898. Founded at Dartmouth in 1886. 502 Beacon street southeast.

ALPHA KAPPA PI—A local fraternity, organized in 1900 and which became Sigma Alpha Epsilon in 1902.

ALPHA PHI—Epsilon chapter established in 1890. Founded at Syracuse in 1872. 1601 University avenue southeast.

ALPHA TAU OMEGA—Gamma Nu chapter established in 1902. Founded at Richmond, Va., in 1865. 1028 Sixth street southeast.

ALPHA ZETA—LaGrange chapter. Agricultural fraternity.

ALPHA XI DELTA—Established in 1907.

ALUMNI—Graduates of the University, of both sexes, who have received a degree, or, a certificate of completion of special courses not leading to a degree. Ordinarily, and for the purpose of alumni organizations, all persons who have been connected with the Uni-

versity are considered alumni. Of the 6,010 persons who have received degrees, 196 have died, leaving 5,814 living.

ALUMNI ORGANIZATIONS—The General Alumni Association, which represents all colleges and departments of the University, and college associations which represent the interests of their respective colleges. All of the colleges and schools of the University, except the graduate school and the school of mines, maintain college alumni organizations.

—The college of dentistry—Edwin F. Wanous, '02, president; Frank E. Moody, '96, vice-president; B. F. Sandy, '02, secretary-treasurer. Representatives on the board of directors of the General Alumni Association, Thomas B. Hartzell, '93, and Frank E. Mcody, '96.

—The college of education—President, C. G. Selvig, '07. Representatives on the board of directors of the General Alumni Association C. G. Selvig, '07, of Glencoe and Charles P. Stanley, '07.

—The college of engineering and the mechanic arts—Edward P. Burch, '92, president; C. H. Chalmers, '94, vice-president; Henry B. Avery, '93, secretary; T. Lester Daniel, '00, treasurer. Representatives on the board of directors of the General Alumni Association, Edward P. Burch, '92, William R. Hoag, '84.

The college of homeopathic medicine and surgery—Hugh J. Tunstead, '01, president; George G. Balcom, '96, vice-president; Annah Hurd, Ph. '96, Hom. '00, secretary-treasurer. Representatives on the board of directors of the General Alumni Association, A. E. Booth, '99, Oscar K. Richardson, '90, Hom. '93.

—The college of medicine and surgery—Harry Parks Ritchie, '96, president; Jennings C. Litzenberg, '94, '99, first vice-president; George E. Sherwood, '94, second vice-president; Herbert W. Jones, '01, secretary and treasurer. Representatives on the board of directors of the General Alumni Association, Soren P. Rees, '97, Minneapolis, and Louis P. Wilson, '96, Rochester.

—The college of law—James R. Hickey, '94, St. Paul, president; William T. Coe, '96, vice-president; George F. Porter, '94, secretary-treasurer. Representatives on the board of directors of the General Alumni Association, Hugh V. Mercer, '94, '97, and Walter N. Carroll, '95, '96, and D. C. L. '02.

—The college of pharmacy—C. H. Allen, '07, president; R. J. Knott, '07, vice-president; J. F. Bolton, '07, secretary, and A. G. Erkel, treasurer. Representatives on the board of directors of the General Alumni Association, Gustav Bachman, '00, and A. G. Erkel, '02.

—College of science, literature and the arts—Fred B. Snyder, '81, president; Anna L. Guthrie, '92, secretary; Frank M. Anderson, '94, treasurer. Representatives on the board of directors of the General Alumni Association, Henry F. Nachtrieb, '82, and Fred B. Snyder, '81. Organized and constitution adopted June 22, 1876.

The department of agriculture—E. C. Parker, '05, president, St. Anthony Park; F. W. Cleator, '07, (school) vice-president; T. G. Paterson, '02, (school) secretary-treasurer, Wayzata. Representatives on the board of directors of the General Alumni Association, John A. Hummel, '99, D. A. Gaumnitz, '04.

—The school of chemistry—A formal organization has not been effected but is now being planned.

—The school of mines—See School of Mines Society.

ALUMNI Picnic—This is an annual function in which the alumni of all departments participate. It is held on Wednesday of commencement week on the University campus. The plan of

holding this picnic was originated in 1906 and the first picnic was held during commencement week of that year.

AMERICAN Chemical Society—A local section of the American Chemical Society for Minnesota, with headquarters at the University.

ANCKER, Arthur B.—Professor of hygiene, 1888-89.

ANDERSON, Alexander P.—Born at Red Wing, Minn. Prepared for college in common schools of Goodhue county; University, B. S., 1894; M. S., 1895. Received his Ph. D. from University of Munich in 1897. Did special work in Missouri Botanical Gardens for three months, then was elected botanist and bacteriologist of Clemson agricultural college, South Carolina. Came to the University as assistant professor of botany in 1899, resigned at end of year to enter business as an inventor and research botanist, in Chicago.

ANDERSON, Frank Maloy—Born February 3, 1871, Omaha, Neb. Educated at the Minneapolis Academy; B. A., Minnesota, 1894; M. A., 1896; Harvard Graduate School 1896-97. Employed in a variety of ways while in school; appointed teacher of history in senior year at the University, December, 1893; scholar of history, 1893; instructor in history, 1894; assistant professor, 1898; professor in 1905. Writings (in collaboration with Professor Charles L. Wells)—“Outlines and Documents of English Constitutional History in the Middle Ages (Wilson 1895);” “Constitutions and Histories Illustrative of the History of France 1789-1902 (Wilson 1904);” articles and reviews in *The American Historical Review*, *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences*, and other periodicals. Address, 1629 University avenue southeast.

ANDREWS, The George C. Prize—Mr. George C. Andrews, M. E. '87, offers an annual prize to the senior mechanical engineers for the best essay on any subject connected with heating and ventilation. The first prize in this contest consists of \$50.00 in cash accompanied, by a suitable medal; the second prize consists of \$25.00 in cash accompanied by a medal. The winner of the first prize is offered a position with the George C. Andrews Heating Company.

ANDRIST, Charles M.—Born May 22, 1868, Roscoe, Minn. Common and district schools; B. L., University, '94; M. L., '97; graduate work in Sorbonne, in Paris, two seasons. Taught two years in country schools and five years in the evening schools of Minneapolis. Six years assistant to general manager, in Paris, of the International Harvester Company of America, and general European traveller for same concern. Two years general traveller for Deere & Company, Moline, Ill. Scholar in French department, University, winter of 1894; instructor in French and German, 1894-99; assistant professor of French, 1907 to date. Beta Theta Pi. Acacia Fraternity. 706 Delaware street southeast.

ANGELL, James Rowland—Son of President Angell, of the University of Michigan. Born in 1869 at Burlington, Vermont. Since 1871, resided in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Attended the Ann Arbor public schools and then entered the University of Michigan, graduating in 1890. Graduate student at Michigan and at Harvard, gaining the degree of Master of Arts. Later traveled abroad for study. Enrolled as student at the University of Berlin and the University of Halle, investigating also the work at various other institutions. Mr. Angell began his work at the University of Minnesota as assistant in psychology, in the fall of 1893 and resigned in 1894 to accept a position in the University of Chicago, where he is at the present time.

ANGLE, Edward H.—Professor of histology and orthodontia, 1888-1891.

ANOKA—An alumni association of about thirty members. President, Ray P. Chase; vice-president, F. J. Sperry; secretary, Marie Atterbury; treasurer, Helen R. Gove.

ANTHROPOLOGY and Ethnology Museum—The department of sociology has begun a museum for the purpose of illustrating the subjects taken up in that department. A room has been set apart in Folwell hall for the purpose and the foundation for a very valuable collection has already been made.

APPLEBY, E. V.—Assistant in ophthalmology and otology, 1900-1902; clinical instructor in same, 1902 to date. Lowry Arcade, St. Paul.

APPLEBY, William Remsen—Born in New Jersey. Williams, '86. Made mining and metallurgy a special study in the School of Mines at Cornell, '87. Private assistant to Pierre de P. Ricketts, E. M. Ph. D., Professor of assaying in the School of Mines at Columbia. Assistant in Chemistry in the College of Pharmacy, New York, '89. Accepted a position in the New York Ore Milling and Testing Works; afterward entered the New York office of Messrs. Fraser & Chalmers, making mining and metallurgical machinery a specialty. Called to the chair of Mining and Metallurgy of the University of Minnesota '90. Dean of the school of mines from 1900 to date. 911 Fifth street southeast.

ARDLEY, Henry T.—Born in England 1850. He spent his boyhood in his native land, and was educated at Eaton and South Kensington. Mr. Ardley traveled twice around the globe, and as a foreign correspondent and artist for leading periodicals he spent some years in China and Japan, South America, and the Pacific Islands. L lectured extensively on foreign travel and art subjects.

Professor Ardley established the Northwestern School of Wood Carving and Design in this city. Came to the University in 1887 as instructor in freehand drawing, wood carving and design. In charge of the school of design, as principal, until his resignation in 1894.

ARENA, The—Originally this society was devoted mainly to the training of men in debate. In 1902 the plan was changed in recognition of the fact that all men are not born debaters or with a desire to become debaters, and its scope was broadened so as to include various lines of literary activity, making its scope cultural rather than technical.

ARIEL, The—This was the first student publication at the University. It was started as a result of a conversation between Professor Willis M. West and John H. Lewis, both men being members of the first board of editors. See Ariel, April 28, 1900. It was started as a monthly, December 1, 1877, and was so continued until 1892, when it became a weekly. Its publication as a weekly was continued until the spring of 1900, the last number being published April 28. It was succeeded by the *Minnesota Daily*. The Ariel was usually a 16-page and cover publication.

ARMORY—This building was erected in 1896 at a cost of \$75,000. It is two stories high with basement and is built of white brick. The building was designed by Charles R. Aldrich and embodies some of the features of old Norman castles, giving it a decidedly military aspect. It covers 220x135 feet. The building serves as an assembly hall for large University gatherings on special occasions and for a drill hall. It also shelters the gymnasium for both men and women and provides quarters for athletic teams. It is provided with a main hall which runs through the two stories,

with a gallery, which will seat 4,000 persons; and two wings, one of which is used for a gymnasium for men and the other for women. Offices for the officials who have their headquarters in



Armory

this building are provided. In the basement are baths and toilet rooms, a running track and in the sub-basement a shooting gallery for target practice.

ARMSTRONG, John Milton—Born April, 1875, St. Paul. M. D., University, 1901; laboratory assistant, pathology and bacteriology, 1900-1901; member of staff, City and County Hospital, St. Paul Free Dispensary; first assistant, Health Commission, St. Paul; chairman, Library Commission, Medical Society; member, State Medical Association, American Medical Association. Clinical assistant in Genito-Urinary Diseases, University of Minnesota, 1905-date. Author of book reviews; abstracts and articles in St. Paul Medical Journal, 1905-1907. 230 Lowry Bldg., St. Paul.

ARNOLD, M. LeRoy—Instructor in English, 1904-06. Graduate student at Columbia University, 1906-08.

ARNOLD, L. B.—President of the American Dairymen's Association, lecturer on dairy husbandry, 1882-83.

ARRAPAHOE—An inter-fraternity organization made up of representatives of the following, Chi Psi, Psi Upsilon, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Delta Tau Delta, Phi Kappa Psi, Sigma Chi.

Artisans' Training School—See College of engineering.

ASTRONOMICAL Observatory—Completed in 1892 at a cost of \$2,266, and is a small lime stone building for the accommodation of the telescope, transit circle, astronomical clock, etc. The equipment cost \$7,734, making total cost of building and equipment \$10,000.

ATHLETIC Association, The—An organization of persons connected with the University, having for its object the general physical well-being of the students and the encouragement of a proper spirit in favor of hearty, manly sports.

ATHLETIC Finances—For the year ending February 1, 1907. Balance, February 1, 1906, \$8,037.69. Receipts, basketball, \$1,339.55; baseball, \$633.25; track meets, \$283.85; Football—Ames, \$2,534.70; Sophomore-Freshman, \$31.50; Nebraska, \$3,506.40; Carlisle, \$27,155.13; Chicago, Minnesota's share, \$11,353.75; Indiana, \$1,727.00;

cushion privileges, \$20; interest on bank deposits, \$150, miscellaneous, \$510.90. Making the total receipts, \$49,246.03 and total money available, \$57,333.72.

Expenditures—Tennis, Nebraska, \$69.10; Basketball, \$881.80; Baseball, \$541.40; Track meets, \$48.50; Football, \$16,597.74 (guarantees); Officials, referees and umpires, \$1,407.75; Gate men, athletic attendants, and field work, \$1,738.63; Salaries and wages, \$6,009.19; Athletic supplies, \$4,676.27; Travelling expenses, \$4,106.34; Incidental expenses, \$634.40; Printing and stationery, \$149.65; Advertising, \$187.29. Permanent improvements, \$129.64. Making a total expenditure of \$37,614.70. This leaves a net balance of \$19,719.02. The net earnings of the year were, \$11,631.33.

ATHLETICS, Control of—The athletics of the University are under the supervision of a board of control made up of seven student members, two faculty members and two alumni members. This board has general supervision of all matter connected with athletic contests and the arrangement of the schedules of games and all details connected with the same. The final authority, however, lodges in the faculty committee of five members, created in conformity with a resolution adopted by the board of regents, May 3, 1906. By virtue of the authority conferred upon this committee by the said resolutions, the committee has charge of all tickets and other sources of revenue. An auditing committee, of this committee, has charge of all expenditures and no bills can be paid without its approval. This committee also is vested with power to determine the eligibility of all candidates for participation in athletic contests. The committee also has the veto power over all proposed expenditures by the athletic board of control, and of Northrop field and all grandstands thereon. In short, this committee is given full and absolute control of athletics, subject to the revision and ratification of the University Council. See minutes of the board of regents meeting of May 3, 1906.

ATTENDANCE—The following is a statement of attendance, by years, since the opening of the University in 1868.

1868, 72; 1869, 146; 1870, 212; 1871, 225; 1872, 265; 1873, 278; 1874, 287; 1875, 237; 1876, 267; 1877, 304; 1878, 371; 1879, 386; 1880, 303; 1881, 271; 1882, 253; 1883, 223; 1884, 289; 1885, 310; 1886, 406; 1887, 412; 1888, 491; 1889, 781; 1890, 1,002; 1891, 1,183; 1892, 1,374; 1893, 1,620; 1894, 1,828; 1895, 2,171; 1896, 2,467; 1897, 2,647; 1898, 2,890; 1899, 2,925; 1900, 3,236; 1901, 3,413; 1902, 3,656; 1903, 3,788; 1904, 3,845; 1905, 3,790; 1906, 3,956; 1907, 4,145.

In 1881-82, there were 42 students enrolled in the summer school of science; in 1882-83, there were 23 enrolled, in 1883-84, 105 were enrolled. During the same years, the attendance at the Farmers' Lecture courses was, 191; 281; and 1,118.

ATTENDANCE, Department of Agriculture.

	Men.	School Women.	College	dairy school	short course
1888-89.....	47	...	...	...	...
1889-90.....	78	...	...	...	...
1890-91.....	104	...	5	...	...
1891-92.....	101	...	3	28	...
1892-93.....	114	...	7	30	...
1893-94.....	144	...	7	59	...
1894-95.....	204	*59	9	90	...
1895-96.....	223	*46	10	97	...
1896-97.....	265	*70	14	91	...
1897-98.....	272	37	23	83	...
1898-99.....	253	60	21	75	...
1899-00.....	327	80	23	73	...

1900-01.....	301	86	27	101	24
1901-02.....	328	122	21	114	33
1902-03.....	358	123	17	82	57
1903-04.....	375	147	30	106	47
1904-050.....	387	143	34	87	121
1905-06.....	381	155	45	109	95
1906-07.....	385	175	68	106	81

*Summer courses.—Women were not admitted to the regular courses until the season of 1897-98.

ATWATER, Isaac, St. Anthony—Regent 1851-1860.

ATWATER, John B.—Lecturer on the law of real property, 1888-89.

AURAND, William Henry—Born June, 1875, Oakley, Wis. Central high school, Minneapolis; M. D., University; interne, St. Barnabas Hospital; clinical assistant in medicine, University, 1904 to date. 300 Walnut street southeast.

AUSTIN, Edward E.—Professor (homeopathic) of diseases of women, (gynecology), 1895 to date. Andrus building.

AUSTIN, Horace, St. Paul—Regent, ex-officio member, as Governor of the State, 1870 to January 7, 1874.

AUSTIN, Lloyd B.—Instructor in rhetoric, 1896-98. Now educational director of Y. M. C. A. at Los Angeles, Calif.

AUSTIN, Marshall P.—Professor (homeopathic) of clinical and orthopedic surgery, 1895-02.

AZEMAR, Arnold—Instructor in French, 1902-04. Born in England. Early education in France and New Zealand.

BABCOCK, Charles Kendrick—Instructor in English and history, 1890-93; instructor in English, 1893-94. Graduate of the University class of 1889. Now president of the University of Arizona.

BABCOCK, Judge P. M.—Lecture on wills and administration, 1888-89.

BABENDRIER, F. A.—Lecturer on (homeopathic) pharmacy, 1903-04.

BACCALAUREATE SERVICES—The first baccalaureate address was delivered by President Folwell, in 1882, upon "The secularization of education," and the following year, 1883, he delivered the second address, "The genuine university: what and how." There is no record of any baccalaureate service for 1884. In 1885 the custom was revived and a service was held in the First Congregational Church, the program having been arranged by the Rev. John L. Scudder. The date was Sunday evening, June 7th, and addresses were made by President Northrop and Professor Downey, several other University professors participated in the program, in various ways. The following year, May 30th, 1886, a service was held and addresses were made by Rev. John S. MacIntosh and Rev. Joseph Anderson.

Since 1886 the service has been held annually on the Sunday preceding commencement day. President Northrop has delivered the address for the following named years, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1895, 1896, 1898, 1905, 1906. The addresses for the remaining years have been delivered by the following named gentlemen, 1890, Bishop Whipple; 1894, Bishop Charles H. Fowler; 1897, Rev. C. B. Mitchell; 1899, Dean William S. Pattee; 1900, Professor Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, 1901, Rev. Leavitt H. Hallock; 1902, Rev. Marion D. Shutter; 1903, Rev. William H. Sallmon, president of Carleton College; 1904, Professor Jabez Brooks; 1907, Rev. John W. Powell, '93, the first alumnus to deliver the address upon this occasion,

BACHMAN, Gustav—Instructor in pharmacy and laboratory assistant, 1903 to date. Member of the board of directors of the General Alumni Association.

BACON, Selden.—Lecturer on civil procedure, including evidence, 1889-1894.

BAILEY, Charles M.—Secretary of the college and professor of prosthetic dentistry, 1888-1890; professor of prosthetic dentistry and metallurgy, 1890-91; also orthodontia, 1891-96.

BAINBRIDGE, Mahlon—Superintendent of the University farm and instructor in agriculture, 1869-1871.

BALCOM, St. A. D., Winona—Regent 1857-1860.

BALL, Charles R.—Clinical assistant in mental and nervous diseases, 1897 to date. Endicott Arcade, St. Paul.

BALLARD, Caswell A.—Instructor in botany, college of pharmacy, 1893-94.

BARBER, J. P.—Assistant in diseases of children, 1899-02.

BARN (on Campus)—Erected in 1901 at a cost of \$1,200.

BARR, John H.—Born in 1861, at Terre Haute, Ind. He entered the University in 1879, having received his preparatory instruction at Mankato. He graduated with the class of '83 from the mechanical course of the college of engineering. For two years he was employed as mining engineer in the celebrated "Lake Superior" mines. In the fall of 1885 he became instructor in mechanical engineering at the University. Made assistant professor in 1889, and professor in 1890 and resigned in 1891 to accept a position in Cornell. Now Manager, Smith Premier Typewriter Co.

BARTO, Alphonso, Long Prairie—Appointed regent March 28th, 1895, serving until day of his death, November 5th, 1899. Born at Hinesburg, Vt. 1834. Three years in Civil war. Came to Minnesota in 1867. Member of the legislature in 1871. Lieutenant Governor 1873. Register U. S. Land office, 1889-93.

BASEBALL—Information concerning this sport is so meagre that it was thought best to omit all records before that of the season of 1907. Owing to the lateness of the spring and the consequent difficulties of securing the proper training of teams, baseball has never held a large place in student activities.

Record for season of 1907—Minnesota vs. east high, 12 to 0; vs. central high, 7 to 1; vs. south high, 8 to 2; vs. north high, 7 to 2; vs. Macalester, 6 to 3; vs. south high, 12 to 6; vs. Winnipeg, 5 to 6; vs. Iowa, 5 to 0; vs. Notre Dame, 0 to 5; vs. Winnipeg, 1 to 6; vs. Nebraska, 7 to 8; vs. North Dakota, 18 to 2; vs. Fargo Agricultural College, 11 to 0; vs. North Dakota, 7 to 1; vs. Luther College, 2 to 6; vs. Creighton University, 8 to 5; vs. Chicago, 9 to 1; vs. Armour Institute, 3 to 2; vs. Notre Dame, 2 to 1; vs. Chicago, 15 to 9; vs. Wisconsin, 4 to 5.

BASKETBALL—Basketball at the University, really began with the students of the school of agriculture, who used to have a winning team in the days before the 'Varsity team was thought of. The first 'Varsity team of which there is record is that of 1897-98. The score cards for the various years tell the tale of development in this line of sport. In 1901-02 the 'Varsity team had a clear title to the college championship of the United States and since that time has been one of the teams to be reckoned with in figuring out the championship of the country.

1897-98—Minnesota vs. Minneapolis Y. M. C. A. triangles 6-18; 11-5; vs. Alphas, 6-23; 6-13; vs. Goalites, 11-7; vs. Picked team, 5-5; vs. Macalester, 11-9.

1898-1899—Minnesota vs. St. Paul Y. M. C. A. 4-28; 9-23; vs. Macalester, 9-7; 9-8; vs. Minneapolis Y. M. C. A., 12-2; 0-2; vs. School of Agriculture, 7-10; 9-20.

1898-1899—Minnesota vs. St. Paul Y. M. C. A., 4-28; 9-23; vs. C. A., 3-27; vs. St. Cloud Normal, *7-14; 2-32; vs. Iowa, 4-30; vs. Wisconsin, 15-18; vs. Superior Normal *26-11; *19-15; 7-27; 9-13.

1900-1901—Minnesota vs. Alumni, 31-2; vs. Carleton, 12-3; vs. central high, 27-4; vs. School of Agriculture, 17-4; vs. St. Paul Y. M. C. A., 37-19; vs. W. Superior Normal, 23-5; 12-14; vs. Iowa, 38-5; vs. Fargo Y. M. C. A., 37-7; vs. Fargo College, 26-5; vs. N. D. A. C., 24-5; vs. Wisconsin, 15-3.

1901-02—Minnesota vs. Alumni, 44-11; vs. Sophomores 13-8; vs. Seniors, 18-1; vs. South high, 2-0 (default); vs. Yale, 32-23; vs. East high, 44-4; vs. Central high, 22-5; vs. N. D. A. C., 47-7; 60-9; vs. Fargo high school, 50-4; vs. Fargo college, 56-24; Co. E., Fond du Lac, 22-16; vs. Nebraska, 52-9; vs. Wisconsin, 30-10; vs. Iowa, 49-10.

1902-03—Minnesota vs. Faculty, 44-4; Central high, 42-6; Grinnell, 39-2; Fargo college, *57-11; Fargo high school, *41-20; N. D. A. C., *31-13; Superior normal, *37-10; *41-6; Anoka high school, *37-4; Fargo college, 46-7; Wisconsin, 38-11; Nebraska, 41-4.

1904-05—Minnesota vs. Alumni, 36-18; vs. Holcomb, 61-10; vs. Iowa, 49-17; vs. Nebraska, 21-22; 25-28; vs. Rochester, *41-12; vs. Washington Continental, *27-35; vs. Columbia, *15-27; vs. Co. E. Schenectady, *18-17; vs. Dartmouth, *16-16; vs. Williams, *11-32; vs. Ohio State, *27-25; vs. Purdue, *34-19; vs. Chicago, *22-25; *33-22.

1905-06—Minnesota vs. High school, 27-11; vs. Macalester, 49-9; vs. Holcomb, 47-12; 47-13; vs. Faculty, 27-11; vs. Illinois, 31-19; *27-25; vs. Fargo A. C., 26-15; vs. Wisconsin, *24-31, 16-10; vs. Purdue, *27-25; vs. Wabash, *16-26; vs. Chicago, *31-29; 20-17; vs. Nebraska, 25-16.

1907—Minnesota vs. Wisconsin, 18-11, 20-31; vs. Illinois, 42-3, 36-29; vs. St. Thomas, 44-6; vs. All-stars, 25-12; vs. Nebraska, 20-19, 20-18; vs. Purdue, 37-26; vs. Chicago, 24-27, 21-10; vs. Stout, 47-28.

BASS, Frederick A.—Born in 1875, Hyde Park, Mass. Graduate in civil engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Four years' experience as assistant engineer on public works of Massachusetts; one year as engineering assistant with the corps of engineers of the U. S. Army; assistant engineer Hering & Fuller, of New York. Instructor in civil engineering, in charge of sanitary engineering, 1901 to 1904; assistant professor of same, 1904 to date. Author of articles contributed to the engineering press. Member of the American Public Health Association; American Water Works Association; associate member American Society of Civil Engineers; Six O'clock Club. 116 Beacon street southeast.

BASSETT, L. B.—Instructor in farm machinery, school of agriculture, since 1907.

BATCHELDER, George F., Faribault—Regent January 13th, 1861-November, 1863.

BAUER, George Neander—Born January, 1872, Minnesota. B. S. University, 1890; M. S., 1894; Ph. D., Columbia, 1900. Teacher, high school, 1894-1895; University of Iowa, 1895-1898; Instructor in mathematics, University, 1900-02; assistant professor of mathematics, 1902-07; professor of mathematics, 1907 to date. Author of "Parallax of Cassiopeia and the positions of 56 neighboring stars;" "Simpler elements of analytical geometry;" "Plane and

spherical trigonometry" (with W. E. Brooke). 5034 Thirty-fourth avenue south.

BAXTER, George N.—Lecturer on common law and code pleading, 1888-89.

BEACH, Elizabeth S.—Instructor in history, 1899-02. Now Mrs. Willis M. West, of this city. Born in Faribault, Minn., in 1873. Graduate from Faribault high school in 1891, with highest honors. Graduate Minnesota in 1896, as valedictorian. Phi Beta Kappa. Three years' experience as teacher in Faribault high school.

BEACH, John Parsons—Assistant professor of music, 1902-04.

BEACH, Joseph Warren—Born, January 14, 1880, Gloversville, N. Y. Educated at Gloversville high school; B. A., University; 1900; M. A., Harvard, 1902; Ph. D., 1907. Assistant in rhetoric, University of Minnesota, 1900-1901; instructor in rhetoric and English, 1902-1904; assistant professor of English, 1907. Author of "Sonnets of the head and heart;" "Richard Badger Burton," 1902. 225B Eighth avenue southeast.

BEAR, U. S.—Instructor in cheese making, 1895-96.

BEARD, Richard Olding—Born December 20th, 1856, Middlesex, England. M. D., Northwestern University. Teacher of physiology; practicing and consulting physician in nervous and nutritional diseases. Professor of physiology, University, 1889 to date. Author of medical and sanitary monographs. 812 Pillsbury building.

BEARDSLEY, Arthur—1869-72. Member of the first University faculty as tutor. Afterward he was made professor of civil engineering and industrial drawing.

BEAUMONT, John F.—Professor (homeopathic) of ophthalmology, 1888-94.

BECK, James F.—Instructor (homeopathic) in minor surgery, 1897-99.

BECKLEY, Fred S.—Assistant (homeopathic) in gynecology, 1903-04.

BECKMAN, Frederick E.—Born in Goettingen, Germany, 1865. Received early education at the Royal Gymnasium. Came to America in 1889. Held a position in Illinois Trust and Savings Bank seven years. Studied romance languages at Goettingen in 1897, and spent 1898 in Spain. Received Ph. D. from Chicago University in 1899. Came to University as instructor in Spanish and French in the fall of 1899. Resigned in 1901. Now in Pomona college, California.

BEEBE, W. L.—Instructor in bacteriology, college of agriculture, 1907 to date.

BELL, Charles J.—Born Sommerville, Mass., October 2, 1853. Son of Dr. L. V. Bell. Educated in Chauncey Hall School, Boston; Phillips Exeter Academy, 1872; Harvard, 1876; six years abroad under Bayer and Hoffman in Germany. Professor of chemistry, Pennsylvania State College, several years; fellow at Johns Hopkins to 1888. Professor of medical chemistry at University, 1888 to January 3d, 1903, the date of his death. Married December 3d, 1902, to Miss Ragna Hoegh of Minneapolis.

BELL, John W.—Professor of physical diagnosis and diseases of the chest, 1888-1906; emeritus professor, 1906 to date. 1037 Andrus building.

BENJAMIN, Arthur E.—Born, Dec. 19, 1868, Hutchinson, Minn. M. D., University; teacher, country schools; farmer, two years; clinical instructor in gynecology, University, since 1901; specialist

in gynecology and surgery. Author of "Appendicitis;" "Some problems in gynecological survey." "Inguinal hernia;" "Ectopic pregnancy;" "Gynecological surgery." 2222 Blaisdell avenue. 302 Pillsbury building.

BENNETT, Estelle (now Mrs. Boot) was the first general secretary of the Y. W. C. A., and the first general secretary of a college Y. W. C. A., in the United States, 1896-99. Mrs. Boot now resides at 1943 Sherman avenue, Evanston, Ill.

BENSON, Jared, Anoka—Regent January 23d, 1861-March 4th, 1864.

BENTON, Charles William—Born, 1852, Tolland, Conn. Educated at Normal College, Beyrout, Syria; B. A., M. A., Yale; Western University of Penn. Litt. D. University of Paris. Teacher, high school New England, 1877-1879. Assitant professor of French language and literature, University, 1880-81; professor, 1881 to date. Editor, the Lake Series, Scott, Foresman & Co., Easy French plays. 516 Ninth avenue southeast

BERKEY, Charles P.—Scholar in mineralogy, 1892-93; instructor 1893-1904. Now connected with same department in the school of mines, Columbia University, New York City. Graduate of the University, '92, M. S., '98, Ph. D., '97.

BERNHAGEN, John F.—Instructor in military science, 1901-02. Graduate of the University, class of 1901. Now assistant county attorney.

BERRY, John M., Faribault—Regent February 28th, 1860-January 13th, 1861. Appointed regent in 1868 but declined to serve.

BERTIN, Emma—Born, Saint-Quentin, France. Educated at private schools in Saint-Quentin and Paris, also Academie de Paris. Teacher, private schools in England, 1870-1880; Mrs. Cady's school, New Haven, Conn., 1880-84; Judson Institute and Bennett Seminary, 1884-1893; instructor, University of Minnesota, 1893 to date. 1223 Fourth street southeast.

BETA THETA PI—Beta Pi chapter established in 1889. Founded at Miami University 1839. 1625 University avenue southeast.

BIBLE SECRETARY for Students—The Baptist, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches have united to make their influence felt upon the religious life of the University and have practically determined to support a Bible secretary who is to co-operate with the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations of the University. It is expected that the one chosen to fill this place will have charge of the religious work of these bodies and will be able to give direction and force to the work undertaken by them.

BISHOP GILBERT SOCIETY, The—This society was organized by the Episcopal students in 1906. Its purpose is to promote the interests of the Episcopal church among the students of the University and to draw together in bonds of friendship and for mutual helpfulness, the students of the University who are connected with that church. This society is accustomed to provide lectures during the year and maintains, with the assistance of the denomination, a student pastor. The present pastor is Stanley S. Kilbourne, '03, A club house for this society is to be erected near the campus in the immediate future. The cost will be about \$20,000.00 and a student pastor, the Rev. Stanley S. Kilbourne, '03, is to be in charge.

BLACK, Captain Mahlon—Regent from January 22nd, 1855 to February 14th, 1860. Captain Black was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, October 4th, 1820. He died in Minneapolis, October 25th,

1901. He was member of the old first Minnesota and lost his health while serving in the army. He was an invalid for nearly twenty-five years before his death. He came to Minnesota in the spring of 1842 and was the first white man to take up a claim on the site of what is now the city of Winona. He had studied surveying and took up the work of "cruising" for lumber companies and became one of the most prominent and widely known lumbermen of the northern part of Minnesota. He was a member of the first territorial legislature, also a member of the third and of the last territorial legislatures. Captain Black surveyed and platted the town of St. Anthony, now east Minneapolis. He was married September 17th, 1850, to Miss Jane M. Stough, a daughter of one of the pioneer residents of St. Anthony. He enlisted as a private and rose from that rank to the rank of captain by sheer force of merit. The friends who helped Captain Black and his wife celebrate their golden wedding, in 1900, represented practically all of the survivors of the territorial days of the state. His funeral was held, at his request, under the auspices of the G. A. R., and the pall bearers were members of the old First Minnesota. See Weekly November 4th, 1901.

BLACKSTONE—A law literary society organized in 1899.

BLAIR, Margaret—Instructor in sewing, 1896-03; sewing and household art, 1903 to date. St. Anthony Park, Minn.

BLISS, Gilbert Ames—Instructor in mathematics, 1900-03.

BLOCK, E. Bates—Demonstrator of pathology and bacteriology, 1897-98.

BOARDMAN, Charles H.—Professor of medical jurisprudence, 1888-90.

BOARD OF CONTROL, The—The act of 1901, creating the state board of control, was not primarily designed to include the educational institutions of the state. In the fight against the whole proposition, an amendment was proposed to the bill, making it include the educational institutions of the state in its provisions. Greatly to the surprise of those who were opposing the bill, and who hoped thus to defeat it, the bill was passed and became a law. The bill, as it was passed, was believed to be unconstitutional by all friends of the University, since the title was not amended to include the educational institutions. No attempt was made by the board of control to assert its authority over the University. The regents, for two years, continued in undisputed control. The normal schools, in like state with the University, voluntarily waived their technical right under the law and placed themselves under the supervision of the board of control. In a short time, friction arose over the administration of the affairs of those schools, and the normal board attempted to withdraw from the position into which it had voluntarily put itself. The case was taken into the courts, and a ruling was secured which declared the educational institutions of the state "charitable" in their nature and the law was held to be constitutional. Still no attempt was made to bring the University under the supervision of the board of control. The legislature met and an attempt was made to have the University released from such control by a special act specifically declaring such freedom for the University. A combination of interests which desired to use the University to secure their own release from board of control supervision, managed to prevent the passage of this act. When the legislature of 1903 adjourned without affording the desired relief, the board of regents, made overtures to the board of control and the board assumed the partial control given it under the law. This control extended

only over the purchase of supplies, the purchase of fuel and placing of insurance, the erection of new buildings, This dual control could result in but one outcome, unsatisfactory conditions all around. After a two years' trial conditions were such as to make further continuation of the arrangement wholly intolerable. The legislature of 1905, by a practically unanimous vote, afforded the long-sought relief and the University again came back under the sole supervision of the board of regents, save in the matter of placing insurance, purchase of fuel and the erection of new buildings; in all these matters the board of control still has control.

For further information on this matter see the Weekly, fall and winter numbers, of 1904-05, during the session of the legislature.

BOARD OF REGENTS—The revised statutes of 1894 say—"The government of the University shall be vested in a board of twelve (12) regents, of which the Governor of the State, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the President of the University, shall be members ex-officio, and the nine (9) remaining members thereof shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Whenever a vacancy therein occurs, for any cause, the same shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner. After the expiration of the term of the members of the present board of regents, their successors shall be appointed in a like manner and shall hold their office for the full term of six (6) years from the first (1st) Wednesday of March succeeding their appointment, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The president of the University shall be ex-officio the corresponding secretary of the board of regents."

Ex-officio members—Cyrus Northrop, LL.D., Minneapolis, The President of the University; John A. Johnson, St. Peter, The Governor of the State; John W. Olsen, Albert Lea, The State Superintendent of public instruction.

Appointive members—James T. Wyman, Minneapolis, 1908, The President of the Board; S. G. Comstock, Moorhead, 1908, Thomas Wilson, St. Paul, 1909, A. E. Rice, Willmar, 1909, B. F. Nelson, Minneapolis, 1910, Pierce Butler, St. Paul, 1910, Daniel R. Noyes, St. Paul, 1910, S. M. Owen, Minneapolis, 1913, W. J. Mayo, Rochester, 1913, C. D. Decker, Minneapolis, Secretary but not a member of the board.

BOND, Charles E.—Instructor in justice court practice, 1897-98.

BOTH, Albert Edwin—Born September 30th, 1871, at Paterson, N. J., Tracy high school, freshman and sophomore work at Hamline University; University college of homeopathic medicine and surgery, 1899. Some experience in common schools of state as teacher; dispensary assistant 1897; lecturer on surgical emergencies, 1899-1903; lecturer on orthopedia, 1903-04; professor of orthopedia 1904-date. Clinical surgeon homeopathic free dispensary University; surgical staff of the Minneapolis city hospital; medical examiner for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., the National Life Association of Des Moines, Ia., I. O. O. F., and others; member of the city and state medical societies.

BOSS, Andrew—Born June 3d, 1867, Wabasha Co., Minn. Educated in common schools, school of agriculture; assistant instructor and professor, School and College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, Division of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, 1894-'02; associate professor of agriculture, 1902-05, professor of agriculture and animal husbandry since 1905. Author—Experiment Station Bulletins 31 and 62; United States Dept., of Agriculture, Farmers Bulletin no. 83; contributor to Bailey's Encyclopedia of Agriculture. 1443 Raymond avenue, St. Anthony Park, St. Paul.

BOSS, William—Instructor in carpentry and engineering (power machinery) school of agriculture, 1895 to date; instructor in farm structures, also, 1904-1907; professor of farm structures and farm mechanics, 1907 to date. St. Anthony Park, Minn.

BOSTON, Mass.—New England Association of Minnesota Alumni—Organized May 31st, 1907. Fred L. Bardwell, '81, president and A. E. Stene, Ag. '97, secretary. Mr. Bardwell is to be addressed care of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., and Mr. Stene, care of the Rhode Island College, Kingston, R. I.

BOTANICAL PLANT HOUSE—This was built and equipped in 1906 at a cost of \$10,000. It consists of five connected glass houses covering a ground area of about 3,700 square feet, and an adjoining work room 17x25 feet, with basement of same size. The various houses are maintained at different temperatures to meet the needs of the various plants cared for. The Xerophytic house (25 x 25 ft.) provides for the culture of cacti, euphorbias and other succulent and heat loving plants; the palm house (28 x 33 ft.) has a gable height of 18 feet, and provides for palms, cycads, tree ferns and bamboos; the temperate house provides for the common plants familiar as house plants; the aquatic house (18 x 30 ft.) contains a large cement tank for water lilies, papyrus and other aquatics and a bog for the culture of pitcher plants, Venus fly traps, and sundews; this house contains many portable tanks for the culture of smaller aquatics, and many perching orchids occupy hanging baskets in this house; the lily house (18 x 33 ft.) is devoted largely to lilies, amaryllids and other plants requiring similar cultural conditions. It is expected that in time provision will be made to make the part of the campus about the plant house a botanical garden and that further provision will be made for a laboratory greenhouse for the use of the department of botany.

BOTANICAL STUDENTS' JOURNAL CLUB, The—Is an organization of juniors, seniors and graduate students, of the department of botany, for the review of current botanical literature.

BOTANY MUSEUM—The general herbarium numbering about 20,000 specimens and comprising the series of plants collected by the state botanist; an alcoholic collection of material for dissection; a collection of woods of Minnesota; a limited series of carboniferous and cretaceous fossil plants, including the Lesquereaux collection from the Minnesota River localities.

BOTHNE, Gisle Christian Johnson—Born September 7, 1860, Frederickshald, Norway. Educated in gymnasium of Frederickshald; Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, 1878; Northwestern University, Watertown, Wis., 1879, also Johns Hopkins; one year in Europe. Head professor of Greek and Scandinavian, Luther College, 1881-1907; associate professor of Scandinavian, University of Minnesota, May, 1907; head of department, October, 1907. Son of Professor Thron J. Bothne, a well-known Norwegian scholar and writer. Author of History of Luther College, 1897; contributions to the Norwegian papers in the United States; "Language of Modern Norway" in publications of the Modern Language Association.

BOUTELL, Fannie C.—Preceptress of the school of agriculture, 1905 to date. Also instructor in English and social culture.

BOWEN, Edgar C., Capt., U. S. A.—Professor of military science and tactics, 1881-83.

BOWEN, James—Instructor in horticulture and superintendent of the horticultural department. Born in Bodenham, England, October 3, 1843. He was apprenticed at an early age at the New botanical gardens of which his uncle was manager. After serving his apprenticeship he went to Dublin, where he had charge of the government gardens. In 1875 he came to Chicago, and for six years had the management of the Chicago botanical gardens. In 1881, he became connected with the University. Died May 20, 1883.

BOYS' DORMITORY—This building was erected for the school of agriculture in 1903, at a cost of \$40,000.

BRACKEN, Henry Martyn—Born February 27th, 1854, at Nobels-town, Pa. Early education in public schools and Eldersridge Academy. Medical departments of the Universities of Michigan, Columbia, and Edinborough. Professor of materia medica and therapeutics from 1888 to 1907. Professor of preventive medicine 1907-. Author of Outline of Materia Medica and Pharmacology; Therapeutic Notes; Disinfection and Disinfectants; Numerous papers in various publications upon medical and sanitary topics. 1010 Fourth street southeast.

BRADY, W. J.—Demonstrator in charge of the dental infirmary and technical teaching, 1888-1890.

BRAZIE, Henry W.—Born in Ohio, in 1845. Graduate of Grand River College, '61. Served in the war, and was discharged as captain. Graduate of Cleveland Homeopathic College, 1871. President of the State Lunacy Board, and Chairman of the Board of Health of Minneapolis. One of the founders of the Minnesota homeopathic medical college in 1886. Secretary of the college of homeopathic medicine and surgery, from its establishment, in 1888 to 1892, dean 1892-93. Professor of paedology. Resigned in 1893. In active practice in Minneapolis at the present time.

BREDA, O. J.—Born at Horton, Norway, in 1853. In 1870 he passed the first, and in 1871 the second examination at the Royal University of Christiania, and there commenced the study of classical philology. In 1873 he came to the United States and entered the German Concordia Seminary, of St. Louis, Mo., where he pursued the study of theology till the summer of 1875. He then took charge of a Norwegian Lutheran congregation in St. Paul, Minn. Two years later he resigned this charge and accepted a call to the Norwegian Lutheran College at Decorah, Iowa. Before entering upon his new duties he spent two years studying classical and modern philology at the University of Christiania. From 1879 to 1882 he taught Latin and Norwegian in the Lutheran College, and then resigned and returned to Norway. After another year spent at the University of Christiania, he was appointed to a position in the Gymnasium of Skien, Norway, which he, however, resigned upon being tendered the newly created professorship of Scandinavian languages and literatures in the University. With the permission of the regents in this institution he spent another year in Christiania, and entered upon his duties here in the fall of 1884. Besides meeting all the duties incumbent upon the head of the Scandinavian department, Professor Breda had successful charge over many classes in Latin. As a lecturer, Professor Breda was in great demand. In 1884, when he came to the University he organized a volunteer corps of cadets and aroused much enthusiasm among the students in this line of work.

BREN, Joseph D.—Born January 27th, 1874, at Hopkins, Minn. Early education in public schools of Hopkins; Minneapolis Central high school; three years at the University. General business experience. Chief accountant July 1899 to 1902. Cashier 1902 to date. 2438 Grand avenue.

BREWER, Flora E.—Instructor in Latin, 1897-98.

BREWER, William H.—Professor of agriculture in Yale, lecturer on stock breeding, 1882-83.

BREWSTER, Florence—Librarian of the school of agriculture, 1892-1900.

BREWSTER, Henry Webb—Instructor in mathematics, school of agriculture, 1890-92; assistant principal and assistant professor of mathematics, 1892-93; in charge of the school, 1893-94; principal of school of agriculture and professor of mathematics, 1894-1900. 154 Higgins avenue, Chicago, Ill.

BRIGGS MEDAL, The—See Briggs prize in foundry practice.

BRIGGS PRIZE IN FOUNDRY PRACTICE—For the encouragement of studies in foundry practice, Mr. O. P. Briggs, Commissioner of the National Foundrymen's Association, Detroit, Mich., offers \$75 annually, in two prizes, which are to be accompanied by gold medals. The competition is open to sophomores in the college of engineering, and the prize awarded for the best essay relative to the subject. No prize will be awarded if less than five essays are submitted in competition. Essays contain about 3,000 words, and must be submitted to the professor of rhetoric on or before May 1st of each year. Awarded to C. F. Bohm, 1st and H. V. Fuller, 2nd, in 1902; to R. A. Lundquist, 1st and Robert Morris, 2nd, 1903; H. C. Estep, 1st, and S. G. Harwood, 2nd, with honorable mention for T. C. Morris. Not awarded 1904, '05, '06, '07.

BRIGGS, Warren S.—Professor (homeopathic) of clinical surgery, 1888 to date; now senior professor of same. Ernst building, St. Paul.

BRIMHALL, John B.—Clinical instructor in orthopedic surgery 1902 to date. Moore building, St. Paul.

BRIMHALL, S. D.—Lecturer on veterinary surgery and materia medica, 1890-92.

BROOKE, William Ellsworth—Born October 7th, 1870, at Minier, Ill. B. C. E. University of Nebraska, 1892; M. A. '96; graduate work at the University of Chicago. Taught in the University of Nebraska for three years; Omaha high school four years; instructor in mathematics, University 1901-05; assistant professor, 1905 to date. Member of the American Mathematical Society; member of Circolo Mathematico di Palermo; member of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education; Sigma Xi; Sigma Zeta. Author of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry (with G. N. Bauer). 405 Oak street southeast.

BROOKS, Jabez—Born September 18th, 1823, England. Elementary education in English schools; Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris Ill.; Wesleyan University, Middleton, Conn.; B. A., 1850; M. A., 1853; D.D., 1864. Teacher, private, district and classical schools, preparatory school and college; University of Minnesota, 1869 to date. Member of Normal School Board; Agricultural College Board; president, Minnesota Educational Association; president of Hamline University, 8 years. Author of Introduction to Attic Greek. 1708 Laurel avenue.

BROOKS, L. May—Assistant in library since 1898, cataloger. 1708 Laurel avenue.

BROWN, Edna Jeraldine (Mrs. S. W. Batson).—General secretary of the Y. W. C. A., 1905-06. Mrs. Batson now lives at 2722 Park avenue, in this city.

BROWN, Edward J.—Acting professor of materia medica and pharmacology, 1907 to date. Syndicate block.

BROWN, Frederick V.—Lecturer on chattel mortgages, 1897-1900. Judge of the district court of Hennepin county.

BROWN, John C.—Born August 30, 1876, Carthage, Mo. Educated in Carthage high school; University of Minnesota; Stanford University, 1899. Teacher, high school, Fullerton, Cal.; San Diego, Cal., Normal school; demonstrator in zoology, Hopkins Seaside Station, 1898-1899. Instructor in zoology and comparative anatomy, University, 1900-'07; assistant professor of animal biology, 1907 to date. 934 Fifteenth avenue southeast.

BROWN, Rome G.—Born June 15, 1862. A. B. Harvard, magnum cum laude. Admitted to bar, Vermont, 1887. Practicing lawyer. Special lecturer on water rights, college of law, 1907 to date. 1918 Queen avenue south.

BRUDE, Julia—Instructor in sweet curd cheese work, 1902-05.

BRYANT, Charles S.—St. Peter—Regent 1870-1875.

BUCKHAM, Thomas S.—Faribault—Regent 1876-1887.

BULL, Alvah M.—Instructor in drawing and farm buildings, 1904 to date.

BULL, Coates Preston—Born Oct. 11, 1872, Edina Mills, Minn. Educated in common schools, school of agriculture, University; Teacher and experimenter; assistant in agronomy, Illinois College and Station, Urbana, Ill., 1901; assistant in agriculture, University, 1902; assistant professor of agriculture in College of Agriculture and assistant agriculturist, Minnesota Experiment Station, 1907 to date. Author of press bulletins; press articles; bulletin on corn breeding now in press; treatise on flax, Bailey's American Encyclopedia of Agriculture; bulletin on bromus inermis and bulletin on flax now in preparation. 2137 Commonwealth avenue, St. Paul.

BUNN, Charles W.—Lecturer on suretyship, mortgages and practice in the United States Courts, 1888-1895. From 1904 to date, special lecturer. General counsel for the N. P. Ry.

BURCH, Edward P.—Assistant in physics, 1890-91. Graduate of the college of engineering, 1892, now consulting engineer in the city. Member of the board of directors of the General Alumni Association.

BURCH, Frank E.—Clinical assistant in diseases of eye and ear, 1907 to date. Lowry Arcade, St. Paul.

BURGAN, J. H.—Assistant in dermatology, 1899-00.

BURGER, C. C.—Assistant in chemistry, experiment station, 1890-91.

BURGESS, Amelia I.—Instructor in freehand drawing, 1891-1901. Now Mrs. Leo M. Crafts, of this city.

BURGESS, Florence E.—Registrar's office, assistant, since 1906. B. A., University, 1906. 814 Fourth street southeast.

BURKHARD, Oscar C.—Instructor in German, 1902-1906; leave of absence, studying in Europe, 1906-08.

BURT, David, St. Paul—Regent, ex-officio 1875-1881, superintendent of public instruction.

BURTON, Frank—Demonstrator of anatomy, 1891-92.

BURTON, Richard—Born March 14th, 1859, at Hartford, Conn. A. B. Trinity; Ph. D. Johns Hopkins. Taught Old English at Johns Hopkins; professorial lecturer, University of Chicago; chair of English, University, 1898-1902; 1906 to date; has been managing editor of the New York Churchman; literary editor of the Hartford Courant; associate editor of Warner's Library of the World's Best Literature. Has published five volumes of verse and four

of prose, the latest, 1907-08, "The Evolution of the Modern Novel" and a volume of lyrics, "Peace on Earth." Member of the Boston Authors' Club; New York Authors' Club; Delta Kappa Epsilon; American Modern Language Association. The Hampton, 2109 Blaisdell avenue.

BUSH, Ethel Estelle—Born at Dover, Minn., in 1882. Dover grades and high school; Winona normal school; partial course at University; assistant instructor in English, school of agriculture, since 1906. 1119 Sixth street southeast.

BUSSEY, William Henry—Born October 24th, 1879, Chicago. Finished the Chicago public schools in '96; A. B., Northwestern University, '00; M. A., Harvard, '02; Ph. D., Chicago, '04; Taught in the University of Chicago summer schools of 1903, '04; in academy of Northwestern University, '04-'05; Barnard College, Columbia University, '05-'07. Assistant professor of mathematics, 1907 to date. Author of Generational relations for the abstract group simply isomorphic with the group; Finite projective geometries; Galois field tables. Fellow in mathematics, University of Chicago, 1902-04. 728 Fourth street southeast.

BUTLER, Pierce, St. Paul—Appointed regent June 15th, 1907. Term expires March, 1910. Born in Dakota county, Minn., March 17th, 1866; graduated from Carleton College, 1887; studied law in St. Paul, assistant county attorney, Ramsey county, '91-'93; county attorney, '93-'97; general practice, '97-'99; firm of How & Butler; general attorney for C. M. & St. P. Ry., '00-'05; member of firm of How, Butler & Mitchell; member of the board of directors of St. Paul public library; president of the Ramsey county bar association. Fire & Marine buidling, 1347 Summit street, St. Paul.

BUTNER, Anna M.—Instructor in physical culture for women, since 1900. 1915 Portland avenue.

BUTTERS, Frederic K., M. S.—Instructor in botany and practical pharmacognosy, 1901 to date. 815 Seventh street south.

CADY, LeRoy—Born January 9th, 1879, at Buffalo, Minn. School of agriculture, 1900; college of agriculture, 1907; taught in school of agriculture 1903 to date; college of agriculture, 1906 to date. Department of horticulture, experiment station; appointed assistant horticulturist 1907. Address, experiment station, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

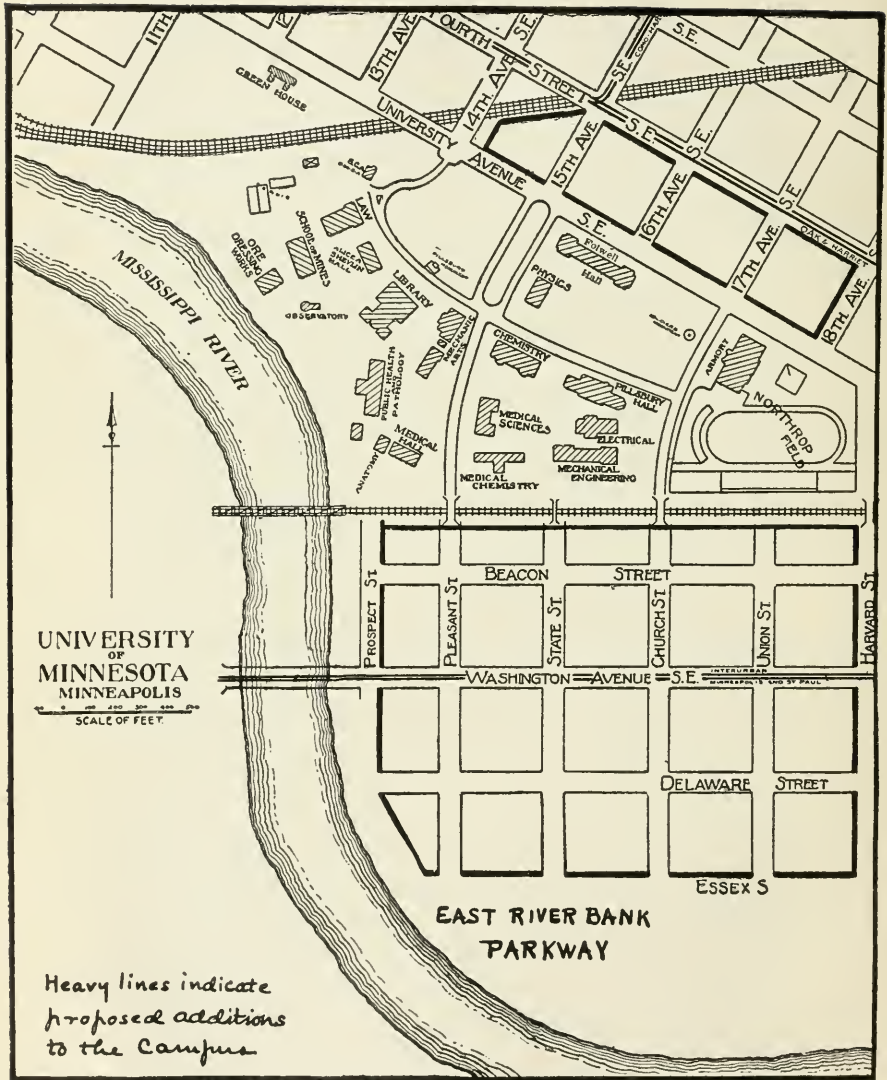
CAHILL, Thomas—Instructor in rhetoric, 1905-1907.

CAINE, W. A.—Lecturer (homeopathic) medicine and surgery, 1901-02.

CALAIS, Albert I.—Instructor in French, 1895-98. Descended from a Huguenot family, a native of Normandy, and a graduate of the University of France. Served in the Franco-German war, later went to England where his ready command of English secured for him important posts at Brighton, Stony Stratford, and later at Wellington, a Royal college which prepares students for the army and for the universities. There he became instructor to several members of the royal family of England, was offered a life tenure. Declining this offer, however, he accepted the chair of French Language and Literature at the University of Adelaide, South Australia, which he held for six years. Author of a number of text books on French.

CALHOUN, Frederick D.—Instructor in rhetoric, 1905-07. Graduate of the University, class of 1907. Now in business in Seattle, Wash.

CAMERA CLUB, The—An organization of instructors and students interested in photography and photographic chemistry. Closely identified with the department of chemistry.



The heavy lines around blocks across University avenue from the campus indicate property which it was hoped could be purchased. There is no hope of securing these blocks in the near future and it is hardly probable that the money available for the purpose will allow of the purchase of much property between Church and Howard streets.

CAMPBELL, Gabriel—Professor of moral and intellectual philosophy and instructor in German from 1869 to 1880. Member of the first University faculty.

CAMPBELL, Robert Allen—Born December 27th, 1868 at Detroit, Mich. Graduated high school, Alexandria, Minn., 1887; academic student one year; College medicine and surgery, 1896; assistant in diseases of nose and throat, 1897 to 1904; clinical instructor, 1904 to date. Four years' experience in civil engineering work. Author of various magazine articles upon diseases of the nose and throat. 844 Andrus building.

CAMPUS—The first purchase of land for the present site was made by the University, October 21st, 1854, twenty-five and one-third acres being purchased at that time of Paul R. George and Joshua Taylor. A mistake was made in making out this deed and to correct the same a new quit claim deed was made by Calvin Tuttle, who quit-claimed the land intended to be conveyed in the previous deed, on July 21st, 1856. The quit-claim deed covered twenty-seven and eight-one-hundredths acres. This piece of land was bounded on the south by the section line running eighty-nine rods from the east bank of the Mississippi river, thence 39½ degrees west to a point approximately at the corner of the present intersection of 14th and University avenues southeast, thence back to the river on a line conforming very closely with the present railroad tracks. The consideration paid by the regents was \$6000, \$1000 in cash advanced by friends and \$5000 in notes secured by mortgage, bearing 12 per cent interest. So rapidly did the land increase in value, that the legislature, which met the same year of the purchase, authorized the regents to borrow \$15,000 secured on the land purchased for \$6,000.

No additions were made to the campus until the legislature of 1877 appropriated \$18,000 to enlarge the campus. At that time, Thatcher's addition was purchased and a part of the land which now lies north of the Great Northern tracks. Two years later the legislature made another appropriation for increasing the campus, \$20,000 being given for the purpose, and following year, 1880, \$20,000 more was appropriated for the same purpose. With this money the purchase of the land to the north of the Great Northern tracks, (save a little strip, on eleventh avenue, 26½ by 181 feet, which was afterward contributed by Mr. S. H. Chute) and four and one-half blocks bordering the south side of the campus, extending to Arlington street. In 1903, the legislature appropriated \$11,000 for the purchase of more land and for grading the campus. With this money was purchased four lots in block 3, part of the land now enclosed in Northrop Field. Governor Pillsbury, before his last illness, had begun the purchase of the lots in this block and his heirs gave six lots in this block to carry out what they knew to be his wishes. The city council voted to vacate Arlington street from the river to Harvard street and to vacate Union street from Arlington to University avenue for the benefit of the University. See Campus extension. With the appropriation of 1907 for the purchase of more land for the campus, the state has spent \$525,000 for this purpose.

CAMPUS EXTENSION—The legislature of 1907 appropriated \$450,000 for purchase of additional land for the campus. The alumni of the college of medicine and surgery, assisted by the faculty of that college, raised \$50,000 by private subscription, to purchase a site for the Elliott hospital, giving a clear half million for additional land. The board of regents have settled upon the purchase of the blocks bounded by the campus, Union street, the river and Washington avenue and blocks bounded by Church

street, Washington avenue and the river. The Park Board owns a wide boulevard along the river bank which will be, for all practical purposes, a part of the campus. If this land can be secured and the streets vacated, it will add nearly fifty acres, or nearly double the size of the present campus.

CAMPUS QUARTET—One of the most famous of 'Varsity musical organizations. Edward J. Borncamp, Episcopal clergyman of Winona, Minn.; Harry O. Hannum, Congregational clergyman, of Holyoke, Mass.; George L. Huntington, a physician, of St. Paul; John W. Powell, a Methodist clergyman, of Duluth, were the members of this quartet and were all members of the class of 1893.

CAREL, Hubert C.—Instructor in chemistry, department of medicine, 1895-1898; assistant professor of chemistry, 1898 to 1904; professor of chemistry, 1904-07.

CARLSON, John S.—Professor of Scandinavian languages and literatures, 1899-1907. Born in Frodinge, Sweden, Nov. 9th, 1851. Came to America at age of sixteen. Graduated Gustavus Adolphus (St. Peter, Minn.) 1881. Augustana (Rock Island, Ill.) 1885. Studied two years in Sweden and took his Ph. D. in 1887. Professor of history and philosophy in Gustavus Adolphus college eleven years. Lecturer, editor, and contributor to many magazines and papers; very prominent in church work and member of many church and educational boards. Author of "Om filosofien i Amerika," 1887; Swedish Grammar and Reader, 1907. Member of the American Academy of Political Science; American Statistical Association; Swedish-American Historical Association.

CARR, A. B.—Instructor in medical chemistry, 1905 to date.

CARR, W. Frank—Instructor in civil engineering, 1884-85.

CASTALIAN LITERARY SOCIETY, The—Organized November 11, 1896 and still in existence.

CATES, Abraham Barker—Born May 12th, 1854, at East Vassalboro, Maine. A. B. Colby, 1874; M. D. Harvard, 1880. Principal of Cerryfield, Me., high school, 1874-77. Adjunct professor of obstetrics, 1888-; later clinical professor of obstetrics and then professor of obstetrics. 2824 Park avenue. 413 Pillsbury building.

CATES, John F.—Engineer, 1894-1903.

CENTRAL DEBATING CIRCUIT OF AMERICA, The—In 1906, the universities of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska organized a debating league, the constitution of which provides that each university shall have two teams, one on the affirmative and one on the negative of the question which is to be the same for all the Universities in the league. The affirmative is always supported by the home team and the negative by the visiting team. On April 5th, 1907, Minnesota debated with Illinois at St. Paul, and Iowa at Iowa City. In December, 1907, Minnesota met Wisconsin at Madison and Nebraska at Minneapolis, in 1909 Illinois at Champaign and Iowa at Minneapolis; in 1910, Wisconsin at Minneapolis and Nebraska at Lincoln.

The result of the first series of debates was that Minnesota won from both her opponents, Iowa at Iowa City and Illinois in the House of Representatives, St. Paul. Wisconsin likewise won both her debates. Iowa and Nebraska lost both debates, while Illinois won and lost one. The question discussed was—"Resolved that the cities of the United States should seek the solution of the street railway problem through private ownership."

The result of the second debate, held December 13th, 1907, was that the affirmative won in every case, each college in the league winning one and losing one. The question argued was—"Resolved,

that the Federal government should have absolute control of all corporations doing an interstate business, constitutionality granted."

CENTRAL DEBATING LEAGUE, The—Was composed of the debating associations of the University of Michigan, the University of Minnesota, Northwestern University, and the University of Chicago. Its purpose is to discuss in public leading questions of the day and to develop ready and forceful speakers. The four universities were arranged in two groups for the semi-final debates, which were held the second Tuesday in January. On the first Friday in April in each year, the winners from the groups met in a final debate in the city of Chicago. Minnesota withdrew from this league in 1906 and proceeded at once to organize the new Central debating circuit of America.

CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERTS—A series of concerts devoted to the interpretation of classical composers, offered during the season of 1894-95. Miss Elizabeth Cushman presided at the piano, Mr. Heinrich Hoevel, played the violin and Dr. Clarence Strachauer, the 'cello. The concerts were arranged by Professor Harlow Gale, who, on each Friday afternoon, preceding the concerts, gave a lecture on the psychology of music. The lectures were partly historical and biographical, and in addition a demonstration of the anatomy and physiology of hearing, an outline of the psychology of music and some experimental and statistical work in rhythm, melody, and harmony.

CHAPEL EXERCISES—From its very beginning down to date, the University authorities have conducted daily religious services. In the early days attendance was required, but since about 1885 attendance has been voluntary. The exercises have always consisted of a short scriptural selection and prayer. University notices are given at these exercises and frequently prominent men and women talk to the assembled students. Naturally the attendance is largely from the so-called academic department of the University, but on special occasions students from all departments fill the chapel to overflowing.

CHAPMAN, Herman H.—Superintendent of the sub-station at Grand Rapids, 1897-02; instructor in forest exploitation, 1902-04.

CHANCELLOR—This office was provided for under the organization which obtained from February 14, 1860, to March 4, 1864. Rev. Edward D. Neill was the only person holding this office.

CHASE, Raymond P.—Instructor in rhetoric, 1904-05. Graduate of the University, class of 1903. Afterward law student and now manager of the Anoka Herald.

CHEMICAL Laboratory Building—This building was erected in 1890, for the use of the department of chemistry and physics, and was remodelled in 1902, when the department of physics vacated the building. The first cost of the building was \$81,500; the cost of remodelling was \$8,000, making the total cost practically \$90,000. The building has a frontage of 190 feet and provides for the department of chemistry, with its various laboratories, lecture rooms, amphitheatre seating 345 students, offices, seminar room and class rooms, storage and preparation rooms, dark rooms, etc. It is constructed of a romanesque brick of light reddish yellow tint with iron spots. L. S. Buffington was the architect.

CHEMISTRY Museum—Considerable space is given to a collection in industrial, technical and applied chemistry. There is a large collection of chemicals, with specimens of each in the various stages of preparation and purification; a collection of nearly all the elements, with most of their important salts; a large num-

ber of mining and metallurgical specimens, including most of the important ores, together with many rare specimens in crystallography. The collections of coals and petroleums are especially valuable for lecture and technical work. There is a large collection of dyes, organic and inorganic, mordants, textiles, and other materials used in dyeing and bleaching, with a rapidly increasing collection of clays and materials used in making of glass, earthenware, porcelain and brick. A collection of furnace products, models and series of charts, blue prints and photographs illustrating a wide range of technical and chemical processes is being added.

CHEMISTRY, The School of—This school did not exist, as an independent organization until 1903. Prior to that time it existed as an attachment to some other college. Provision was originally made for instruction in a complete course, in 1891, when the college of engineering was re-organized and made the college of engineering, metallurgy and the mechanic arts. In the course of study, as then established, there was a full four-year course in chemistry but it was not until the following year that the first student elected this course. When the re-organization of 1896 took place, the school of chemistry was established as the school of technical and applied chemistry and was made a subsidiary organization in the college of science, literature and the arts. It existed in this way until 1903 when it was made a separate organization, with its own faculty and dean and independent in the government of its internal affairs. George B. Frankforter, Ph. D., professor of chemistry, was made dean. The school of chemistry, as it is now known, offers three courses of study, courses in analytical and applied chemistry, the former affording preparation for teachers, analysts and general scientists; the latter is really an engineering course and is intended to fit men to become manufacturing and applied chemists or chemical technologists. The third course is a five year course leading to the degree bachelor of arts and bachelor of science, in chemistry. The degrees granted by this school are bachelor of science, in chemistry and bachelor of science, in chemical engineering. The enrollment for 1906-07, 60; graduates, 25 men and 1 woman. The faculty includes twelve professors, seven assistant professors, seven instructors and eleven assistants.

CHENEY, L. S.—Instructor in agricultural botany, 1903-04.

CHEYNEY, Edward G.—Born November 24, 1878, Washington, D. C. Washington high school; A. B., Cornell, 1900; 1904-05, in Yale Forestry School. Tutored for one year; student assistant in bureau of forestry, one and one-half years. Assistant in forestry, University, 1905-07; assistant professor of forestry, 1907 to date. 2116 Knapp street, St. Paul.

CHI PSI—The oldest fraternity at the University. Alpha Nu chapter established 1874. Lodge located at 1515 University avenue southeast. National fraternity established in 1841, at Union College.

CHORAL Union—A musical organization which was founded in 1893 by Fraulein Schoen-Rene. The first concert was given May 1, 1894, at the Coliseum and May 2, at the Peoples' Church, St. Paul. At these concerts, Nordica, Hegner and Wetzler, assisted. June 2, the same year, a grand concert was given in the Coliseum. During the year 1894-95, chamber music concerts were provided, under the direction of Professor Gale. November 29, 1895, the choral union gave a concert at the old exposition building at which Melba, and other world-famous artists appeared. On December 14, 1896, at the Lyceum and the next evening at the Peoples' Church, in St. Paul, the union gave concerts, at which Madame Lillian Nordica-Doehme and Charles Gregorowitsch appeared on

the program. May 17, and 18, of the following year, the great May festival was held. At this concert Madame Blauvelt, Mrs. Bloodgood, Mr. Berthald, Mr. McKinley, Mr. Mayn, and Sig. Campanari, Mr. Marenhaut, Miss Little, Miss Stewart, Miss Spencer and Mme. Calvé, were soloists. November 22, 1897, occurred the long to be remembered Blauvelt concert, at the Lyceum. Anton Hegner, the cellist, assisted. The records do not show any later activity of this organization.

CHOWNING, William M.—Junior demonstrator of pathology and bacteriology, 1901-04.

CHRISTIANSON, Peter—Instructor in assaying, 1891-92; instructor in metallurgy, 1892-1905; assistant professor of assaying, 1905-date.

CHRISTISON, James Trent—Clinical instructor in diseases of children, 1897-1901; clinical professor of same, 1901-1906; professor of same, 1906 to date. Endicott Arcade, St. Paul.

CHUTE, Richard, St. Anthony, Minneapolis—Regent August 17, 1863-March 4, 1864, also 1876-October 20, 1881. Secretary of the board for a number of years.

CIVIL Engineering Museum—The department is collecting samples of road material typical of the various localities of the State, and leading materials used in street paving, such as granite, trap rock, brick and asphaltum. A set of standard sections of steel and wrought iron is provided for illustration in the study of structural design.

CLARKE, George E.—Professor of theory and practice of (homeopathic) medicine, 1894-05.

CLARK, Greenleaf—Appointed to the board of regents, by Governor Pillsbury, December 15, 1879, vice Morris Lamprey, deceased. He was reappointed in 1880, 1883, 1886, 1889, 1898. He was elected president of the board, vice John S. Pillsbury, deceased, December 10, 1901, and held that office until the day of his death, December 7, 1904.

Greenleaf Clark was born August 23, 1835. He was of Puritan descent, the son of Nathaniel (the seventh of that name in direct line) and Betsy (Brickett) Clark. Judge Clark was fitted for college in Atkinson academy, in New Hampshire, and entered Dartmouth college in 1851, graduating in 1855. He graduated from Harvard law college in 1857 and was admitted to the Boston bar. He came to Minnesota in 1858 and for thirty years was engaged in the active practice of his profession, attaining an enviable position as recognized leader of the State bar. For a year he was a member of the supreme court of Minnesota having been appointed to the position to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Cornell. See Weekly of December 16, 1901.

CLARK, John S.—Born February 25, 1849, in Nova Scotia. Common schools of Nova Scotia, preparatory and academic departments of the University, A. B. '76. Two years graduate work at Leipsig. Taught for four years in common schools of Nova Scotia; assistant librarian of the University, 1874-77; instructor in Latin, 1876-80; assistant professor, 1880-1886; professor, 1886 to date. 729 10th avenue southeast.

CLARK, Thomas A.—Instructor in mathematics and civil engineering, 1899-01. Born in Iowa, 1876. Graduated from Purdue University, 1897 with the degree of B. S. Served as assistant in Civil Engineering at Purdue for two years and took his degree of C. E. in 1899.

CLASS Day Plays—The custom of giving a class play usually in a theatre was begun by the class of 1891, when they gave their play, A picture of 'Varsity life, at the University chapel, June 2, 1891; May 31, 1892, Helen, Paris and the Apple, at the Grand; 1893; the Princess, adapted from Tenryson; June 4, 1894, Wheels, or Jufashy-foamalafe, Peoples' theatre; June 3, 1895, Olympia up to date, at the Metropolitan; June 1, 1896, Idyllia, at the Lyceum; May 31, 1897, Mr. Cramlet of Goribattledor, at the Lyceum; May 31, 1898, A bachelor girl of laws, at the Lyceum; 1899, Rediviva; or, The return of college spirit; June 4, 1900, 17 to 6; June 2, 1901, When bugles blow, at the Lyceum; June 2, 1902, The Oneoga, the story of the magic stone, at the Lyceum; June 1, 1903, A sovereign and a copper, at the Metropolitan; May 28, 1904, The apple of discord, at the Metropolitan; June, 1905, The pledgeling, at the Metropolitan; June 9, 1906, A check from home, at the Metropolitan; June 7, 1907, The braino man, at the Metropolitan. Prior to 1891 the senior class had given a program, usually in chapel, including a class oration, prophecy, history, poem, songs, etc.

CLASSICAL Museum—Includes material illustrating classical geography, topography, chronology, mythology, archæology, and been collected, consisting mainly of plans and charts, casts, pictorial illustrations, facsimiles of manuscripts and inscriptions.

CLASS Memorials—Reserved for fuller treatment in a later edition.

CLASS of 1890 Fellowship—This fellowship was awarded in 1901 for the year 1901-02, to Charles E. Stangeland, who spent the year in Germany.

CLEMENTS, Frederick Edward—Born September 16, 1874, Lincoln, Neb. Lincoln high school, '90; University of Nebraska, '94; Master, '96; Ph. D., '98; fellow in botany, 1894-96; instructor in same, 1896-98; adjunct professor and associate professor, same, 1898-1906; professor plant physiology, 1906-07; president of botanical seminar, 1894-07; secretary of the botanical survey, 1894-07; president of Nebraska Academy of Science, 1907; professor of botany, University, 1907 to date. Author of Histogenesis of Caryophyllales, 1897; Phytography of Nebraska, 1898; second edition, 1900; Manual of High School Botany, 1900; Greek and Latin in Biological Nomenclature, 1902; Development and Structure of Vegetation, '04; Research Methods in Ecology, '05; Plant Physiology and Ecology, '07; also many articles for current botanical magazines. Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi; Botanical Society of America; the American Geographical Association; the American Mycological Society. 800 Fourth street southeast.

CLINICAL Building—Located at 1810 Washington avenue south, i. e. just across the river from the University campus. It was erected in 1899 at a cost of \$15,000 and has been improved since. Its location in a thickly settled portion of the city provides ample outdoor service and it contains laboratories, examining rooms, amphitheatres, drug rooms and treatment rooms. It is a two story brick building with high basement and is 40x150 feet.

CLINICAL Opportunities in Medicine—Senior students in medicine keep a record of all cases observed during the year, the following is not an exceptional case. Cases observed by a single senior—128, of internal medicine; 39, diseases of children; 144, general surgery; 35, orthopedic surgery; 72, mental and nervous diseases; 104, skin and genito-urinary diseases; 40, nose and throat; 38, diseases of women; 59, eye and ear; 9, obstetrics; total, 668.

CLOPATH, Henrietta—Born and educated in Switzerland. Travelled extensively in Europe studying art at Dresden, Munich, and

other art centres. Seven years head of the art departments of the American college in Constantinople. Instructor in freehand drawing 1897 to date; in charge of the department since 1903. Writer and lecturer on art subjects. Had a picture accepted by the National jury of election for the St. Louis World's Fair, 1904. Made a special study of methods of art education in the United States, attending summer schools at Chicago, New York and the normal art school of Columbia University. 701 Delaware street southeast.

CLOUGH, David M., Minneapolis—Regent ex-officio, governor, January 31, 1895-January 2, 1899. Born in Lyme, N. H., 1846. Came to Minnesota at the age of ten. Engaged in farming till 1873, when he moved to Minneapolis to devote himself to the lumbering business. Elected to the State Senate in 1886, and lieutenant governor in 1895. Became governor in 1895 upon the resignation of Governor Nelson.

CLOYD, David E.—Instructor in pedagogy, 1900-02. Graduate of the University, class of 1901. Since then engaged in educational work at various places, now at Ogden, Utah.

CLYDE, Mrs. M. C.—Professional nurse, college of dentistry, 1906 to date.

COBB, Frederick E.—Assistant in technics and clinics, college of dentistry, 1895-96.

COBB, Sheridan Grant—Born August 14, 1862, at Cascade, Minn. District school of Cascade, Niles' Academy, Rochester, Hahnemann College, Chicago, 1884; New York Polytechnic, 1894; Chicago Clinical School, 1898; Vienna General Hospital, 1900. Taught district school. Assistant in Homeopathic clinical medicine, 1903; clinical surgery, 1904; clinical gynecology, 1905 to date. Founded Cobb Hospital 1902. Surgeon for the G. N. Ry., N. P. Ry., W. C. Ry., C. & G. W. Ry., C. R. I. & P. Ry., C. M. & St. P. Ry., C. M. & O. Ry., Soo Ry., and formerly attending surgeon to the Children's Home Society of Minnesota. 366 Prior avenue, St. Paul.

COHEN, Lillian—Born June 19, 1878, Minneapolis. Early education grade and high schools of city. B. S. University, 1900; M. A. '01; one year of graduate work in chemistry at Eidgenos Polytechnic, Zurich, Switzerland. Taught one year in high school. Instructor in chemistry, 1902 to date. Sigma Xi; Phi Beta Kappa, American Chemical Society. 415 East Fourteenth street.

COLE, Gordon E., Faribault—Appointed regent 1888, continued in office until his death, October 4, 1890. Lecturer on corporations, 1888-90.

COLE, Hadyn, S., 1st Lieut., U. S. A.—Professor of military science and tactics, 1900-03. Now in business in St. Paul, Minn.

COLISEUM—This building was erected in 1884, at a cost of \$35,000. It was officially known as The Military Building, but was popularly known as the Coliseum. It was so constructed as to serve the purpose of a drill hall and auditorium, and would seat comfortably three thousand five hundred people. It was entirely of wood construction and was burned July 24, 1894. The cut which appears elsewhere gives a better idea of the building than any verbal description can give. Mr. Buffington was the architect.

COLLEGE Court Prize—This prize was offered by Judge A. C. Hickman, of the law faculty, and consisted of \$25 worth of standard books on the subject of procedure, and was awarded to that member of the graduating class who should write the best legal argument upon a given legal proposition. This prize was awarded to Ransom J. Powell, in 1898; to John N. Berg, in 1899; and to Frank G. Sasse, in 1900.

COLVIN, A. R.—Assistant in surgery, 1900-1903; clinical instructor in surgery, 1903 to date. Lowry Arcade, St. Paul.

COMFORT, Catherine—Instructor in English, school of agriculture, 1901-03; instructor in English and preceptress, 1903-05. Now professor of English, Pomona College (Calif).

COMMENCEMENT Addresses and Speakers—The first commencement speaker was the Honorable A. S. Welch, LL. D., president of Iowa State Agricultural College, who spoke upon "Higher education in its transition state." This address was in addition to orations by each of the two members of the class. When the custom of having members of the graduating class deliver orations on commencement day was discontinued in 1899, President Northrop delivered the address and has since delivered the address in 1900, 1902. The addresses for the remaining years have been delivered by the following named gentlemen, 1903, Andrew S. Draper, LL.D., president of the University of Illinois; 1903, James Brooks Dill; 1904, Thomas Wilson, member of the Board of Regents; 1905, Knute Nelson, United States Senator; 1906, Harry Pratt Judson, LL. D., President of the University of Chicago; 1907, William H. Taft, Secretary of War.

COMMENCEMENT, The First University—An account of the first University commencement is published in appendix "A" of the regents' report for 1873, pages 45 to 52.

COMPANY Q—A company of young women who wore a military costume and who pursued a modified form of the military drill prescribed for young men. This company was organized in 1889 and a picture of the company may be seen by consulting the Gopher of 1890, opposite page 127.

COMSTOCK, Alfred Erwin—Born February 21, 1872, Fayette, Ia. Graduate Fayette high school; B. S. Upper Iowa, 1895; M. S. '98; Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, 1899; taught in common schools, high school one year, and demonstrator in chemical laboratory Hahnemann, for three years. Lecturer on clinical and orthopedic surgery (homeopathic) 1898 to 1901; professor of renal surgery, 1901. Author of Pathology vs. diagnosis; Race division and its influence upon derivation and temperament; Some experiments with paraffin. A study of blood in surgical diseases. Visiting surgeon to the City and County Hospital, St. Paul; president of the Minnesota State Homeopathic Institute, 1907; president of the St. Paul Homeopathic Hospital Club, 1906; ex-president of the Homeopathic Society. 416 New York Life Building, St. Paul.

COMSTOCK, Ada Louise—Born December 11, 1876, Moorhead, Minnesota. Moorhead high school, 1892; University, 1892-1894; B. L., Smith College, 1897; Moorhead Normal School, 1898; M. A., Columbia, 1899; Sorbonne and College de France, 1903-1904. Assistant, Department of rhetoric, 1899; instructor, 1900; assistant professor, 1904; dean of women, 1907. Member of Delta Gamma; Phi Kappa Psi, of Smith College; Association of Collegiate Alumnae; Woman's Club of Minneapolis; Alumnae Associations of Smith College and University of Minnesota. "The Concord."

COMSTOCK, Elting Houghtaling—Born June 26, 1876, Milwaukee, Wis. B. S., Wisconsin, 1897; Oliver Graduate Scholar, Cornell, 1897-98; Fellow in mathematics, Chicago, 1898-99; Honorary fellow in mathematics, Wisconsin, 1899-1900; M. S., University, 1907. Taught in high school, Superior, Wis., 1900-01; principal of Houghton, Mich., high school, 1901-03; superintendent of same, 1903-06. Instructor in mathematics school of mines, 1903 to date. 1530 Como avenue southeast.

COMSTOCK, S. G., Moorhead—Appointed regent as the last official act of Governor Van Sant, January, 1905. Term expires in March, 1908. Born May 9, 1842, Argyle, Me. Educated in common schools and Hampden Academy, Me., and Wesleyan Seminary. Admitted to bar in 1871. County attorney of Clay county, 1872-78; member of Minnesota House of Representatives, 1875-82; member of Senate, 1882-88; Congressman from 5th Minnesota district, 1889-91. Member of state normal board.

CONDIT, William Henry—Born August 4, 1872, Jersey, Ohio. B. S., University, 1896; M. D., 1899. Instructor in materia medica, University, 1896-07; instructor in therapeutics, 1907 to date. 1018 Fourth street southeast, 827 Andrus building.

CONDITIONS at the University—W. F. Webster, 1886, principal of the east high school of Minneapolis read a paper before the Six O'clock Club of the city in the early spring of 1906. This paper was repeated, by special request, in the University chapel, later in the spring. It was reprinted in the Minnesota Alumni Weekly of May 21 of that year. This address was one of the factors responsible for the strenuous campaign for an increase of salaries of University professors, which was made by the alumni in 1907.

CONGRESSIONAL LAND GRANTS—In his second message to the legislature, in 1851, Governor Ramsey recommended the establishment of a University and added—"As an endowment of a University will also naturally, in this connection, attract your attention, it might be proper to further memorialize Congress for a grant of 100,000 acres of land, applicable and available, at a future day, for this most desirable object. The propriety of urging, at this time, the request, arises from the importance of making early selection, with a view to securing a fair proportion of choice lands." This memorial was passed on the 10th of February and Congress passed an act upon the 19th of the same month, granting two townships for this purpose. The University received from this grant, 46,468.35 acres of land. Of this amount 15,410.85 acres were sold by the regents, under authority of the acts of 1864 and 1866, to pay the debts of the territorial institution. So this grant, netted the University 31,057.5 acres. The second grant, by act of Congress approved July 23, 1862, gave the state 120,000 acres for the endowment and support of an agricultural college, including instruction in mechanic arts and military science. This grant was first given to the agricultural college which had been established in McLeod county, and was afterward, by the act re-organizing the University, approved February 18th, 1868, granted to the University. These lands were chosen and certified to the University as follows: 68,928.08 acres at the minimum or single value, mentioned in the act, and 25,511.20, at double the minimum value, counting as 51,022.40 acres, making the total 119,950.48 acres, under the terms of the grant. The third grant, being really the second grant in point of time of the act of Congress making the same, was that provided for in the enabling act authorizing the people of the territory to set up a state government, passed February 26th, 1857, which granted two townships for the endowment of a state university. The interior department ruled against the University, on this grant, and it was not until the passage of another act of Congress, July 8th, 1870, that this grant was made available for the endowment of the University. Afterward, there was another ruling of the interior department, in which it was held that since 9,764.60 acres of the territorial grant had not been selected and certified, until after the admission of the state into the Union, this amount should be charged against the second grant, reducing the number of acres available under that grant, to 37,079.24. This

ruling was later overruled, for the University finally received 45,661.14 acres.

Owing probably to the fact that the records of the early days were not kept with sufficient exactness, many pieces of land chosen by the regents were afterwards entered by settlers and the settlers were given the preference in the matter and the regents were afterwards allowed to select other lands to replace those lost in this way. Many thousands of acres of land had to be thus duplicated.

The total amount received from the National Government for the endowment of the University is thus 186,568.77 acres. In securing the second grant of two townships, the regents employed an attorney, named Beard, to lobby the bill through Congress and also made appropriations of land to pay for his services. This matter was finally settled by vote of the regents, September 3rd, 1872. This action of the regents was authorized by joint resolution of both houses of the legislature, approved February 18th, 1867. So that the amount available for an endowment for the University, was but 184,568.77 acres. The latest report of the state auditor shows that the University has received from the two grants to the University, \$818,110.51. There has been received from the agricultural land grant, \$570,747.50. Making a total of \$1,388,858.10. Of the agricultural land grant but 40 acres remain unsold. Of the University grants, 34,603.67 acres remain unsold.

This immense fund came from the following sources: Sales of lands, \$816,892.00; forfeitures, right of way, etc., \$15,054.36; stumpage \$494,672.81; mineral permit and leases, \$53,444.00; royalty on iron ore, \$452.20; transfer from state institutions fund, \$7,292.73, transfer from internal improvement land fund, \$150; profits on sale of bonds, \$900.00. See also Mineral lands and leases.

CONSTANT, Frank Henry—Born July 25, 1869, Cincinnati, Ohio. Educated in public schools, Woodward high school of Cincinnati; C. E., University of Cincinnati, 1891. Instructor in structural engineering, University, 1895; assistant professor of structural engineering, 1895-1907; professor 1897 to date. Also assistant engineer, King Bridge Co., 1891-1893; structural engineer, Osborn Engineering Co., 1893-1895; various other professional engagements during vacations. Member Sigma Xi; Beta Theta Pi; American Society of Civil Engineers, Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. Author of engineering papers for engineering periodicals. 1801 University avenue southeast.

COOK, Estelle—Partial course in University. Instructor in English, school of agriculture since 1905.

COOKE, Louis Joseph—Born February 15th, 1868, Toledo, Ohio. Public schools of Toledo; private instruction, two summer sessions Y. M. C. A. Training school, Springfield, Mass.; M. D., University of Vermont Medical Department, 1894; eight years Y. M. C. A. physical director; director of the University gymnasium since 1897. 909 Sixth street southeast.

COON, George M.—Clinical instructor in genito-urinary diseases, 1895 to date. Lowry Arcade, St. Paul.

CORNISH, W. D.—Lecturer on life and fire insurance, 1888-1894.

CORSON, Juliet—Lecturer on domestic economy, 1883-84.

COVELL, Grant A.—Instructor in mechanical engineering and woodworking, 1888-89.

COX, Norman J.—Instructor in operative dentistry, 1905 to date. Masonic Temple.

CRAFTS, Lettie May—Born Minneapolis. Educated in public schools; B. L., University, 1881; graduate study along historical and

linguistic lines; special course in library science. Teacher, Albert Lea High School; assistant librarian, University of Minnesota, 1883 to date. Member of Phi Beta Kappa; Minnesota Library Association president. 1906-07; Twin City Library Club; American Library Association; Board of Directors, Minneapolis Public Library. 1900-06; secretary of board, 1903-07. Author of papers read before the Minnesota Library Club and Woman's Council. 124 Thirteenth street south.

CRAIG, George—Instructor in animal husbandry, school of agriculture, since 1905.

CREDICOTT, H. J.—Assistant instructor in cultures and starters 1903-05; instructor in dairy manufacture, 1905 to date.

CROOKSTON EXPERIMENT STATION BUILDINGS—The buildings at this station consist of a comfortable farm house, a stock and grain barn and some minor buildings. The total cost being \$5,000. The school of agriculture which was established at this place in 1905, is provided with buildings, as follows. School building, at \$15,000; dormitory and dining hall, \$50,000 and an industrial building, \$15,000, provided for by appropriation of the legislature of 1907, and to be erected during the year 1908 and 1909. The legislature of 1907, also made an appropriation of \$1,000 for additions to the dwelling house and barn.

CROSS, John Grosvenor—Born May 8, 1870, Rochester, Minn. B. S., University of Minnesota, 1892; M. D., Northwestern University, 1895; M. S., 1895. Clinical instructor in medicine, University of Minnesota. Address, 422 Ridgewood avenue, 610 Pillsbury building.

CROSS, Nellie M.—Instructor in physical culture, 1895-97. Now Mrs. T. M. Knappen of this city.

CUTTS, Rollin E.—Assistant in surgery, 1895-97; assistant in clinical medicine, 1897-98; clinical instructor in obstetrics, 1898-99; clinical instructor in gynecology, 1899-02. Died, March 19th, 1902.

CUZNER, Edwin Anthony—Superintendent of plant houses and grounds, 1883-date.

DAIRY HALL—Erected in 1891 at a cost of \$30,000. It is 69 x 122 feet, and contains the dairy operating and recitation rooms, the offices of the dean, secretary, professor of agriculture and assistant, and professor of dairy husbandry and assistant. The building is two stories high, with basement, and is built of red pressed brick.

DAKIN, W. W.—Instrument maker, college of engineering, 1895-98.

DALAKER, Hans H.—Instructor in mathematics, 1902-06. On leave of absence, 1906-08, studying at Cornell and acting as instructor.

DALRYMPLE, Oliver, St. Paul—Regent 1872-74.

DARTT, E. H. S.—Superintendent of the Owatonna experiment station, 1887 to date.

DART, Leslie O.—Assistant in pediatrics 1902-06; clinical assistant in diseases of children, 1906 to date. Masonic Temple.

DAVIS, Cushman K., St. Paul—Governor of the State and ex-officio regent 1874, 1875. Appointed regent 1883 and re-appointed three times serving until January 1898. Lecturer on International law 1895-00. Born in Henderson, N. Y., in 1838. Graduated from Michigan University in 1857. Served during the Civil War. Came to Minnesota in 1864. Appointed U. S. District Attorney in 1868,

Governor of Minnesota in 1874. Elected to the U. S. Senate in 1887, re-elected so that he served continuously to date of his death, November 27, 1900.

DAVIS, F. C.—Assistant in surgery, 1899-01.

DAVIS, Herbert W.—Clinical instructor in obstetrics, 1895 to date.

DAWSON, Charles A.—Dispensary assistant, 1901 to date.

DAY, Lester W.—Assistant in medicine, 1901-04.

DEAN OF WOMEN—This office was established by resolution of the board of regents at its December, 1906, meeting. The dean of women is to be the friend and adviser of every young woman in the University needing such help as a wise, cultured and sympathetic woman can give. Professor Ada Comstock was elected dean at the May, 1907, meeting of the board of regents.

DEBATE—Debate has always been a prominent feature of the work of the literary societies of the University. In the very beginning, when there were but the two literary societies, the Delta Sigma and the Hermean, these societies used to hold joint debates, sometimes as often as four times a year, while the weekly programs of the societies provided, almost always, for a debate.

The first intercollegiate debate was held May 26, 1893, with the University of Iowa, in Minneapolis. Several debates were held with Iowa and Wisconsin, without any formal organization of any kind to back the Minnesota teams, which teams were composed of volunteers who were willing to devote what little time used to be devoted to the preparation for a debate. In 1896, the federated literary societies took up the subject and formed plans for the choosing of debaters to represent the University. This rather loose form of organization and supervision was kept up until 1898 when the University debating board was formed and plans made for sifting the material available for debate until the best material was secured to make up the teams to represent the University. See University Debating Board.

DEBATES WITH CHICAGO—Minnesota has met Chicago in debate three times, as members of the Central debating league, January 14, 1899. Minnesota, represented by E. F. McGinnis, A. J. Finch, and W. M. Jerome, were defeated, at Chicago, while upholding the affirmative of the question, "Resolved, That United States senators should be elected by direct vote of the people."

January 10, 1901, Minnesota won from Chicago, while upholding the negative of the question "Resolved, That the action of the United States in granting the franchise to the negro was hasty and ill advised." The debate was held at Minneapolis and Minnesota was represented by Hugh J. McClearn, B. F. Drake, Jr., and W. I. Norton.

January 21, 1905, Minnesota lost to Chicago, at Chicago. Minnesota was represented by G. Loevinger, J. P. Devaney, and E. C. O'Brien, who upheld the negative of the question, "Resolved, That the United States should continue its present policy of opposing the combination of railroads."

DEBATES WITH ILLINOIS—The University has held but one debate with Illinois, that of April 5, 1907, this being the first debate in the new series planned by the Debating Circuit of America. Minnesota upheld the affirmative of the question, "Resolved, That the cities of the United States should seek the solution of their street railway problem through private ownership." The debate was held in the House chamber of the Capitol building,

St. Paul, and Minnesota was represented by John P. Devaney, Stanley B. Houck, and C. Richard Thompson, and won the decision by two to one.

DEBATES WITH IOWA—The University has held thirteen annual debates with representatives of the State University of Iowa. The first was held in 1893, May 26, at Minneapolis. The question debated was "Resolved, That the United States government should own and operate the telegraph system." In this debate Minnesota was represented by A. M. Berseih, Thomas McElligott, and William A. Godward and had the affirmative. Iowa won.

In 1895 there was no debate held. May 15, 1896, Minnesota was represented by E. F. McGinnis, L. T. Savage, and G. Sidney Phelps. The debate was held in Minneapolis and Minnesota had the affirmative of the question, "Resolved that it would be desirable for American cities of 5000 or more inhabitants to organize and administer their own local government, subject only to the constitution of the state; and that the legislative powers of the state should not be exercised in such a way as to interfere with the plain and obvious purpose of the measure." Iowa won.

May 17th, 1897, the debate was held at Iowa City and Minnesota's representatives were R. W. Nelson, Hubert Russell, and W. D. Lane, who stood for the affirmative of the question, "Should the United States senators be chosen by direct vote of the people?" Iowa won.

In 1894, Minnesota upheld the affirmative of the question, "Resolved, That international bimetalism is correct in theory and can be applied in practice." Minnesota had the affirmative and was represented by E. P. McCaffrey, W. T. Coe, and F. E. Green. The debate was held at Iowa City and Minnesota won.

May 13th, 1898, the debate was held at Minneapolis and Minnesota was represented by S. C. Scott, W. B. Stewart, and W. C. Hodgson. Minnesota stood against the proposition, "Resolved, That the United States should regularly raise a part of her revenue by a graduated income tax, the constitutionality of which shall not enter into the discussion." Iowa won by a vote of 2 to 1.

May 11, 1899, Minnesota was represented by N. N. Bergheim, R. A. Lee, and Elizabeth Graham, who stood for the affirmative of the question, "Resolved, That the United States should continue the policy of territorial expansion." Iowa won by a vote of 2 to 1.

In May, 1900, Minnesota supported the negative of the question, "Resolved, That all disputes between organized labor and organized capital should be settled by compulsory arbitration." Minnesota was represented by W. M. Jerome, J. B. Ormond, James McIntyre, with J. P. Smith, as alternate. This team won a unanimous decision. The debate was held in chapel.

March 8th, 1901, at Iowa City, Minnesota was represented by Owen P. McElmeel, H. B. Gislason, and P. J. Thompson. The question was, "Resolved, That it is unwise for the state to tax personal property," and Minnesota stood for the resolution. Iowa won.

March 27th, 1902, Minnesota supported the affirmative of the question, "Resolved, That the United States should permanently retain possession of the Philippines." Minnesota was represented by O. A. Lende, O. P. McElmeel, and A. L. Janes. The debate was held at Minneapolis and Minnesota won.

April 24th, 1903, Minnesota upheld the affirmative of the question, "Resolved, That the adjudication of disputes between employers and employees should be made a part of the administration of justice—granted, that special courts with appropriate rules

of procedure may be established if desirable, and granted, that labor unions may be required to incorporate, if necessary." The debate was held at Iowa City and Minnesota was represented by I. A. Churchill, W. O. Williams, and H. L. Wildey. Iowa won.

February 26th, 1904, the debate was held at Minneapolis and Minnesota was represented by R. P. Chase, I. W. Choate, John P. Devaney, winning the debate while upholding the affirmative of the question, "Resolved, That the United States should now permanently abandon the protective policy."

March 3d, 1905, Minnesota was represented at Iowa City, by R. P. Chase, Jesse G. Steenson, Bernard Robinson. The decision was a tie. Minnesota had the affirmative of the debate upon the question, "Resolved, That freight rates in the United States should be fixed by government authority, constitutionality not to be considered."

February 23d, 1906, Minnesota upheld the negative of the question, "Resolved, That the United States should establish a fiscal protectorate over any West Indian, Central or South American Republic that shall manifest a chronic failure to meet its foreign financial obligations. Granted: that neither these republics nor any other nation would object," and was represented by J. P. Devaney, E. A. Robinson, Gustavus Loevinger. Minnesota won.

April 5th, 1907, at Iowa City, Minnesota upheld the negative of the question, "Resolved, That the cities of the United States should seek the solution of the street railway problem through private ownership," and won the unanimous decision of the judges. Minnesota was represented by Algernon Colburn, Michael Doherty, and Albert G. Evans. This was the first time Minnesota met Iowa as a member of the new debating circuit.

DEBATES WITH MICHIGAN—The University has held four debates with Michigan, as members of the Central debating league. April 6th, 1900, Minnesota had the negative of the question, "Resolved, That the economic advantages of trusts are sufficient to justify their existence under the law." This debate was held at Chicago and Michigan won. Minnesota was represented by J. A. Burger, O. P. McElmeel, and H. B. Gislason.

January 11, 1901, the debate was held at Ann Arbor and Michigan won. Minnesota supported the negative of the question, "Resolved, That it is unwise for the state to attempt to tax personal property," and was represented by O. A. Lende, A. L. Janes, and James McIntyre.

January 16th, 1904, Minnesota upheld the negative of the question, "Resolved, That the adjudication of disputes between employers and employees should be made a part of the administration of justice—granted, that special courts with appropriate rules of procedure may be established if desirable, and granted, that labor unions may be required to incorporate, if necessary." Minnesota was represented by I. A. Churchill, Philip Carlson, and Jesse G. Steenson. The debate was held in Minneapolis and Michigan won.

April 4, 1902, at Chicago, Minnesota won over Michigan, opposing the permanent retention of the Philippines. Minnesota was represented by Hugh J. McClearn, Benjamin Drake, Jr., and Willis I. Norton.

DEBATES WITH NEBRASKA—December 13th, 1907, Minnesota, represented by Harold Deering, Algernon Colburn and Stanley B. Houck, met the team representing Nebraska in the University chapel and won while upholding the affirmative of the question, "Resolved, That the federal government should have

exclusive control of all corporations doing an interstate business." The vote was two to one for the affirmative.

DEBATES WITH NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY—Minnesota has met Northwestern University in debate three times, as members of the Central debating league. January 12th, 1900, in a debate held in Minneapolis, Minnesota upheld the negative of the question, "Resolved, That the Gothenburg system, modified, of controlling the liquor traffic offers the best solution of the liquor problem in this country, modification to be the inclusion of malt liquors and government ownership by each state," and won the debate. Minnesota was represented by J. A. Burger, O. P. McElmeel, and S. E. Moon, W. W. Massee was alternate.

January 16, 1903, at Chicago, Minnesota upheld the affirmative of the question, "Resolved, That the importation of Chinese laborers into our insular possessions should be prohibited," and lost the debate. Minnesota was represented by R. P. Chase, D. L. Grannis, E. C. Lundeen.

January 19th, 1906, at Minneapolis, Northwestern won, Minnesota was represented by Theodore Christianson, C. R. Thompson, and S. B. Houck, upholding the affirmative of the question, "Resolved, That the United States should establish a fiscal protectorate over any West Indian, Central or South American Republic whenever it shall manifest a chronic failure to meet its foreign financial obligations, granted that neither these republics nor any other foreign nation would object."

DEBATES WITH WISCONSIN—Minnesota has met Wisconsin seven times in debate. April 20th, 1894, at Madison, Minnesota had the negative of the question, "Resolved, That the complete exclusion of foreign immigration for a period of ten years would be preferable to a continuation of the present freedom of immigration for the same period. Minnesota was represented by Carl Fowler, Charles E. Adams, and Warren W. Pendergast. Wisconsin won by a vote of 2 to 1.

May 24th, 1895, Minnesota won the debate held at Minneapolis. Minnesota was represented by F. L. Anderson, B. L. Newkirk, and Elizabeth Beach, who upheld the negative of the question, "Resolved, That United States senators should be elected by direct vote of the people."

April 14th, 1896, at Minneapolis, Minnesota was represented by A. H. Lee, J. B. Miner, and E. A. Snow, who upheld the affirmative of the question, "Would it be sound policy for congress to legalize contracts for the division of competitive freight earnings of railroad companies engaged in inter-state commerce: provided, that all such pooling contracts shall be filed with the interstate commerce commission, which shall have power to abrogate such contracts whenever, in the opinion of such commission, said contracts are detrimental to public policy." Wisconsin won.

April 30th, 1897, at Minneapolis, Minnesota was represented by J. U. Hemmy, C. H. Christopherson, N. N. Bergheim, who upheld the negative of the question, "Resolved, That a system of municipal government concentrating all executive and administrative powers in the mayor should be adopted in cities of the United States of over 40,000 inhabitants. Executive and administrative powers shall be interpreted to include the sole power to appoint and remove all heads of departments and city officers (except the treasurer and comptroller—the comptroller to have only the powers of an accounting officer). All subordinates shall be appointed by the heads of their respective departments, under civil service rules, and may be removed for reasons other than political. The mayor, the heads of departments, and the city officers

in their respective capacities shall have power to make all contracts, to purchase all material and supplies, to have charge of the construction, improvement, extension, and management of all public streets, works and property; to grant all licenses and franchises subject to the confirmation of the common council; to make all estimates for the following fiscal year, said estimates not to be increased by the council." Wisconsin won.

May 1st, 1902, Minnesota had the affirmative of the question, "Resolved, That railroad rates should be fixed by governmental authority," Minnesota representatives were James Kane, J. B. Ladu, and R. C. Wedge. The debate was held at Wisconsin and that university won.

May 8th, 1903, at Minneapolis, Minnesota was represented by H. J. McClearn, Benjamin Drake, Jr., and R. P. Chase, and won the debate while upholding the affirmative of the question, "Would the relinquishment by the federal government or its rights to tax inheritances to the states exclusively, be preferable to the relinquishment by the states of their rights to tax inheritances to the federal government? It being mutually conceded: (1) that all rights of taxation of inheritances now possessed by the states or by the federal government can and will be transferred by either to the other. (2) That the federal government stands in need of revenue, and that the federal tax can become a law."

December 13th, 1907, the University, represented by Albert G. Evans, Zenas L. Potter and Michael J. Doherty, met the team representing Wisconsin, at Madison, Wis., and lost the debate by a vote of two to one. Minnesota defended the negative of the proposition. "Resolved, That the federal government should have exclusive control of all corporations doing an interstate business."

DECKER, Calvin D.—Born August 18, 1858, Austin, Minn. B. S., Carleton college, 1886. Teacher, purchasing agent and secretary of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, 1905 to date. 3356 Park avenue.

DECKER, Wilbur F.—Instructor in shop work, drawing and physics, 1881-1885. Now in business in the city of Minneapolis.

DEGREES—The University has conferred 6685 degrees upon 6010 persons, as follows: bachelors degrees—Arts, 1491—men 693, women 798; Science, 598—men 446, women 152; Literature, 463—men 132, women 331; Philosophy, 10—men 4, women 6; Civil engineering, 48—men only; Mechanical engineering, 22—men only; Electrical engineering, 23—men only; Science (in chemistry) 13—men 12, women 1; Science (in chemical engineering) 1—man; Mining engineering, 6—men only; Science (in home economics) 4—women only; Science, (in agriculture) 19—men only; Science (in forestry) 5—men only; Agriculture, 31—men only; Laws, 1509—men 1490, women 19; Medicine, 9—men 8, women 1; Arts (in education) 4—men only; Architecture, 5—men only; Science (in engineering) 7—men only; Masters degrees have been granted as follows: Arts, 163—men 96, women 67; Science, 62—men 54, women 8; Literature, 21—men 10, women 11; Agriculture, 3—men only; Laws, 163—men 158, women 5; Pharmacy, 2—men only; Engineers degrees have been granted as follows: Civil, 101—men only; Mechanical, 78—men only; Electrical, 134—men only; Chemical, 4—men only; Mining, 10—men only; of Mines, 85—men only; Metallurgical, 4—men only; Chemists degrees have been granted as follows: Analytical, 8—men only; Pharmaceutical, 120—men, 105, women, 15. Doctors degrees have been granted as follows: Philosophy, 37—men, 33, women, 4; Medicine (regular) 843—men, 794,

women, 49; (homeopathic) 89—men, 74, women, 15; Dental surgery, 202—men, 200, women, 2; Dental medicine, 210—men, 206, women, 4; Pharmacy, 75—men, 69, women, 6.

DEINARD Samuel N.—Born January 25, 1872, Rossieny, Russia. Educated at Elder von Lamel Schule, Jerusalem, Palestine; Teachers' Normal School, Cologne on the Rhine, Germany; B. A. De Puaw University, 1897; M. A., University of Chicago, 1901; Ph. D., University of Minnesota, 1905. Preacher; teacher, evening and religious schools; instructor, University of Minnesota, Semitic language and literature, 1902-04; assistant professor, 1904 to date. Author of 'The New Year's Day and Day of Judgment of the Jewish calendar; Contributions to the Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures and other periodicals. 1715 Fifth avenue south.

DE LA BARRE, William—Assistant in nose and throat diseases, 1895-96.

DELTA CHI—Law fraternity. Established at Minnesota in 1892. Founded at Cornell in 1890. 327 Fifteenth avenue southeast.

DELTA DELTA DELTA—Theta chapter established in 1894. Founded at Boston in 1889. 312 Sixteenth avenue southeast.

DELTA GAMMA—Lambda chapter established in 1882. Founded at Warren Female Institute in 1872. 1221 Fifth street southeast.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON—Phi Epsilon chapter established in 1889. Founded at Yale, 1844. Chapter house 1711 University avenue southeast.

DELTA PHI DELTA—Gamma chapter established in 1902. Law fraternity. 1214 Fifth street southeast.

DELTA SIGMA—The first literary society organized at the University. Organized November 22, 1867. The purpose of this society was the promotion of general culture and training in debate, oratory and literary work of various kinds and the promotion of a spirit of goodfellowship among its members. This society was disbanded in—.

DELTA SIGMA DELTA—Dental fraternity. Theta chapter established in 1892. Founded at Michigan in 1882. 303 Washington avenue southeast.

DELTA SIGMA RHO, THE—See Forensic Honor League.

DELTA TAU DELTA—The third fraternity to be established at the University. Beta Eta chapter established in 1883. Founded at Bethany College in 1859. 1009 University avenue southeast.

DELTA UPSILON—Mu chapter established in 1890. Founded at Williams College, 1834. 400 Washington avenue southeast.

DENNIS, Warren A.—Assistant in surgery, 1899-1903; clinical instructor in surgery, 1903 to date. Lowry Arcade, St. Paul.

DENNISON, Laura M.—Instructor in drawing, 1893-94.

DENTISTRY, The College of—In 1883, the board of directors of the old Minnesota Hospital College, backed by the newly organized state dental association organized a course in dentistry of two years of five months each. This course was pursued in common with medical students and the clinical work required for a diploma was the treatment of two or more patients, one plate, one thesis on an original subject and one mechanical specimen to be deposited in the museum.

When the college of medicine and surgery was re-organized in 1888 and the department of medicine was established as a teaching instead of an examining institution, provision was made for the establishment of the college of dentistry and a faculty was appointed with Dr. Charles M. Bailey, as secretary, Dr. Mil-

lard being dean of the department. The work of the college was carried along for four years, in the old building at the corner of ninth avenue south and sixth street, since occupied by Asbury Hospital, and in 1892, the college came to the campus, with other colleges of the department and a re-organization took place which gave the college larger freedom in the management of its own affairs, and Dr. W. Xavier Sudduth was elected dean, which office he held until 1895, when he was succeeded by Dr. Thomas E. Weeks, who was dean until 1897. The deanship was dropped for a time and Dr. William E. Dickinson was made secretary, afterward, in 1899 being made acting dean; in 1900 he was made dean, continuing in that office until 1905, when Dr. Alfred Owre, of the class of 1894, was made dean, being the first alumnus of the University to be appointed to that office.

This college course has always been a minimum of three years and the entrance requirement has been raised, at various times, so that it is now practically a full high school course, with the demonstration of mechanical ability. In 1904, it was decided to make the course a four-year course, and announcement was made of the plan. However, the plan was never put into operation and no class has ever been required to complete four years work for a diploma. The work of the first year is quite similar to the work of the college of medicine and surgery, the same subjects are pursued but less time is devoted to the same and the time so saved is devoted to subjects directly bearing upon the practice of dentistry. The work of the second and third years is devoted exclusively to subjects directly bearing upon dentistry. The tuition required in this college is a level fee of \$150 a year. The degree granted is that of doctor of dental surgery, though from 1893 to 1902, inclusive, the degree granted by this college was that of doctor of dental medicine. The college is a member of the National association of dental faculties and its diploma is recognized by the dental examining boards of every state in the union. The faculty includes thirteen professors, three assistant professors, eighteen instructors, and eight lecturers, demonstrators, and assistants. The enrollment for 1906-07 was 162. The college year is co-incident with that of other departments of the University. The college has granted 406 degrees, 400 to men and 6 to women. 200 of these degrees were doctor of dental surgery and 206 doctor of dental medicine.

DENTON, Frederick W.—Associate professor of mining, 1895-96; professor of mining, 1896-98. Native of New Jersey. Early education at Charleston, S. C., including part of his college work. Columbia School of Mines, 1889. Fellow in engineering, Columbia, 1889-90. In charge of departments of civil and mining engineering, Michigan, 1890-92. Professor in same position, 1892-94. Mining engineer, Minnesota Mining Company, 1894-96.

DERBY, Ira H.—Instructor in medical chemistry, 1903-1906; demonstrator in same, 1906-07; assistant professor same, 1907 to date.

DETWILER, Samuel Bertolet—Born September 18, 1881, Phoenixville, Pa. Educated, Yale Forestry School; B. S., in Forestry University of Minnesota. Five years experience in work of U. S. Forest Service; assistant professor in forestry, University of Minnesota, 1907 to date. St. Anthony Park.

DEWEY, John—Professor of mental and moral philosophy and logic, 1887-89. Now professor in the University of Chicago. B. A. '79, University of Vermont; Ph. D. '84, John Hopkins; Phi Beta Kappa.

DICKINSON, William P.—Professor of operative dentistry and dental therapeutics, 1891-92; professor of therapeutics and crown and bridge work, 1892-94; professor of therapeutics and clinical professor of operative dentistry, 1894-97; also secretary, 1897-98; also acting dean, 1898-99; professor of materia medica and dean, 1899-1904; professor of materia medica, 1904-05.

DINING Hall—Erected in 1895, at a cost of \$42,500, and remodelled and added to in 1906, to the extent of \$10,000, is built of Milwaukee cream colored brick, three stories, 80x146 feet. The first story contains roomy kitchens and a well lighted dining room, capable of seating 450 persons. The upper stories contain dormitory room for sixty-eight students. These are arranged in suites of three, intended for two students,—a common sitting room and two alcove bedrooms.

DIXON, Harry W.—Engineer, 1890 to date.

DODGE, James Albert—Born in Salem, Mass., in 1848. He went through the regular course of public schools. Graduated from the Salem high school when fifteen years old. He entered Harvard College in 1865 and pursued the classical course. He graduated with '69, three years later took his degree of M. A. Taught one year as assistant in a private school for boys, in Newport, R. I. For the next three years he held the position of sub-master in the Salem high school, Mass. In the fall of 1873, went to Europe to study scientific specialties. He spent a half year at the University of Berlin, in the chemical laboratory under the direction of Hofmann; then a half year at the University of Heidelberg as a pupil of Bunsen, Kirchoff and Kopp. He next went to England and studied under Professor Roscoe for eight months, at Owen's College, now known as Victoria University, Manchester. In the summer of 1875 he returned home and taught one year in the high school at Omaha, Neb. In the fall of 1876 he again went abroad and spent six months at the University of Leipzig, chiefly in the chemical laboratory, directed by Professor Kolbe. In the spring of 1877 he went to Heidelberg again and remained one year working in Professor Bunsen's laboratory. A year later he received the degree of Ph. D., summa cum laude. Returned home, he became Professor of Natural Science in Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio, where he remained for two years. In 1880 he was elected as professor of chemistry in the University. Resigned in 1893 to go west on account of his wife's health.

DONALDSON, Aris B.—Professor of rhetoric and English literature from 1869 to 1874. Deceased. Member of the first University faculty.

DONALDSON, Ronald S., Farmington—Appointed regent 1869, re-appointed 1869, served to end of 1871.

DONNELLY, Ignatius, Ninninger—Regent ex-officio, as lieutenant-governor, February 14, 1860-March 3, 1863.

DORMITORIES—The policy of the University has been not to provide dormitories for students, save for those attending the school of agriculture, where conditions have made such a policy almost imperative.

DORR Drinking Fountain, The—This fountain was erected in 1902 by Caleb D. Dorr, of Minneapolis. It is a graceful shaft of granite mounted on a suitable pedestal of the same stone, designed by Ernest Kennedy, Ex-'88. It is located at the intersection of the driveways nearest the physics building and about equally distant from that building and the chemistry building.

DOWNEY, Hal.—Born October 4, 1877, State College, Pa. Educated in Minneapolis Public Schools; Realgymnasium I, Hanover,

Germany; B. A., University of Minnesota, 1903; M. A., 1904. With U. S. Army in the Philippines, 1898-1899. Scholar in animal biology, University, 1901-03; assistant, 1903-04; instructor, 1904-07; assistant professor, 1907 to date. 1206 Seventh street southeast.

DOWNEY, John F.—Born January 10, 1846, Hiramburg, Ohio. B. S., Hillsdale, 1870; M. S., same, 1873; M. A., same, 1877; graduate work at Michigan, 1871-72; C. E., State College, Pa., 1877; attended lectures in mathematics at Universities of Edinburgh and Göttingen, 1901-02. 11th Michigan infantry, 1864-65; instructor in Hillsdale, 1870-71; principal of schools, Cassopolis, Mich., 1871-72; professor of mathematics, State College, Pa., 1873-80; professor of mathematics and astronomy, University, 1880-94; mathematics only, 1894 to date; dean of the college of science, literature and the arts, 1903 to date. Author of Higher Algebra; Elements of Differentiation and Integration. Lecturer on scientific, educational and popular subjects. Member of the Mathematical Society; G. A. R.; Phi Beta Kappa. 825 Fifth street southeast.

DRAGON, The—An organization of men of the freshman class for the purpose of promoting good-fellowship.

DRAMATIC Club, The—An organization of students of the University who are interested in dramatic affairs and who have demonstrated dramatic ability. This organization gives one, or more, plays annually, usually in some down-town theatre. The club has also taken short trips out into some of the larger cities of the state for the purpose of presenting plays which have been put on at home. Organized February 21, 1896. There seems to have been some sort of a dramatic organization in existence, as far back as the spring of 1892, but it is impossible to learn definitely about its doings. A play entitled "A Box of Monkeys" was given in chapel in the spring of 1892, and it was at this play that a fire was started which destroyed the top floor of the old main. No record can be found of anything between this date and the following:

In 1896, soon after the organization of the club, David Garrick was given under the direction of Professors McDermott and McClumpha. The next spring, under the direction of the same professors, *The Rivals* was put on.

1897-98—Play presented in the Armory, February 22, "Our Boys."

1898-99—"Twelfth Night" was given.

1899-00—Play presented at the Lyceum, February 26, 1900, "The School for Scandal." Under direction of Clayton D. Gilbert.

1900-01—Plays given at the Lyceum Theatre, February 11, 1901, were "A Woman's Won't," "At the Barricade," and "A Flower of Yeddo."

1901-02—Plays presented at the Lyceum Theatre, February 10, 1902, "The Old Musician" and "The Romanesques."

1902-03—Play given was "One Summer's Day," at the Lyceum Theatre, February 23, St. Cloud, February 26, Fergus Falls, February 27, Moorhead, February 28, Mankato, April 17, and Faribault, April 18, 1903.

1903-04—"One Night Only," was given February 3, at the East high school auditorium.

1904-05—Plays were given as follows: "A Pair of Spectacles," at the Lyceum Theatre, November 4, 1904. "The Pillars of Society." Under direction of Charles Mead Holt and Richard Burton.

1905-06—"Nance Oldfield" and "Cricket on the Hearth"—Unique Theatre, December 14, 1905; Faribault, February 22, 1906; Hastings, March 2, 1906. Under direction of Charles M. Holt and Samuel Andrews.

1906-07—The plays, "My Lord in Livery," "Her Picture," "A Man of Letters," were given by the club assisted by Dr. Richard Burton, at the Johnson School, November 8, 1906; "Tulu," was presented in Chapel, March 22, 1907; "Twelfth Night," given on the campus afternoon and evening of May—, and June 14, 1907, under direction of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mead Holt.

1907-08—"Esmeralda" was given at Litchfield, Willmar, Benson, Granite Falls, and Glencoe, during the holiday vacation. It was also given at the Holt School hall, on the evening of January 16, under the direction of Professor Charles M. Holt.

DREW, James Meddick—Born February 17, 1863, Rollingstone Valley, Minn. Graduate of the Winona Normal; two years Cornell course in agriculture; taught in the district school for a term. Instructor in School of Agriculture since 1893. Registrar of the school since 1903. 1307 Chelmsford street, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

DRILL Hall—Erected in 1893 at a cost of \$30,000. It is built of red pressed brick, and contains an armory, which on occasion is used as an auditorium, gymnasium, the offices of the entomologist, veterinarian, and professor of animal industry. It also contains class rooms for instruction in carpentry and drawing. It has dormitory facilities for eight students.

DULUTH, Minn.,—Northern Minnesota Alumni Association—This is one of the most vigorous and the largest local associations of alumni. Its membership embraces alumni living in Duluth and vicinity. The officers are Fred C. Bowman, 1879, president; H. J. Grannis, vice-president; John W. Powell, 1893, secretary; Wm. H. Hoyt, treasurer. This association usually holds its annual banquet in June.

DUNKEL, Otto—Instructor in mathematics, 1905-06.

DUNN, James H.—Professor of diseases of genito-urinary organs, 1888-04.

DUNNELL, Mark H., Owatonna—Superintendent of public instruction and ex-officio regent, 1868 to July 31, 1870.

DUNNING, A. W.—Clinical instructor in mental and nervous diseases, 1897 to date. Endicott Arcade, St. Paul.

DUNSMOOR, Frederick A.—Professor of clinical and operative surgery, 1888 to date. Andrus building. 1413 Harmon Place.

DUNWOODY Prize, The—Mr. William H. Dunwoody, president of the St. Anthony and Dakota Elevator Company, has provided an annual cash prize of \$75 for the members of the team winning the senior debate. See Peavey-Dunwoody prize. In 1903, when these prizes were first offered, M. H. Halloran, B. B. Heuston and Nellie Cashman won the debate prize and E. C. O'Brien won that for oratory. In 1904, the prize for debate went to Paul Straton, J. Z. Nebbergall and J. F. Sinclair.

In 1907, the debate prizes went to T. H. Uzzell, S. H. Peterson and Max Lowenthal.

DURMENT, Edmund S.—Born March 19, 1860, Brown county, Ind. LL. B., Columbia University, 1884. Special lecturer on rights of eminent domain, college of law, 1907 to date. General practice of law, Durment & Moore. St. Paul.

DYBEVICK, Ivare O.—Born April 21, 1872, Norway. Public schools of Norway and the United States. Two terms at the Minnesota Dairy School. Twelve years as practical butter maker and two years as dairy and food inspector. Instructor in pasteurizing, 1903 to date. Address Dairy and Food Commission, St. Paul.

DYE, John W.—Director of the gymnasium of the school of agriculture, 1903-04.

EARNINGS of Students—In the spring of 1907, forty-seven typical students reported the facts concerning their earnings for one year of their college course. The statistics follow:

\$11,613.50 was earned annually by these students. The amount of time, per week devoted to earning money, ran from four to forty-four hours per week; the amount of money earned, during the college year, from \$25 to \$800, averaging, \$247.10, the average amount of time devoted to outside work, by these students, 35 hours per week; the amount of time devoted to recitations in the University, from nine to twenty hours, averaging 17 hours per week; with required preparations this would average at least forty hours per week.

The student earning the largest sum, \$800, was a poor student. He devoted 30 hours per week to outside work, less time than many of the students who have made excellent records. The student devoting the maximum of 44 hours has an excellent record, while the second highest 42 hours to outside work has a passable record. With one other exception, a student who devotes 15 hours per week to outside work and earned \$240 per year, the general rules held that the students earning the highest sums were students who have records above the average. Of the four students earning \$400, or more, the records were—one fair, two excellent, and one very good.

Twelve of these students did simply passable work; eight did fair work; four did good work; twelve were ranked as very good; and six as excellent; two poor.

ECKERSON, Charles H.—Instructor in mining, 1899-00. Born at Closter, New Jersey, 1877. Graduated from Drisler school. New York City as honor scholar in 1897. Took his degree of E. M. at Columbia University, 1898. Appointed University scholar in geology in 1898 and took special work in geology, palaeontology and metallurgy.

ECONOMIC Club, The—Is an organization connected with the department of political economy, which meets twice a month to debate economic and political subjects.

EDDY, Henry Turner—Born June 9, 1844, Stoughton, Mass. B. A., Yale, 1867; Ph. B., Sheffield Scientific School, 1868; A. M., Yale, 1870; Cornell, C. E., 1870; Ph. D., 1872; LL. D., Center College, 1892; studied in Berlin in 1879, and in Paris, 1880; instructor in field work, Sheffield, 1867-68; instructor in Latin and mathematics, University of Tennessee, 1868-69; assistant professor of mathematics and engineering, Cornell, 1869-73; adjunct professor of mathematics, Princeton, 1873-74; professor of mathematics, astronomy and civil engineering, University of Cincinnati, 1874-90; dean of the academic faculty of same, 1874-77; and 1884-89; acting president and president-elect, 1890, same; president of Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind., 1891-94; professor of engineering and mechanics, University since 1894; dean of graduate school, since 1905. Member of the American Philosophical Society; American Association for the Advancement of Science, vice-president for mathematics and physics, 1884; American Mathematical Society; American Physical Society; Society for Promotion of Engineering Education; president in 1896; Phi Beta Kappa; Sigma Xi. Author of Analytical Geometry; Researches in Graphical Statics; Thermodynamics; Maximum Stresses and Concentrated Loads; also papers in numerous scientific and technical journals. 916 Sixth street southeast.

EDGAR, Caroline B.—Student assistant in operative clinic, 1892-93; D. M. D.—same title, 1893-95.

EDGERTON, A. J., Kasson—Regent 1878, re-appointed 1881 and immediately resigned.

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF of the Gophers—A list of the editors-in-chief of all Gophers, to 1907, will be found on page 179 of the Gopher of 1907.

EDUCATIONAL Club, The—This is an organization of instructors in the college of education together with students registered for advanced work. Meetings are held from time to time during the college year for the discussion of current questions in education and for reports and discussions upon recent educational literature, books, magazines and journals.

EDUCATION, The College of—The first work in education as a part of the regular college course was offered in 1885-86, when Professor Harry P. Judson, now President of the University of Chicago delivered a course of lectures, one hour a week, to seniors in the third term. This course was continued until 1892, when a teachers' course, of two years, was established, upon the completion of which a University teachers' certificate was granted. For one year Dr. David L. Kiehle, then superintendent of public instruction conducted the course, and in the following year was appointed professor in charge. The two-year course was discontinued in 1895, and from that time on the University teachers' certificate was granted to graduates of the college of science, literature and the arts who had completed certain prescribed work in psychology and in the history, theory and practice of education. This certificate is a license to the holder to teach in any school of the state for two years without examination, and at the end of two years of successful experience may be endorsed and made permanent for this state.

In 1902, Dr. Kiehle resigned from his work in the University, and Dr. George F. James was appointed in his place. In the three succeeding years the enrollment of students in this work increased from less than 100 to over 300. Additional courses were offered, the attendance in these indicating the need of larger opportunities at the University for the training of teachers. In response to the act of the Legislature in 1905 the college of education was authorized by the regents as a separate school. Dr. James was appointed dean and was directed to organize a course of study. The college offers the practical and theoretical training for high school teachers and principals, principals of elementary schools, supervisors of special studies and superintendents of school systems. Students are enrolled after two years of collegiate work for a two-year and three-year course of study leading respectively to the degrees bachelor of arts in education and master of arts. The faculty includes now two professors, one assistant professor and one instructor, in addition to fifteen or twenty professors from various faculties of the University who are interested in one phase or another of teachers' training. The first class of four members was graduated in June, 1907. Terms of tuition same as for the college of science, literature and the arts.

EDUCATION in Minnesota—A book published by the H. W. Wilson Company, in 1903. This book which contains a vast amount of valuable historical material, relating to the University as well as to education in Minnesota in general, was written by Dr. David L. Kiehle, while professor of pedagogy in the University. Very valuable to anyone interested in looking up the history of the University. It also contains a carefully prepared report upon and systematic study of and arrangement of the school laws and sources of school support in the state of Minnesota.

EIGHTY-NINE Memorial Prize in History, The—The class of 1889, at graduation, established a prize of \$25, each year, to be known as the '89 Memorial Prize, and to be given for the best thesis upon a historical topic to be assigned by the department. The award is made by a professor of history in some other institution.

This prize has been awarded as follows: the records do not show an award for 1890 and 1891; in 1892, to J. Edward O'Brien; in 1893, to Hubert C. Carel; in 1894, to Clarence Ellithorpe; in 1895, to Alex W. Caldwell; in 1896, to Alexander N. Winchell; in 1897, to George C. Dunlap; in 1898, to John C. Knox; in 1899, to Lillian B. Marvin; in 1900, not awarded; in 1901, to George B. Otte; in 1902, to Willard A. Rossman; in 1903, to Ruth West; in 1904, to Elizabeth McLaughlin; in 1905, to Frederick A. Wirth; in 1906, to Arthur R. Barnes; in 1907, to Harriet Switzer.

ELECTRICAL Engineering Building—This was constructed in 1900, at a cost of \$20,000, with expectation that it would eventually form one of the wings of a main engineering building to be later constructed. The building is of brick and slow burning construction. The main portion is 80x60 feet and two stories high. A wing, 70x90 feet, adjoining is used for the University lighting plant and for instruction in connection with the practical work of the course. The building contains a standardizing laboratory, electro-chemical laboratory, shop, battery room, stock and toilet rooms. On the first floor are the dynamo laboratory, high tension laboratory, research laboratories, instrument rooms and office. On the second floor are the laboratories for photometry, photography, meter and lamp testing rooms and class, drawing and library rooms and offices.

ELECTRICAL Engineering Museum—This museum contains a growing collection of samples furnished by various manufacturers and dealers for demonstrating the merits of different products and for illustrating modern practice; an excellent collection showing the development of electrical instruments, lightning arresters, switches, primary and secondary batteries, early forms of dynamos and motors, lighting apparatus and various industrial applications of electricity; also a collection of samples from repair shops and elsewhere, illustrating the effects of wear, accidents and abuse.

ELLIOTT, Adolphus F. and Mary Ellen Hoar Elliott—Dr. Elliott left his estate to his wife, and she left property which netted the sum of \$114,000, to Walter J. Trask, formerly of Minneapolis, but later of Los Angeles, Calif., an attorney, to be used to secure the erection of a building upon the University campus, as a memorial to her husband, Dr. Elliott. Mr. Trask, naturally decided that no other memorial could be so fitting to a physician as a hospital and so made a tender of the property to the board of regents of the University, for that purpose. The regents were willing to accept but felt that they should not bind the state to support such an institution, as they would virtually by accepting the gift outright, and so asked to be allowed to hold the same in abeyance until the legislature could be consulted. This the trustee, Mr. Trask, very readily agreed to and the legislature also authorized the acceptance of the gift.

Dr. Elliott was formerly a practicing physician in Minneapolis and his wife, was formerly Miss Mary Ellen Hoar, a daughter, of Michael Hoar, employed on the Sibley estate at Weston, fifty years ago. On her mother's death she was cared for by Mrs. Richard Holbrook and assumed the name Holbrook. She and Dr. Elliott were married about 1895. Prior to her death, Mrs. Elliott gave

the school of mines' \$5,000, the income of which is to be used to assist students needing financial aid to finish their courses in that school.

ELLIOTT, Charles Burke—Born in Morgan county, Ohio, January 6, 1861. Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio; LL. B., State University of Iowa, 1881; LL. D., same, 1895; Ph. D., University, 1888; honorary LL. D., Marietta, 1904. Practice of law in Minneapolis, 1884-89; judge of the municipal court, 1890-94; judge of 4th judicial district, 1894-05; associate justice supreme court, 1905 to 1912, end of term. Declined an offer to be chief justice of the Philippines. University lecturer on corporations and insurance, 1889-93; corporations only, 1893-95; corporations and international law, 1895-96; international law only, 1896-00; special lecturer, 1907 to date, in college of law. Author of Law of Private Corporations, 3d edition, 1890; Law of Public Corporations; Law of Insurance, 3d edition, 1902; Minnesota Practice on Appeal; The United States and the Northeastern Fisheries, 1888; numerous public addresses and articles in American and foreign reviews. Member of the American Bar Association; the Minnesota Bar Association; International Law Association; American Society of International Law; International Society of Comparative Jurisprudence and Public Law, Berlin; Phi Beta Kappa; Delta Chi. 1003 Eighth street southeast.

ELLIOTT Hospital—Funds for the erection of this hospital were provided by the will of Mrs. Adolphus F. Elliott, who desired the net proceeds of the sale of certain property to be used to erect a memorial to her husband. The trustee, Mr. Walter J. Trask, asked that the money, \$114,000 be used to erect a hospital. This will be done in the near future and the hospital will be erected on the site purchased with the \$50,000 raised by the medical alumni for the purpose.

ELLIOTT Scholarship Loan Fund, The—To fulfill the wish of the late Dr. A. F. Elliott to aid young men who find their efforts to obtain a practical education embarrassed through lack of means, \$5,000, the income from which amounts to \$250 per year, was placed in the hands of the regents in 1902, to be used as a scholarship loan fund for assisting young men in the school of mines. The money was not formally turned over to the regents until 1905, being held by Mrs. Elliott, only the income \$250, being turned over. On the death of Mrs. Elliott the money was turned over to the board of regents and is now invested in N. P. gold 5 per cent bonds.

The conditions of granting the scholarship loans are: the financial needs of the applicant, his scholarship, moral character, enthusiasm shown in his work and promise of usefulness in his profession. When money is available it may be loaned to pay expenses of worthy students during sickness. The loans are to be repaid, without interest, at the earliest convenience of the recipients.

EMERY, Sloan M., Lake City—Regent 1889, resigned April 26, 1893.

ENDOWMENT of the University—See Congressional Land Grant.

ENGINEERING, College of—History—Gopher of 1899, pp. 109-123.

ENGINEERING and the mechanic arts, The college of—In the first action taken by the regents, in the organization of the University, this college was organized as part of the college of agriculture and the mechanic arts. In the re-organization of two years later, July, 1871, this college was made an independent college

with its own faculty and course of study. Practically, however, this college continued as a part of the college of science, literature and the arts down to the year 1885-86, when for the first time the college outlined its courses for the full four years, the freshman and sophomore years having been previously pursued in common with the students of the college of science, literature and the arts. The following year, Professor William A. Pike was made director, which office he held until he was made dean in 1890. He continued as dean until 1891, when Professor Christopher W. Hall was made dean. Professor Hall was dean until 1896, when he resigned. The college was without a dean until Frederick S. Jones, professor of physics, was made dean in 1902.

Originally courses were provided in civil and mechanical engineering and architecture. Beginning with the year 1882-83, special courses were provided in shop work and drawing and a special evening course in drawing. The following year these courses were more formally organized into the "Artisans training school," which made special provision for giving instruction in practical shop work and mechanical drawing, for those not prepared to take up the work of the regular college courses. This school was continued until 1892, when it was dropped. The course in electrical engineering was first organized in 1887. In 1887, the artisans training school became the school of practical mechanics and design, courses in wood carving and design being offered for the first time. The following year these two courses were separated and the school of practical mechanics and the school of design, freehand drawing and wood carving existed side by side, and Henry T. Ardley, was given special charge of the school of design and was made principal of the school the following year. From 1898 to 1904 a 4-year course in drawing and industrial art, for which no degree was offered, was provided in this college.

In 1891, the school of mines and the college of engineering were consolidated and made the college of engineering, metallurgy and the mechanic arts. In addition to the courses previously provided in the college of engineering, new courses in mining, metallurgy and chemistry, were provided. The course in architecture was dropped at the close of the year, 1892-93. In 1896 the college of engineering and the school of mines were finally separated and the college became, what it is today, the college of engineering and the mechanic arts. Under the new organization, instruction was provided in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, and railway mechanical engineering was provided as a special course for seniors in mechanical engineering. In 1898, a course in science and technology, was offered. The purpose was to give a general scientific training to students desiring such courses, and offering additional work leading to the professional degree in the line in which the student might chance to be interested. Until 1897, the degree granted by this college, was the bachelor's degree. Since 1897, the degree has been the engineer's degree, in the line of work pursued. The growth of this college, in the past few years has been phenomenal, the attendance having doubled in six years. The department is housed in the old mechanic arts building, and the two shops, for electrical and mechanical engineering. The work in chemistry and physics is provided for in those buildings. The legislature of 1907 made provision for a main building for this college, by making an appropriation of \$250,000. It is expected that this building will be located just across the Northern Pacific tracks from the present shops, and later it is hoped to group all of the buildings about the blocks bounded by Pleasant and Church streets and the N. P. tracks and Washington avenue, the buildings being so arranged as to enclose this tract and leave

an open court in the center. The faculty of this college includes fifteen professors, ten assistant professors, eleven instructors, and eleven machinists, engineers and assistants. Ten non-resident lecturers lectured to the students during the year 1906-07. Enrollment for same year, 458. Tuition is \$30 a year for residents and double that for non-residents. The entrance requirement is the completion of a full high school course. Total number of degrees granted by this college, 455.

By recent action of the faculty, approved by the board of regents, the degree to be hereafter granted at the end of the four-year course is to be bachelor of science, in the particular line of work pursued. The professional degree is reserved for those who complete the fifth year's work. It is expected that this will eventually result in making the course a five-year course.

ENGINEERING Libraries—The reference libraries of the several departments of this college are well supplied with technical literature. In the mechanic arts building is a library consisting chiefly of books devoted to civil engineering, comprising over one thousand volumes; the library of the department of engineering and mechanics numbers eighteen hundred volumes of choice mathematical and scientific works; the departments of mechanical engineering, and electrical engineering have excellent collections of standard works which number over fourteen hundred volumes; the chemistry library contains over five hundred technical works; the drawing department has a collection of between one and two hundred volumes relating to drawing, architecture and design. The above number, upwards of four thousand volumes, comprises many works which are the private property of professors but accessible to the students.

ENGINEERING Mathematics Museum—This department has a collection of apparatus used for illustration in teaching, several types of slide-rules, including those of Thatcher, Faber, Keuffel and Esser, Schureman's computer, Boucher's calculator; also Amshler's polar planimeter.

ENGINEERING shops—This building was erected in 1901, at a cost of \$32,000. It was intended to be one wing of a main engineering building to be constructed later. The building is about 60x164 feet and two stories high. It provides offices, class rooms, shops, laboratories, drawing rooms, library room, foundry, machine shops. It is of slow burning mill construction and the exterior is red brick.

ENGINEERS Society, The—An organization of students of the college of engineering for mutual help and for the promotion of interest in engineering topics and for the discussion of current engineering literature and problems. The society publishes a year-book. Organized in 1887. Meets twice a month, during the college year.

ENGINEERS year book—This is an annual publication of the society of engineers. It is devoted to the publication of articles prepared by professors and students upon subjects of special importance to engineers and is an expression of interest in engineering activities on the part of the students. Published annually since the spring of 1887.

ENGLISH Museum—A few fac-similes of manuscripts plates that may serve for the purpose of archæological instruction, publication of texts, reprints of blackletter books and of original editions, photographs and portraits have been gathered.

ERDMANN, Charles Andrew—Born August 3, 1866, Milwaukee, Wis. Public and high schools of Milwaukee. Ph. G., Wisconsin, 1887; M. D., University, 1893; Vienna and London, 1899-1900. Demonstrator of anatomy, 1893 to 1896; assistant professor of anatomy, 1897 to 1901; professor, 1901 to date. Author of Manual of dissection of human body; The carpal articulations in the light of X-ray photography; Autointoxication; The lymphatic system; and many lesser contributions to the medical press. 612 Ninth avenue southeast.

ERIKSON, Henry Anton—Born July 30, 1869, Mt. Morris, Wis. E. E., University, 1896; taught one year in Rochester high school. Instructor in physics, 1897 to 1906; assistant professor 1906 to date. Author of various articles upon physical measurements. Sigma Xi. 220 Church street southeast.

EUTERPEAN Club, The—An organization of young women, similar to the glee club of the young men. Membership in this club is conditioned upon the demonstration of musical ability. The club gives public concerts each year and is under the direction of Professor Scott of the department of music. This club was organized in 1905, and is the successor of the glee club which the young women of the University had previously maintained.

EWING, Addison Luther—Born September, 1853, LaGrange, Wis. State normal school, Wisconsin; B. S. Cornell, 1880; M. S. 1885. Taught in district schools, Jefferson, Wis., 1876-77; instructor in botany, Cornell, 1882-84; professor geology and zoology, Pa. State college; 1884-88, science teacher, Workingman's school, New York City; 1888-1906, professor of science, state normal school, River Falls, Wis. Instructor in agricultural physics, 1906 to date. Author of report of geology of Center county, Pa.; An attempt to determine the time for chemical erosion of Uiltany valley, Pa. Member of the American association for the advancement of science; New York academy of science; Wisconsin academy of science; and other scientific societies. St. Anthony Park, Minn.

EXPENDITURES—See Finances.

EXPENSE OF STUDENTS—This varies so with the individual that it is impossible to give definite estimates that will be of much use. A number of years ago, several typical students were secured to keep definite account of their expenses and to report the same at the end of the year. The result was that the young men ranged from \$217 to \$397; the same students earning from from \$150 to \$272 each. The young women in the list varied from \$150 to \$355. These figures do not include fees. The cost of living has increased during the past few years and it is probable that 25 per cent should be added to these figures to make them a safe estimate for the present time. Board ranges, at the present time from \$2.10 upward, in private families from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per week and furnished rooms from \$10 to \$20 per month. A fair average for a student, not including fees, ought to be about \$260, to \$275 a year.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, The—In 1868, when the University was re-organized, provision was made for teaching agriculture and the purchase of a farm was a matter of necessity, and the regents purchased 120 acres of land of Baker & Willis, for \$8,500. This farm was located along both sides of University avenue from Oak street to Prospect Park, and was used as an experimental farm until 1882. With the appointment of Professor Porter, in 1881, came a change. Professor Porter reported the farm as being of little value for experimental purposes, recommended

the sale of this farm and the purchase of another better suited to the ends to be sought, experimental demonstration of practical methods of farming. Professor Porter finally decided to recommend the purchase of two tracts of land, aggregating in all about 250 acres. This land was purchased by Governor Pillsbury, the tract of 155 acres, of Captain Bass, at \$300 an acre and the second piece, of 95 acres, of Governor Marshall and Mr. Langford, for \$200 an acre, a total of \$60,000.

The old University farm was platted into city lots and a maximum and minimum price fixed for each lot, and the whole put up at auction with the condition that if the minimum price was not bid, the lot would be withdrawn from sale. At the first sale, which took place 1882, only one-half the lots were offered for sale, but the sum of \$47,500 was netted. The following spring, 1883, a second auction was held, and together with certain private sales, netted \$80,500.00, making a total of \$128,000. From the proceeds of these sales, the purchase price of \$60,000, paid for the new farm by Governor Pillsbury, was refunded to him and a farm house, barn and station building, costing about \$48,000 were erected and the first school of agriculture building was erected at a cost of \$20,000, the balance was used to fence the farm, purchase stock and machinery. In 1906, the state purchased twenty acres, which were added to the farm, at a cost of \$20,000. In 1907, the legislature appropriated \$76,000 for the purchase of 149 acres to be added to the farm.

The farm, which now consists of 419 acres, is divided, roughly, as follows: forty acres for campus, fifty acres for permanent pastures, and the balance, for experimental purposes.

The department of agriculture also has an experimental farm, of 480 acres, at Crookston, in the northwestern part of the state, another farm of 352 acres at Grand Rapids, in the northeastern part of the state. A farm, in southwestern Minnesota, at Lynd, is available for experimental purposes, and five acres, constituting an apple experiment station, at Owatonna is also under the direction of the board of regents. This station was authorized by act of the legislature, approved March 2, 1887. The legislature of 1907 made an appropriation for the purchase of an experimental fruit farm at Minnetonka.

EXPERIMENT STATION BUILDING—This building was erected in 1884, from the profits on the sale of the first University farm. It was totally destroyed by fire, October 5th, 1890.

EXTEMPO ORATORICAL AND STORY CONTEST—March 15th, 1901, a contest was held with the University of Nebraska in which the representatives of both institutions were obliged to speak extemporaneously upon a sub-topic, chosen by chance, at the opening of the contest from a number of such topics related to two general topics previously announced. In this contest G. L. Caldwell, Minnesota's representative won. The contest was held at Minneapolis. Nebraska won the story contest.

FACULTY DINING CLUB—This is an informal organization which includes all men of all the various faculties of the University. The club meets one Saturday night each month of the college year to dine together and discuss topics of interest connected with various phases of university life and activities.

FARLEY, F. A.—Instructor in animal husbandry, school of agriculture, since 1906.

FARMERS' CLUB OF MINNESOTA—An organization composed of students and ex-students and members of the faculty of the school of agriculture. Any one who has ever registered as a student in the regular, dairy or short course or who is or

has been a teacher in the school of agriculture, is eligible to membership. The objects of the association are to foster and strengthen the ties between the school and its former students and to extend the work of the school and experiment station, among the farmers of the state. To this end the members of the State club have formed county clubs which hold annual meetings for the benefit of the farmers of the community. To quote from the annual address of its president: "The school of agriculture is an institution of the farmers, for the farmers, and supported in a large measure by them, and each student of the school should use his knowledge to better the conditions about him. The state has invested from one to several hundred dollars in his education and expects to realize on that investment by the knowledge which he will distribute."

FARMERS' INSTITUTES, THE—These institutes, or rather the system under which these institutes are provided, is a direct product of the University. In the early eighties, when the University was making the most strenuous efforts to get the farmers to send their children to the University to be educated in agriculture and to become farmers, and when the feeling against the University ran high and every session of the legislature saw determined efforts to divide the University and make the department of agriculture an independent institution, someone conceived the brilliant idea of taking education to the farmer. President Northrop became convinced of the necessity of doing this and looked around for the proper man. F. Amos Johnson, then registrar, suggested the name of O. C. Gregg, of Lynd and he was sent for. After a short talk with President Northrop, the president was convinced that he had found the right man and sent him to Governor Pillsbury, the president of the board of regents. Governor Pillsbury became an enthusiastic convert to the new plan and the man who proposed it and volunteered to provide the expenses of the work, if Mr. Gregg would take hold of it. This was in the winter of 1885, early in January. The work began that same winter. A year later it was taken up by the board of regents officially and provision was made for carrying on institutes during the spring of 1886. This plan was followed for one year when the legislature of 1887, made an appropriation of \$7,500 for carrying on this work on a larger scale. Mr. O. C. Gregg, was chosen superintendent, in April 1887, and has held that position for twenty years. The board of regents have always been represented, officially, on the board of managers of these institutes, and at the present time it is represented by three members, the other three members being the presidents of state societies of agriculture, and horticulture and the state dairy association. The appropriation has increased to \$12,500 annually. The school of agriculture was a direct outgrowth of the field work of the farmers' institutes. The organization of the institutes under University supervision is undoubtedly responsible for the fact that the University has been kept intact and its agricultural department an integral part of the University.

FARM HOUSE—Erected in 1884, at a cost of \$25,000, from the profits on the sale of the first University farm. It is a frame structure 38 x 70 feet, and contains, besides apartments for the professor of agriculture and foreman, rooms for laborers and students, and one wing temporarily serves as a seed breeding laboratory.

FARM MACHINERY BUILDING—This building was erected in 1904, at a cost of \$5,000.

FARM STUDENTS' REVIEW, The—A monthly agricultural paper owned and published by the Alumni association of the school of agriculture. The paper is intended to be a medium by which the former students of the institution shall be kept in touch with each other and also with the school and experiment station. It also endeavors to bring the farmers throughout the state generally, into closer connection with the institution and to this end strives to present the latest progress in experimental work at the various stations. It is the official organ of the Alumni association and of the Farmers' club.

FARR, R. E.—Assistant in surgery, 1902-1906; clinical assistant, same, 1907 to date. Syndicate block.

FEDERATED LITERARY SOCIETIES of the University of Minnesota, The—The purpose of this federation of literary societies of the University is the promotion of general literary and oratorical work in the University. Organized in 1896. This federation holds four meetings each year at which programs are given by members of the various societies composing the federation. Societies represented are the Forum, Shakopean, Castalian, Minerva, and Arena. This federation is now known as the Minnesota literary union.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn.—There has been an alumni association in existence at Fergus Falls, for a number of years, its activities have been mainly confined to holding an annual banquet and reunion.

FELLOWSHIP ASSOCIATION, The—Incorporated March 10th, 1888. Its object being the encouragement of graduate students in special lines of work, and to that end to raise a fund by endowment, gift, or bequest, or annual contributions of members, to carry out the purpose of the organization. This association has supported fellows as follows: 1888, U. S. Grant; 1889, K. C. Babcock and O. L. Triggs; 1890, J. B. Pike and Louise Montgomery; 1891, T. G. Soares and C. P. Lommon; 1892, Andrew Nelson; 1893, Elizabeth Peters; 1894 no appointment; 1895, Alexander N. Winchell; 1896 appointee ill, no call for funds; 1897, Paul W. Glasoe; 1898, Harold M. Stanford; 1903, Ernest E. Hemmingway.

FIELD, Walter E.—Superintendent of the farm 1871-1873.

FINANCES—The income of the University is received from five principal sources. The first is the direct appropriations made by the state legislature for general expense and special appropriations for buildings and standing tax levies. The second is direct appropriations from the United States government, from the Hatch, Morrill, Nelson and Adams bills. The third is from fees for tuition and to cover the cost of laboratory material. The fourth is from the income from the permanent endowment, which has been created by the sale of stumpage, lands and mineral rights, from lands granted by Congress to endow the University. The fifth is from sales and miscellaneous sources.

The following statement shows the income from each of these sources for the year ending July 31st, 1907.

RECEIPTS.

Auditor's balance, August 1, 1906.....	\$37,269.53
Auditor's balance in fuel fund, August 1, 1906.....	4,794.66
Receipts, year 1905-06, turned into treasury after August 1, 1906	40,091.96
Receipts from kitchen and dining hall fund, school of agriculture to replace amount advanced from current expense fund	2,045.46
Total.....	<u>\$84,201.61</u>

Less June and July bills paid after August 1, 1906.....	14,821.38
Total.....	\$69,380.23
Revolving fund	2,800.00
True balance August 1, 1906.....	\$72,180.23
From the United States government—	
Grants made by the government approved March 2, 1861, and July 2, 1862, being interest on the bonds of vari- ous states in which the resulting funds are invested	50,885.54
Interest on bank deposits.....	1,011.06
United States Treasurer Hatch fund, year 1906-07.....	15,000.00
United States Treasurer Morrill fund.....	25,000.00
United States Treasurer Nelson fund.....	5,000.00
United States Treasurer Adams fund—three quarterly payments	5,250.00
(First quarterly payment for year 1906-07 and \$5,000 for year 1905-06 included in auditor's balance August 1, 1906).	

Total from United States government.....	\$102,146.60
From state appropriations—	
Twenty-three one hundredths of one-mill revenue tax....	\$205,051.09
Additional appropriation	60,000.00
Total from the state.....	\$265,051.09
From the University—	
Students' fees	\$137,946.15
Dental infirmary receipts.....	10,470.65
Miscellaneous receipts	1,493.25
School of agriculture—sales and fees.....	10,478.61
The experiment station—sales.....	8,818.22
Total from the University.....	\$169,206.88
Total receipts	\$608,584.80

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Pay rolls.	Bills.
August	\$10,937.42	.....
September	34,767.26	\$7,205.58
October	37,905.57	11,990.67
November	37,918.00	9,911.60
December	37,101.25	14,262.53
January	37,510.53	8,703.98
February	37,760.28	8,864.24
March	39,974.07	6,641.87
April	37,701.13	12,369.73
May	38,769.54	8,314.48
June	38,401.37	6,406.02
July	12,398.20	9,414.25
Total.....	\$400,244.62	\$104,584.95
Fees paid county treasurer by state auditor.....		168.00
Bills paid from current expense, later transferred to insectary equipment fund.....		183.45
Fuel bills		32,590.46
Pay rolls		400,244.62
Total disbursements.....		\$537,771.54
True balance August 1, 1907.....		\$70,813.26

FIRES—The University has had fifteen fires during the course of its existence. December 3d, 1888, the agricultural building, on the campus, which contained the plant house and chemical laboratory, was totally destroyed, insurance received, \$5,087.00. October 5th, 1890, the station building, at the University farm burned, total destruction, insurance received, \$16,000.00 Pillsbury hall suffered by fire December 3d, 1889, the insurance received covered loss, \$10,355.50. The old main was partially burned twice and was finally destroyed, September 24th, 1904. The first fire occurred January 3d, 1890, the loss was covered by insurance which was collected to the extent of \$5,587.06. The second fire was that of April 30th, 1892, the evening when a "Box of monkeys" was being given in chapel. The loss, fully covered by insurance, was \$2,887.90 on contents and \$6,423.99, on the building. When this building was finally destroyed, insurance was collected on the contents to the extent of \$5,000, and on the building itself, \$58,000.00. The Coliseum was totally destroyed by fire, July 24th, 1894, insurance collected was \$19,000. A fire in the mechanic arts building, January 13th, 1895, caused a loss of \$1,662.32 on contents and \$806.00 on the building. A second fire occurred in this building, October 29th, 1904, the loss on the contents being \$3,646.30, and on the building, \$1,285.46., fully covered by insurance. The laboratory of medical chemistry, suffered by fire, February 23d, 1901, the loss on the contents being \$1,664.11 and on the building, \$2,571.71; fully covered by insurance. The medical building, now Millard hall, was injured by fire, July 22nd, 1905, the contents suffering to the extent of \$1,083.45, and the building to the extent of \$3,540.22. The anatomical building, was partially burned January 29th, 1902, the loss was fully covered by insurance, and was \$2,564.70, and on the building, \$5,006.73. The ore testing building was injured by fire, August 29th, 1902, the loss, covered by insurance, was \$2,300.00 on the contents and \$4,112.33 on the building. July 25th, 1905, the anatomical building, suffered a second time by fire, the loss was covered by insurance and was \$1,225.56 on the contents and \$881.84 on the building. The physical laboratory was injured by fire, to the extent of \$50, in June 1898, the insurance being collected to cover loss. Originally, all money collected from insurance was used by the regents to replace the loss occasioned by fire. Later, when the Coliseum burned, the state auditor ruled that money collected on buildings burned, when the loss was complete, must go into the general revenue fund of the state and must be appropriated to the institution by the legislature. This rule has not always been followed strictly, but it has been the rule, and the latest case in point is the appropriation of the \$58,000 insurance collected on the old main toward the erection of Folwell hall. Information furnished by D. W. Sprague.

FIRKINS, Ina—B. L., University, 1888; assistant in the library since 1889. Now reference librarian. 1528 Fourth street southeast.

FIRKINS, Oscar W.—B. A., University, 1884; M. A., 1898; assistant rhetoric 1891-97; instructor in rhetoric, 1897-1905; instructor in English and rhetoric, 1905-06; in English only 1906 to date. 1528 Fourth street southeast.

FIRST BUILDING—What was known as the "academy building" was erected in 1851, at a cost of approximately \$2,500, by public subscription. The building had two stories with high basement and stood 30 x 50 feet on the ground. The building

was erected on ground donated by Franklin Steele, "being that part of the green set apart for public purposes, together with six lots in the rear." This amounted to about four acres and was located somewhere between what is now known as Central and First avenues and University avenue and Second street southeast. This land was never formally transferred to the University and was finally quit-claimed by the board of regents in 1862 to the St. Anthony water power company, in consideration of the surrender by the said company of certain notes of the board of regents held by it. These notes, with interest amounted to \$4,387.50. The building was sold to Franklin Steele, who paid for the same by assuming the amount of the indebtedness of the University to Paul R. George, incurred by the purchase of the new (part of the present) campus. The building practically passed out of the hands of the regents May 28th, 1856. It was finally burned in November 1864.

FIRST FACULTY—Appointed August 23d, 1869. William Watts Folwell, president and professor of mathematics; G. Campbell, professor of moral and intellectual philosophy and instructor in German; Edward H. Twining, professor of chemistry and instructor in French; Versal J. Walker, professor of Latin; Jabez Brooks, professor of Greek; A. B. Donaldson, professor of rhetoric and English literature, Major-general R. W. Johnson, U. S. A., professor of military science and tactics; D. A. Robertson, professor of agriculture; Arthur Beardsley, tutor.

FISH, Daniel—Born January 31st, 1848, Cherry Valley, Ill. Admitted to bar, Iowa 1871; member of commission to codify Minnesota laws. Special lecturer on statutory construction, 1907 to date. Engaged in general practice of law. New York Life building.

FISK, James A.—Instructor in dairy laboratory, 1905-06.

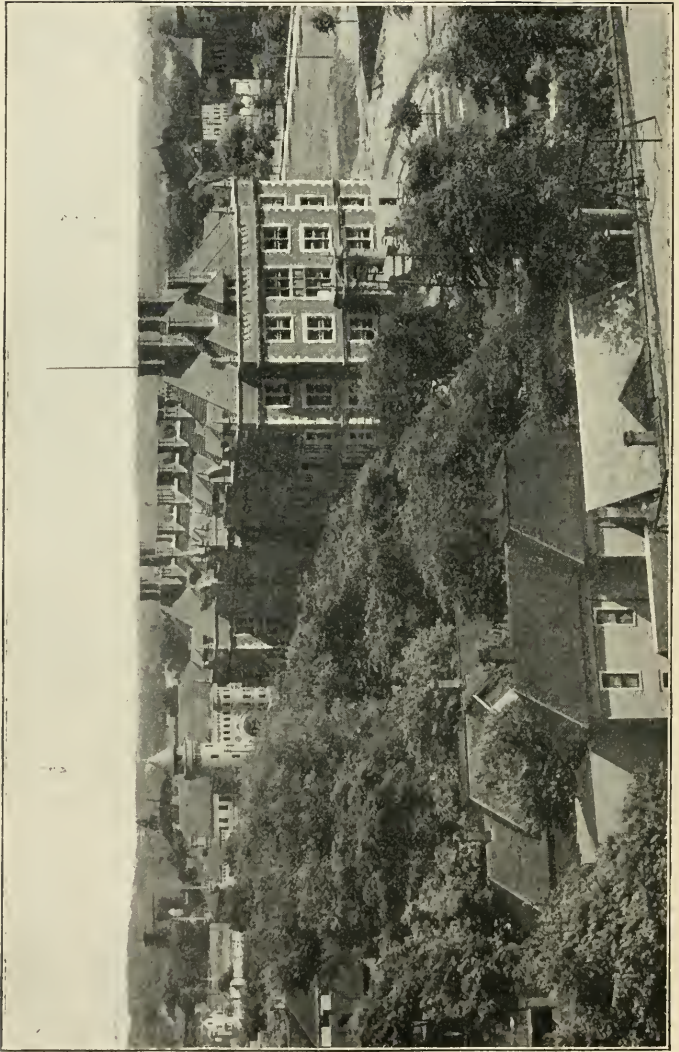
FJELDE RELIEF FIGURES, Library cortile—See Ariel of May 16th, 1896, article by D. W. Sprague, accountant.

FLAG POLE—The pole is a magnificent specimen of Puget sound fir tree and the gift of Messrs Lewis Schwager, '95, Law, '96, and Walter Nettleton, ex-'00, of Seattle, Washington. The pole is six inches in diameter at the top and slightly over two feet at the base and stands one hundred fifty feet clear of the ground. The pole had to be shipped in two pieces and splicing it caused a loss of six or eight feet. The pole is set in a bed of solid concrete extending twelve feet below the surface.

FLETCHER, Henry J.—Professor of property, 1894-98; real property, 1898 to date. 75 Dell place.

FLIGMAN, Louis H.—Assistant in physiology, 1900-02.

FOLWELL HALL—Named in honor of Dr. William Watts Folwell, first president of the University. The legislature of 1905 made an appropriation of \$350,000 for the erection of this building. It was also agreed that the insurance received from the "old main" should be used to help erect and equip this building. This action added \$65,000 making the amount available \$415,000. The building faces University avenue and stands back about forty feet from the sidewalk, extending from 15th to 16th avenues. The building is fire-proof throughout and is constructed of brick, terra cotta made in imitation of granite, with cut granite used for foundation and basement. Concrete is used for floors and some walls, and tiling for the balance of the walls. The wood work is oak, stained dark and the furniture is mission style



Folwell Hall.

throughout. The hall of the main floor is lined throughout with a very fine grade of marble. The building is 322 x 80 feet and provides about 90,000 square feet of floor space. It has three stories above the basement and provides for the departments of astronomy, drawing, education, French, German, Greek, Latin, mathematics oratory, philosophy, philology, rhetoric, Scandinavian, sociology, Spanish. In addition to the full equipment of classrooms, offices, studies, seminars, museums, etc., for the departments above mentioned, the building contains the office of the deans of the college of science, literature and the arts, and the college of education; the office of the General alumni association; offices for the various University publications; for the literary societies; study rooms for men and women; a faculty parlor; the University post office; janitors' rooms, toilet rooms, work rooms, etc. Work on basement was begun in the fall of 1905 and the building was completed and occupied in September, 1907.

FOLWELL, William Watts—Born at Romulus, N. Y., February 14th, 1833. Hobart college, 1857; LL. D., same, 1880; taught languages in Ovid academy, 1857-58; adjunct professor of mathematics, Hobart, 1858-60; student in Berlin, 1860-61; member of the 50th New York volunteers; 1st lieutenant to major; brevet lieutenant colonel, 1862-65, engineers corps; professor in Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, 1869; President of the University of Min-



William Watts Folwell

nesota, 1869-84; ex-officio regent for same period; professor of political science from 1875-07; librarian from 1869-06. Minnesota centennial commissioner 1876; president of Minneapolis society of fine arts, 1882-92; member of the Board of park commissioners, 1889-06; president of same, 1894-01; acting president of the Amer-

ican economic association, 1892; chairman of the State board of corrections and charities, 1895-01; president of the Minneapolis improvement league, 1902-05; author of numerous addresses and papers and a History of Minnesota which is about to be published. For fuller biographical sketch, see Gopher of 1889, pp. 107-112. 1026 Fifth street southeast.

FOOT BALL--This publication was issued during the fall of 1899, the first issue coming out October 17, the last issue being that of November 24th. It was started for the express purpose of arousing interest in football and to support the team. This publication was the direct forerunner of the Minnesota Daily which was started in the spring of the following year.

FOOTBALL—There is no record of the date of the introduction of football at the University. The first game with an outside team was played September 30th, 1882, with Hamline university. The occasion was the first inter-collegiate athletic meeting in which Minnesota ever participated. The game lasted fifty-six minutes and Minnesota won by two goals. Later the same season Hamline defeated the University through a misunderstanding of a call made by one of the spectators which members of the team supposed to be the call of the umpire. The following year, 1883, Minnesota won every game but the one at Northfield, and there she got a hard drubbing. In 1884 and 1885, football seems to have dropped out of existence, save on paper, the Ariel making futile appeals for candidates to come out and for the students to support the team. In 1886, Professor Jones gave the team some instruction in the elements of the game and the team went to Faribault and defeated Shattuck. Later in the season Shattuck came to Minneapolis and defeated the University 18 to 8. This was the first game for which admission was charged. In 1887, the high school team was defeated and there was talk of taking on Michigan, but it ended in talk only. In the fall of 1888, "the mighty football class" of 1892 entered the University and football began to assume a larger place in University life. That fall but two games were played and those with Shattuck, honors being easy. The following year, the usual games were played with Shattuck and the usual results followed. With this season began a series of games with the "ex-collegians," made up of men who had played football in the east and who knew the game. For several years, these games were the main training received by the Minnesota team. The proceeds from these games went to Minnesota and helped along in the day when a dollar looked as big as a cart wheel to the business manager. The same year agitation was begun for a game with Michigan, but the guarantee asked by Michigan, the expenses of the trip, which amounted to about \$200, was too much for Minnesota. From 1889, down to the present, the score cards tell the tale of growing interest in the game, the period of supremacy, the slump, the revivification and the securing and keeping of a leading place among western institutions.

The season of 1890 marked a decided change in football. Byron H. Timberlake was elected business manager and under his leadership was brought about the beginning of what may properly be called "scientific" football. A trainer was secured and the men signed iron-clad agreements to observe training rules. The season was an unqualified success and was marked by two events of great moment, the first football jollification, after the victory over Shattuck, 58 to 0, and the first game with Wisconsin, in which Minnesota was the victor by a score of 63 to 0, the first time a Minnesota team ever met a team from another state, the game with

Grinnell which was played in a snow storm and which was won, after a fierce fight, by a score of 18 to 14. The following year started out unfavorably. A defeat, by the eastern alumni shook things up and a training table was started, the first at the University. This season was marked by the first trip which the Minnesota team ever took outside of the state, two games being played, one with Grinnell, on Saturday and one with the State university of Iowa on Monday; the first resulted in a tie, 12 to 12, and the second in an easy victory of 42 to 4. Later in the season the tie was played off at Minneapolis and Minnesota won by 22 to 12.

The following year, 1892, the intercollegiate athletic association of the Northwest was formed, including Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin and Northwestern universities. Michigan had the advantage of an eastern coach but Minnesota came through the season with a series of brilliant victories. The victory over Michigan, particularly, gave the friends of Minnesota greater satisfaction than anything else, for at that time Michigan was the leader in the west and to win a victory in football raised Minnesota in the estimation of the whole western college world. The victory was celebrated in a way to make the event long remembered. The game with Northwestern, which team had for its captain an old Yale player, was one of the most desperately contested games ever played by the Minnesota team, but it ended with victory and for the first time, Minnesota came through the season without a defeat chronicled against her. In 1893 came another clear string of victories.

In 1894, began the decline, and Wisconsin won her first victory over the maroon and gold. In 1895, for the first time, Minnesota had a regular coach, Walter Heffelfinger, the famous Yale guard, being employed to help along the work of getting the team in shape for the season's games. The season was marked by brilliant victories and humiliating defeats, the bright particular spot being the victory over Chicago, by a score of 10 to 6. The season, was financially the greatest success, and a large surplus was left in the treasury. The year 1896 Minnesota had a chance to get Phil King, but chose A. N. Jerrems, instead, and the two big games were lost by low scores. The outcome was not one to discourage the followers of the maroon and gold, for both games were lost under circumstances not at all discreditable to the losers.

The season of 1897 contains little that is creditable from any point of view. The games were lost by humiliating scores, and though the income was the largest ever received up to that time, there was a deficit at the end of the season. Certain it is that every loyal Minnesotan would like to see the record of football for that season wiped off the slate, for it contains not one item to be proud of.

Beginning with 1898, changes for the better were inaugurated. The management of football was placed in the hands of a board which could be held responsible. This fact alone, insured student support, which had been alienated by the practices of years just preceding. The seasons of 1898 and 1899 were not wholly successful, from the standpoint of games won, but they showed fine spirit and served as a foundation upon which later success was won. The business management of the season 1898 was one of the most remarkable records of such management in the history of the University. Against all but overwhelming odds, the management came through the season with a decreased deficit, the main credit belonging to Messrs. Pillsbury and Phelps, who

devoted themselves to the work in a way that won success. The year 1899 marks the securing of Northrop field and the bringing of football contests to the campus. This is due almost wholly to the work of Professor Jones and to Governor John S. Pillsbury. This year the system of alumni coaching was tried, and was reasonably successful, and to this day the coaching of the alumni, who have volunteered their assistance to the paid coach, has been a large factor in the success of the teams of later years.

In 1900, Dr. Henry L. Williams was brought to the University, under a three-year contract and placed in charge of athletics, as athletic director, and especially as coach to the football team. While prospects were none too bright at the opening of the year, he succeeded, with the cooperation of the members of the squad, the student body and the alumni, in turning out, what he himself has since declared to be one of the most efficient teams ever turned out anywhere. The years since then have seen the growth of a widespread interest in football, such as the greatest enthusiast of the early days never dreamed. Football was everything until there grew up a feeling that it was occupying entirely too large a place in University life and the wave of reform came in the fall of 1905 and caused a complete overhauling of the rules and regulations governing the game and the administration of everything connected with the same. These reforms were of two kinds, the one affecting the game itself, in which the main thought was to make the game less dangerous to life and limb and, as secondary to this end, the making of the game more open and consequently of greater interest to the spectator; the other directed to righting the abuses which had grown up through the prevalence of the "everything to win" spirit, which had become predominant. The season of 1906 was the first in which these reforms worked out in actual practice, and the general opinion seems to be that great gains have been made in both directions and that little, if anything has been lost, through the changes which have been wrought.

Football has gone through five periods of changes, at this institution. The first, that of beginnings, from 1880 to 1890; the second, that of supremacy, from 1890-94, inclusive; third, decline, 1895-97, inclusive; fourth, revival, growth, and finally what was popularly termed, "football run mad;" fifth, reform and sane football and sane management.

Football has been a large factor in University life. Beginning with the victory over Michigan, in 1892, gave Minnesota a stand with the best in the west, and that idea, once planted, grew until Minnesota was recognized as a factor in western education to be reckoned with. The growth of a college spirit, has been parallel with the growth of football and the triumph of sane ideals of the past two seasons, has been a distinct step in advance for college spirit. See Gopher of 1901, page 268, for a history of football in the University.

1889—Minnesota vs. ex-collegians, 10-0; vs. *Shattuck, 8-28; vs. Shattuck, 26-0; vs. ex-collegians, 2-0.

1890—Minnesota vs. *Shattuck, 58-0; vs. ex-collegians, 0-0; vs. Grinnell, 18-13; vs. Wisconsin, 63-0; vs. ex-collegians, 11-14; vs. ex-collegians, 14-6.

1891—Minnesota vs. ex-collegians, 0-4; vs. Wisconsin, 26-12; vs. Grinnell, 12-12; vs. University of Iowa, 42-4; vs. Grinnell, 22-14.

1892—Minnesota vs. ex-collegians, 18-10; vs. Michigan, 14-6; vs. Grinnell, 40-24; vs. Wisconsin, 32-4; vs. Northwestern, 18-12.

1893—Minnesota vs. Michigan, 34-20; vs. Wisconsin, 40-0; vs. Northwestern, 16-0; vs. Grinnell, 36-6; [vs. Kansas, 12-6; vs. Hamline, 10-6.]?

1894—Minnesota vs. Grinnell, 10-2; vs. Purdue, 24-0; vs. Beloit, 40-0; vs. Wisconsin, 0-6.

1895—Minnesota vs. high school, 20-0; [vs. Macalester, 40-0;] vs. Grinnell, 4-6; vs. Wisconsin, 14-10; vs. boat club, 6-0; vs. Ames, 24-0; vs. Chicago, 10-6; vs. Michigan, 0-20; vs. ex-collegians, 14-0; vs. Grinnell, 4-6; vs. Purdue, 4-18.

1896—Minnesota vs. South high school, 34-0; vs. Central high school, 50-0; vs. Carleton, 16-6; vs. Grinnell, 12-0; vs. Purdue, 14-0; vs. Ames, 18-6; vs. ex-collegians, 8-0; vs. Michigan, 4-6; vs. *Kansas, 12-0; vs. *Wisconsin, 0-6.

1897—Minnesota vs. South high, 22-0; vs. Macalester, 26-0; vs. Carleton, 48-6; vs. Grinnell, 6-0; vs. Ames, 10-12; vs. *Purdue, 0-6; vs. *Michigan, 0-14; vs. Wisconsin, 0-35

1898—Minnesota vs. Carleton, 32-0; [vs. Rush medics, 12-0;] vs. Grinnell, 6-16; vs. Ames, 0-6; vs. Wisconsin, 0-28; vs. N. D., 15-0; vs. Northwestern, 17-6; vs. Illinois, 10-11.

1899—Minnesota vs. Shattuck, 40-0; vs. Carleton, 35-5; vs. Ames, 6-0; vs. Grinnell, 5-5; [vs. Alumni, 6-5; vs. Beloit, 5-5;] vs. Northwestern, 5-11; vs. Wisconsin, 0-19; vs. *Chicago, 0-29.

1900—Minnesota vs. Central high, 0-0; vs. St. Paul high, 26-0; vs. Macalester, 65-0; vs. Carleton, 44-0; vs. Ames, 27-0; vs. Chicago, 6-6; vs. Grinnell, 26-0; vs. N. D., 34-0; vs. Wisconsin, 6-5; vs. Illinois, 23-0; vs. Northwestern, 21-0; vs. Nebraska, 20-12.

1901—Minnesota vs. St. Paul high, 16-0; vs. Carleton, 35-0; vs. Chicago P. and S., 27-0; vs. Nebraska, 16-0; vs. Iowa, 19-0; vs. Haskell, 28-0; vs. N. D., 10-0; vs. Wisconsin, 0-18; vs. Northwestern, 16-0; vs. Illinois, 16-0.

1902—Minnesota vs. Hamline, 59-0; vs. Central high, 24-0; vs. Carleton, 33-0; vs. Ames, 16-0; vs. Beloit, 29-0; vs. Nebraska, 0-6; vs. Iowa, 34-0; vs. Grinnell, 102-0; vs. Illinois, 17-5; vs. Wisconsin, 11-0; vs. College team, 11-5; vs. Michigan, 6-23.

1903—Minnesota vs. Central high, 21-6; vs. St. Paul high, 36-0; vs. East high, 37-0; vs. Carleton, 29-0; vs. Macalester, 112-0; vs. Grinnell, 40-0; vs. Hamline, 65-0; vs. Ames, 46-0; vs. Iowa, 75-0; vs. Beloit, 46-0; vs. Wisconsin, 17-0; vs. N. D. Ag. Col., 49-0; vs. Illinois, 32-0; vs. Lawrence, 46-0; vs. Michigan, 6-6.

1904—Minnesota vs. Minneapolis and St. Paul Central high school teams, 176-0; vs. S. D., 77-0; vs. Shattuck, 74-0; vs. Carleton, 65-0; vs. St. Thomas, 47-0; vs. N. D., 35-0; vs. Ames, 32-0; vs. Grinnell, 146-0; vs. Nebraska, 16-12; vs. Lawrence, 69-0; vs. Wisconsin, 28-0; vs. Northwestern 17-0; vs. Iowa, 11-0.

1905—Minnesota vs. Minneapolis and St. Paul Central high teams, 74-0; vs. Shattuck, 33-0; vs. St. Thomas, 42-0; vs. N. D., 45-0; vs. Ames, 42-0; vs. Iowa, 39-0; vs. Lawrence, 46-0; vs. Wisconsin, 12-16; vs. S. D., 81-0; vs. Nebraska, 35-0; vs. Northwestern, 72-6.

1906—Minnesota vs. Ames, 22-4; vs. Nebraska, 13-0; vs. Chicago, 4-2; vs. Carlisle, 0-17; vs. Indiana, 8-6.

1907—Minnesota vs. Ames, 8-0; vs. Nebraska, 8-5; vs. Chicago, 12-18; vs. Carlisle, 10-12; vs. Wisconsin, 17-17.

FOOTBALL CAPTAINS—1887, Howard T. Abbott; 1888, Alfred F. Pillsbury; 1889, Alfred F. Pillsbury; 1890, Horace R. Robinson; 1891, William J. Leary; 1892, Alfred F. Pillsbury; 1893, James E. Madigan; 1894, Everhart P. Harding; 1895, Augustus T. Larson; 1896, John M. Harrison; 1897, John M. Harrison; 1898, Henry A. Scandrett; 1899, Henry A. Scandrett; 1900, Leroy A. Page; 1901, Warren C. Knowlton; 1902, John G. Flynn; 1903, Edward Rogers; 1904, Moses L. Strathern; 1905, Earl Current; 1906, Earl Current; 1907, John Schuknecht.

THE FORENSIC HONOR LEAGUE—Organized at the University as a purely local honorary fraternity, in 1904. Its membership is limited to men who have represented Minnesota in an intercollegiate forensic contest. Its active membership is confined to men duly elected and resident at the University. In May, 1906, representatives of the universities of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa and Northwestern, upon the initiative of Minnesota, met and organized this previously local fraternity into an intercollegiate honorary fraternity, under the name of Delta Sigma Rho.

FORAGE SHOP—Erected in 1895 and remodeled in 1901, at a cost of \$5,000. It is 33x60 feet and is equipped with 44 forges, seven vises, a footpower trip-hammer, drill press, shear, tire shrinker, and all necessary tools for farm blacksmithing. A blast fan furnishes blast for all the fires, and two large exhaust fans take away the smoke, giving almost perfect ventilation.

FORUM, The—An organization of men limited to thirty members who are banded together for the purpose of cultivating the spirit of fraternity, honesty, good citizenship and culture, and to secure training in oratory and debate. Organized October 11, 1894.

FOSTER, Burnside—Born in 1861 at Worcester, Mass. A. B. Yale, 1882; M. D., Harvard, 1886; clinical professor and demonstrator of dermatology since the organization of the college of medicine and surgery to date. Editor of the St. Paul Medical journal. Lowry building, St. Paul.

FRAIKEN, Harry J.—Instructor in iron work, 1891-92.

FRANKFORDER, George Bell—Born April 22, 1860, Potter, Ohio. Lincoln, Neb., high school; B. A., Nebraska, M. A., Nebraska; Ph. D., Royal university of Berlin, where he studied four years; one year in Royal mining academy, Berlin. One year teacher of chemistry, geology and physics, Lincoln, Neb., high school; four years as instructor in chemistry and music, University of Nebraska; lecturer on chemistry and professor of analytical chemistry, same institution; commissioner of the United States mint; special water analyst for U. S. geological survey. Professor of chemistry, University, 1893-95; and director of the laboratory, 1895 to date; and dean of the school of chemistry, 1902 to date. Author of papers Opium Alkaloids Resulting in the Synthesis of Alkaloidal Narceine; Preparation of Sodium Narceiate (Anti-spasme); The Alkaloidal Vertarine; on Isopyrum Resulting in the Discovery of the Alkaloidal Isopyroine; on Phytolacca Decandra; on Formaldehyde, including a new method of volumetric determination; its liberation from solution for disinfecting purposes, by means of potassium permanganate; on the Terpinol, including two new terpinol; The Chlorohydrochlorides; Some New Forms of Lecture Apparatus; Qualitative Analysis, Staedeler, Kolbe, Abeljance, Frankforter, translated, revised and enlarged. Fellow of American association for the advancement of science; member Deutschen chemischen gesellschaft; member Electrochemischen gesellschaft; Society of chemical industry; American chemical society; Society for the promotion of engineering education; American health association. 525 East River Parkway.

FRANKLIN, Benjamin, Winona—Regent 1868 to date of death. August 19th, 1868.

FRARY, Francis C.—Instructor in chemistry, 1905 to date. Leave of absence, studying in Germany, 1906-07. 3108 Garfield avenue.

FRATERNITIES AT MINNESOTA—Alpha Delta Phi, Alpha Kappa Kappa, Alpha Tau Omega, Alpha Zeta, Beta Theta Pi, Chi Psi, Delta Chi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Delta Phi Delta, Delta Sigma Delta, Delta Tau Delta, Delta Upsilon, Kappa Sigma, Nu Sigma Nu, Phi Beta Pi, Phi Chi, Phi Delta Phi, Phi Delta Theta, Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Kappa Psi, Phi Rho Sigma, Pi Beta Phi, Psi Upsilon, Scabard and Blade, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Sigma Chi, Sigma Nu, Theta Delta Chi, Theta Phi (local, extinct), Xi Psi Phi, Zeta Psi.

FRATERNITY HOUSES—The following named fraternities own their own houses. Alpha Delta Phi, 1725 University avenue southeast; Beta Theta Pi, 1625 University avenue southeast; Chi Psi, 1515 University avenue southeast; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1711 University avenue southeast; Delta Tau Delta, 1009 University avenue southeast; Delta Upsilon, 314 Union street southeast; Phi Kappa Psi, 1611 University avenue southeast; Sigma Nu, 400 Washington avenue southeast; Theta Delta Chi, 100 Beacon street southeast.

The following own their lots and will build in the near future: Alpha Phi, Phi Gamma Delta, Psi Upsilon, Sigma Alpha Epsilon,

FRAZIER, William Hardy—Born March 6, 1883, Waynetown, Ind. Wabash college, preparatory and two years college work; B. S., University school of chemistry, 1907. Assistant in chemical laboratory, Wabash college, 1903-04; assistant in chemistry, University experiment station, 1906-07; instructor in agricultural chemistry, 1907 to date. 1155 Raymond avenue, St. Paul.

FREEMAN, Edward Monroe—Born February 12, 1875, St. Paul, Minn. St. Paul high school; B. S., University, 1898; M. A., 1899; Ph. D. 1905; did graduate work at Cambridge, England, 1901-02. Instructor in botany and pharmacognosy, University, 1898-01; assistant professor of botany, 1902-05. Pathologist in charge of diseases of grain crops, U. S. Department of agriculture, 1905-07; professor of botany and vegetable pathology, department of agriculture, 1907 to date. Author of Seed Fungus of Lolium Temulentum L. Th. Darnel; Observations on Constantinea; Observations on Chlorochytrium; a Preliminary List of Erysipheae; a Preliminary List of Minnesota Uredineae; Mycoplasma; Experiments in Brown Rust of Bromes; Symbiosis in the Genus Lolium; Minnesota Plant Diseases. St. Anthony Park, Minn.

FRELIN, Julius T.—Born March 13, 1870, in France. Public schools of France; Mankato state normal school; B. A., University, 1905. Taught nine years in the graded and high schools of Minnesota; nine months among the Igorrote head hunters on North Luzon, P. I., and two years among the semi-civilized tribes of same. Scholar in French, University, 1904; instructor, 1905; assistant professor since 1907. 1523 Seventh street southeast.

FRIDLEY, A. M., St. Anthony—Regent 1855-1860.

FRUIT BREEDING FARM—This farm was purchased by the regents July 20, 1907, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 334 of the laws of 1907. The farm was purchased of Daniel Fink for \$105 per acre, there being 77.89 acres, the purchase price was \$8,178.45. The land lies in section 7, of township 116, range 23 West (Carver county). The buildings on the farm include a farm house, dairy house and log barn and lumber sufficient to erect a frame barn. There is also a good well and a wind mill on the farm. It was figured that the cost of the land, exclusive of improvements, was about \$75 an acre. The appropriation for this purpose was \$16,000, and it is expected that eighty acres more will be purchased. The appropriation also included, \$2,000 annually for support.

FRY, Susannah—Born in Ohio. Ohio Wesleyan university, 1878; Syracuse, 1881. Traveled and studied in Europe 1873-74. Professor of belles letters in Illinois Wesleyan university from 1876-90. Professor of English in University Minnesota for 1892, during the absence of Dr. MacLean in Europe.

FULTON, John F.—Professor of ophthalmology and otology, 1888-03.

FURBER, J. W., Cottage Grove—Regent 1851-54.

FYANS, Joseph E. L.—Instructor in French, 1903-05.

GAINES, Alvin D.—Instructor in language, history and music; school of agriculture, 1895-98.

GALE, Harlow Stearns—A native of the city of Minneapolis. Graduated at the Central high school in 1880. Entered Yale in the fall of 1881, and was graduated with degree of A. B. in 1885. The two following years were spent at the University of Minnesota, pursuing post-graduate work in economics under Dr. Folwell, while he studied ethics by himself. Spent two years in philosophy at Yale, one year at Cambridge under Professor Sidgwick in logic and ethics four years in Leipsic spent under Wundt, with the exceptions of one semester at the University of Minnesota. In the fall of 1894 accepted the position of instructor in psychology which position he held until 1903. Independent investigator and teacher in this city.

GALLOW, John E.—Janitor 1881-86.

GAMMA PHI BETA—Kappa chapter established in 1902. Founded at Syracuse in 1784. 1413 University avenue southeast.

GAUMNITZ, Daniel A.—B. Ag., University, 1904; assistant instructor in animal husbandry, 1904-07; assistant professor of animal husbandry, 1907 to date. Member of the board of directors of the General alumni association. St. Anthony Park.

GEIST, Emil S.—Clinical assistant in orthopedia, 1905 to date. 1030 Andrus building.

GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION—Movement started at commencement time in 1900. Constitution adopted January 30th, 1904. Membership composed of graduates of all departments of the University. Any matriculate of the University, who has not graduated is entitled to associate membership, and any member, or ex-member, of the teaching or governing staff of the University is entitled to honorary membership in this association. Life membership fee is \$10. Annual dues for those not life members, 50 cents. The object of this association is the promotion of the welfare of the University in any way possible and to keep the alumni in touch with their alma mater and with each other through the official organ of the association, the Minnesota Alumni Weekly; the furnishing of such specific information as may be sought by any graduate or former matriculate of the University; in connection with the University or any of its organizations; the disbursing of contributions made for specific objects connected with the University; and the maintenance of a list of the names and addresses of all graduates and former matriculates of the University. The affairs of the association are managed by a board of directors, made up of two representatives elected from each college alumni association. Each representative serving two years, their terms expiring on alternate years. The annual meetings of this association are ordinarily two—the annual business meeting held on the anniversary of the founding of the University, February 18th, and the annual picnic on alumni day

of commencement week. The association employs a secretary to give his whole time to the work of the association. The officers are Henry F. Nachtrieb, '82, president, Oscar K. Richardson, '90, Hon. '93, vice-president, Charles F. Keyes, '96, Law '99, treasurer, and E. B. Johnson, '88, secretary.

GEOLOGICAL CLUB, The—An organization of instructors and students of the department of geology, for the discussion of geological problems.

GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY OF THE STATE—While this survey is not technically a part of the University, it is so closely identified with the University departments of animal biology, botany and geology that its work is practically identified with the work of the University. To quote from the state geologist, in one of his early reports, "There is no question but one of the prime motives of the law (creating this survey) was to introduce another auxiliary force into the State university, by making it a center whence should radiate information concerning the natural features of the state, and toward which should gravitate all collections of natural history that should otherwise be brought to light." The act creating this survey was approved March 1st, 1872, and carried an appropriation of \$1,000 annually for the prosecution of the work of the survey. On the 10th of the following March, 1873, an act amending the act creating the survey was passed. This act increased the annual appropriation to \$2,000 and gave the regents custody and control, and power to sell certain lands granted to the state of Minnesota by the national government to aid in developing the brines of the state. See "Salt spring lands." This act also appropriated \$500 for the purchase of apparatus to equip a laboratory for the survey. The regents have received cash appropriations from the state, for prosecuting the work of the survey to the amount of \$50,500. The sale of salt spring lands has netted \$303,475.23 more; the sale of reports has netted \$343.71, and there are still 5000 acres left unsold. The geological survey was naturally the first line to be started and prosecuted with vigor and this survey was brought to such a point that the regents thought wise to discontinue further work, for the time being, December 1st, 1900.

The State Geologist has published reports as follows: Twenty-four annual reports, from 1872-98; and in addition, special and final reports as follows:

On Lake Superior region, 1866;

Final reports, six volumes: I, 697pp. 43 pl. 1872-82; II, 695pp. 42 pl. 1882-85; III, pt. 1, 1885-92, paleontology, 474pp. 41 pl.; pt. 2, 1892-96, paleontology, 607pp. 44 pl.; IV, 629pp. 31 pl. 1896-98; V, 1027pp. 6 pl. structural and petrographical geology, 1898-00; VI, geological atlas with synoptical descriptions, 88 pl.

Circulars, 1) law ordering survey; 2) relating to botanical survey; 3) museum; 4) duplicates and exchanges in museum; 5) to builders and quarrymen; 6) hydrology and water powers; 7) distribution of specimens.

Peat for domestic fuel, 1874.

Salt spring lands due the state, 1874.

Preliminary report on building stones, clays, cements, limes, roofing and flagging, and paving stones of Minnesota.

Distribution of specimens to normal and high schools.

Bulletins: 1) history of geological surveys of Minnesota; 2) preliminary description of peridotites, gabbros, diabases, and andesites of Minnesota; 3) report on botanical work in Minnesota; 4) Synopsis of aphidae of Minnesota; 5) natural gas in Minne-

sota; 6) Iron ores of Minnesota; 7) mammals of Minnesota; 8) the anorthosytes of the Minnesota coast of Lake Superior; the laccolithic sills of the northwest coast of Lake Superior; prefatory note on the norian of the northwest; 9) metaspermae of the Minnesota valley; 10) iron bearing rocks of the Mesabi range.

The State Botanist has published, *Metaspermae of the Minnesota valley*, 1892; *Minnesota botanical studies*, 1894-98; *Minnesota plant life*, 1899; *Minnesota botanical studies*, 1898-02; *Minnesota plant diseases*.

The State Zoologist has published: *Notes on the birds of Minnesota*, 1892; *Synopsis of entomostracae of Minnesota*, 1895; preliminary report on the fishes of Minnesota; *Collembola of Minnesota*, 1903.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY MUSEUM—This includes the Kunz collection of minerals, purchased of George F. Kunz; several suites of crystalline rocks secured from various sources; the Ward collection of casts contributed in part by citizens of Minneapolis; collections of the rocks, fossils, minerals and economic products of Minnesota; upwards of 9,000 entries gathered by the geological survey of the state; the Sardeson collection of paleozoic fossils of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and neighboring states, comprising 30,000 specimens: a series of 3,000 thin sections of typical rocks and minerals largely representing Minnesota localities; purchased material comprising a fine collection of crystals; 5,000 minerals and 3,000 specimens of economic minerals and crystalline rocks, and a collection of over 4,000 photographs and lantern slides. Located in Pillsbury hall as part of the general University museum. See also A. S. Williams collection.

GEROULD, James Thayer—Born October 3d, 1872, Goffstown, N. H. Graduate of Cushing academy of Ashburnham, Mass., and Dartmouth. Assistant in Dartmouth college library, 1891-96; assistant librarian General theological seminary, 1896-97; chief of department, Columbia university library, 1897-00; librarian of the University of Missouri, 1900-1906. Librarian of the University, 1906 to date. Author of various articles upon library administration in professional journals. 135 East Grant street.

GIBSON, Frederic M.—Professor (homeopathic) of ophthalmology, 1895-04.

GIBSON, Paris, Minneapolis—Appointed regent 1871, re-appointed 1874 and 1877, resigned January 1st, 1880.

GIDEON, Peter M.—Superintendent of the Minnetonka fruit farm, 1887-

GIFTS AND BENEFACTIONS—The University has received gifts and trust funds as follows: 1872, \$720 from citizens of Minneapolis for the Ward casts for the museum; 1888, the Students' Christian association building costing \$12,000.00; 1890, Pillsbury hall, costing \$131,000.00; 1892, \$1,000 for the Moses Marston scholarship in English; \$5,000 from the citizens of the city for an ore crushing plant; \$7,000 from the city of Minneapolis for sidewalks; 1893, small piece of land from S. H. Chute, valued at \$1,500.00; 1895, \$4,166.81, for the Albert Howard scholarship; 1900, the Pillsbury statue, costing \$15,000.00; 1901, \$5,000.00 from Mrs. Mary E. Elliot, to establish a loan fund to aid needy and deserving students in the school of mines, in honor of her husband, Dr. A. F. Elliot; \$5,000.00 from John D. Ludden, to be invested by the regents and the income used to aid needy and deserving students in the school of agriculture; \$50,000.00, the gift of John B. Gillilan, to be invested by the regents and the income used as a loan fund to aid needy and deserving students to secure an edu-

cation at the University; 1902, the Dorr fountain, costing about \$2,500.00; 8,000.00 by Mrs. Sarah Pillsbury Gale (Mrs. E. C.) the memorial fence in honor of her father, John S. Pillsbury; 1904, six lots in block 3, by the Pillsbury heirs to carry out the expressed wish of John S. Pillsbury, the lots being valued at \$15,000; Alfred Flsk Pillsbury enclosed the athletic field with a brick fence at a cost of \$15,000.00; Mrs. Martha Smith Cutts, (Mrs. R. E.) gave \$500 to be invested and the income thereof to be used to provide a prize in surgery, in memory of her husband, Rollin E. Cutts; John D. Ludden added \$5,000.00 to the amount previously contributed by him for a trust fund for the aid of students in the school of agriculture; 1905, by the will of the late Mary E. Elliot, \$114,000.00 was left to establish a hospital at the University in honor of the memory of her husband Dr. Adolphus F. Elliot; 1906, Thomas H. Shevlin, of Minneapolis, gave the University Alice Shevlin hall, at a cost of \$60,000.00; the students' memorial statue was erected by subscription of private individuals, aided by a \$500 grant by the state and the donation of the cost of a foundation of concrete, by the University, at a cost of about \$5,000.00; 1907, by the will of the late John D. Ludden, \$15,000.00 was added to the \$10,000.00 already contributed to a trust fund to aid students in the school of agriculture; \$40,000.00 was raised among the business men of Minneapolis, through the efforts of the faculty and alumni of the college of medicine and surgery, for a site for the Elliot hospital.

In addition to all these gifts, various individuals have contributed nearly if not quite \$10,000 to establish prizes, scholarships and fellowships of a more or less permanent nature. A contribution of \$500 from citizens of Minneapolis for books for the library of the Scandinavian department has been received this year.

GILFILLAN, John B., Minneapolis—Regent 1881-1887. Born Barnet, Vt., February 11th, 1835; common schools and academic education; came to Minnesota in 1855; admitted to the bar in 1860; four times city attorney of St. Anthony, four times county attorney of Hennepin county; state senator 1876-85; congressman 1885-87; president 1st National Bank 1903-05; since 1905, chairman of the board of directors; member of the Minneapolis society of fine arts; member of the Minneapolis and LaFayette clubs. See Gilfillan trust fund, 222 Clifton avenue.

GILFILLAN, James T.—Clinical assistant in medicine, 1902 to date. 388 Prior avenue. St. Paul.

GILFILLAN PRIZES, The—These prizes were established by the Honorable John B. Gilfillan, in 1894, for the best specimens of English prose divided as follows: \$40, \$25, \$10. In 1905, these prizes were awarded to Arthur L. Helliwell, for an essay on "English Puritanism," first; McL. White, for an essay on "Social function of art," second; Edwin H. Hewitt, for an essay on "Art impulse," third. In 1896, to Edwin H. Hewitt. In 1897, first prize was not awarded. Second prize was awarded to Jessie M. Young, for an essay entitled "Grover Cleveland." Third prize went to George C. Dunlap for an essay on "Evils of the county jail system." In 1898, the first prize was awarded to Charles W. Jerome for "The monk; a parable;" second to W. M. Jerome for "Joan of Arc;" third to Hettie G. Buehler for "One of nature's gentlemen;" In 1899, the first prize was awarded to W. M. Jerome, for an essay upon "Joan of Arc;" second and third places were tied between Vesta M. Cornish, with her essay upon "Abolition of war" and Harriet L. Helliwell, with her essay upon "The services of the Jesuits."

GILFILLAN TRUST FUND, The—The Honorable John B. Gilfillan has given to the University the sum of fifty thousand dollars, yielding an annual income of two thousand dollars, to be used by the board of regents to assist worthy students, needing such aid, to secure an education. The regents are empowered to give this aid in the way of loans or gifts, according to the circumstances of the case. As a rule the fund is used as a loan fund, and a small rate of interest is charged. The details of the regulations which have been adopted by the regents for the administration of the fund may be learned by addressing the president of the University.

GILL, James H.—Instructor in iron work, 1892-01.

GILLETTE, Arthur J.—Clinical instructor in diseases of children, 1895-96; clinical instructor in orthopedia, 1896-97; professor of orthopedia, 1897 to date. Seven corners, St. Paul.

GILLETTE-HERZOG PRIZES, The—Established in 1892, by the Gillette-Herzog manufacturing company. Three cash prizes, \$75, \$50, \$25, each accompanied by a gold medal, for the best, second best and third best, theses upon a civil, mechanical or electrical engineering subject. These prizes have been awarded, as follows: in 1892, first to Leo Goodkind; second to James H. Gill; in 1893, first to D. C. Washburn, for a design of a steel frame for a machine shop or iron foundry; in 1894, to A. O. Cunningham, for a design of a steel arch bridge; and second to Hattie E. Wells, for a design for wrought iron gate; in 1895, first to L. H. Chapman, for a design for a swing bridge; second to H. L. Tanner, for a design for a rotary induction motor and alternate current generator; in 1896, first to C. Paul Jones, for an original design for the steel frame of a ten-story office building; second to C. Edward Magnusson, for specifications for an electric light plant for the Gillette-Herzog company; in 1897, first to E. A. Lee, for an original design for a Bascule bridge; second to F. B. Walker and C. H. Cross, for tests of shearing strength of wire nails; in 1898, first to F. G. Tracy and W. L. Kinsell for a study of lighting trains; second to T. L. Daniels, a study of friction of shaft bearings; in 1899, first to W. P. Richardson and E. K. Wennerlund, for a thesis entitled Pressure and power required to drill sheet metal; in 1903, first to Paul I. Gunstad, for thesis, Effect of freezing on concrete, and second to M. E. Anderson and S. G. Reque, for thesis on Train lighting by electricity, and third to G. J. Houts and Jake Danner, for Re-design of power plant for C. M. & St. P., Ry. shops.

GIRLS' HOME BUILDING—Erected in 1897, at a cost of \$37,000. Constructed of Milwaukee brick, 62 x 114 feet. This contains a large parlor and rooms for the preceptress, lecture room for department of home administration and dormitory rooms for ninety students, arranged in suites of three—a common sitting room and two alcove bedrooms, for the accommodation of two students. Located at the University department of agriculture.

GLASOE, Paul M.—Assistant in chemistry, 1895-96. Instructor in chemistry, 1898-02. Alumni Fellow, 1897-98. M. S. in 1898 for original work on the camphor group. Ph. D. '02. Sigma Xi. Later professor of chemistry and treasurer of St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn. Now president of Spokane college, Spokane, Wash.

GLEE CLUB, The—Is an organization of men who associate themselves for the purpose of securing training in music and to give public concerts both in the city and in other cities near by. The members are chosen on the basis of musical ability and the club usually numbers about twenty members. Rehearsals are kept up

during the college year under the direction of a competent instructor and concerts are usually given in connection with the mandolin club, which is an independent organization.

GLENN, Edwin F.—Professor of military science and tactics, 1888-1891. Born in N. C., in 1857. West Point, '77. Assigned to 25th infantry in Texas. Transferred to Fort Snelling, in 1882. Promoted to first lieutenant in 1884 and assigned to Co. B. 25th infantry. Graduate in law at the University in 1891. After graduating in law he was associated with Flandreau, Squires & Cutcherson, of St. Paul. Later, for two years, he was a member of the law firm of Stevens, O'Brien & Glenn. In 1894 he was appointed captain and acting judge advocate U. S. A., and assigned to duty at the headquarters of the department of Dakota. He had several years service in the Philippines and now holds rank as Major in U. S. A. and is stationed at Columbus barracks, Columbus, Ohio.

GLENN, W. M.—Assistant in medicine, 1894-98.

GLOVER, A. J.—Instructor in sweet-curd work, 1895-01.

GOODALE, Thomas H. ("Sid")—Mr. Goodale was placed in charge of the construction of the old main building, away back in the seventies and it is said that this building was one of the best constructed on the campus. In later years he became demented and spent most of his time wandering about the city telling his "story" to anyone who would listen. The campus was one of his favorite haunts, and the old gentleman surrounded by a group of students listening to his "story" was a familiar sight on the campus for many years. Mr. Goodale died May 8th, 1907, at his home in this city.

GOODRICH, Asa F.—Professor (homeopathic) of skin and genito-urinary diseases, 1897-99.

GOODRICH, Judd—Born June 3d, 1869, Minneapolis. Minneapolis high school; one year academic, M. D., 1895, University. Clinical instructor in surgery since 1899. 155 Lowry Arcade, St. Paul.

GOPHER, The—The custom of issuing an annual by the Junior class of the University, was inaugurated by the class of 1838. But one annual had been issued prior to that date, that which was issued by the class of 1835. The Gopher has been issued each year since the series was started in 1838. The Gopher, in common with other annuals of similar character, deals with University life from the student standpoint. It chronicles the progress of the University and the various societies and organizations, the serious and valuable work being done by student organizations, and includes humorous hits at various members of the student body and of the University faculty.

GOULD, Chester N.—Instructor in rhetoric, 1899-1900. Graduate of the University, class of 1899. Ph. D., Chicago, 1907. Graduate student abroad, 1907. Instructor in German, Dartmouth college.

GRADUATE CLUB—This is an organization of instructors and students in the graduate school for the purpose of fostering a greater interest in graduate work, for mutual help, and for the discussion of topics under investigation.

GRADUATE SCHOOL, The—Gathers into a single organization and unites for the purposes of administration all the activities of the University in all its schools and colleges in so far as they relate to advanced instruction offered for the second or higher degrees, viz; Master of arts and Doctor of philosophy conferred for advanced, non-technical study; Master of science and Doctor of science for technical study; Master of laws and Doctor of civil

law for advanced legal studies. The privileges of this school are in general open to all bachelors of arts, of science, pure and applied, and of laws, from reputable colleges and universities having courses substantially equivalent to those at this University.

More or less graduate work has been provided from the very beginning of the University, and there has been an informal organization of the graduate work of the University into a graduate department, but its formal organization and recognition did not come until the meeting of the board of regents, held December 12th, 1905. The fee for graduate work was made \$20 a year, and Dr. Henry T. Eddy, was elected dean at that time. The graduate school embraces all the work of all departments offering graduate work and its faculty consists of all persons giving instruction to graduate students. It is specially provided that any person giving instruction in the school shall not be required to pay fee for work done in the school.

GRADUATES, School of Agriculture—870—men 674, women 196.

GRAHAM, Christopher—Professor of veterinary medicine and surgery, 1892-93. Now a member of the firm of Drs. Mayo, Graham and company of Rochester, Minn.

GRAND RAPIDS EXPERIMENT STATION BUILDINGS—These include a dwelling house, a general barn, a dairy barn, a small house and root cellar. \$3,000 was appropriated by the legislature of 1907, to make additions to these buildings.

GRANGE, E. A. A.—Lecturer on diseases of domestic animals, 1882-83.

GRANRUD, John Evenson—Born August 5th, 1863, Hedenmarken, Norway. Came to Minnesota in 1865; A. B. '86, A. M. '90, Luther college; Ph. D. 1892, Cornell, magna cum laude. Teacher at Albert Lea Lutheran academy, 1888-89; principal of Bode academy, 1889-90; professor of Latin, St. Olaf college, 1892-94; acting professor of Latin, Luther college, 1894-97; assistant, later instructor in Latin at Michigan university, 1897-99; instructor in Latin at the University, 1899-1903; assistant professor of Latin 1903 to date. Author of Five years of Alexander Hamilton's Public Life, 1894; Roman Constitutional History 1902; papers before various classical and philological and educational associations; contributions to newspapers and various other periodicals; Member of the Thulanian club; member of board of regents of United Norwegian Lutheran church; vice-president for Minnesota of the Classical association of the Middle West and South. 605 Delaware street southeast.

GRANT, ULYSSES S.—Instructor in geology, 1897-98. Graduate of the university class of 1888. Now professor of geology of Northwestern university and geologist on the U. S. geological survey.

GRAVES, Charles W.—Instructor of military band at University 1893-. Principal musician of the 3d Infantry U. S. band.

GRAY, John Henry—Born March 11th, 1859, Charleston, Ill. Illinois State normal, Normal, Ill.; B. A., Harvard, 1887, with special honors in political science; instructor at Harvard, three semesters, 1888-89; Harvard travelling fellowship, 1889-92; two semesters at Halle, 1889-90; seven months at Paris, 1890-91; summer semester, 1891, at Vienna; seven months, 1891-92 at Berlin; Ph. D., Halle, 1892; Professor of political science, head of the department, 1892-1907, Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill. Professor of political science, head of the department, University, 1907 to date. Chairman of the World congress on political science, Columbian exposition, Chicago, 1893; chairman of municipal com-

mittee of the Civic federation of Chicago, 1894-96; first vice-president American economic association, 1897-98; expert, U. S. department of labor, 1902-03, to investigate restriction of output in Great Britain; represented the U. S. commissioner of labor at the International cooperative congress, Manchester, England, June 1902; represented the United States at the International congress on insurance of laboring men, Dusseldorf, Germany, June 1902; and the International congress on commerce and industry, Ostend, Belgium, August, 1902. Author of *Die Stellung der Privaten Beleuchtungsgesellschaften zu Stadt und Staat*; *Die Erfahrung in Wein, Paris, and Massachusetts*, Jena, 1893; *The Facts of Municipal Ownership*, being full report of National civic federation commission, about three hundred pages supplied by Dr. Gray; author of many miscellaneous articles dealing mainly with various problems relating to his specialty; editorial writer on the *World Review*, Chicago, for 1901-02; various articles upon municipal ownership of public utilities corporations; public lecturer on economic subjects; Dr. Gray's writings have been collected into three volumes, (not published). 466 Eleventh avenue southeast.

GRAY, THOMAS J.—Professor (homeopathic) of the principles and practice of surgery and the history and methodology of medicine, 1895-1901. Deceased.

GREEK CLUB, The—An organization of students, and alumni, and faculty, who are interested in the study of Greek life, language and literature. A monthly meeting is held and papers are read, old Greek games indulged in and a social time enjoyed. Its purpose is to promote interest in the study of Greek and to unite the efforts of those who are interested in the subject for mutual help and enjoyment.

GREEN, Eugene K.—Born September 12th, 1870, Minneapolis, Minn. B. A. University, 1895; M. D. 1903. Principal of Lamber-ton, Minn., schools, 1895 to 1899. Assistant clinical instructor in medicine, 1906 to date. 1225 Washington avenue north. Res. 1419 north Emerson avenue.

GREEN, Samuel B.—Born September 15th, 1859, Chelsea, Mass. Public schools of Massachusetts and Massachusetts agricultural college. Nine years practical experience in nursery business, fruit, vegetable and seed growing. Professor of horticulture and forestry, 1888 to date. Author of *Amateur Fruit Growing*; *Vegetable Gardening*; *Principles of American Forestry*; *Forestry in Minnesota*; *Outline for Greenhouse Laboratory Work*; *Course in Fruit Growing for Movable Schools of Agriculture*; and various bulletins of the Minnesota experiment station. Secretary of the Minnesota state horticultural society, 1890; President of the same, 1907; member Minnesota state forestry board; member of the Board of administration of state farmers' institutes. 2095 Commonwealth avenue, St. Paul.

GREEN, Charles Lyman—Born Sept. 21, 1862, Gray, Maine. Educated at High school, Portland, Maine; Ann Arbor, Michigan; M. D., University 1890; graduate work in London, 1890-91; Johns Hopkins, 1893; Harvard, 1894, 1895, and 1897; London, 1902; Heidelberg and Berne, 1906. Home physician, City and county hospital, St. Paul, 1889-1890; interne, Great Ormond St. hospital, London, 1890; assistant city and county physician, St. Paul, 1891; attending physician, City and county hospital, St. Luke's hospital, St. Paul free dispensary; medical director of the Minnesota mutual life insurance company; member of the State board of health; instructor in applied anatomy, University of Minnesota, 1891-93; physical diagnosis and clinical medicine, 1893-97; clinical professor 1897-1903; professor of theory and practice of medicine, 1903-date.

specialist, internal medicine; member of the Association of American physicians; American medical association. Author of "New Method of Controlling Pernicious Vomiting," "Widal Reaction;" "Diago Reaction;" "Early Recognition of Aneurism of the Aortic Arch;" "New Fluoroscopic and Percussion Sign of Unilateral Pleuritic Exudate." Textbooks "Medical Examination for Life Insurance and its Associated Clinical Methods;" "A Manual of Medical Diagnosis." Address, 150 Lowry Arcade, St. Paul.

GREENWOOD, W. W.—Instructor in mechanical drawing, 1891-92.

GREGG, Oren C.—Born November 2nd, 1845, Enosburgh, Vt. Educated in the common schools and academic and collegiate institute of Vermont and New York. Came to Minnesota in 1865, County auditor of Lyon county for ten years. Superintendent of the Farmers' Institutes from the spring of 1885 until August 1907. Breeder of dairy cattle, Coteau Farm, Lynd, Minn. See Northwestern Agriculturist, May 11th, 1907.

GROAT, Benjamin F.—Instructor in mechanics, 1898-00, instructor in mathematics and mechanics, school of mines 1900-01; assistant professor, 1901 to date. School of mines.

GROUT, Frank Fitch—Born January 24th, 1880, Rockford, Ill. Rockford high school, 1897; Throop polytechnic institute, 1900; B. S. University, 1904. Assistant in chemistry, 1901-04; instructor in mineralogy, University of Oklahoma, 1906; instructor in mineralogy, University, 1907. Chemist of Zenith furnace company, 1904; assistant chemist, West Virginia geological survey, 1905; assistant chemist, Illinois geological survey, 1906. Author of papers upon The Plasticity of Clay; The Hydrogen of Coal; The Classification of Coal. 1202 Seventh street southeast.

GROVER, M. D.—Special lecturer, college of law, 1902-03. General counsel for the G. N. Ry. Co.

GUILD, Allen W.—Superintendent of buildings since 1893.

GUINEA PIG, The—This publication was issued by the junior classes of the college of the medical department of the University, in May 1906. It dealt with the departments which it represented in a manner somewhat after the Gopher. The publication was not continued in 1907.

GUTHRIE, ANNA LORRAINE—B. A., University, 1892; reference librarian, University, 1893-1904. Editor of the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, since 1902; editor of the Cumulated Readers' Guide, published by the H. W. Wilson company.

GYMNASIUM, The—Located in the armory, and is well equipped with a variety of gymnastic appliances. The object of the gymnasium is to provide all of the students of the University opportunity for exercise to build up their general health. It also provides special training to correct physical defects and functional derangements. The gymnasium is in charge of a professional medical director and assistants, and the training is under their direct supervision. A thorough physical examination is offered each student immediately before and after the gymnasium course, and a record is made of the same. The examination of these records shows a marked improvement in the standard of health of the average student during his college course. The gymnasium is open at all times to all young men in the University who are free to use the apparatus and to pursue a course of physical training under the direct supervision of the director and his assistants. The young women are under the charge of an instructor who devotes her whole time to the work and the north wing of the Armory is set apart for their use. Work in physical culture

ls required of all young men and women of the freshman class in the college of science, literature and the arts.

HAAS, Edward—Assistant in technics and clinics, college of dentistry, 1895-96.

HACK, Charles W.—Assistant in practical anatomy, 1897-99.

HAECKER, A. L.—Instructor in milk testing, 1895-96.

HAECKER, H. A.—Instructor in dairy laboratory, 1896-99.

HAECKER, Theophilus L.—Instructor on dairying, 1891-94; professor of dairy husbandry 1894-1907; professor of dairy husbandry and animal nutrition 1907 to date. In charge of dairy husbandry in the Experiment station. Author of many reports on his investigations in the line of dairy husbandry, which appear in the bulletins issued by the experiment station and in the agricultural press.

HAGGARD, George Delaney—Born January 19th, 1857, Fairport, Minn. Common and high schools, Eau Claire, Wis. Christian college, Oskaloosa, Ia. 1880; taught three years in schools of Wisconsin and Iowa. M. D. University, 1893; assistant for three years in the department of physiology. Ten years general experience as a machinist. Assistant in physiology, 1903-4; instructor in physiology, 1904 to date. 2400 Chicago avenue.

HALL, Alexander Ritchie—Born in 1874, Washington, Ont., Canada. Matriculate Ontario, Arts; M. D., C. M., McGill, 1900; M. R. C. S. Eng., L. R. C. P. Lond. 1902. Clinical instructor in medicine 1904 to date. Moore building, St. Paul.

HALL, Christopher Webber—Born February 28th, 1845, Wardsboro, Vt. Honor man, Middlebury college, 1871; M. A., same, '73; studied at Leipzig, 1875-77; principal of Glenn's Fall, N. Y. academy, 1871-72; principal of Mankato high school, 1872-73; superintendent of city schools, Owatonna, 1873-75; instructor in University, 1878-80; professor of geology, mineralogy and biology, 1880-1891; botany instead of biology, 1891-92; professor of geology and mineralogy, 1892 to date; curator of the geological museum, 1889 to date; Dean of the college of engineering, metallurgy and the mechanic arts, 1892-97; Author of History of the University of Minnesota; Geography of Minnesota; and a large number of papers upon subjects related to his specialty. Fellow of the Geological society of America, Association of American geographers; American association for the advancement of science; president of the Geographical society of Minnesota. 803 University avenue southeast.

HALL, Earl—Dispensary assistant, 1899 to date.

HALL, Oscar H.—Professor (homeopathic) of history and methodology of medicine, 1902-1903; associate professor of renal diseases, 1903 to date. Pittsburg building, St. Paul.

HAMILTON, A. S.—Assistant in the pathology of the nervous system, 1904-06; instructor in same, 1906 to date. 600 Washington avenue southeast.

HAMILTON CLUB PRIZE, The—The University competes annually for this prize. Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, Northwestern, and Chicago universities and Knox college constitute the league. Each of the colleges named submits one oration upon Alexander Hamilton or some character or event connected with his time. From the orations submitted four are chosen to be delivered before the Hamilton club of Chicago.

In the four years Minnesota has succeeded but once in winning the right to compete in the finals, Theodore Christianson repre-

senting the University, the first year, with an oration upon Patrick Henry and was given third place in the finals at Chicago, January 11th, 1905.

HAMLIN, Edward O., St. Cloud—Regent February 14th, 1860-March 4th, 1864.

HAMLIN, George B.—Born February 10th, 1871, Minneapolis, Grammar and part of high school, Minneapolis; two years Colorado college; M. D. University, (hom.) 1896. Professor (hom.) pedology, 1905 to date. 126 West Grant street.

HAMMOND, Asa J.—Assistant in chemistry, 1891-93; instructor, 1893-94. Graduate of the University, classes of 1891. Hom., 1896. Now practicing physician in Minneapolis.

HAND, Daniel W.—Professor of surgery, 1882-1887.

HANDY, John A.—Instructor in chemistry, 1907 to date. Ph. C., University, 1906. 124 State street southeast.

HARDING, Everhart Percy—Born August 15, 1870, Waseca, Minn. District school; Waseca high school, 1888; B. S., University, 1894; M. S., 1895; University of Heidelberg, two years graduate work, Ph. D., 1900. Taught one year in district school; assistant in chemistry, 1894-96; instructor, 1896-99; lecturer, 1901-05; assistant professor, 1905 to date. Author of Chemistry of Wheat; Synthesis and Reduction of Analines; Derivatives of Al-dazine, Reduction Products; Synthesis and Derivatives of Hydrazines; Improved Apparatus and Modification of Drehschmidts Method for Determining Total Sulphur in Illuminating Gas; Error in Dupasquier's Method for Determining Hydrogen Sulphide in Illuminating Gas; A Quantitative Method for Determining Carbon Bisulphide in a Mixture of Benzene and Carbon Bisulphide; A Quantitative Method of Determining Carbon Bisulphide in Illuminating Gas; Synthesis of 2.5 Dimethylbenzaldehyde, the Establishment of its Constitution and Preparation of Some Derivatives; Synthesis of Dimethylbenzaldazin and Salts of Derivatives. Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi; F. A. A. 1316 Seventh street southeast.

HARE, Earl Russell—Born 1872, Summerfield, Ohio. Kansas City high school, 1890; Iowa Wesleyan, A. B., 1894; University, M. D., 1900; prosector in anatomy, 1900-07; instructor in anatomy, 1907 to date. 327 Fourteenth avenue southeast.

HARPER, David N.—Chemist of the experiment station, 1888; professor of agricultural chemistry, 1890-91.

HARRINGTON, C. D.—Assistant in surgery, 1900-02.

HARTZELL, Mary V.—Student assistant in operative clinic, 1892-93; D. M. D.—same title, 1893-96; instructor in operative technics 1896-97; instructor in dental anatomy, 1897-1901; instructor in comparative dental anatomy, 1901 to date.

HARTZELL, Thomas B.—Instructor in dental anatomy and assistant in oral surgery clinic, 1892-93; D. M. D.—instructor in comparative dental anatomy, physical diagnosis, and assistant on oral surgery clinic, 1893-95; M. D.—lecturer on pathology, physical diagnosis and oral surgery, 1895-96; professor pathology and oral surgery, 1896-98; professor of pathology, therapeutics and oral surgery, 1898-05; professor of clinical pathology, therapeutics and oral surgery, 1905 to date.

HARWOOD, A. A., Austin—Regent, 1863 to date of resignation, February 9, 1878.

HATCH BILL—This bill was signed and became a law of the United States, March 2, 1887. Under its provisions the University experiment station was organized and has been supported. This bill is intended solely to encourage agricultural experimentation and the University board of regents receive annually, under its terms, the sum of \$15,000.

HATCH, Dr. P. L.—Author of the bird book of the geological and natural history survey of the state. He was born in 1823 and died May 22, 1904, at the age of 81 years. He was at one time a prominent physician of this city, but for about twenty years before his death had resided in Los Angeles, California. His great interest in the subject caused him to be selected by Professor N. H. Winchell, when he had charge of all the work of the geological and natural history survey, to write a report on the birds of Minnesota. The report appears as volume one of the zoological series of the reports of the State geological and natural history survey and was issued in June, 1892. The volume contains 487 pages and is now very scarce, though in considerable demand.

HAUGDAHL, Samuel—Instructor in cultures and starters, 1901-04.

HAVILAND, Willis Henry—Professor (homeopathic) of mental and nervous diseases, 1889-90.

HAWLEY, Elizabeth McK.—Assistant in library since 1896; now head of loan department. 323 Eleventh avenue southeast.

HAWLEY, George M. B.—Quiz master, college of law, 1895-96.

HAYNES, Arthur Edwin—Born May 23, 1849, Onondaga county, New York Scientific course. Hillsdale college, subsequently studied four summers at Michigan, Harvard and Cornell. Taught five terms in village schools; five in college before graduating; nine in University summer schools. 15 years in Hillsdale college; three years in Michigan school of mines; assistant professor of mathematics, 1893 to 1896; professor of mathematics, college of engineering. 1896-1901; professor of engineering mathematics, since 1901. Contributor to the annual reports of the Society for the promotion of engineering education, also other educational papers; Member of the Society for the promotion of engineering education; American association for the advancement of science. Phi Beta Kappa; Sigma Xi. 703 River road east.

HAYNES, Rowland—Born July 30, 1878, Worcester, Mass. Public schools of Worcester; A. B. Williams, 1902; 1902-06, student of Columbia university and Union theological seminary, New York City. 1904-05, fellow in psychology of religion, Clark university, M. A. '05; 1905-06, assistant in philosophy, Columbia university. 1902-04, coach of the Williams college debating team. 1903-04, social settlement work in New York City. Instructor in psychology, 1907 to date. 606 Seventh street southeast.

HAYS, Willet M.—Assistant in agriculture, experiment station, 1887-90; professor of theory and practice of agriculture, 1890-91. Professor of agriculture, 1893; vice chairman and agriculturist, experiment station, 1894-04. Now assistant secretary of the U. S. Department of agriculture.

HEAD, George Douglas—Born September 19, 1870, Elgin, Minn. Fargo, N. D. high school, 1888; B. S., University, 1892; M. D., 1895; graduate work at Johns Hopkins, 1897-00; graduate work in internal medicine, Vienna, 1903. Public school teacher, 1888;

assistant in histology, University, 1893-95; instructor in clinical microscopy, 1896-04; professor of clinical microscopy and medicine, 1904 to date. Author of Protozoa in Human Disease; Experiment Demonstration in the use of Tuberculin as a Diagnostic Agent; Leucocyte Count in the Diagnosis of Abdominal Diseases; Cerebro-spinal Meningitis; Value of Newer Signs and Procedures in Diagnosis; Chlorosis, study of twenty cases; Leucocyte Count in Diagnosis of Diseases of Children; Tuberculin as a Diagnostic Agent; Leucocyte Count in Haemorrhage; A Case of Suspected Rabies with Isolation of Bac Dipth; Vienna Letters; Symptomatology of Acute Nephritis; Etiological Relationship Between Cancer and Ulcer of the Stomach; Glenard's Disease, study of twenty-five cases. 802 Andrus building.

HEATH, A. C.—Assistant in diseases of nose and throat, 1898-00.

HEATING Plant—Completed in 1890 at a cost of \$20,000, and contains the heating apparatus for all the buildings on the campus.

HEATON Committee—This was a committee of both houses of the legislature of 1860. The report, which was printed, scored very strongly the practices of the boards of regents up to that date. The creation of the special board of three regents is doubtless due, largely, to their report.

HEATWOLE, Joel P., Northfield—Regent, 1891-97. Born in Waterford, Ind., in 1856. Received a common school education. Taught school, and in 1876 engaged in publishing a paper. Came to Minnesota in 1882. Elected to Congress in 1894.

HELENA, Mont.—This association includes all alumni of the University living in Montana. Harry K. Jones, Law '04, is the moving spirit in this association.

HELLER, A. A.—Instructor in botany, 1896-98. Graduate of Franklin and Marshall college, 1892. He became much interested in botany and spent two vacations making collections for the principal herbaria of Europe and America. Member of a government expedition to Idaho. He also went to Hawaii to study its flora. He studied at Columbia university and was a member of the Torrey botanical club and associate editor of its publications. Wrote much for the technical press upon botanical subjects.

HENDERSON, Andrew M.—Assistant in clinical medicine, 1898-04.

HENDRICKS, George A.—Professor of anatomy, 1888-89.

HERMEAN—The second literary society of the University. Organized in 1870, disbanded in — and reorganized in 1898 and continued in existence for five or six years. The object of this society was originally the promotion of culture and literary activity, especially oratory and debate and the cultivation of a spirit of friendship among its members.

HERRICK, Carl Albert—Instructor in engineering mathematics, 1902-03.

HERRICK, Clarence L.—Instructor in zoology, 1883-84. Died September, 1904.

HERTZ, E. Franklyn—Instructor in prosthetic dentistry, 1898-01; also in dental anatomy, 1901-02; professor of dental anatomy and prosthetic technics, 1902-07. Now in business in Portland, Oregon.

HEWITT, Charles N.—Non-resident professor of public health, 1874-02. Born in New York in 1835. Hobart medical college, 1858. Demonstrator of anatomy while attending medical college. Practiced medicine at Geneva, N. Y. Assistant surgeon 50th New York engineers, 1861, and surgeon, 1862. Surgeon-in-chief of Engineers' brigade, 1862-65. President of state medical society, 1865. Married April 22, 1869, to Helen Robinson. Secretary and executive officer of the Minnesota State board of health, 1872-97. Director of the Minnesota vaccine station since 1889. Address, Red Wing, Minn.

HIBBARD, H. Wade—Born in India in 1863. His parents were American missionaries to Burmah. Boyhood was passed in Vermont, where his father was engaged in religious and educational work. Attended Middlebury high school, graduated from Vermont academy, 1882. Entered Brown university, graduating in 1886 with the degree of A. B. Within a week after his graduation he entered the Rhode Island locomotive works and remained there three full years, when he was placed in charge of a gang of men to set up and adjust the link motions and locate the eccentrics and slide valves, an important position. He spent his evenings in a drawing and technical school in preparation for a professional course which he was about to take up. The two following years were spent as a graduate at Cornell. Here he distinguished himself as a scholar by winning a Sibley prize which is offered annually to the one "who shall, in the opinion of the faculty of that institution, show the greatest merit in a college course." In 1891 he received the degree of Mechanical Engineer, and at once entered into the employment of the Pennsylvania railroad as draftsman and mechanical engineer. He designed a compound locomotive which is now used for the heaviest express between New York and Philadelphia.

The summer of 1892 he spent in Europe studying locomotive engineering and visiting the leading technical schools in England, Germany and France. In 1894 he was made chief draftsman of the Lehigh valley railroad system. This position he held till October, 1895, when he was elected assistant professor of mechanical engineering at the University. Resigned in 1898 to accept a position in Cornell, where he is now.

HICKMAN, Adam C.—Born April, 1837, Columbia county, Ohio. Graduate of Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa.; Ohio state and union law college, Cleveland, Ohio. Thirty-three years' practice of law. Lecturer in law, 1892-94; professor pleading and practice, 1894 to date. 1229 Seventh street southeast.

HIGBEE, Albert E.—Professor (homeopathic) of gynecology, 1888-94.

HIGBEE, Paul A.—Assistant (homeopathic) in surgery, 1903-

HIGH School Board—Act creating this board was approved March, 1878. Legally and technically this board has no connection with the University, but, owing to the fact that the president of the University is ex-officio a member of the board and its examiner, it has practically been very closely identified with the growth and development of the University. The act creating the board is to be credited directly to Dr. Folwell, who was then president of the University. The act creating the board has been amended many times but its essential features remain the same and these features are—an inspection of the schools, both high and graded, by a person appointed to that duty, or, by an examination of its pupils, or, both; by state financial aid to high school and graded schools. This act gave Minnesota one of the

best school systems in the country. It unified and simplified and so made more efficient the whole system from the kindergarten to the University.

HILL, Hibbert Winslow.—Born September 16, 1871, St. Johns, N. B. Collegiate Institute, Woodstock, Ont. M. D., University of Toronto, 1893; M. D. 1899; Johns Hopkins, graduate work, 1895; special work, 1898; George Brown scholar, 1893-94; Starr Gold medal, 1899. Taught in private school; demonstrator of clinical chemistry and pathology and bacteriology, Toronto, 1893-96; instructor in bacteriology, Harvard Medical School, 1903-05; assistant professor of bacteriology, University 1895 to date. First assistant bacteriologist, Louisville Water Filtration Experts, 1896; acting first assistant Philadelphia board of health laboratory, 1896; biologist, director and chief of bureau, Brooklyn, N. Y., watershed laboratory, 1896-98; director of Boston board of health laboratory, 1898-1905. Assistant director of the state board of health of Minnesota, 1905-date. Author of papers on pathology, on morphology of bacteria; on various public health problems; on technique; annual reports of various laboratories, about forty to fifty in all. Managing editor, now associate editor, American Journal of Public Hygiene, 1903 to date. Member and chairman of various committees on public health subjects; vice-chairman and chairman of the laboratory section of the American Public Health Association; charter member Society of American Bacteriologists; American association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists; laboratory section of the A. P. H. A.; Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Nu Sigma Nu; Sigma Xi. University of Minnesota.

HILLESHEIM, Catherine—Instructor in animal biology, 1902-03.

HILLMAN, Ada B.—Second general secretary of the University Y. W. C. A., 1899-02, and 1906-07. Now secretary of the city association of Tacoma, Wash.

HINTON, Charles H.—Educated at Rugby school. He obtained a scholarship at Balliol college, Oxford, and took highest honors in the mathematical schools. Subsequently studied physics in Oxford and Berlin and was for some time engaged in teaching science. He was appointed head master of Victoria public school in Yokohama, Japan, but resigned the position for one under the Japanese government, which afforded him the opportunity of prosecuting his mathematical work. In 1893 he was offered a post at Princeton, New Jersey, where he remained for four years as instructor. He was appointed assistant professor of mathematics at the University in 1897 and resigned three years later. Author of several books besides papers on mathematical and physical subjects. Among the best of his publications are "Scientific Romances" and "Stella." In the last named book he has used fiction as a vehicle for representing in a popular form some of the thoughts and speculations of modern mathematics.

He was the author of several books devoted to scientific research, the chief of which is "The Fourth Dimension." His particular field work in mathematical lines was upon the subject of "transcendental space." He was widely known as the inventor of the baseball gun to shoot curves. At the time of his death, April, 1907, he was employed in the patent office at Washington, D. C.

HISTORICAL Sketch of the University—A pamphlet containing an address delivered before the state historical society December 11, 1905, by Honorable John B. Gilfillan, at one time a regent of the University. 46pp. and cover. Contains much valuable data.

HISTORY of the University—A pamphlet containing a full report of an address made by John S. Pillsbury, president of the board of regents, June 1, 1893, before the alumni of the University at their annual dinner at the West hotel. Contains much valuable material.

HISTORY of the University, Early—The report of the board of regents made to the legislature in 1861, contains a very full and careful review of the history of the University down to that date.

HISTORY—"An historical sketch," by Professor C. W. Hall, Gopher of 1897, pp. 11-88.

HISTORY—"A leaf from the past," by Dr. Folwell, Gopher 1895, pp. 15-19.

HOAG, William R.—Born in Fillmore county, Minn., in 1859. Here he spent his boyhood, attending school in winter and doing farm work in summer. A year at Spring Valley schools, three years at the Rochester high school, an extended visit to Eastern cities, one year of teaching, then he entered the University. The next three years was devoted to his studies and work with the Northern Pacific railroad. He graduated with '84 with the degree of B. C. E., and received the degree M. S., in 1888. Became instructor in civil engineering in 1885, made assistant professor in 1886, and professor in 1890, resigned in 1907 to take up professional work.

HOBBS, Fred E.—Instructor in moot court practice, 1902-03; justice and moot court practice, 1903-date. Graduate of the University, class of 1888, and law '92. Practicing lawyer in this city.

HOFF, P. A.—Assistant in clinical medicine, 1901-05; clinical instructor in medicine, 1905 to date. Lowry Arcade, St. Paul.

HOG BARN—Erected in 1902, at a cost of \$3,000. Provided with the necessary equipment to furnish instruction in the care and breeding of swine.

HOLM, John G.—Instructor in rhetoric, 1904-05. Graduate of the University, class of 1904. Since engaged in newspaper work. Now with the Free Press, Milwaukee, Wis.

HOLT, Charles M.—Scholar in pedagogy, 1902-05; instructor in education since 1905. Has charge of training the members of the dramatic clubs for the plays presented by the club. Weaverly Hotel.

HOME BUILDING—The first school building erected for the school of agriculture. It contains accommodations for twenty-four students. The building is 60 x 70 feet, two stories and basement. It was erected in 1887, at a cost of \$18,000.

HOME ECONOMICS BUILDING—This building was erected in 1890, at a cost of \$6,500, from the profits on the sale of the first University farm.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY, The College of—For general statement of the organization and history of the department of medicine see statement under the college of medicine and surgery.

This college is the direct and lineal descendant of the Minnesota homeopathic medical college which was established in 1836. The old college ceased to exist and the new came into existence by the acceptance, by the board of regents of the University,

of the proposition of the trustees of the Minnesota college, to surrender the charter of that institution and to become merged in the department of medicine which was then being formed. The college faculty was appointed in the spring of 1888 and instruction was begun in the fall, with Dr. H. W. Brazie, as secretary of the faculty and Dr. Perry H. Millard, as dean of the department. In the fall of 1892, this college, together with the others constituting the department removed to the University campus, the work having been previously conducted in the building now occupied by the Asbury hospital, on the corner of ninth avenue south and sixth street. With the removal to the campus, this college was made more independent in the government of its affairs and Dr. Brazie was made dean. The work was carried along without special incident until 1893, when Dr. Alonzo P. Williamson, became dean, in place of Dr. Brazie, resigned. Dr. Williamson continued as dean until 1903, when he resigned and Dr. Eugene L. Mann was elected in his place. The college, as first organized, provided a course of three years, which was increased to a four-year course in 1895. This college has increased its entrance requirements, at various times, until now it requires two full years of college work for admission. In 1903, the attendance fell off so that a proposition was made to abolish the college altogether, providing for the work of the college by the creation of two professorships, one in homeopathic materia medica and one in therapeutics. The movement failed and the college continues, as in the past, to furnish a full college course in homeopathic medicine and surgery. The work in anatomy, physiology, histology, chemistry and bacteriology is pursued in common with the other students of the department.

The college has graduated 74 men and 15 women. The enrollment is now, 1905-07, 16. The faculty includes five paid professors and two other employes. The full faculty consists of twenty-six professors, and eight lecturers and assistants. It has all of the advantages of the equipment of laboratories and buildings of the department, for which see statement of the college of medicine and surgery. Tuition \$100 a year. See also Six-year medical course. See Hospitals.

HONORARY FRATERNITIES AT MINNESOTA—Phi Beta Kappa, Pi Beta Nu (local, extinct), Pi Sigma, Sigma Xi.

HORNING, D. W.—Associate professor (homeopathic) of diseases of heart and lungs, and clinical medicine and physical diagnosis, 1903 to date. Pillsbury building.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING—Erected in 1899, at a cost of \$35,000. It contains the office and recitation rooms of the horticulturist and the department of physics and botany, and a large room specially arranged for classes in sewing and dressmaking. Connected with this building are extensive rooms under glass for winter plant propagation, experiment and demonstration work in classes. The building proper is 50x80, of red pressed brick and stone, with greenhouse of about 4,400 square feet, a laboratory 26x50 feet and a machine shed, 20x50 feet.

HOSPITALS—The hospitals of the "twin cities" have, very generally, opened their doors to the students of the department of medicine. Thursdays and Saturdays during the junior and senior years are devoted to clinics at the various hospitals. These hospitals include—the city hospital of Minneapolis, one hundred forty beds, places its entire clinical material at the command of the clinical teachers of the department; St. Barnabas hospital,

eighty-four beds, the Asbury hospital, one hundred sixty beds, the Swedish and Northwestern hospitals, each with fifty beds, place their clinical facilities at the disposal of the students of the department. This makes Minneapolis hospitals, with a total capacity of four hundred eighty-four beds, available for the use of the department.

In St. Paul the city and county hospital with three hundred beds and its orthopedic department which is under the direct charge of the professor of orthopedic surgery, St. Joseph's hospital, one hundred twenty-five beds, St. Luke's, with ninety beds, all welcome the clinical staff of the department and make provision for making their clinical material of the greatest use to students of medicine.

HOUGH, W. S.—Assistant professor of mental and moral philosophy, 1889-91. Professor of philosophy 1891-94. M. Ph., Mich., 1884. Two years at Berlin, a year in England and one in Paris studying philosophy. Instructor in philosophy, Mich., 1888-89.

HOVDA, Olaf—Instructor in engineering mathematics, 1906 to date. 8 Florence Court.

HOVERSTAD, Torger A.—Superintendent of the sub-station at Crookston, 1896-06. Now living at Dennison, Minn.

HOW, Jared—Lecturer on landlord and tenant, 1898-07; special lecturer, same. 1907 to date. Fire and Marine building, St. Paul.

HOWARD, Seth E.—Assistant in clinical medicine, 1897-98.

HOWELL, Daniel B.—Born July 1st, 1878, Dousman, Wis. Ph. B., University of Wisconsin. Two years experience as principal of a graded school. Instructor in mathematics, school of agriculture, 1905 to date. St. Anthony, Park, Minn.

HUBBARD, Lucius F., St. Paul—Regent ex-officio, as governor of the state, 1881-87.

HUFF, Ned L.—Born September 21, 1876, Pendleton county, Ky. Little Falls high school, 1897; B. A., University, 1903; M. A., 1906. Taught in district school, 1897-99; science in Fergus Falls high school, 1903-05; instructor in botany, University, 1906 to date. Assistant on botanical survey of Minnesota, 1899-03. 3905 North Sixth street.

HUGGINS, Major E. L.—Born in 1842, his parents removing to Nicollet county, Minnesota the same year. He was a student at Hamline university, and afterward located at Red Wing. He enlisted in 1861 in the 2d Minnesota Infantry, participating in the battles and campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland until the battle of Chickamauga, in September, 1863. In this battle he was wounded and made a prisoner, but was exchanged the following year. Again he enlisted and served until the close of the war as a first lieutenant in the 1st Minnesota Heavy Artillery. In February, 1866, Major Huggins was appointed as second lieutenant in the regular army, and was assigned to the 2d Artillery stationed on the Pacific coast, where he served at various posts until 1871. He was then ordered to the Artillery school at Fortress Monroe, where he graduated the following year, and in 1872 was detailed for duty at the University of Minnesota, where he remained until

1875, when he was ordered back to his regiment. In 1879 he was transferred to the 2d Cavalry, then serving in Montana; since then he has served continuously with his regiment, with the exception of five years, during which time he performed the duty of aide-de-camp to Major General Miles. On January 13, 1897, he was promoted to the rank of major and assigned to the 6th Regiment of Cavalry. Major Huggins has been awarded what is known as the "Medal of Honor" for most distinguished gallantry in action against Ogallala Sioux near O'Fallow Creek, Montana, April 1, 1880.

HUGHES, Percy—Instructor in philosophy, 1904-06.

HULL, Blanche—Registrar's office, assistant, since 1907. B. A., University, 1904. 1408 Seventh street southeast.

HUMMEL, John A.—Born June 12, 1875, Cottage Grove, Minn. Hastings high school; University school of agriculture; B. Ag., '99. Assistant chemist and instructor in agricultural chemistry, 1900-07; assistant professor of agricultural chemistry, 1907 to date. Member of the board of directors of the General alumni association. 2143 Commonwealth avenue, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

HUNTER, Charles H.—Born February 6, 1853, Clinton, Maine. Graduate of Bowdoin. Professor of clinical medicine, 1888 to date. Author of many medical papers. Member of the State medical society; Academy of medicine; American medical association, etc. 519 First avenue south.

HURD, Anna H.—Lecturer (homeopathic) on diseases of the blood and ductless glands, 1903 to date. Pillsbury building.

HURD, Ethel S.—Assistant (homeopathic) in ophthalmology, 1903-04; lecturer on electro-therapeutics, 1904 to date. Pillsbury building.

HUTCHINSON, Henry.—Professor of theory and practice of homeopathic) medicine, 1888-94.

HUTCHINSON, John Corrin—Born May 11, 1849, Kirk Michael, Isle of Man, Great Britain. Came to the United States in 1867, with his mother after the death of his father. Educated at Peel, Isle of Man; preparatory department of the University; B. A., 1876; tutor in Greek, 1873-76; instructor in Greek and Latin 1876-78; instructor in Greek and mathematics, 1879-82; associate professor of Greek and mathematics, 1882-90; professor of Greek language and literature since 1891. Member of the American philological association; National educational association; Classical association of the middle west and south; Psi Upsilon; Phi Beta Kappa. 3806 Blaisdell avenue.

HYNES, John Eldon—Born July 25, 1878, Winnebago, Minn. Winnebago high school, 1898; University, Ph. C., 1900; M. D., 1904. Intern St. Luke's hospital, 1904-05; assistant in medicine, 1905 to date. 3349 University avenue southeast.

INCOME—See Finances.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

Year	Fees	*Support	*Bldgs and Equip	*Library	†Lands	†Morrill and Nelson Bldgs	Campus and Farm	Grand Total
1867	\$302.00	.....	.....	.....	\$10,912.99	.....	.....	\$26,214.99
1868	587.60	.....	.....	.....	13,857.91	.....	.....	14,445.51
1869	156.50	.....	.....	.....	11,508.20	.....	.....	11,664.70
1870	587.73	.....	.....	.....	22,500.00	.....	.....	33,087.73
1871	1,680.58	.....	.....	.....	17,500.00	.....	.....	13,180.58
1872	1,690.79	.....	.....	.....	21,000.00	.....	.....	22,690.79
1873	1,290.00	.....	.....	.....	25,500.00	.....	.....	79,200.00
.....	.....	*\$4,000.00	.....	.....	84,000.00	.....	.....	84,000.00
1874	2,483.89	19,000.00	29,350.00	.....	11,000.00	.....	.....	61,833.89
1875	2,216.29	19,000.00	25,000.00	.....	11,546.65	.....	.....	57,762.94
1876	2,310.50	20,000.00	.....	.....	17,135.50	.....	.....	39,445.50
1877	2,413.70	19,000.00	.....	.....	20,000.00	.....	18,000.00	59,413.70
1878	3,134.34	19,000.00	.....	.....	24,700.00	.....	.....	46,834.34
1879	2,568.00	19,500.00	7,500.00	.....	26,980.00	.....	20,000.00	76,538.00
1880	2,228.62	23,000.00	.....	.....	12,500.00	.....	.....	33,728.62
1881	1,885.91	23,000.00	30,000.00	.....	24,000.00	.....	20,000.00	98,885.91
1882	2,981.21	23,000.00	30,000.00	.....	20,881.41	.....	.....	76,882.62
1883	342.64	23,000.00	30,000.00	.....	23,091.67	.....	.....	76,484.31
1884	1,682.87	23,000.00	30,000.00	.....	26,706.83	.....	.....	91,389.70
1885	1,885.08	23,000.00	30,000.00	.....	42,140.18	.....	.....	104,025.26
1886	2,183.02	35,000.00	30,000.00	.....	36,357.71	.....	.....	103,540.73
1887	6,162.97	35,000.00	5,650.00	.....	34,628.59	.....	.....	81,441.56
1888	2,725.47	40,000.00	.....	.....	14,990.50	.....	.....	57,715.97
1889	7,475.53	60,000.00	.....	.....	35,740.00	.....	.....	102,915.53
1890	41,017.36	65,000.00	129,612.32	.....	63,342.46	15,000.00	.....	313,972.14
1891	16,837.33	65,000.00	86,000.00	10,000.00	66,927.20	16,000.00	.....	254,294.63
1892	25,432.33	69,500.00	.....	.....	32,048.15	.....	.....	150,980.48
1893	30,769.90	69,500.00	210,000.00	.....	57,696.33	18,000.00	.....	385,966.23
1894	48,351.50	120,004.64	.....	.....	33,839.58	19,000.00	.....	221,195.72
1895	55,964.57	160,300.16	189,500.00	20,000.00	54,012.02	.....	12,500.00	512,276.81
1896	68,251.99	119,570.57	.....	.....	53,150.06	21,000.00	.....	261,973.02
1897	69,496.48	91,832.59	12,000.00	12,000.00	50,246.55	22,000.00	2,500.00	260,095.62
1898	76,523.16	111,404.78	56,000.00	14,000.00	57,277.68	23,000.00	.....	323,305.62
1899	116,445.46	152,835.48	157,000.00	.....	56,429.09	24,000.00	.....	520,670.03
1900	115,383.72	145,128.25	.....	.....	60,830.38	25,000.00	.....	346,342.35
1901	108,682.46	151,502.53	283,550.00	15,000.00	53,185.74	25,000.00	.....	626,920.73
1902	131,732.66	132,530.69	.....	.....	53,613.50	25,000.00	.....	403,576.83
1903	126,114.70	147,018.00	343,000.00	10,000.00	53,203.50	25,000.00	11,000.00	965,336.32
1904	152,869.38	146,529.68	.....	.....	53,752.55	25,000.00	.....	431,151.61
1905	158,506.82	245,542.71	548,000.00	13,000.00	53,987.54	25,000.00	20,000.00	1,064,037.57
1906	156,491.78	252,464.20	.....	.....	53,797.56	25,000.00	5,000.00	508,753.54
1907	169,206.88	286,551.09	305,000.00	39,000.00	51,896.60	30,000.00	526,000.00	1,407,654.57
1908	178,000.00	339,000.00	.....	.....	54,500.00	35,000.00	7,000.00	663,500.00
Totals..	\$1,895,563.82	\$3,588,215.77	\$2,842,162.32	\$133,000.00	1,368,334.31	\$435,000.00	\$649,000.00	\$10,921,876.22

*State appropriations. **State appropriations to replace money taken from the permanent endowment fund repaid at rate of \$12,000 a year for seven years. †Direct appropriation by the national government for agricultural education. ††Income from land grants by the national government, constituting the permanent endowment of the University.

The state has appropriated \$191,500, since 1895, for the support of the sub-experiment stations, and construction of buildings thereon.

The national government has appropriated directly, \$15,000 annually, (The Hatch bill) beginning with 1887, for the support of agricultural experimental work. During the past three years the national government has appropriated \$5,000, \$7,000 and \$9,000, respectively (the Adams bill) for the same general purpose.

The state has appropriated \$3,731,215.77 for the support of the University. It has appropriated \$3,491,162.32 for buildings, equipment and lands, which are today worth more than they cost the state. The balance of the support of the University has been provided by the United States government, \$1,893,934.31; and fees paid by students, \$1,895,563.82. Making up the total cost of the University, to the end of the college year, 1908-09, \$10,921,876.22.

IN Memoriam—A pamphlet of forty pages and cover, containing the addresses made on commencement day, June 5, 1902, in honor of John S. Pillsbury, "Father of the University."

INSTITUTE of Public Health and Pathology—The newest of any in the medical quadrangle. Completed and occupied February, 1907, at a cost of \$100,000 with an appropriation of \$25,000 for the University and \$5,000 for the State board of health laboratory equipment. The building which is 213 feet over all and 100 feet deep in the central portion, consists of a central main portion 60 by 100 feet, with north and south wings each 56 by 75 feet. In the south wing are housed the State board of health laboratories, connected with the adjoining laboratory of animal research of the Minnesota state board of health. This wing contains a suite of rooms for a Pasteur institute in which the special treatment of and research in rabies is carried on by the State board of health. Diagnosis laboratories are provided for the bacteriological, chemical and pathological work of the State board of health, with workshops for the repair and construction of special apparatus for all of the work carried on in the building. Unpacking, shipping, storage, washing and media rooms are also provided. The wing also contains research laboratories for the professional members of the staff, together with vaults for records and offices for the clerical staff.

The central portion and north wing provide for teaching and research work for the University departments of pathology, bacteriology, and public health. The central portion of the building, 100x60 feet, is three stories in front and four stories in the rear, where three of the stories are devoted to museum and library purposes. Here special books and periodicals are provided and interesting pathological and bacteriological specimens and materials, apparatus, methods of construction and other illustrative features of public health are on exhibition. On the first floor is a preparation room for the museum and lecture room, beneath the museum and adjacent to the lecture and autopsy room. Six special laboratories and offices are provided for members of the staff. The remainder of the central portion is occupied by the lecture and autopsy amphitheatre, special research laboratories, photographic laboratories and a cold storage plant.

In the north wing the main teaching laboratory occupies the full floor space of 75 by 56 feet. It is lighted on three sides and by a skylight and is divided by low partitions into twelve loges, each intended for the use of a group of students. Each loge is fully equipped with all apparatus and supplies which the students may need in the practical work of pathology, bacteriology or public health, so as to render each group independent. A coat room and a room for the distribution of supplies open off the main laboratory. Beneath this is a similar students' research laboratory containing six loges which are to be used for the teaching of such special courses as pathology of tumors, neuro-pathology, practical public health, laboratory work, etc. Opening off this is a special laboratory for the teacher in charge, for the issuing of supplies and also a coat room. Other special laboratories, including rooms for the preparation and storage of media and the storage of stock cultures of bacteria, and living quarters for the janitor are also in this wing.

The institute of Public Health and Pathology, equipment, museum and library, represent approximately, \$200,000.

INTER-SOCIETY debates—The action of the federated literary societies, in 1896, looking toward better provision and support for intercollegiate and intersociety debate, resulted in the formation of the league of the five members of the federated societies, which then included the Forum, Delta Sigma, Minerva, Law Literary and Shakopean. In 1897, the Castalians came into the league and Minerva won the championship, having defeated the Delta Sigmas and Castalians. In 1898, Minerva dropped out and Kent came into the league, and won the championship. In 1899, Minerva came back and the Hermean was also admitted, and this year the Shakopeans and Kents proved to be the leaders. In 1900, Blackstones came into the league and in the finals the Shakopeans won from the Forums and so held the championship. In 1901, the same teams competed as in 1900 and the Forums lead with Minerva a close second in the finals. In 1902, the Law Literary society fought its way to victory in the finals, defeating the Kents, the Minervas and Castalians. In 1903, by the Shakopeans; in 1904, by the Shakopeans; in 1905, by the Forum; in 1906, by the Forums; in 1907, by the Law Literaries. In this contest, the Minervas were in the finals.

IOWA-MINNESOTA League, The—Included the two universities named and for many years held an annual contest in debate. Dissolved in 1906 upon the organization of the Central debating circuit of America.

JACOBS Cup, The—This cup is the property of the Minnesota debating association and was presented to it by S. Jacobs & Company, Jewelers, to be awarded to the winner of the inter-society series of debates each year. It is provided that any society which wins this cup, three times in succession, shall become its permanent owner. Twice has it been won two years in succession, by the Shakopeans in 1903-04, and by the Forums in 1904-05. The cup was first won by the Shakopeans in 1900.

JACKSON, Anson B.—Born February 17, 1850, Brooklyn, N. Y. B. A., Hobart, '70; LL. B., Columbia, '73; practicing lawyer in Minneapolis since 1879. Special lecturer on conflict of laws, college of law, 1907 to date. New York Life building. 1623 Third avenue south.

JAGGARD, Edwin Ames—Born June 21, 1859, Altoona, Pa. Prepared for college at Stewart and Hollidaysburg, Pa.; A. B., Dickinson, Carlisle, Pa.; '79; A. M., idem, 1882; LL. B., Univer-

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sity of Pennsylvania, 1882; LL. D., idem, 1906; 1886, lecturer on medical jurisprudence, St. Paul medical college. University lecturer on taxation and torts, 1891-95; professor of torts and criminal law, 1895-96; lecturer on taxation and torts, 1896-97; torts and criminal law. 1897-98; professor of taxation and modern phases of law of torts, 1899-1900; professor of torts, 1900-01; professor of taxation, 1901 to date. Justice of the supreme court of Minnesota, since 1905. Author of *Jaggard on Torts*, 2 vols.; *Jaggard on Taxation*, Minnesota 1 Vol., Iowa 1 Vol.; An article in *Cyclopedia of Law and Practice, on False Imprisonment and Malicious Prosecution*. 302 South Exchange street, St. Paul.

JAMES, George Francis—Born August 18, 1867, Normal, Ill. Evanston, Ill., public schools; Northwestern university, 1882-85; Michigan university, 1885-87; B. A., '86; M. A., '87; Sorbonne, Paris. 1888-89; University of Halle, 1893-94; Ph. D., '94. Taught in Decatur, Ill. high school; Peabody normal college, Nashville, Tenn.; Los Angeles, Calif., normal college; Lecturer, Chicago university. Professor of pedagogy, 1902-05; professor of education and dean, 1905 to date. Secretary of University extension, Philadelphia; secretary of Educational commission, Chicago. Editor of *John A. Logan, Memorial*, 1899; of the *Proceedings of University Extension Congress*, Philadelphia, 1892; of *Hancock of University Extension*, Philadelphia, 1893; of *Report of Chicago Educational Commission*, 1899; and author of various monographs. Member of Phi Kappa Psi; Phi Beta Kappa. 308 Eighteenth avenue southeast.

JENKS, Albert Ernest—Born November 28, 1869, Michigan. B. S., Kalamazoo, 1896; B. S. Chicago, 1897; Ph. D., Wisconsin, 1899. Special lecturer, University of Wisconsin, on Philippine ethnology, 1905; assistant professor of sociology, 1905-07; professor of anthropology, 1907 to date. Economic editor of the *American Thresherman*, 1900-01; assistant ethnologist of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1901; ethnologist of same, 1902; assistant chief of the bureau of non-Christian tribes, Philippine Islands, 1902; chief of ethnological survey of the Philippines, 1903-05. Author of the *Childhood of Jishib, the Ojibwa*; *Balonglong, the Igorot Boy*; *The Wild Rice Gatherers of the Upper Lakes*; *The Bontoc Igorot*. The first two are popular children's books, the third and fourth are scientific books; also about twenty scientific and popular magazine articles. Honorary fellow, University of Wisconsin, 1898-99; chief of ethnological department of Philippine exposition, Louisiana purchase exposition, St. Louis, Mo., 1904.

JERREMS, Alexander N.—Football coach season of 1896. Born in Sidney, Australia. Star football player in the Pottsdam, Pa., high school and on Yale teams from 1893 to 1895, playing right half-back and in his senior year full back.

JETT, C. Coleman—Instructor in machine design and drawing, 1900-02.

JEWETT, J. Dudley—Instructor in the administration of anaesthetics, college of dentistry, 1890-92; lecturer of anaesthesia, 1892-93; also chief of the anaesthetic clinic, 1893-95.

JEWETT, James Richard—Born in West Port, Me., March 14, 1862. During his whole boyhood he accompanied his father on various voyages to Cuba, China and Japan. He fitted for college at Mowry and Goff's English and classical school, Providence, R. I. In 1880 he entered Harvard, pursuing the classical course, and upon his graduation in 1884 he was granted a fellowship, which he held three years. In August, 1884, he went to Syria to con-

tinue the study of his favorite language. With the exception of a winter at Cairo he spent three years in Syria, assisting part of the time in an American mission school at Zahleh, Mt. Lebanon. During the college year of 1887-88 he was instructor in Semitic languages at Harvard. At the close of the college year in June he went abroad again and spent about six months in Berlin and Strassburg, taking the degree of Ph. D. at the latter place in 1890. His dissertation, entitled "Arabic Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases," at once won for him a reputation as a scholar. Upon his return to America he was elected professor of Semitic languages at Brown University, Providence, R. I., which position he held till his election to the Weyerhaeuser chair of Semitic languages and history in the University of Minnesota in 1895. He resigned this position to accept a professorship in Chicago University in 1903. Member of the Everett Athenæum and Harvard Signet.

JEWETT, W. Fred—Assistant in technics and clinics, college of dentistry, 1895-96.

JOHNSON, Adolph W.—Lecturer on (homeopathic) pharmacy, 1904 to date.

JOHNSON, Charles E.—B. A., University, 1906. Instructor in animal biology, 1907 to date. 714 Sixteenth avenue southeast.

JOHNSON, Edward—Instructor in foundry practice, 1902-06.

JOHNSON, E. Bird—Born Sugar Grove, Pa., November 24, 1865. Came to Minnesota the following year. Lived on farm, attending district school, from 1872-83. Entered the Minneapolis Academy in fall of 1883. Entered the sub-freshman class of the University at the opening of the second term of the same year; B. S., 1888; deputy registrar until August 1, 1889; taught in city night schools for two years, 1889-91; registrar from August 1, 1889 to August 1, 1905. Secretary and treasurer of the H. W. Wilson company from July, 1904, to March, 1906. Manager of the Index Press from fall of 1905 to April, 1906. Was elected secretary of the General alumni association in March, 1906, and entered upon his duties, April 21, of the same year. Established the Minnesota Alumni Weekly in the spring of 1901, and was its editor, publisher and proprietor until he turned it over to the General alumni association when he became its secretary. He has been its editor since that date also. "An Optimistic Equation and Other Optimism," 1903; eight editions of the Alumni directory and several reports upon specific matters connected with the University; editor and publisher of the "University Dictionary."

JOHNSON, Edward C.—Student assistant in botany, 1906-07.

JOHNSON, Frank Amos—Registrar, 1884-89. Born in Pennsylvania, June 3, 1861. Removed to Minnesota with his parents in 1866. Entered the University in the fall of 1878. After three years spent at the University he left the University to teach and study shorthand. He re-entered the University in the fall of 1883, and graduated in June, 1886. During the first year after his return to the University he acted as secretary to President Folwell, and upon the coming of President Northrop, he continued as his secretary and was appointed registrar, a position he held until 1889; pursued work in college of law for a few months, then passed the state bar examination before the supreme court, and was admitted to practice, 1888. Soon afterward, Mr. Johnson became interested in typesetting machines and has given himself to this work since the fall of 1888. He has invented and patented

many machines and many improvements. Now in New York City, 143 Liberty street, as a consulting engineer and patent attorney.

JOHNSON, John A.—Born July 23, 1861, St. Peter, Minn. Educated in public schools of St. Peter. Early years was clerk in a drug store; became part owner and publisher of St. Peter Herald in 1886 and continued in the business till 1907. Was state senator from St. Peter district and has been twice elected governor of Minnesota, the second term will expire January 7, 1909. Served seven years in M. N. G., retiring with rank of Captain. Regent of the University ex-officio. Angus Hotel, St. Paul.

JOHNSON, R. W., Maj. Gen., U. S. A.—Professor of military science and tactics, 1869-71. Member of the first University faculty.

JOHNSTON, George H.—Instructor in psychology, 1903-05. Graduate of the University, class of 1897, now cashier of a bank at Wales, N. D.

JOHNSTON, John Black—Born October 3, 1868, Belle Center, Ohio. Ph. B., Michigan, 1893; Ph. D., same, 1899. Marine biological laboratory, summers 1896-1901; zoological station, Naples, and University of Freiburg, Germany, 1904-05; assistant instructor in zoology, Michigan, 1893-99; assistant professor of zoology, University of West Virginia, 1899-1900; professor, same, 1900-07; assistant professor of anatomy of the nervous system, University, 1907 to date. Author of *The Brain of Aelpenser*; *The Brain of Petromyzon*; *Das Gehirn and die Crainalnerven der Anamnier*, 1902; *The Morphology of the Vertebrate Head*; *The Cranial Nerves of Petromyzon*; *The Nervous System of Vertebrates*; *A Text Book of Comparative Neurology*; and numerous lesser papers. Member of the American society of zoologists; American naturalists; Association of American anatomists; Fellow A. A. A. S. 128 Beacon street southeast.

JONES, Albert I.—Instructor in metal working, 1888-90.

JONES, Frederick Scheetz—Born April 7, 1862, Palmyra, Mo. St. Paul's school, Palmyra; Shattuck school, Faribault; B. A., Yale, 1884; University of Berlin, 1887-88; Royal polytechnic, Berlin, 1887-88; Swiss polytechnic, Zurich, 1888-89; M. A., Yale, 1892. Taught at Shattuck, 1884-85; instructor in physics, University, 1885-87; professor of physics, 1889 to date. Elected dean of the college of engineering, June, 1902. Author of short articles upon scientific subjects; lecture notes; commencement addresses, and reports on laboratory tests for commercial purposes. Has in preparation a text on physics for use in the University classes. Fellow of the American association for the advancement of science; member of the society for the promotion of engineering education; Phi Beta Kappa; Sigma Xi; Psi Upsilon; and Yale Skull and Bones. 712 Tenth avenue southeast.

JONES, H. W.—Clinical instructor in nervous and mental diseases, 1905 to date. 2418 West Twenty-second street.

JONES, Harry W.—Instructor in architecture, 1891-93.

JONES, William Alexander—Born May 24, 1859, St. Peter, Minn. St. Peter high school; University of the city of New York, Medical department, 1881; instructor in mental and nervous diseases, 1888 to 1890; adjunct professor of same, 1890-95; clinical professor, same, 1895 to date. Assistant physician St. Peter state hospital for insane, four years; member of the board of trustees, two years; member of state board of health. State Hospitals for

the Insane. Author of various articles in medical journals; editor of Minnesota State Medical Journal and Northwestern Lancet. Attending neurologist to City hospital; Chief of staff of Northwestern, St. Mary's, Asbury, Norwegian, Swedish hospitals. 513 Pillsbury building.

JOSLIN, John Carlos—Born April 25, 1876, Richland county, Wis. Common schools and high school. Practical butter maker for eight years. Won many high scores and the grand prize at the World's Fair at St. Louis, with the title of the World's champion butter maker. Creamery inspector with the State dairy and food commission for three years. Assistant in creamery, dairy school, 1905 to date. 426 Nicollet avenue, Mankato, Minn.

JOURNAL Club in Psychology, The—Composed of upper classmen and graduate students who have completed at least two courses in psychology in the University. Its purpose is to keep its members in touch with periodical literature of psychology.

JUDSON, Harry Pratt—A native of the state of New York. Prepared for college at Louisberg, N. Y., and graduated from Williams in 1870 with the degree of B. A. For fifteen years he was connected with the public schools of Troy, N. Y., teaching principally history and the classics. In 1883 he received the degree of M. A. from his alma mater. For the next two years he was principal of the Troy high school. In the fall of 1885 Mr. Judson was called to the chair of history in the University. Resigned in 1891 to accept a position in the University of Chicago. Now president of the University of Chicago. Author of many texts, mainly historical, and many contributions to periodical literature.

JUDSON, Leulah Jeannette—Born at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. B. A., University, 1903; M. A., Columbia, 1904. In charge of the department of history of the Western college for women, Oxford, Ohio, 1904-06. Instructor in history, University, 1906-07. 901 Sixth street southeast.

JUERGENSEN, Hans—Born April 22, 1872, Hadersleber, Norway. Common schools of Germany and Fort Wayne, Ind., high school and college; six years in Concordia college, Ft. Wayne; three years in divinity course of Concordia seminary, (Lutheran) St. Louis, Mo.; graduate work at the Universities of Leipzig, one semester; Munich, one semester; Johns Hopkins, one year; working in Greek, Latin and modern languages. Professor at Concordia college, St. Paul, nine years, teaching at various times Greek, Latin, English, German, French, history, music. Instructor in German, University, 1904 to 1907; assistant professor, 1907 to date. Joint editor, with Professor Schlenker, of *Deutsche Gedichte*, 1906. 1612 Eleventh avenue south.

JUNIOR Ball Association—This is an independent organization of each junior class and exists for the sole purpose of managing the function known as the junior ball, which usually is held early in February.

KAPPA ALPHA THETA—Upsilon chapter established in 1890. Founded at DePauw university in 1870. 220 Church street southeast.

KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA—Chi chapter established in 1880. Founded at Monmouth college, 1870. 1318 Seventh street southeast.

KAPPA SIGMA—Beta Mu chapter established in 1901. Founded at the University of Virginia, 1867. 1107 Fourth street southeast.

KAVANAUGH, William Harrison—Born August 19, 1873, Williamsport, Pa. Williamsport high school; M. E., Lehigh, 1894; principal of miners and mechanics institute, Freeland, Pa., 1894-95; instructor in mechanical engineering, University of Illinois, 1897-98; instructor in charge of experimental engineering, University, 1901-02; assistant professor of mechanical engineering in charge of experimental engineering, 1902-07; professor of experimental engineering, 1907 to date. Had experience in mercantile business, Williamsport, Pa., 1895-97; draftsman, motive power department, Pennsylvania R. R. Co., 1897-99; chief draftsman of same, 1899-01. Author of various articles for the engineering press. Junior member of the American society of mechanical engineers; member of the Society for the promotion of engineering education; member of the American society for testing materials; Tau Beta Pi; Sigma Xi. 118 State street southeast.

KELLER, Frank H.—Instructor in chemistry, 1899-1900. Graduate of the University, 1898. Now metallurgist for the Utah consolidated smelter company, Murray, Utah. Sigma Xi.

KELLEY, William Louis—Special lecturer, college of law, 1903-'07. Judge of the district court of Ramsey county.

KELLOGG, Frank B.—Lecturer on equity jurisprudence and procedure, 1889-94. From 1904 to date, special lecturer in the college of law. General counsel for the Chicago, Great Western Ry. Co.

KENNEDY, Jane—Medical examiner for women, 1900-04.

KENT Literary Society, The—A law literary society whose membership is limited to thirty. Established in—. Accomplishments essential to the successful attorney are given special attention in the programs of this organization. To train skillful debaters, polished orators, and well-rounded literary persons capable of expressing themselves with ease and force, are its main objects.

KERR, Charles D.—Lecturer on law of partnership, 1888-90.

KESSON, Floy—Instructor in music, school of agriculture, 1904 to date.

KEYES, A. D.—Lecturer on Minnesota practice, 1894-1900.

KEYES, Charles F.—Instructor in language, music, school of agriculture, 1898-99; registrar and instructor in reading and history, 1899-00; registrar, geography and history, 1900-03. Practicing lawyer, 902 New York Life building. Treasurer of the General alumni association.

KEYS Makhliout—This was the junior annual of the class of 1885. This was the first junior annual, but does not belong to the series of Gophers which began publication in 1888. This was a paper covered book of 130 pages and followed somewhat along the line of the earlier Gophers.

KIEHLE, Fred A.—Instructor in medical Latin, 1898-02. Now practicing medicine in Portland, Oregon.

KIEHLE, David L., Preston—Regent ex-officio, state superintendent of public instruction, 1883-91. Secretary of the board for many years. Lecturer on pedagogy, 1891-92, 1892-93; professor of pedagogy, 1893-1902. Of German ancestry, born in Dansville, N. Y. in 1837. Graduated from the State normal school at Albany, N. Y., in 1856, and from Hamilton in 1861, from which he received the degrees of A. M. in 1864, and LL. D. in 1891. In 1865 he was graduated from Union theological seminary, New York, and ordained in the Presbyterian church. Came to Minnesota same

year and organized the Presbyterian church of Preston, where he remained until 1875 and to which he returned in 1902. Was county superintendent of schools six years; a member of the state normal board five years. In 1875 he was elected principal of the state normal school at St. Cloud, remaining in that position until his appointment, by Governor Pillsbury, as superintendent of public instruction in 1881, and to which he was reappointed six successive terms, resigning September 1, 1893.

During these twelve years, in which he was also ex-officio a regent of the University, he was active and influential in securing a generous expansion, and a more perfect organization and articulation of the several departments of our public school system. Institutes and teachers' summer training schools were provided for all counties of the state; the state one-mill tax for the support of common schools was established; the system of state high schools was organized, and by an original plan proposed and supported by him, there was established and developed by the regents of the University the School of agriculture, which has finally solved the problem of agricultural education to the satisfaction of all concerned.

KIEHLE, Louise G.—Instructor in physical culture, in charge of the department, 1892-1900.

KIENHOLZ, William S., '04—Baseball coach for the season of 1907. Mr. Kienholz has been in charge of athletics at a number of institutions and has always turned out winning teams both in football and baseball.

KILBOURNE, Stanley S.—In charge of the Bishop Gilbert society as student pastor, 1907 to date.

KIMBALL, William M., Minneapolis—Regent February 4th, 1860-March 4th, 1864.

KING, Roy S.—Instructor in mechanical engineering, 1903-05.

KIRCHNER, William H.—Born at Templeton, Mass. The Templeton high school; graduated at the Worcester polytechnic institute, 1887, having completed the course in drawing and design; From 1888-89 he was an instructor in drawing and design at the Rose polytechnic institute, Terre Haute, Indiana. In 1889 he was promoted to the Junior polytechnic institute library. He remained at Rose nearly six years, and came to the University of Minnesota January, 1894, first as instructor in drawing, later as assistant professor, in charge of the department, which position he has held to date.

KLAEBER, Frederick J.—Born October 1, 1863, Beetzendorf, Germany. Königliche Landesschule Pforta; Universities of Leipzig; Halle; Kiel; and Berlin; Ph. D., Berlin, 1892. Instructor in Old and Middle English, University, 1893-96; assistant professor of English philology, 1896-98; professor of comparative and English philology, 1898 to date. Author of *Das Bild bei Chaucer*; *Old English Historical Prose Texts*; *Zur Alt-Englischen Be-daubersetzung*; *Studies in Textual Interpretation of Beowulf*; *Beowulf Notes*; *Zur Altenglischen Bedeutungslehre*; *Notes on Old English Prose Texts*; beside numerous other articles and reviews in the leading philological journals of the world. Dr. Klaeber is considered one of the leading authorities of the world upon Old English. 616 Ninth avenue southeast.

KNAPP, Miland Austin—Instructor in dental technics, 1891-92; clinical instructor in orthodontia, 1892-93.

KOCH, Margaret.—Assistant (homeopathic) in paedology, 1903 to date. Member state board of medical examiners. Masonic Temple.

KOERNER, Arthur C.—Instructor in music, school of agriculture, 1899-04.

KOLLINER, Robert S.—Lecturer on sales, 1897-98; professor of personal property, 1898 to date. Practicing lawyer. New York Life building.

KOMENSKY.—An organization of University men of Bohemian descent, for mutual helpfulness and sociability. It is primarily a literary club whose object is to meet for the study of the Bohemian language, literature and history. At the meetings of the club all conversation is carried on in Bohemian. Established in the spring of 1907 as No. 10 of the national organization of Komensky.

KOON, M. B.—Special lecturer, college of law, 1902-06. Practicing lawyer of this city.

KOVARIK, Alois F.—Born March 8th, 1880, Spillville, Ia. Private and public schools of Spillville; Decorah institute, Decorah, Ia.; University, 1904. Taught at Decorah institute, four years; assistant in physics, 1902-04; instructor in physics, 1904 to date. Author of Decorah Ice Cave and its Explanation, Sci. Am. Sup., 1898. Sigma Xi; Phi Beta Kappa. 1523 Seventh street southeast.

KREMER, Frederick B.—Clinical instructor in prosthetic dentistry, 1892-93; also crown and bridge work, 1893-95; Professor of prosthetic dentistry and crown and bridge work, 1895-96. Born Biddleburg, Pa., 1861, Graduate at University of Iowa. Came to Minnesota in 1882.

KUNZE, William F.—Assistant in chemistry, 1895-96. Superintendent of schools at Hastings and Lake City, 1906. Graduate of University class of 1897. Co-editor with Professor C. W. Hall, of a text book on physical geography.

LABORATORY OF ANIMAL RESEARCH, built by the state for the Minnesota state board of health in the investigation of infectious diseases of animals and for the proper care of experimental animals. It is built on the University campus, next to the laboratories of the Minnesota state board of health, located in one of the University buildings, the Institute of public health and pathology. It was erected in 1902 at a cost of approximately \$8,000 completed and contains a crematory for the waste of the laboratories with which it is associated. It is two stories in height, constructed of dark colored pressed brick and it is expected that it will be connected with the Institute of public health and pathology by an underground tunnel.

LABORATORY OF ANATOMY is a two-story and basement building, 35 x 60 feet. In the basement are the morgue, injecting room, cold storage vaults, and engine and apparatus for the carbon dioxide freezing plant. On the first floor there is an amphitheatre seating one hundred and seventy-five students, the private offices of the professors and instructors, a private dissecting room and a small laboratory for research work. The entire second floor is devoted to laboratories for practical work in anatomy. Erected in 1900 at a cost of \$15,000. Two fires have caused a thorough over-hauling of this building when repairs were being made. Building, museum and equipment probably represent upward of \$25,000.

LABORATORY OF MEDICAL CHEMISTRY is a one-story brick building, devoted entirely to the use of this department. It

is equipped with amphitheatre, laboratories, preparation rooms, store rooms, and private offices of the professors and assistants. Erected in 1893 at a cost of \$7,500. The money for this building came out of the current expense. The building was enlarged and remodeled in 1902 at a cost of \$3,000. With its contents and equipment, it probably represents \$15,000.

LACY, Charles Y.—Assistant professor, in charge of the theory and practice of agriculture, 1874-78; professor theory and practice of agriculture, 1878-80.

LADD, Mrs. Jessie—Matron of Alice Shevlin Hall since November 1906.

LADD, Sumner—Lecturer on laws of taxation, 1888-89.

LAING, RICHARD W.—Assistant professor, in charge of history and elocution, 1874-75, Professor of history and elocution, 1875-76, professor of history, 1876-77, professor of history and in charge of French, 1877-79.

LAMPHREY, Morris, St. Paul—Appointed regent 1874, re-appointed 1877, died April 9th, 1879.

LANCASTER, William A.—Born December 29th, 1859, Detroit, Me. Admitted to bar, Maine, 1881; practiced in Minneapolis since 1887. Special lecturer on obligation of contracts, college of law, 1907 to date. New York Life building. 3145 Second avenue south.

LANDO, David—Assistant in medicine, 1900-04; clinical instructor in medicine 1904 to date. Moore building, St. Paul.

LATON, W. S.—Professor of diseases of the nose and throat, 1888-03. Died 1907.

LAW, Arthur Ayer. Born April 16, 1872, Harvard, Ill. Public schools of St. Paul; Shattuck, Faribault school; M. D., University, 1894; graduate work at the Polyclinic of Philadelphia, and the Post graduate school, New York City. Captain and assistant surgeon 13th Minnesota U. S. volunteers, in Philippines; studied medical and surgical questions in the hospitals of China and Japan. First assistant in operative surgery 1896 to 1904; instructor in operative surgery, 1904 to date. Correspondent of Minneapolis Journal during War with Spain and the Philippine Insurrection. Contributor, upon various medical and surgical subjects, to various medical journals. 1912 Hennepin avenue. 313 Pillsbury building.

LAW BUILDING—Completed in 1889 at a cost of \$30,000. It is built of red brick with red sandstone trimmings and has a frontage of eighty feet, with a floor space of nineteen thousand square feet. It contains the office of the dean, the library, a large lecture room and several smaller recitation and lecture rooms. An addition to this building was erected in 1904 at a cost of \$28,000, which about doubled the capacity of the building.

The re-constructed building provides for the housing of all the work of the college of law. The entire upper floor story is devoted to libraries and reading rooms, except that portion reserved for judges' chambers, a court room, clerk's office and jury room and office of the dean. The new library room, provided in the addition is 81 x 42 feet and is a model of completeness and convenience. The first floor provides a large auditorium, the lecture rooms and private offices for the professors of the college. In the basement of the addition, which is high, rooms are provided for the literary societies connected with the department. As now constructed and re-arranged, the building provides all of the conveniences of a modern court house for the practice department.

LAW, THE COLLEGE OF.—This college was provided for in charter of the University but it was not organized until 1888. The first classes in this college were organized and the work of instruction begun in September of the same year. The formal opening lecture, upon, "The Science of Jurisprudence," was delivered by Dean Pattee, September 11, 1888. There were 27 students present the first day. During the first year of its existence the college was housed in the old Herman room, in the basement of the Old Main. The new building was erected in the summer and occupied in October of 1889. The course was a two-year course with an evening course of three years, until the year 1894-95, when it was made three years for both the day and evening courses. During the year, 1904-05 a large addition was built to the old building to provide for the growing needs of the college.

The method of instruction followed is a combination of the case book method, and the text book method, the object of the course being not only to train but to inform. To facilitate the work of the student free case books are placed in his hands and he is required to analyze these cases and make written reports on the same. In addition, the student is insured a systematic and orderly arrangement of the subject being studied, by means of oral and printed lectures, or well written text books upon the subject.

This college has offered night courses since its organization, being the only college of the University to make such provision, for students who cannot attend in the day time. Graduates of the college are admitted to the bar upon the presentation of their diplomas and are exempt from the usual fee for registering as an attorney. Graduate work, leading to the degrees master of laws and doctor of civil laws is also offered. The degree granted upon the completion of the regular three-year course is bachelor of laws. Moot courts are maintained for the purpose of giving actual practice. William S. Pattee, LL.D., is dean, having served in this capacity since the organization of the college in 1888. The faculty numbers ten members and a considerable number of lecturers, attorneys engaged in active practice, something like fifteen are employed to lecture upon their specialties. Special students who desire to pursue courses calculated to give them a business training and who are not candidates for a degree, are admitted upon demonstration of ability to do with credit the work applied for. In 1907 the night course was made a four year course, with the provision that the course may be completed in three years by students who can arrange to complete the subjects set for the fourth year, with the day classes. Tuition, for undergraduates, \$10, matriculation, and \$60 a year tuition; for graduate students, \$30 a year and a diploma fee of \$10. This college has granted, including the class of 1907, 1674 degrees.

Recent action of the faculty, approved by the board of regents, provides that on and after September 1909, all students entering this college as candidates for degrees shall have had one full year of college work in addition to a full high school course. Hereafter students are to be classed as professional or non-professional according as they are or are not candidates for a degree.

LAW LIBRARY—This library contains nearly all the English reports, including those of Canada, from the earliest decisions down to the year 1900; nearly all reports of the different states of the Union; all the reports of the United States Supreme Court, and all the Federal Court reports. It contains also the digests of these reports and an excellent selection of standard text-books and law dictionaries.

LAW LITERARY SOCIETY, THE—Organized during the first year of the existence of the college of law.

LAWS RELATING TO THE UNIVERSITY—A book of 132 pages compiled under direction of Regent John S. Pillsbury and printed at his expense June 1892. Includes all laws passed by the legislature, relating to the University, up to that date.

LAWS OF MINNESOTA, relating to the University of Minnesota. Comprising the Revised Laws of 1905 and all subsequent laws and amendments, together with annotations of decisions of the Supreme Court and opinions of the Attorney General. Compiled and annotated under the direction of John W. Olsen, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. By W. H. Williams, of the St. Paul Bar.

299. Board of regents—The government and general educational management of the state university is vested in a board of twelve regents, consisting of the governor, the state superintendent, the president of the university, ex-officio, and nine other regents appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. Such board shall be a body corporate under the name of the University of Minnesota. It shall have a common seal and alter the same at pleasure (3904-3905). The appointed members of the board, each to serve until the first Wednesday in March of the year set opposite their names respectively shall be as follows: James T. Wyman, 1908.; S. G. Comstock, 1908.; A. E. Rice, 1909.; Thomas Wilson, 1909.; D. R. Noyes.; 1910.; E. W. Randall.; 1910.; Benjamin F. Nelson, 1910.; Sidney M. Owen, 1913. William Mayo, 1913.

From and after the expiration of the terms of the aforesaid appointed members, no appointed member of the board shall during the term for which he is appointed, hold any other office, elective or appointive, under the State of Minnesota, (1470, as amended by Chap. 105, 1907)

The board of regents of the University cannot make promissory notes in the commercial sense, but may make contracts for erecting buildings and give written evidence of debt incurred therein, payable at a future day, out of the fund provided by the legislature; and judgments may be brought against the board for such debts, but such judgments bind only the fund on the faith of which the credit was given. All persons dealing with the regents must take notice of their powers. The title to all lands reserved by Congress for the use and support of the university, and of all property, real and personal, acquired by the regents, with the fund placed at their disposal, is in the state.—7 M, 61 (Gil. 45).

300. Board of control divested of authority—Upon and after August first (1st), nineteen hundred five (1905), the board of control of this state shall be and is hereby divested of all authority, jurisdiction and control over the state university and the state normal schools of the State of Minnesota, except as hereinafter stated.

The state university on and after said date shall be under the management, jurisdiction and control of the board of regents of the state university, and the state normal schools on and after said date, shall be under the management, jurisdiction and control of the state normal school board; and the said board of regents and said normal school board shall, on and after said date, have and possess all of the powers, jurisdiction and authority, and shall perform, subject to the restrictions herein contained, all of the duties by them possessed and performed on and prior to April first (1st), nineteen hundred one (1901), except as hereinafter stated. (Chap. 119, Sec. 1, 1905)

301. **Board of regents—purchasing agent**—Upon the date of assumption by the board of regents of the said management and control of the said university, the president of the said board of regents by and with the consent and approval of the members of said board, shall appoint a purchasing agent, whose duties shall be as herein provided for, and whose compensation shall be fixed by the said board of regents and paid out of the funds provided for the maintenance of said university. The said purchasing agent shall attend to the purchasing of all necessary supplies for the several departments of the university. Previous to the termination of each quarterly period of the year the dean or other executive head of each of the several departments of the state university shall prepare estimates in detail of all the supplies required for such department for the ensuing quarterly period. Prior to the opening of such quarterly period such estimate shall be submitted by the said dean or other executive head of each of said departments to the executive committee of said board of regents, which estimate so submitted shall be carefully examined and, if necessary, revised by said executive committee. Upon the approval of such estimate by such executive committee the same shall be prepared in triplicate, and one of said estimates shall be retained by the said board of regents, and one thereof shall be delivered to and filed with said purchasing agent and one thereof shall be delivered and filed with the state auditor of this state. Such estimates bearing such approval shall govern and control said purchasing agent in the purchasing of supplies for the several departments of the state university. No disbursements for such purposes shall be made except on the warrant or requisition of said purchasing agent. The said purchasing agent shall give bond in such sum as said board of regents shall require for the faithful and diligent performance of his duties. (Chap. 119, Sec. 2, 1905)

302. This section relates to purchasing agents for normal schools.

303. Each purchasing agent shall at the close of each month prepare in triplicate statements showing all purchases made by him during said month for the several institutions, the names and addresses of persons from whom said purchases were made and the several prices paid therefor. He shall accompany the same with an affidavit that the statement is correct, that the articles therein specified were duly authorized by the proper board upon prepared statements, and estimates were received under his direction at the institution named therein, that the several prices paid therefor were reasonable, that said goods were of proper and stipulated quality and grade, and that neither he nor any person in his behalf has any pecuniary or other interest in said purchases, or has received or will receive in any way any pecuniary or other benefit therefrom.

He shall also each month prepare in triplicate and cause to be receipted by the signatures of the several parties named therein, payrolls showing the monthly salaries and compensation of all officers, teachers and employes in said several institutions, and shall file one copy of said statement and said payroll with the president of the board of regents or president of the normal school board, as the case may be, and two copies with the state auditor. The auditor upon receiving the same shall draw his warrant upon the state treasurer for the amount called for in each expense list and payroll, and transmit the same to the treasurer, attaching thereto a copy of said expense list and payroll. Upon receipt of the same the treasurer shall send his checks to the several persons named therein for the amount of their respective claims. (Chap. 119, Sec. 3, 1905)

304. Limitation of expenses—No member of the board of regents or of the normal school board, and no person in the employ of either board shall be paid for any expense incurred, unless it shall appear that said expense was duly authorized by the executive committee or the president of the board, and an itemized, verified account of the same, accompanied by sub-vouchers, where said sub-vouchers are practicable, is furnished by the claimant, and filed with the state auditor for his written audit. Such verification shall state that said expense bill is just and correct and for money actually and necessarily paid or to be paid for the purposes therein stated. If said expense is to be incurred in visiting another state, then, before said visit is authorized or undertaken, the said executive committee or president must certify, in writing, the purpose of said visit, the necessity existing for the same, and the maximum expense to be incurred therefor, which certificate must be presented to the governor of the state for his approval. If he does not approve the same, the said visit shall not be undertaken. If the above provisions are complied with, the auditor shall pay such expense account in the same manner as monthly expenses and salaries are paid under the provisions of this act. (Chap. 119, Sec. 5, 1905)

305. Appropriation not to be exceeded—It shall be unlawful for the board of regents or the normal school board to permit any expenditures for any purpose in excess of the amount appropriated or contemplated by law, and any member or agent of either of said boards violating this provision, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) or more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than six (6) months, or by both fine and imprisonment. (Chap. 119, Sec. 6, 1905)

306. Financial authority of board of control—The board of control shall have and exercise full authority in all financial matters of the several institutions named in this act, so far only as relates to the erection and construction of new buildings, the purchasing of fuel and the placing of insurance on buildings and contents. When new buildings are to be erected and constructed by authority of the state, it shall be the duty of the board of control to cause to be prepared plans and specifications for the same, but in so doing it shall consult with the local boards in respect to said plans and specifications, and shall adopt and carry out so far as it deems practicable their requests and desires in the matter. (Chap. 119, Sec. 7, 1905)

The board of regents cannot erect a dwelling house for the janitor on the university grounds by the use of funds appropriated for other purposes, nor from the annual expense fund.—Young, p. 389.

Under Sec. 1887 R. L. and Chap. 110, Laws of 1905, the board of regents may construct an addition to a building, provided they keep inside the appropriation therefor.—Young, p. 388.

307. Funds, how provided—The board of regents of the state university is hereby authorized to acquire by gift, purchase or condemnation, such lands, together with the buildings thereon, as it may deem necessary, for campus, and to erect an engineering building and laboratory to cost not to exceed two hundred and fifty thousand (\$250,000) dollars, and thereafter deal with the same as said board shall determine that the needs of said university may require. To provide the necessary funds therefor, the state auditor is authorized and directed to levy and collect in the same manner as other state taxes, for the year 1907 and next succeeding three years, the sum of one hundred and seventy-five

thousand (\$175,000) dollars for each of said years, and a tax levy sufficient to produce such sum shall be levied each year on all of the taxable property of the state; and pending the levy and collection thereof said board may, if it seems necessary or desirable, issue and dispose of its certificates of indebtedness, payable with interest thereon, in such form and upon such terms and conditions as it may determine, in an amount not exceeding the amount to be raised by taxation hereunder.

The buildings herein provided for shall be constructed under the supervision of the board of control, as provided in chapter 119, section 7, General Laws of 1905. (Chap. 359, 1907)

308. Term of office—Vacancies—The term of office of the regents shall be six years, and until their successors qualify, beginning on the first Wednesday in March succeeding their appointment. Any appointment to fill a vacancy shall be for the unexpired term. (1471)

309. Officers—Meetings—Bonds—The board shall elect one of its members as president, and also a recording secretary and treasurer, neither of whom may be a regent, and in its discretion it may elect a vice president. They shall hold office during the pleasure of the board. The annual meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in December. Such special meetings may be held as the board may direct. Before entering upon the duties of his office, the president shall file with the secretary of state a bond to the state in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and the treasurer a bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, both to be approved by the governor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices. (1472)

310. Duties of board—The board shall enact by-laws for the educational government of the university, and shall elect proper professors, including a professor in Scandinavian language and literature, teachers, officers and employes, and fix their salaries and terms of office, determine the moral and educational qualifications of applicants for admission, prescribe text-books and authorities and courses of study, and, in their discretion, confer such degrees and diplomas as are usual in universities. It shall have supervision and control of the agricultural experiment station, and of the experimental tree station, and, with the advice of the president and secretary of the state horticultural society, shall appoint a superintendent of such tree station, who shall report to the board as it may direct, and to such society annually in person at its winter meeting. (1473)

311. Surveys and reports—It shall continue until completed all surveys and statistics as now provided by law, and make annual reports thereof to the governor, on or before the second Tuesday in December, showing the progress of the work, with necessary and proper maps, drawings, and specifications, and shall lay the same before the legislature. Upon the completion of any separate portion of such surveys, it shall prepare a final report, embodying all important matters relating to such portion, and submit the same in like manner and upon final completion of any survey, shall in like manner make a final report thereof. (1474)

312. Specimens—The board shall cause proper collections, skillfully prepared, secured, and labeled, of all specimens discovered or examined in such surveys, to be preserved in the university, in convenient rooms, and in charge of a scientific curator, for public inspection. It shall also prepare duplicate collections for each state normal school, and for exchange with the Smithsonian institution and with other universities and scientific institutions. (1475)

313 Report of board—On or before the second Tuesday in December, the board shall make an annual report to the governor, showing in detail the progress and condition of the university during the preceding university year, its wants, and nature, cost, and result of all improvements, experiments and investigations, the number and names of professors, teachers, and students in each department, the amount of money received and disbursed, and such other matters, including industrial and economic statistics, as it may deem important. A copy of such report shall be transmitted to each college or university endowed by act of Congress, and to the secretary of the interior. (1476)

314. Power to accept bequests, etc.—The University of Minnesota may accept, in trust or otherwise, any gift, grant, bequest, or devise for educational purposes, and may hold, manage, invest, and dispose of the same, and the proceeds and income thereof, in accordance with the terms and conditions of such gift, grant, bequest, or devise, and of the acceptance thereof; and any person or persons contributing not less than fifty thousand dollars to the university may endow a professorship therein, the name and object of which shall be determined by the board. (1477)

315. Gifts to University—The University of Minnesota may accept, in trust or otherwise, any gift, grant, bequest or devise for educational purposes, and may hold, manage, invest and dispose of the same and the proceeds and income thereof, in accordance with the terms and conditions of such gift, grant, bequest or devise, and of the acceptance thereof; and any person or persons contributing not less than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) to the university may endow a professorship therein, the name and object of which shall be determined by the board of regents. (Chap. 187, Sec. 1, 1905)

316. Power to use; eminent domain—If the purposes of such gift, grant, devise or bequest are not otherwise limited by the donor the University of Minnesota may use the same or the proceeds thereof for any of the purposes of the university, and may, among other things, construct buildings and acquire land. In case it is desired to use the same for the acquisition of land the power of eminent domain may be exercised either in accordance with sections 4085 to 4991, inclusive, General Statutes 1894, or chapter 41 of the Revised Laws 1905. (Chap. 187, Sec. 2, 1905)

317. Funds to be deposited in state treasury—All such gifts, grants, bequests, and devises, and the proceeds and income therefrom, and all securities pertaining thereto, shall be deposited in the state treasury for the use of the university, and subject to its order. (1478)

318. Bonds to bear not less than 3 per cent—The permanent school and university funds shall be invested in the bonds of the United States, or in bonds of this or of any other state, or in bonds of any school district, or county drainage bonds of this state, bearing not less than three per cent interest, and in bonds of any county (other than drainage bonds) and in the bonds of any city, town or village of this state, bearing not less than four (4) per cent interest, as provided by law; but no investment shall be made in bonds issued to aid in the construction of any railroad. The governor, treasurer and auditor are hereby constituted a board of investment, whose duty it shall be to invest all funds derived from the sale of public lands, except as otherwise provided by law. The auditor shall be secretary of said board, keep a record of its proceedings and publish the same with his annual report. The treasurer shall place on credit of the respective fund the interest received on said bonds. They shall not be transferable ex-

cept upon the order of the governor and auditor, and on each shall be written, "Minnesota School Fund Bond," or "Bond on the University of Minnesota," as the case may require, transferable only upon the order of the governor and state auditor. The auditor shall keep a record showing the name, and amount of each bond, when issued, when redeemable, the rate of interest, when and where payable, by whom executed, when purchased, when withdrawn, and for what purpose. (2435, as amended by Chap. 348, 1907)

319. Organization—The university shall comprise: (1) A college of science, literature and arts; (2) a college of agriculture, including military tactics; (3) a college of mechanic arts; (4) a college or department of law; (5) a college or department of medicine; (6) a college or department of dentistry. (1479)

320. Department of pedagogy—That it shall be the duty of the board of regents to organize and establish in the University of Minnesota as soon as practicable a teacher's college, or department of pedagogy, for the purpose of affording proper professional training for those persons who intend to become public and high school instructors, principals and superintendents of schools. (Chap. 120, 1905)

321. School of agriculture at Crookston—There shall be established at or near the city of Crookston, in the county of Polk, under the direction and educational supervision of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, a school of agriculture, which shall be a department of the University of Minnesota, under such name and designation as the board of regents may determine, and wherein shall be taught such studies and branches of learning as are related to agriculture and domestic economy. (Chap. 132, 1905)

322. Sectarian instruction prohibited—In the selection of professors, instructors, officers and assistants of the university, in the studies and exercises, and in the management and government thereof, no partiality or preference shall be shown on account of political or religious belief or opinion, nor shall anything sectarian be taught therein. (1480)

323. Duties of president—The president of the university shall be president of the general faculty and of the faculties of the several colleges or departments and the executive head of the university in all its departments. Subject to the board of regents, he shall give general direction to the practical affairs and scientific investigations of the university, and, in the recess of the board, may remove any employee or subordinate officer, not a member of the faculty, and supply for the time any vacancy among such employees and officers. He shall be ex officio corresponding secretary of the board of regents, and may be charged with the duties of one of the professorships. (1481)

324. Reports of president—On or before the second Tuesday in December of each year, he shall make a report to the state superintendent, showing in detail the progress and condition of the university during the previous university year, the number of professors and students in each department, and such other matters relating to the educational work of the institution as he shall deem useful, or as the state superintendent may require. He shall also at the same time report to the board of regents the progress and condition of the university during the same time, the nature and results of all important experiments and investigations, and such other matters, including industrial and economic facts and statistics, as he may deem useful, or as such board may require. (1482)

325. Standing appropriation—There is hereby annually appropriated for the general maintenance of the university:

1. The interest and income of the permanent university fund, arising from the sale of lands granted to the state by act of Congress entitled "An act donating lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, or from any other source.

2. The proceeds of twenty-three one-hundredths mills on the dollar of the state school tax.

The lands granted by the general government to the state to aid in the development of brines, and known as the state salt lands, and those granted by an act of Congress entitled "An act granting lands to the state of Minnesota in lieu of certain lands heretofore granted to said state," approved March 3, 1879, and the funds arising from their sale, are hereby appropriated for the completion of the geological and natural history survey. (1483)

326. Same—School of mines—The following sums are hereby appropriated annually, out of the state treasury: For the support of the school of mines of the state university, five thousand dollars. For the salaries of instructors in said school of mines and for the salary of a professor of electrical engineering in said university, forty-five hundred dollars. (1484)

327. University—Free tuition—Any resident of the state graduated from the school for the blind, upon compliance with all other requirements, shall be entitled to pursue any course of study in the state university, without expense for tuition, and the board of regents shall receive him into any department thereof. (1935)

328. University depository of state publications—The general library of the University of Minnesota is hereby made a depository of all books, pamphlets, documents, maps and other works published by or under the authority of the State of Minnesota. (Chap. 278, Sec. 1, 1905)

329. State officials to deliver publications—It shall be the duty of the Secretary of state, and of all other officials and boards having the custody or distribution of such publications, to deliver to the said library one copy of each so soon as ready for distribution; and thereafter whenever different works are bound up together, one copy of each volume provided that the said library shall be entitled to receive 5 copies of the Legislative Manual. The said officers may in their discretion issue to the said library additional copies as requested by the librarian. (Chap. 278, Sec. 2, 1905)

330. Appropriation for agricultural experiment station—That the State of Minnesota does hereby assent to the grants of money authorized by an act of the congress of the United States, entitled, "An act to provide for an increased annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations and regulating the expenditure thereof." (Chap. 101, 1907)

331. \$16,000 appropriated for fruit breeding farm—There is hereby appropriated out of money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of sixteen thousand dollars (\$16,000), or as much thereof as may be necessary, for the purchase of a fruit breeding farm for the state university for the board of regents of the State University as hereinafter provided. (Chap. 334, Sec. 1, 1907)

332. \$2,000 annually appropriated—There is hereby annually appropriated out of any money in the state treasury, not other-

wise appropriated, the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000), for the care and management of said fruit breeding farm. (Chap. 334, Sec. 2, 1907)

333. Regents to select a fruit farm—As soon as may be after the passage of this act, the board of regents of the state university shall select a fruit farm which shall meet with the approval of the executive board of the Minnesota state horticultural society as being well adapted for fruit breeding purposes. (Chap. 334, Sec. 3, 1907)

334. Visitors committee—The executive board of the Minnesota state horticultural society is hereby required to appoint a committee of two suitable persons to visit said fruit breeding farm, at least once in each year, to examine the fruit breeding work being done there, and to report on the progress of such work to the Minnesota state horticultural society and board of regents of the state university, together with such recommendations for the future conduct of said farm as may seem to them best. (Chap. 334, Sec. 4, 1907)

335. Penalty for selling liquors—Any person who shall sell any intoxicating liquor or cigarettes, or maintain a drinking place, within one mile of the University farm of the school of agriculture of the University of Minnesota, located in Ramsey county, Minnesota, on section 21, township 29, and range 23 west, or shall aid or abet another in either of such acts, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor and shall be punished for the first offense with a fine of not more than \$100.00 or imprisonment for not less than sixty days nor more than ninety days; for each subsequent offense, by a fine of not less than \$500.00 nor more than \$1,000.00, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months nor more than one year, or by both. (Chap. 378, 1907)

336. Donation for hospital for sick poor—That the action of said university and its board of regents in accepting said donation of one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars (\$113,000) from Walter J. Trask of Los Angeles, California, for a clinical hospital to be known as Elliott memorial hospital building is hereby approved, ratified and confirmed and the said donation is hereby accepted in behalf of the state of Minnesota. (Chap. 80, Sec. 1, 1907)

337. Donation for site—That the said donation of the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), and any further sum or sums which may be donated for the purpose of acquiring a site for a university clinical hospital is hereby accepted by the state, and the board of regents of the university is hereby authorized to acquire such a site by purchase or condemnation near the campus of the state university in the city of Minneapolis, as it may deem most suitable for the purpose and to erect thereon such Elliott memorial hospital building and other buildings of like character. (Chap. 80, Sec. 2, 1907)

338. Free treatment for indigent persons—That said Elliott memorial hospital building shall belong to and be forever a part of the University of Minnesota. It shall receive for free care and treatment indigent persons suffering from disease who have resided in the state of Minnesota for not less than six months. The said hospital building shall be managed and controlled by the board of regents of the state university, who shall adopt such rules and regulations as it may deem proper and necessary for the admission, discharge, government, care and treatment of such sick poor by the members of the staff of the department of medicine of the said university. (Chap. 80, Sec. 3, 1907)

339. Free education for soldiers of American-Spanish war—That any person, who, being at the time a resident of the State of Minnesota, enlisted in the army or navy of the United States during the late war between the United States for the war against the Kingdom of Spain, and who was honorably discharged therefrom, shall, upon complying with all other requirements for admission, be entitled to pursue any course or courses in the University of Minnesota without expense for tuition. (Chap. 158, Sec. 1, 1907)

340. Duty of regents—It is hereby made the duty of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota to accept in any college, school or department thereof, any student who comes within the definition of section 1 of this act, without any charge to said student for tuition, and to refund to any student who may come under the provisions of this act, any money which he has paid in as tuition since his discharge. (Chap. 158, Sec. 2, 1907)

341. Forest demonstrations—The board of regents of the state university may, in their discretion, use for their forest demonstrations work in connection with the forestry course in the state university, any suitable tracts of land in Itasca State Park that may be assigned to them for this purpose by the state forestry board, or may undertake forestry work in the said park or elsewhere in conjunction with the state forestry board. (Chap. 90, Sec. 3, 1907)

LEAVENWORTH, Francis P.—Born September 3, 1868, Mt. Vernon, Ind. Mt. Vernon high school, 1875; A. B., Indiana, 1880; A. M., same. Taught at Harvard college, 1887-92. Assistant professor of astronomy, 1892; professor of astronomy, 1896 to date. Cincinnati observatory, 1880-82. Assistant, observatory University of Virginia, 1882-87. Author of Double Star Observations; Stellar Parallax; List of New Nebulas; Photographic Measures of Eros for Determining the Parallax of the Sun; Photographs of Nebulas and Star Clusters. Member of the Astronomical society of America; Sigma Xi. 1628 Fourth street southeast.

LEAVITT, Frederick—Born November 10, 1861, Grand Rapids, Mich. Common school education. M. D., University, 1894. Clinical instructor in obstetrics, Hamline, 1898-00. Instructor, clinical, in obstetrics, 1900-06; clinical professor of obstetrics, 1906 to date; clerk of clinics. Author of numerous contributions to medical journals; inventor of the Leavitt Uterine Dilator. 513 Marshall avenue, 125 Lowry Arcade, St. Paul.

LEAVITT, Henry Hooker—Born April 1, 1861, Waterloo, Ia. A. B., Beloit, 1884; M. A., same, 1887; Chicago homeopathic college, M. D., 1886. Professor of diseases of children, college of homeopathic medicine and surgery, 1893-01; professor of diseases of nose and throat, 1901-04; professor of ophthalmology, 1904 to date. 2015 James avenue south. 810 Pillsbury building.

LECTURE COURSE—During the school year, a lecture and entertainment course, consisting of six lectures and concerts, is given in the chapel of the school of agriculture, at a cost of seventy-five cents for the series. These entertainments are strictly high grade, and furnish a pleasant relaxation from school work, as well as mental stimulus.

LEE, Thomas G—Born November 27th, 1860, Jacksonville, N. Y. B. S. and M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1886; B. S., Harvard, 1892; University of Wurzburg, 1887. University of Pennsylvania. Assistant in histology and embryology, 1884-86; lecturer on histology and embryology, Yale, and director of the laboratory, 1886-91; assistant in histology, Radcliffe, 1891; instructor in histology,

bacteriology and urinalysis. University, 1891-02; professor of histology, embryology, bacteriology and clinical microscopy, 1892-93; professor of histology and embryology, 1893 to date. Secretary of the college of medicine and surgery and librarian of the medical department of the University. Author of biological reports Connecticut state board of health; Implantation of Ovum in Spermophilus; Early Development of Geomys; Decidual Cavity in Dipodomys; Early Stages of Development of Cynomys; other papers relating to embryology of North American mammal, particularly rodentia. Member of the American Association of anatomists; fellow A. A. A. S.; secretary-treasurer of the American society of zoologists (central branch); secretary-treasurer of the American society of naturalists (central branch); Anatomisches Gesellschaft; Minnesota academy of medicine; Minnesota academy of science; American medical association; Hennepin county medical society; Minnesota state medical. 509 River road southeast.

LEIB, William H.—Instructor in vocal music 1880-84.

LEHNERTS, Edward M.—Born March 29, 1873, Winona, Minn. St. Francis conservatory of music, 1892; Winona normal, advanced course, 1896; undergraduate work at University of Chicago, 1900-01; B. S. Pennsylvania, 1902. Taught in rural school of Winona county, 1889-1891; principal of village schools, same, 1891-92; principal of night schools, Winona, 1894; instructor, Winona normal, 1896-00; head of department of geography, Winona normal, 1900-07. Assistant professor of geography, University, 1907 to date. Author of many pedagogical articles in educational journals. 1519 Seventh street southeast.

LENHERR, Jacob—Instructor in sweet curd cheese work, 1899-02.

LEONARD, Henry C.—Instructor in botany, 1876-78; professor of obstetrics (homeopathic) 1888-94. Now practicing in Duluth.

LEONARD, L. D.—Professor of pathology and oral surgery, 1888-91.

LEONARD, William Edwin—Born July 27, 1855, Minneapolis. Public schools of Minneapolis; B. A., University, 1876; M. D., Hahnemann medical college, Philadelphia, 1879; service of the Metropolitan hospital, New York City, 1879-80. Professor of materia medica and therapeutics, college of homeopathic medicine and surgery, 1888 to date. Author of papers read before various state and national meetings of homeopathic physicians; *The Healthy Woman*, etc. 819 Andrus building.

LEONARD, William H.—Professor of obstetrics, 1882-87.

LEONHAEUSER, Harry A.—Professor of military science and tactics, 1897-98. Born in Allegheny, Pa., 1860. West Point, 1881. 25th Infantry, Fort Meade, S. D., same year. Made 1st lieutenant, 1892.

LEUBNER, B. O.—Quizmaster and assistant in pharmacy, 1895-96; assistant in pharmacy, 1896-99; instructor in pharmacy, 1899-02.

LEWIS, John H., Hastings—Regent ex-officio, state superintendent of public instruction, January 21, 1899-January 25, 1901. Graduate of the University class of 1878. Superintendent of the city school of Hastings from date of graduation till appointment as superintendent of public instruction, afterward going back to his old position, which he held until his removal to Ontario, Cal., a few years ago.

LIBERMA, Marco F.—Instructor in French, 1899-02. Graduate of the University, class of 1901. Now professor of Romance languages in the University of Cincinnati. Born in Milan, Italy.

Early education in Ecole des Freres de Saint François Xavier. Learned English in a missionary school; studied German at Trieste, and French at the College des Lazarites in Marseilles, and later in Syria. Came to America in 1892. Taught in New York one year. In 1893 he came to Minneapolis and has taught at Morgan hall and Stanley hall. Now in the University of Cincinnati.

LIBRARIES—The University is most fortunately situated to be able to take advantage of the libraries of the twin cities. These libraries include the city libraries; the Minneapolis bar association, the Quaranty loan and the New York life law libraries, which are open under certain restrictions to University students; the State historical library and the State library of St. Paul, make several hundred thousand volumes available. The University libraries are embraced in: 1. The general library, 2. The college libraries, including those in law, medicine, engineering and agriculture, 3. Departmental libraries, including these in art, astronomy, animal biology, botany, chemistry, French, geology, German, Greek, Latin, history, mathematics, military science, pedagogy, physics, rhetoric, and Scandinavian.

The private collections of professors are also available to students engaged in advanced research work.

The University libraries include about 115,000 bound volumes and 30,000 unbound books and pamphlets. About 500 current periodicals are received by the University. The departmental libraries consist mainly of books of reference and current periodicals relating to technical subjects. See Law library, Nelson law library, Supreme Court law library, Medical library, Millard medical library, Engineering library, Agricultural library.

The general library is open to students and the public from 8:00 to 9:30 every day of the University year, Sundays and holidays excepted. James T. Gerould is librarian.

LIBRARY BUILDING—This building was erected in 1894, at a cost of \$175,000. It is fire proof, constructed of light gray Ohio sandstone and is modeled after the style of the Parthenon. It has



Library.

a frontage of 135 feet and a depth of 194 feet. It is a two story building, with no basement. The architects were Buffington and

Sedgewick. The exterior being the work of Mr. Buffington and the interior arrangement being that of Mr. Sedgewick. The building provides accommodations for the offices of the president, registrar, purchasing agent and accountant; the departments of history, English, political economy; the assembly hall where chapel and other public exercises are held and the library. The reading room, on the second floor is 44x100 feet and 32 feet high, and provides for 150 persons to have a table for study or reading. Opening off this room are seminar rooms, offices of the librarian and his assistants, and the stock and document rooms. The assembly room will seat comfortably 800 people.

LIGGETT, William M.—Born November 5, 1846, Marysville, Ohio. Common schools and the University of Urbana, Ohio. Taught two years in common schools. Soldier in Civil war, rising to rank of Colonel; county treasurer; railroad commissioner; regent of the University, 1888-06; chairman of the experiment station corps, 1893-95; dean and director of the department of agriculture, University, 1895-07. Resigned on account of ill health and was afterward elected assistant in agriculture. 2201 Scudder avenue, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

LIND, Alfred—Lecturer on mechano-therapy, 1902-04.

LIND, John—New Ulm, Minneapolis—Appointed regent January 16, 1893, resigned August 9, 1894. Ex-officio a member of the board, as governor of the state, 1899-00. Governor Lind was born in Sweden, March 25, 1854. He came to America when a boy and received his education in the schools of his town. He attended the University 1875-76. He began practicing law at New Ulm in 1877; served as a member of the 50th, 51st, 52nd, and 58th Congresses; Governor of Minnesota, 1899-00; 1st lieutenant and quartermaster 12th Regiment, M. N. G., Spanish-American war. Lawyer, member of the firm of Lind & Ueland, New York Life building. 1775 Colfax avenue south.

LIPP, Charles C.—Assistant instructor in physiology and veterinary medicine, 1905-07; assistant professor, same, 1907 to date. 1460 Raymond avenue, St. Anthony Park.

LITERARY SOCIETIES—Department of Agriculture. The literary societies of the school of agriculture include the following: Adelpic, Gopher, Owl, S. A. U. M., North Star, Ski-U-Mah, Minnesota. They provide opportunities for securing instruction in debate, elocution, together with entertainment and culture.

LITERARY SOCIETY ADDRESSES—In the early days of the University, the combined literary societies provided courses of lectures, usually one lecture each year. The following is a program of the lectures down to 1883, when the practice was given up. 1873-74, Professors Brooks, Peckham, and Thompson, Rev. D. B. Reed and Hon. Ignatius Donnelly; 1875, Rev. David Burt; 1876, Judge A. H. Young; 1877, Dr. S. P. Starritt; 1878, Hon. D. L. Kiehle, "Demands upon American Education;" 1879, Rev. C. M. Terry, "The Specialist;" 1880, Professor G. Campbell, "History of Philosophy in America;" 1881, Professor John F. Downey, "Leaders;" 1882, Rev. M. G. Dana, "Purpose in Life;" 1883, Hon. J. Ham Davidson, "James Abram Garfield."

LITTLE, J. Warren—Demonstrator of operative surgery, 1897-00; clinical instructor in surgery, 1900-03; clinical professor of surgery, 1903 to date. Syndicate Arcade.

LITZENBERG, Jennings Crawford—Born April 6, 1870, Wau-beek, Ia. Anamosa, Ia., high school, 1889; B. S., University, 1894; M. D., 1889. Educational director of the city Y. M. C. A., 1895-98;

superintendent of schools, St. Louis Park, Minn., 1894-95; assistant physical director, University, 1896 to date. Instructor in obstetrics, 1901-06; professor of clinical obstetrics, 1906 to date. Lecturer on obstetrics to St. Barnabas, Asbury, Swedish and City hospitals. 2955 Chicago avenue, 802 Pillsbury building.

LIVE STOCK PAVILION—Erected in 1904, at a cost of \$22,000.

LOAN FUNDS, STUDENT—The Elliott, The J. B. Gilfillan.

LOCAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS—Local associations are in existence at the following named places—Alexandria, Minn.; Anoka, Minn.; Boston, Mass.; Duluth, Minn.; Fergus Falls, Minn.; Helena, Mont.; Minot, N. D.; New York City, N. Y.; San Francisco, Cal.; Seattle, Wash.; Spokane, Wash.; Washington, D. C.; Williston, N. D.

LOBERG, Adolph E.—Born January 31, 1876, Minneapolis. Minneapolis public and high schools; M. D. University, 1901. Interner, St. Joseph's hospital; house physician to Bethesda hospital, both of St. Paul, for two years after graduation. Assistant in department of nervous and mental diseases 1906 to date. 221 Cedar avenue.

LONGITUDE—The exact longitude of the University observatory is 6h. 12m. 57.041s.

LOTHOP, Sadie E.—Stenographer, purchasing agent's office, 3356 Park avenue.

LOWDEN PRIZE, The—Mr. Frank O. Lowden, of Chicago, offers as a prize to be competed for by the Northern oratorical league, an endowment of \$3,900, which will yield an annual income of about \$175. A prize of \$100 given to the winner of the first place, \$50 to the orator who gets second place, and the remainder will be set aside each year for an interest fund to accumulate, and, in time, produce another endowment.

LUDDEN TRUST, THE—The Honorable John D. Ludden, of St. Paul, in 1902, gave the University of Minnesota \$5,000, which was afterward increased to \$10,000, to be held, invested and re-invested by the University, thru the board of regents, and the income thereof to be collected, received and applied by said board of regents to the financial assistance of students of either sex in the school of agriculture. The fund produces about \$100 a year.

The following conditions are imposed by the donor: "The beneficiaries must be youths who are residents of the state of Minnesota; they must be and continue of unblemished moral character, and of temperate and industrious habits, and they must be such as by examination and trial shall evince and maintain a taste, habit and aptitude for study and improvement; and any student who shall fail to come, or shall cease to be, within the above conditions shall forfeit all claims to the benefit of such fund. Subject to these conditions the administration of such income is entrusted to the said board of regents which may make such rules therefor as they may deem judicious."

When Mr. Ludden's will was probated, in October, 1907, it was found that he had left \$15,000 more to be used as the regents may direct for the aid of needy and deserving students.

LUFKIN, Harry M.—Born April 13, 1860, Shelbyville, Ill. High school and State normal university, Ill. Professor of diseases of children, 1889-04; professor of physical diagnosis and clinical medicine, 1904 to date. 617 Goodrich avenue, St. Paul.

LUGGER, Otto—Entomologist and botanist of the experiment station, 1887-1900; professor of entomology and botany, 1890 to date of death, 1900.?

LUNDEEN, John A.—Appointed to the U. S. military academy, West Point, New York, from the 2nd congressional district, (St. Peter) Minnesota, and was there as cadet from July 1, 1869, to June 13, 1873, when he graduated fifth in a class of forty-one members; was promoted to the army to 2nd lieutenant of the 4th Artillery. After graduating he served for a month at his alma mater as instructor of military engineering, and then, after the customary graduating leave, reported for duty with Light Battery "B", 4th Artillery, at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 29, 1873. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant 4th Artillery in December of the same year and was sent to Alaska in command of a small detachment of men. He remained in Alaska until Aug. 26, 1876, when he was ordered to the University where he served as a professor of military science and tactics until June 5th, 1879. He also taught mathematics, astronomy and Swedish. Upon leaving the University he was ordered to Fort Stevens, Oregon, and in 1880 he proceeded to Fort Monroe, Va., where he attended the artillery school, graduating in 1882.

Since graduating from this school he has served successfully at Fort Trumbull, Conn., Fort Adams, R. I., Fort Snelling, Minn., and Fort Warren, Mass. From 1887-1892 he served as assistant professor of mathematics at West Point. He then was ordered to Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.

LYON, Harold L.—Instructor in botany, 1900-04; assistant professor, 1904-07. B. A., University, 1900; M. S., 1901; Ph. D. 1903. Chemist for a sugar planter's association in Honolulu.

McCARTY, Edward P.—Born October 1, 1873, Clifton, Ill. Mapleton high school; E. M., University, 1900; instructor in mining, 1900-06; assistant professor of mining, 1906 to date. With the Ruby Chief Mining Company, Irwin, Colo., 1900; with the Tri-State Development Company, Marquette, Mich., 1903. 306 Tenth avenue southeast.

McKAY, Jane—Registrar's office, assistant, since 1904. 134 Arch street, St. Paul.

McCLOUD, Charles N.—Lecturer on first aids to the injured, college of pharmacy, 1902 to date. 965 Selby avenue, St. Paul.

McCLUMPHA, Charles F.—Assistant professor of English, 1895-1902; professor, 1902-05.

McCUTCHEON, F. W.—Lecturer on partnership, 1890-91.

McDANIEL, Charles—Instructor in forge shop, 1902-03.

McDAVITT, Thomas—Assistant in ophthalmology and otology, 1894-95.

McDERMOTT, Edward Eugene—Born Fennimore, Wis. Rural schools; Platteville normal, two years; academy of Northwestern, one year; D. S., Northwestern, 1885; graduate work at Northwestern in rhetoric and English, 1889-90; M. S., Northwestern, 1890; special courses in Emerson school of oratory and the Curry school of expression, both of Boston. Taught in rural schools, one year; grade and high schools, two years; superintendent of public schools, Lancaster, Wis., two years. Instructor in rhetoric and elocution, 1891-95; assistant professor of rhetoric and elocution, since 1895. Organizer of Minnesota state high school debating league, and editor of its reports for past six years. Organizer of Delta Sigma Rho, an intercollegiate forensic honorary fraternity. 1307 Sixth street southeast.

MCDONALD, Hope—Instructor in history, 1897-03. Assistant professor, 1903-05.

MacDOUGAL, Daniel T.—Born at Liberty, Indiana, March 16, 1865. Completing the courses of the common and high schools, after an interval spent in teaching, he entered DePauw university in 1884, receiving the degree of bachelor of science in 1890. From 1888-90, he was assistant in the botanical laboratory of DePauw university. In 1890 he went to Purdue university as instructor in botany. On leave of absence during the summer season of 1891, he carried on botanical explorations for the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Arizona, and performed similar service in Idaho in 1892. In 1891 he received the degree of master of science from Purdue university for researches in the special senses of plants, carried on in physiological laboratory of that institution. In 1893 he took up work as instructor in plant physiology in the University; became assistant professor in 1895, resigning in 1899 to take up work in the Bronx botanical gardens of New York City.

McELMEEL, Owen P.—Born December 5, 1874, Earlville, Ia. Four years in Iowa state normal. LL. B., University, 1904. Instructor in rhetoric and debate, 1904-07. Lawyer and credit man for Bradshaw Brothers. Member of Delta Sigma Rho. 32 Orlin avenue southeast.

McGEE, John F.—Special lecturer, college of law, 1902-03; special lecturer on federal and state legislation, 1907 to date. New York Life building.

McGILL, A. R., St. Paul—Regent ex-officio, as governor of the state, 1887-88.

McGUIRE, A. J.—Superintendent of the sub-station at Grand Rapids, 1904 to date.

MACHETANZ, Karl A.—Director of the gymnasium and instructor in history and arithmetic, school of agriculture, 1904 to date.

McINTYRE, Mary S.—Librarian of the school of agriculture, 1900 to date University, 1900.

MACKINTOSH, Roger S.—Assistant in horticulture, 1896-02.

McLAIN, Nelson Wylie—Director of the experiment station, 1828-1891.

McLAREN, Archibald—Adjunct professor of gynecology, 1888-92; clinical professor, same, 1892-93; clinical professor of diseases of women, 1893-05; clinical professor of surgery, 1905 to date. Lowry Arcade, St. Paul.

McLAREN, Jennette M.—Born December 1857, Woodstock, Ill High school course and short course at normal. Taught six years in public schools. First assistant in obstetrics, 1905-07; clinical instructor in same, 1907 to date. 589 Endicott Arcade, St. Paul.

MacLEAN, George Edwin—Professor of English language and literature, 1885-95. Called from the University to the chancellorship of the University of Nebraska, remained at Nebraska years and was then called to the presidency of Iowa state university, which position he now holds. Williams college, 1871. Yale divinity school, 1874. Pastor at New Lebanon and Troy, N. Y. Studied Old English at Leipsic, 1881, and the University of Berlin, 1882-83. Studied at Cambridge and Oxford along line of his speciality. Ph. D. Leipsic.

McMANIGAL, William Allison—University, B. A., 1904; LL. B., 1906; scholar in sociology, 1904 to date. Lawyer, 214 Globe building, St. Paul.

McMILLAN, Conway—Born in Hillsdale, Mich. He graduated from the classical course of the University of Nebraska in 1883, and was appointed assistant geologist by the board of regents. During the summer he accompanied Prof. S. E. Hicks upon a scientific trip to the Bad Lands. In 1886 he received the degree of M. A. from his alma mater, and until the spring of 1887 was in the biological laboratory at Johns Hopkins. His first work was done in the University in March, 1887, as instructor in botany. Later he was appointed entomologist of the Nebraska experiment station, and published a preliminary bulletin on injurious insects, February 6, 1888. Made assistant professor of botany in 1890, and professor in 1891. Botanist of the Geological and natural history survey. Resigned in 1906 to go into advertising business in Philadelphia.

McMILLAN, S. J. R.—Lecturer on constitutional law, 1888-89.

MACNIE, J. S.—Clinical assistant in diseases of the ear and eye, 1904 to date. Pillsbury building.

McVEY, Frank LeRond—Born November 10, 1869, Wilmington, Ohio. Public schools of Toledo, Ohio and Des Moines, Ia.; Des Moines college; A. B., Ohio Wesleyan, 1893; Ph. D., Yale, 1895; principal of high school, Orient, Ia., 1892; instructor in history, Teachers' college, Columbia university, 1896; instructor in economics, University 1896-98; assistant professor same, 1898-00; professor of economics, 1900-07. Member of Minnesota state tax commission, chairman, 1907 to date. Associate editor of the American economic association bulletin; director of the Twin-City exhibit, St. Louis, 1904, member of the International jury of awards, St. Louis, 1904; President of associated charities, Minneapolis, 1899-07; member of the executive committee of the National conference of charities and corrections. Author of Populist Movement, 1896; The History and Government of Minnesota, 1900; Modern Industrialism, 1904; numerous articles and reviews in the economic and general press. 822 Seventh street southeast.

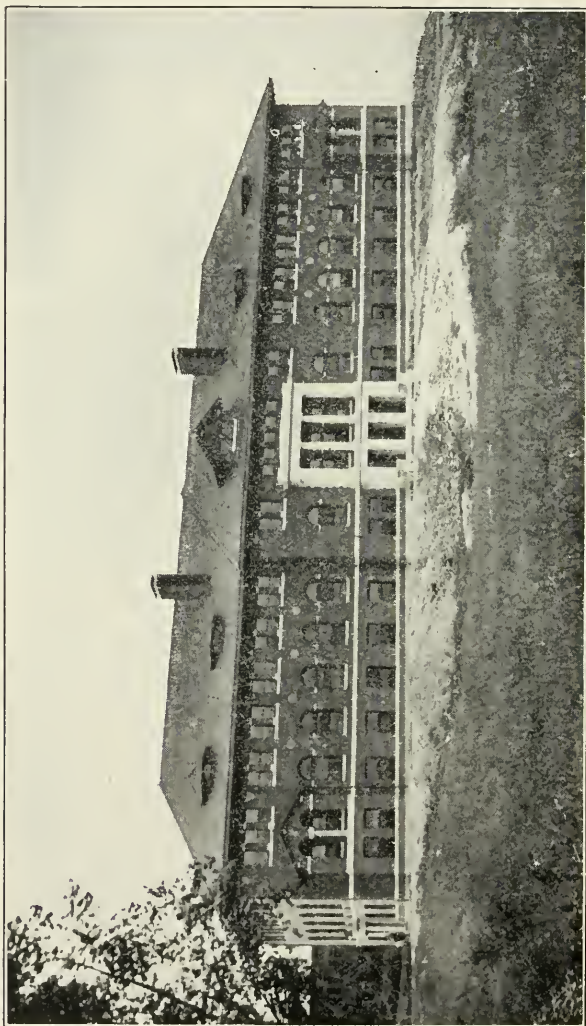
MAHONEY, Stephen, Minneapolis—Appointed regent June 15, 1889, and served to March 1907, having been twice re-appointed and serving for eighteen years. Mr. Mahoney graduated from the University in 1877, and was the first alumnus to serve on the board. Born at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1854. Came to Minnesota in 1857. Entered the University of Minnesota in 1874 and graduated with honors in 1877. Taught school and studied law. Received LL. B. from Iowa university in 1879. Elected judge of municipal court, Minneapolis, in 1883. Engaged in practice of law in Minneapolis.

MAHOOD, E. W.—Instructor in arithmetic and gymnasium, 1895-03.

MAIN BARN—Erected in 1884, at a cost of \$15,000, from the profits on the sale of the first University farm. 75x234 feet. Contains, on the lower floor, stalls for beef and dairy cattle; on the second floor horses, seeds, grain foods and machinery. This barn has two silos, a root cellar and ample hay bays.

MAIN BUILDING—For the department of agriculture is a dignified and imposing fireproof structure, three stories and basement in height, and covering a ground area on "T" form plan 248 feet in length and 145 feet in length.

Architecturally, the building is designed in the early Italian style, the materials used being a brown pressed brick and trimmed with granite and Bedford stone. The cornice is bold and of great projection, the roof is covered with red tiles. The distinctive



Main Building.

character of the design is one of great strength and simplicity combined with a pleasing color effect.

The basement contains storage rooms and the ventilating fans and heaters, the steam supply being obtained from the central heating plant; the ground floor is devoted to offices and rooms for the requirements of the division of agriculturè with generous provision for class rooms, laboratories, and work rooms.

A striking characteristic feature of the interior is the great stone entrance hall and stairs, finished in polished Kasota marble; this material has also been used for the floors of the halls throughout the building with excellent effect.

The first floor contains the executive offices of the school and college and experiment station together with a library and reading room, as well as seminars and farm accounts room and a beautiful and spacious auditorium and stage; the auditorium and gallery being capable of seating 1,000 people.

The second floor contains the entomological and sewing departments. The entire building is finished in weathered oak and the walls and ceilings in quiet but pleasing colors. The heating is by steam which in combination with a blower system furnishes abundant fresh warm air throughout the building at all times. The lighting is by electricity.

MAJOR, E. W.—Instructor in sweet curd cheese work, 1896-99; assistant in dairy husbandry, experiment station, 1899-02.

MALEY, Linda Helen.—Born June 9, 1879, Faxon, Minn. Rural schools; Minneapolis, east high school; B. A., University, 1901; M. A., same, 1907. Assistant in rhetoric, University, 1901-04; instructor in same, 1904 to date. Phi Beta Kappa. 613 Washington avenue southeast.

MANAGING EDITORS OF THE ARIEL—1877, John H. Lewis; 1878, John F. Goodnow; 1879, A. W. Rankin; 1880, James Jennison; 1881, Frank N. Leavens; 1882, David Percy Jones; 1883, Thomas E. Trussell; 1884, Howard S. Abbott; 1885, Henry J. Grannis; 1886, Frank N. Stacy; 1887, Percy R. Benson; 1888, Arthur E. Giddings; 1889, Patrick Kennedy; 1890, George A. Clark; 1891, Otto K. Folin; 1892, Knut Gjerset; 1893, C. Elon Young; 1894, Arthur L. Helliwell; 1895, Charles H. Topping; 1896, Alexander Caldwell; 1897, Conrad H. Christopherson; 1898, Charles A. Johnson; 1899, Waldron M. Jerome.

MANAGING EDITORS OF GOPHERS—A list of managing editors of Gophers will be found in the Gopher of 1907, page 179.

MANAGING EDITORS OF THE MINNESOTA DAILY—1900, Sidney DeW. Adams; 1901, Walter H. Murfin; 1902, Jay I. Durand; 1903, Henry S. Ives; 1904, Charles Gilman; 1905, John P. Devaney; 1906, Edward Hall and Carol K. Michener; 1907, Algernon H. Colburn and Zenas L. Potter.

MANCHESTER, James Eugene—Born August 16, 1855, Pitcairn, N. Y. B. S., University; D. Sc., Tuebingen, Germany; studied at Gottingen, one semester; Heidelberg, three semesters; Leipsic, two semesters; Tuebingen, three semesters. Superintendent of schools, various places in Minnesota, five years; professor of mathematics, Vincennes university, three years; President of Vincennes university. Instructor in mathematics, University, 1905 to date. Author of *Hohere Singularitäten Ebener Kurven*. Member of the American mathematical society; member of the Indiana academy of science. 405 Oak street southeast.

MANDOLIN CLUB, The—Is an organization of men for the purpose of securing the necessary practice to give public con-

certs. The instruments used are the mandolin, violin, 'cello and guitar. Public concerts are given, usually in connection with the glee club, both in and out of the city. Practice is kept up during the college year, under the direction of competent instructors. Membership is secured through competitive trials of skill.

MANN, Arthur Teal—Born in 1886, New York City. Minneapolis high school, 1884; B. S., University, 1888; M. D., Harvard, 1895. Taught in Minnesota high schools one year and was superintendent of same for three years. Four years in Massachusetts hospitals; the Channing hospital for mental and nervous cases, 1895-96; surgical service of the Boston City hospital 1896-98; first assistant physician, Massachusetts hospital, 1898-99; studied surgery in German hospitals in 1904. Assistant in clinical surgery, 1901-03; instructor in clinical surgery 1903-07; professor of clinical surgery, 1907 to date. Author of Hemorrhoids, including an original operation; Tin Splints, the Manufacture and Use, with some original devices; Fractures of the Lower Jaw, including an original method; Rapid Healing in Septic Cases, including the use of iodoform wax in bone cases; Cases of Appendicitis, illustrating some common mistakes in diagnosis; Acute Pancreatitis. Secretary-Treasurer of the Western surgical and gynecological association; Surgeon to the Northwestern hospital, Minneapolis; member of the American medical association; the Minnesota state medical association; the Minneapolis medical club; the Hennepin county medical association; the Commercial club; the Minneapolis club. 704 Pillsbury building.

MANN, Eugene Langdon—Born May 20, 1861, Minneapolis. Graduate of St. Paul public schools and Hobart college, Geneva, N. Y. Professor of physical diagnosis and laryngology, college of homeopathic medicine and surgery, 1888-1902; dean of same 1902 to date. Contributor to medical journals. Graduate work in Austria, London, and Halle, Germany. Phi Beta Kappa. 881 Fairmont avenue. Endicott Arcade, St. Paul.

MANSON, Frank M.—Instructor in animal biology, 1894-97. Graduate of the University class of 1894; M. S., 1895; Med., 1899. Now a practicing physician at Worthington, Minn.

MARSHALL, William R., St. Paul—Regent 1851-52. Ex-officio member of the board 1868-69. Appointed 1873 and three times re-appointed, resigned January 31, 1882.

MARSTON, Moses—Born in Williamstown, Vermont, in 1832. He graduated from Middlebury college in 1856, and for many years was a Universalist minister. He was subsequently called to the professorship of Latin and Greek in St. Lawrence university, New York, where he remained several years. About 1874 he was forced to resign his position on account of ill health, and came to Minneapolis, hoping that a change of climate would be beneficial. For a time he preached in the Church of the Redeemer, in Minneapolis; was elected to the professorship of English in the University in 1874 which position he filled until his death, July 11, 1883. His friends and pupils raised a fund of \$1,000 to endow a scholarship in English in his honor. This scholarship is known as the "Moses Marsten scholarship" and is awarded annually.

MARTENIS, John V.—Instructor in machine design, 1907 to date. 215 Pleasant street southeast.

MATCHEN, Robert D.—Professor (homeopathic) of the principles and practice of surgery, 1888 to date; now senior professor of same. Masonic Temple.

MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY, THE—Composed of professors, assistant professors and instructors whose work is in pure or applied mathematics, and meets the third Wednesday of each month for the discussion of mathematical subjects.

MATHEMATICS MUSEUM—This includes the Schroeder wooden and the Schilling gypsum, string and paper models for solid analytical geometry, many of the Schilling models for illustrating the theory of surfaces, several of the Schilling mechanical devices for describing various loci, the Keufel and Esser models for solid geometry, and large slated globes, suitably mounted, for use in spherical geometry and spherical trigonometry.

MAVES, Herman A.—Instructor in operative dentistry, 1907 to date. 601 Masonic Temple.

MAYNE, Dexter Dwight—Born May 14, 1863, Beetown, Wis. State normal school, Platteville, Wis.; some work at the University of Wisconsin; other institutions. Taught one year in country school; one year in graded school; principal of Fennimore, Wis. high school one year; same for Elkhorn high school, five years; same for Fort Atkinson high school, four years; principal and superintendent, Janesville, Wis. schools, seven years, also one year in schools of Ishpeming, Mich. Two years experience as a commercial traveller; practical farm experience; conducted summer schools and institutes for a number of years. Principal of the school of agriculture since 1902; also instructor in farm mathematics, civics, and economics; instructor in elements of agriculture, college of education, 1906 to date. Author of *Modern Business Speller*; *Geography of Wisconsin (Morton's)*; *Office Methods and Business Practice*, parts I and II; *The Old Fort at Fort Atkinson*; *First Principles of Agriculture* (with Professor Goff); *Mayne's Sight Speller*; *Modern Business English* (with C. J. Smith); other publications in preparation. St. Anthony Park, Minn.

MAYO, E. D.—Instructor in mechanical drawing, 1886-87.

MAYO, William J., Rochester—Appointed regent 1907, term expires 1913. Born 1861. LeSueur, Minn. Private schools of Rochester and medical department of the University of Michigan, M. D., 1883. Specialist in surgery which he has practiced at Rochester since 1883. Member of the firm of Drs. Mayo, Graham and company. Member of the American medical association, president 1906-07; Minnesota state medical association; Ohmstead county medical society, etc.

MEAD, Marion A.—Assistant in laryngology, 1902-05.

MEAT HOUSE—Erected in 1901, at a cost of \$7,500. It provides accommodations for one hundred and twenty students in the lecture room. The killing and cutting rooms on the main floor are well adapted to large details for practice work, and the basement curing rooms offer excellent opportunity for training in this branch of the work. The store rooms are refrigerated by the ammonia process and are so arranged that work started by a student at any time can be held almost indefinitely.

MECHANIC ARTS BUILDING—This building was erected in 1886, at a cost of \$30,000. It was remodelled and a large addition made to it in 1903, at a cost of \$10,000. It is constructed of red pressed brick with red sandstone trimmings and is a three story and high basement building. It provides quarters for the department of mathematics, drawing, civil, municipal and structural engineering; the testing laboratories of these departments together with some of the laboratories of the department of mechanical

engineering, and some shop and bench work. The building contains many large class and lecture rooms and private offices of professors, and drawing rooms for the department of drawing and for the drawing work connected with the various departments connected with the departments housed in the building. The building provides nearly thirty thousand square feet of floor space.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING MUSEUM—The collection consists of models of mechanical motions especially relating to the work in kinematics; sectioned apparatus, such as injectors, water meters and steam separators; various collections of drop forging in iron, steel and copper; miscellaneous samples of commercial work representing the product of special machines; groups of standard nuts, bolts and screws; samples of belting, ropes, steel and iron cables, rawhide gears, and other material especially useful for illustrative purposes.

MEDALS—The Alumni Weekly gold medal, the Briggs medals, the Rollin E. Cutts medal.

MEDICAL LIBRARY—This library consists of (a) The general clinical and reference collection of some 4,000 books and bound periodicals, and thirty-four current periodicals; (b) The college collections of the college of homeopathic medicine and surgery, the college of dentistry and the college of pharmacy; (c) The departmental libraries, being special collections of books and current periodicals belonging to the laboratories of anatomy, chemistry, histology and embryology, pathology and bacteriology and physiology. In addition, the libraries of the Hennepin county medical society, some 3,800 volumes and 50 journals, and that of the Ramsey county medical society, some 4,500 volumes and 150 journals, are accessible to the medical student for reference work and collateral reading.

MEDICAL SCIENCE BUILDING—Completed in 1896. The initial cost of the building was \$40,000, but with an addition made in 1898 and the changes and improvements made since, it probably represents an expenditure of \$35,000, and with its museums, libraries and other contents at the present time, could not be replaced for more than \$100,000. It is a large four story brick building, (75x150 feet) and is especially designed for laboratories. This building houses the department of histology and embryology and the department of physiology of this college. A portion of the south wing is temporarily occupied by the college of pharmacy.

The department of histology and embryology occupies the four floors of the north wing and center of the building, (about 17,000 square feet) and contains a large laboratory (44x70 feet) which is finely lighted by windows on three sides and part of the fourth. On the second floor is a laboratory of neurology and lecture room besides the departmental library and offices of the staff. The third floor contains a special laboratory and smaller rooms for research students as well as, rooms for photographic and reconstruction work. On the lower floor are found numerous preparation and storage rooms for the different laboratories.

The department of physiology occupies the greater part of the south wing and center of the building and provides large well equipped laboratories for experimental and physiological chemistry together with numerous finely equipped workshops, storage and preparation rooms, animal rooms, lecture rooms, departmental library and offices of the staff.

MEDICAL SOCIETY, The—An organization of students of the college of medicine and surgery, whose purpose is the extension of the knowledge of its members in medical science and the promotion of good-fellowship. Organized in .

MEDICINE AND SURGERY, The College of—This college was authorized by the charter of the University and as far back as 1873, agitation for its organization was begun. It was not until 1882, however, that the matter began to assume definite form. The subject was brought to the attention of the board of regents through a communication from Dr. Charles N. Hewitt, secretary of the state board of health. Dr. Hewitt wrote a letter to the board, and appeared personally before it, and as a result a resolution was adopted by the board, authorizing the appointment of a committee consisting of Dr. Charles N. Hewitt, Dr. W. H. Leonard, and President Folwell, to prepare definite plans for the establishment of such a college. Their report recited the then present condition of medical education, and recommended the creation of a faculty whose duties should be that of an examining board, to subject every candidate to an examination of a nature to determine the candidates preliminary literary and scientific qualifications, to rigidly but fairly examine into his professional fitness, and require the submission and successful defense of an original thesis upon a professional topic. This report was accepted and adopted and the college, as an examining institution was established January 5, 1883. Under this form of organization the college existed until 1887, nine persons receiving the degree of bachelor of medicine, under the regulations governing this organization.

On the 7th of April, 1887, a committee consisting of Drs. Hand, Hewitt and Millard, waited upon the board of regents and urged the establishment of a teaching college of medicine. The matter was referred to a special committee of the board of regents, and at a meeting of the board, held February 28, 1888, the representatives of the board of trustees of the Minnesota hospital college and the St. Paul medical school, tendered the regents their properties for five years, for the purpose of establishing a medical college of high grade. The offer was accepted by the board. In March of the same year, the board of trustees of the Minnesota homeopathic medical college, voluntarily surrendered their charter and offered to provide a place for the work of this college to be carried on, if the regents would establish a homeopathic college of medicine. A committee was appointed to nominate a faculty for the college of medicine and surgery and a college of dentistry and another committee to nominate a faculty for the college of homeopathic medicine and surgery. The three institutions were thus merged into the department of medicine and work was begun under the auspices of the University in the fall of 1888, in the building which has of recent years been occupied by Asbury hospital, on the corner of Sixth street and Ninth avenue south, with Dr. Perry H. Millard, as dean of the department. For four years instruction was carried on in this building. The legislature of 1891, appropriated \$80,000 for a new building, to be erected on the campus, and this was completed so that the work of the following year was pursued in the new building. With the removal of the department to the campus there was a change made in administration, so that each of the colleges of the department was given its own dean, Dr. Millard, continuing as dean of the college of medicine and surgery instead of the whole department, and Dr. H. W. Brazie, being made dean of the college of homeopathic medicine and surgery, and Dr. W. Xavier Sudduth

being made dean of the college of dentistry. The college of pharmacy was organized at the same time and Frederick J. Wulling was brought to the University as dean.

The work of the first two years is devoted wholly to the study of anatomy, histology and embryology, chemistry, physiology, bacteriology and pathology, materia medica and therapeutics. The work of the last two years is mostly technical and a study of diseases and proper treatment for the same. The degree granted is doctor of medicine.

The entrance requirements of this college have been steadily advanced from the ordinary requirement for admission to a high school to two years of college work. The course has been lengthened from three to four years. This was done in 1895.

The college is now resident in six buildings specially erected for its use, Millard hall, the first medical building erected on the campus; the Laboratory of medical chemistry; the Laboratory of medical sciences; the Anatomy building; the Animal building; the Institute of public health and pathology building, on the campus, and a dispensary building located on Washington and Cedar avenues. The college of medicine and surgery has advanced its requirements, until now two full years of college work are required for admission. Dr. Perry H. Millard, was dean until his death in 1837; he was succeeded by Dr. Parks Ritchie, professor of obstetrics, who held that office until the spring of 1906, when he resigned and was succeeded by the present dean, Dr. F. F. Westbrook. The college has graduated 794 men and 49 women. The faculty is composed of men who are paid for their services and a still larger number of active practitioners who provide clinical instruction in various lines. There are thirteen professors, and forty-three assistant professors, instructors, prosectors, demonstrators and assistants, who are paid for their services, and whose main work is devoted to the service of the department. The full faculty includes forty-one professors, four assistant professors, thirty-three clinical and laboratory instructors and demonstrators, nineteen clinical and laboratory assistants, sixteen scholars assisting in laboratories. The enrollment for 1906-07 was 180. Tuition, \$100 a year.

The college is closely associated with the state board of health and both have the use of certain laboratory equipment which is mutually beneficial, the dean of this college being secretary of the state board of health.

See Hospitals and Elbott Hospital. See also Six year medical course. See special announcement 1884 and catalog of 1887.

MEEDS, Alonzo D.—Instructor in chemistry, 1890-94. Graduate of the University class of 1889, now city chemist of Minneapolis.

MEEKER, B. B., St. Anthony—Regent 1853-56.

MELCHER, William P.—Instructor in German, 1873-74.

MELOM, Carl Marcus—Born June 26, 1874, Franklin, Minn. Red Wing seminary, 1896; B. L., University, 1901; M. A., 1902; studied at the University of France ten months, as follows: Sorbonne, two months; Dijon, four months; and Caen, four months; now working for Ph. D. at the University. Three years experience in teaching, one in rural schools, two in the Government schools of the Philippines. Scholar to teach Spanish, 1904-05; instructor in Spanish and French, 1905 to date. 2029 Seventh street south.

MERCER, Hugh V.—Lecturer on jurisprudence, college of law, 1906 to date. Practicing lawyer, Wilson & Mercer, 510 Security Bank building. Member of board of directors of the General alumni association.

MEREDITH, Virginia C.—Preceptress of the school of agriculture, 1897-99; also professor of home economics, 1899-03.

MERRIAM, William R., St. Paul—Regent ex-officio, as governor of the state, 1889-1892.

MERRILL, Rev. Elijah W.—First principal of the University, was born at Conway, N. H., in 1816. Died in Minneapolis, February 15, 1901. Graduate of Wesleyan university (Conn.), taught at Port Huron, Mich., afterward Albion college, Mich., of which he was, for some time the principal. He was called to take charge of the preparatory department of the University in 1851, and actually opened a school on the 26th day of October of that year, in a small building, erected by public subscription, on or near the site of the old exposition building. The school was carried on by Mr. Merrill for four years, he paying all of the expenses, including his own compensation out of tuition fees received. Mr. Merrill was the chief mover in calling and organizing the first teachers' association of the territory and was superintendent of public instruction for one year, parts of 1854, 1855. He was ordained a Congregational minister in 1863, and was pastor of various churches in this state until his health failed him in 1875, when he was obliged to give up his work. See Ariel, 1891.

MERRIMAN, Orlando C., St. Anthony, Minneapolis—Regent March 4, 1864-February 18, 1868; March 2, 1868-January, 1871. Member of the special board of three regents to which board the task of righting the tangled affairs of the University was referred March 4, 1864.

MERRIMAN, William H.—Instructor in machine work, 1900-07.

MERWIN, T. Dwight—Lecturer on patent law, 1889-99.

MEYER, Arthur W.—Born August 18, 1873, Cedarsburg, Wis., E. S., Wisconsin, 1898; M. D., Johns Hopkins, 1905. Taught country schools. 1891-93; principal of grammar school, 1893-95; teacher of physics, St. Johns military academy, 1898-01; assistant and instructor in Johns Hopkins university, 1905-07; assistant professor of anatomy, University, 1907 to date. Author of *The Endothelium of the Peritoneal Cavity of the Cat*; *the Human Umbilical Vesicle*; *Regeneration of the Lymph Glands in the Dog*; *the Lymphatic Glands in Pregnancy*; *the Hemolymph Glands of the Sheep*; *Subcutaneous Lymph Glands*; *the Physician and Surgeon in Shakspeare*; *Some Characteristics of the Medicine in Shakspeare*. 212 Church street southeast.

MILES, A. D. E.—Demonstrator in charge of prosthetic clinic, 1891-93.

MILITARY Drill—The act of Congress of 1862, providing for the establishment of "Land grant colleges," requires that instruction be given in military science and tactics at all institutions that are its beneficiaries. The Armory is located on the University campus and has all the facilities usually provided in a modern Armory. The United States government supplies the University with the necessary arms, equipment and ammunition for instruction in infantry and artillery drill, and details a commissioned officer of the regular army to take charge of the department.

The office of professor of military science and tactics has been held by the following named gentlemen: Maj. Gen. R. W. Johnson, (retired), 1869-71; Maj. E. L. Huggins, 1872-75; Lieut. John A. Lundeen, 1876-79; Professor O. J. Breda, who came to the University as professor of Scandinavian, in 1884, conducted work in military drill, for some time; Lieut. Edwin F. Glenn, 1888-91;

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Lieut. Geo. H. Morgan, 1891-94; Lieut. Harry A. Leonhaeuser, 1895-98; Cadet Major Frank M. Warren, Min. '99, held the office for 1898-99; Cadet Maj. Edward Wiltgen, for 1899-00; Cadet Maj. Walter J. Allen, for a part of 1900-01; Lieut. Haydn S. Cole, (retired) 1901-03; Maj. Geo. H. Morgan, 1903-05; Capt. Edward Sigerfoos, 1905 to date. Capt. Sigerfoos, was recalled for a few months, in 1906, and during his absence, the cadets were commanded by Cadet Lieut. Col. Charles P. Schouten.

MILLARD HALL—Was completed in October, 1892, at a cost of \$61,000. The appropriation for this building was made by the legislature of 1891. The building is three stories high, with basement. Basement and first story of red sandstone. Upper stories of cream colored brick. Frontage, 125 feet, with 28,000 square feet of floor space. From time to time changes and improvements have been made in the interior and at the present date, it is probable it could not be reproduced for 50 per cent more than the original cost. This building contains a faculty room, amphitheatre, lecture rooms and laboratories of pharmacology, medicine and surgery. The library of the medical department is also housed there and provision is made also for the colleges of dentistry and homeopathic medicine and surgery. For location, see plat of campus. The name of Millard Hall was given to this building in 1906 in honor of Dr. Perry H. Millard, the first dean of the department, it having been previously known as Medical Hall.

MILLARD Medical Library—By the bequest of the late dean, Perry H. Millard, M. D., who bequeathed his entire private medical library to the department, the department came into possession of a collection of several hundred volumes and pamphlets, including many rare and old medical works, sets of journals especially rich in surgical works.

MILLARD, Perry H.—Born in New York, 1848. Graduate of Ogdensburg educational institute. Began his medical practice in 1872. 1881-82 studied at Medical college in London. One of the chief movers in the organization of the department of medicine; dean of the department, 1888-92; dean of the college of medicine and surgery from that time till his death in 1897; professor of the principles of surgery and medical jurisprudence. Medical Hall was named "Millard Hall," in his honor by the board of regents in 1906.

MILLER, Stephen, Windom—Regent ex-officio, governor, January 11 to March 4, 1864.

MILLS, Eugene C.—Instructor in mining, 1896-99.

MINER, James Burt—Born October 6, 1873, Berlin, Wis. Berlin high school, 1892; B. S., University. 1897; LL. B., same, 1899; M. S., same, 1901; Ph. D., Columbia, 1903. Assistant in psychology, University, 1900-01; instructor in psychology, University of Illinois, 1903-04, had complete charge of all the work in psychology in the absence of the professor; instructor in philosophy, University of Iowa, 1904-05; assistant professor of philosophy, same, 1905-06; assistant professor of psychology, University, since 1906. Author of *Motor, Visual and Applied Rhythms*; *A Case of Vision Acquired in Adult Life*; *The Changing Attitude of American Universities toward Psychology*; numerous reviews in philosophical and psychological journals. Scholar in psychology, Columbia, 1901-02; Fellow in psychology, same, 1902-03; Fellow of American association for advancement of science; member of American psychological association; Phi Beta Kappa; Sigma Xi; Delta Sigma Rho; Zeta Psi. 1319 Fifth street southeast.

MINERAL Lands and Leases—The University has lands, granted to the state for the University, by the national government, which are located in the iron region of northern Minnesota. It is impossible to tell, with any degree of exactness, how much of this land will prove to be valuable for mining purposes, but the state has already leased 126 40s for purposes of mining. 114 of these are known to be in the iron bearing district and forty are in the Biwabik formation, which is the richest in iron. The law granting the right to take out such leases, was suspended by the last legislature and only such permits, as were taken out before the suspension of the law, can become leases, and these must become so before February, 1908, or lapse. The state auditor has estimated the income to the University, from this source to be anywhere from \$20,000,000, up to \$40,000,000. The money received from these leases goes into the permanent endowment of the University and only the income from such endowment can be used for current expense. These leases are already beginning to add to the permanent endowment of the University and within five years, at the outside, the amount so added will be a very respectable sum annually.

MINERVA Literary Society, The—Organized by young women of the University February 26, 1895. This was the first women's literary society in the University. The object of the society is to promote among its members ability to prepare and to present, in a way to arouse and sustain interest, a report upon an assigned topic. Current events are reviewed and furnish frequent topics for debate and informal discussion. Extemporaneous speaking is also cultivated. The work of the society also includes book reviews, biographies, dramatic reviews, and original stories.

MINES. School of, The—This school was established in 1888. It existed as a separate organization until 1891, when it became an integral part of the college of engineering, metallurgy and the mechanic arts. In 1896, another reorganization took place and the school of mines was made an independent organization with its own course of study, faculty and in 1900, William R. Appleby, professor of metallurgy, was made dean. This college is housed in the school of mines building, and the ore-crushing plant, both located on the river bank. This college is one of the best equipped on the campus. Its faculty numbers thirteen professors, three assistant professors and three instructors. Students, 1906-07, 138. Tuition \$30 a year for residents and double that for non-resident. Admission to this school is based upon the completion of a full high school course with the usual mathematics and the passing of an examination upon the required mathematics at the University.

MINNEAPOLIS Life Underwriters Association Prize—A prize of fifty dollars is offered by the Minneapolis life underwriter association for the best essay on life insurance written by a senior of the class of 1907. Was awarded to Earl W. Huntley.

MINNESOTA Academy of Social Sciences, The—This is not a University organization, but its members are so largely University men that it is included in this dictionary. Organized in the spring of 1907. The purposes of this organization, as stated in its constitution, are: (a) The encouragement of the study of economic, political, social and historical questions particularly affecting the state of Minnesota. (b) The publication of papers and other material relating to the same. (c) The holding of meetings for conference and discussion of such questions.

MINNESOTA Alumni Weekly, The—The Weekly was started just before commencement in June, 1901. It was the idea of

those back of the movement to publish the Weekly by picking up, bodily, items of news from the Minnesota Daily, that would be of special interest to the alumni. The project met such an enthusiastic reception that it was found possible to issue it as an independent publication, using only a very limited amount of material picked up from the Daily. The Weekly was started by its first and present editor, E. B. Johnson, '88, whose personal property it was until the spring of 1905, when he turned it over to the board of directors of the General alumni association. It is now the official publication of the General alumni association. It is issued weekly during the college year, from September to June. The first number was issued September 14, 1901. Sixteen pages. Subscription price \$1.25 a year.

MINNESOTA Alumni Weekly Gold Medal, The—This medal is provided by the Minnesota Alumni Weekly and is awarded annually by the faculty committee on debate and oratory to that student who has made the best record in forensics during his college course. This committee has established certain general principles which are to govern the award of this medal, as follows: The medal shall only be awarded to a student who has shown himself broad-minded, unselfish, willing to work courteously and enthusiastically, so as to best serve the interests of debate and oratory in the University and bring credit to his alma mater and incidentally to himself. The recipient must be a type and a model, as nearly as the student body offers such a candidate each year, of what a man may make himself through diligent application to the duty next at hand.

MINNESOTA Association for Research, The—This association was organized March 9, 1907. Professor Gerould, the librarian is the permanent secretary of the organization and the chief executive officer and is to provide a presiding officer for each of the seven meetings to be held each year. The purpose of the association is the encouragement and prosecution of original research at the University.

MINNESOTA Botanical Studies—Published by the staff of the botanical department, as a report on the botanical division of the State geological and natural history survey.

MINNESOTA Daily, The—This is the official daily, publication of the students of the University. It is owned and controlled by the subscribers and is edited by a board of editors elected by them. It is issued every week day during the college year, except Mondays. The subscription price is \$2 a year. Five columns, four pages. The first number of the Daily was issued May 1, 1900.

MINNESOTA Daily News—This publication was started by a rival student organization, in December, 1903, who felt that the Minnesota Daily was not filling the field which it should occupy. After a few months this publication was combined with the Minnesota Daily and has been issued under this name since that date.

MINNESOTA Debating Board—This board is provided for in the constitution of the debating and oratorical association of the University of Minnesota. It is made up of four faculty and five student members, (the faculty members holding the balance of power), and has charge of all matters connected with the student activities in these lines. The faculty members are appointed by the faculty of the college of science, literature and the arts.

This board is the result of evolution running through many years. It was originated in the idea of those most closely connected with debate, in the department of rhetoric, that all departments of the University were interested in this line of work and that all departments were, in a sense, responsible for the proper training of the teams to represent the University. An effort was made to enlist the aid of other departments and the debating board, composed as above, is the outgrowth of this movement. It is the logical, and probably the lineal descendant of the old oratorical association, organized in 1880 and which had charge of oratorical events down through 1897-98, when it was succeeded by the debating board created under a new organization. In 1896, the Federated literary societies undertook to look after debating interests. Up to that time debate had received little encouragement and had no organized backing.

MINNESOTA Literary Union, The—See "Federated Literary Societies."

MINNESOTA Magazine, The—This publication was started in the fall of 1894, by a close corporation of members of the senior class of the college of science, literature and the arts. A monthly literary magazine. Price \$1 a year. In 1906 the magazine was changed so as to make its board of editors elected by the subscribers, from members of the senior class.

MINNESOTA Medical Monthly, The—(Homeopathic) was established in 1887, was published, as a college magazine, for about four years. Edited by Dr. W. E. Leonard.

MINNESOTA Seaside Station, The—This station which was established by Professor Conway McMillan, of the department of botany, though it has no official connection with the University, is so closely identified with the work of the department that it is included here. It is a botanical experiment station located on Vancouver island, on a little cove at the entrance of the straits of Fuca, nearly opposite Cape Flattery. The post office is Port Renfrew, sixty miles north of Victoria. The station affords excellent provision for the study of marine botany. Classes are organized and work is prosecuted with enthusiasm and vigor so that much can be accomplished though the time spent here each year is but short. As a result of the work of this station, two volumes of *Postelsia* have been published. See *Postelsia*.

MINNESOTA Stories—A volume of twenty typical University stories chosen mainly from the *Minnesota Magazine* and published in 1903 by the H. W. Wilson Company. Maroon cloth with half tone plate.

MINNETONKA Fruit Farm, The—The Legislature of 1878, March 8, authorized the regents to purchase a fruit farm at Minnetonka at a cost of not to exceed \$2,000. The farm, 116 acres, was purchased of Culver & Farrington. The money to pay for this land was taken out of current expense account, \$800, and the balance, \$1,200, from the fund received from the sale of the Congressional land grant of July 2, 1862. The provisions of the act required that this land be used to conduct experiments in apple and other fruit trees, under the direction of a person to be appointed by the governor and an annual appropriation, of \$1,000 was made for carrying out the provisions of the act. Peter Gideon, of Excelsior, who had originated the Wealthy apple, was appointed by the governor in conformity with the provisions of the act. For ten years this farm was maintained, and many experiments of value, were conducted. The horticultural department of the experiment station was found to be able to carry on these experiments fully as

successfully as on this farm and the legislature of 1889, authorized the regents to sell this farm, repealing the act authorizing its purchase and providing for carrying on experiments on the same. The sale of the farm was left to the discretion of the board of regents. Real estate values fell and the regents were unable to make a sale upon terms that seemed as satisfactory until 1896, when forty acres were sold for \$8,000. The last sale was made in December, 1901, and the total amount realized from the sale was \$16,469.43. Of this sum \$1,309.10, were turned back into the permanent University fund, to reimburse that fund for money advanced on the purchase price of the farm, the balance going into the general University current expense fund. This was the first purchase of land, made for strictly experimental purposes, in connection with the University or any of its departments, other purchases having been made for illustrative purposes in connection with instruction.

MINOT, N. D.—The alumni of Minot have an association. C. B. Bach, president and Sam H. Clark, secretary.

MOAK, Clarence Britt—Born June 25, 1884, Minneapolis. East high school and School of agriculture. Assistant in dairy laboratory, Dairy school, 1899-01; instructor in charge of dairy laboratory, 1901 to date. 72 North Sixteenth street.

MONSON, George S.—Student assistant in dental technics, 1892-93; D. M. D.—instructor in prosthetic technics, and othodontia, 1893-96.

MONTGOMERY, Louise—Instructor in rhetoric, 1890-92. Graduate of the University class of 1889, now head of social settlement work in Buffalo, N. Y.

MOORE, A. L.—Dental infirmary clerk, 1903 to date.

MOORE, Ira—Instructor in mathematics in the preparatory department of the University, 1867-69.

MOORE, James Edward—Born March 2, 1852, Clarksville, Pa. Public schools of Pennsylvania; three years in Poland, Ohio Union seminary; University of Michigan, 1871-72; M. D., Bellevue hospital medical college, New York City, 1873. Professor of orthopedic surgery, 1888-90; professor orthopedic surgery and clinical surgery, 1890-04; professor of surgery, 1904 to date. Author of Moore's Orthopedic Surgery, 1898; editor of department of Surgical Technic in American Practice of Surgery, 1907; frequent contributor to other books and surgical and medical journals. Fellow of the American surgical association; Surgeon-in-chief, to Northwestern hospital. 794 Pillsbury building.

MOORE, John G.—Born at Schney, Germany, November, 12, 1848. Early education in schools of Schney; came to United States when quite young and entered Mexico, N. Y., Academy; Cornell university, 1873; instructor in German, 1873-74; professor of North European languages, 1874-79; professor of modern languages, 1879-80; professor of German language and literature, 1880 to date. Soldier in the 184th New York volunteers, during the war of the rebellion, serving until the close of the war. Member of the Minneapolis board of education, 1869-90; Public library board, 1890-96; president of the Board of corrections and charities, 1899-03. 2810 University avenue southeast.

MOORHEAD, Martha B.—Born December 5, 1865, Milan, Ill. Educated at Blairsville college (formerly Ladies' seminary); Medical college of Pennsylvania; New England hospital; Northwestern hospital. Teacher, Blairsville ladies' seminary. Lecturer in domestic hygiene, School of agriculture, since January, 1903. 914 Second avenue south.

MORGAN, George H.—Born at St. Catherines, Ont., January 1, 1855, arrived in Territory of Minn., 1856, lived at St. Paul one year, then with parents moved to St. Anthony. Early schooling, public school of St. Anthony and Minneapolis and University. Appointed to West Point 1876 from the old 3rd district. Graduated from Military academy, 1880. Appointed 2nd lieutenant 3rd U. S. Cavalry. Served with the regiment until June, 1903, passing through the grades of 1st lieutenant and captain; is now Major 9th U. S. Cavalry. Served with the 3rd Cavalry in Wyoming, Arizona and Texas. Brevetted 1st lieutenant and medal of honor in campaign against Apaches in Arizona, 1882. In 1891 detailed to the University for four years. Rejoined 3rd Cavalry in 1895. Campaign of Santiago, 1898. Appointed Major 28th Vol. Infantry, 1899 and served with that regiment in the Philippines until mustered out May 1, 1901. Detailed at the University of Minn. August 1, 1903, recalled by government in 1905. Now in the Philippines.

MORRILL Bill—This bill became a law August 30, 1890. The bill is "An act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts, established under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862." It is directed to the better support of agricultural education, rather than investigation, save as investigation is a part of education. Under its provisions the University receives annually \$25,000. Originally the bill provided for an annual appropriation of \$15,000, with an increase of \$1000 each year until the sum reached the \$25,000 which the bill now carries.

MOSES MARSTON SCHOLARSHIP IN ENGLISH, THE—Friends and pupils of the late Professor Marston, Ph. D., have given and pledged one thousand dollars as a memorial fund. The annual income of the fund is used to help some student in the long English course. The award is made on the basis of pecuniary need and of deserving scholarship.

The benefits of the scholarship have been enjoyed by the following named students: Clarence Ellithorpe, 1895-96; Sivert Jordahl, 1896-97; Isabel D. Parker, 1897-98; Ethel C. Brill, 1898-99; Edward O. Ringstad, 1899-00; Allen R. Benham, 1902-03; Amanda Lucas, 1906-07. The fund has increased through interest payments until now it is practically \$1,200.

MULLIN, Robert Hyndman—Born January 24, 1877, Hamilton, Ont., Canada. Graduate of Collegiate institute, Hamilton; B. A., University of Toronto, 1899; M. B., same, 1902; licenciate of the College of physicians and surgeons of Ontario, 1902. Assistant demonstrator of pathology, University of Toronto, one year. Demonstrator of pathology and bacteriology, University, 1904-06; senior demonstrator of pathology and bacteriology, 1906 to date. Clinical assistant of Rockwood's hospital for the insane, Kingston, Ont., and interne, Toronto general hospital, one year; assistant bacteriologist of the Provincial board of health laboratories, Ont. Member of Alpha Delta Phi; Nu Sigma Nu; Sigma Xi; Hennepin county medical society; Minneapolis medical club. 827 University avenue southeast.

MURRAY, William R.—Born April 6, 1869, Marquette, Mich. Ph. B. Michigan; M. D., Rush Medical, Chicago. Instructor in ophthalmology and otology, University, 1902-05; clinical professor of diseases of nose and throat, 1905 to date. Contributor to general and special medical journals. 510 Pillsbury building.

MUSEUMS—In addition to the general University museum, special museums are being brought together, by various departments,

as follows: agriculture, botany, chemistry, civil engineering, classical, electrical engineering, engineering mathematics, English, mathematics, mechanical engineering, geology and mineralogy, the Williams collection of photographs and photographic negatives, and zoology. See under heads indicated.

MUSICAL Federation, The—This is an organization of the musical interests in the University and has as its object the promotion of the interests of each of the organizations represented and further, the promotion of the musical interests of the University, and an effort to arouse a greater interest in such matters and to secure if possible official recognition of music as a part of the regular college curriculum, in greater degree than in the past.

NACHTRIEB, Henry Francis—Born May 11, 1857, near Galion, Ohio. Public schools and German Wallace college and Baldwin university; B. S., University, 1882; graduate student at Johns Hopkins, Assistant in botany and zoology, 1885-86; assistant in zoology, 1886-87; professor of animal biology, 1887 to date; zoologist of the geological and natural history survey and Curator of the zoological museum since 1887. Author of Preliminary notes on the Development of Echinoderms of Beaufort; Notes on Echinoderms Obtained at Beaufort, N. C.; A New Waterbath; Permanent Preparations in Hermetically Sealed Tubes; Freshwater Zoological Stations; The Megalops: reviews of text books, etc.; editor of the zoological series of the Minnesota geological and natural history survey. Fellow of the American association for the advancement of science; member of the American society of zoologists, Central branch; American breeders' association; American association of museums; Washington academy of sciences; St. Anthony commercial club. 905 Sixth street southeast.

NEILL, C. H.—Lecturer (homeopathic) on skin and genito-urinary diseases, 1903-04; professor, same, 1904 to date. Medical building.

NEILL, Edward D., St. Paul—Regent ex-officio, state superintendent of public instruction, February 28, 1860, to March 4, 1864. Under the form of organization then in force, Mr. Neill was chancellor of the University as well as regent and superintendent of public instruction.

NELSON, Benjamin F.—Appointed regent in 1905; term expires 1910. Born May 4, 1843, Greenup county, Ky. Educated in the public schools. Enlisted and served as a Confederate soldier in 2nd Kentucky Cavalry; prisoner at Camp Douglas, Chicago, at close of war. Came to Minnesota in September, 1865; associated in lumber business until 1873, when he took up the business on his own account; member of the Nelson-Tuthill lumber co.; president of the Leach Lake lumber co.; B. F. Nelson & sons co.; Leech nepin paper co.; Nelson paper co.; B. F. Nelson & sons co.; Leech Lake land co.; vice-president of the Spokane lumber co.; director in Swedish American National Bank; First National Bank of Walker; trustee Swedish Savings Bank; trustee and vice-president of Hamline University; ex-alderman; member of park board, board of education, board of managers of State prison. Member of the State historical association.

NELSON BILL—The Nelson bill is practically an amendment to the Morrill bill, which was for the encouragement of agricultural education, as distinct from agricultural investigation. It was approved March 4, 1907, and appropriated \$5,000 for 1907, and \$5,000 more for each of the following four years, until it reaches a maximum of \$25,000, doubling the appropriation carried by the Morrill

bill. The money provided by this bill is to be used strictly for agricultural education and no part of it can go for general expenses, to include the mechanic arts.

NELSON, Knute, Alexandria—Appointed regent, 1882, re-appointed 1884, 1887, 1890 for six years; became governor of the state, and so regent ex-officio, January 16, 1893, holding this office until January, 1895. Elected United States senator in 1895, re-elected in 1901 and 1907.

NELSON Law Library—This is a rare collection of fifteen hundred volumes, donated to the University of the Honorable R. R. Nelson, of St. Paul, upon retirement from the federal bench. It contains many old English reports, in addition to those already mentioned, and many ancient treatises upon common law.

NELSON, Mark O.—Demonstrator of prosthetic dentistry, 1895-96.

NELSON, Socrates, Stillwater—Regent, 1851-59.

NESS, J. A.—Instructor in Scandinavian and Latin, 1891-93.

NEWKIRK, Burt L.—Assistant professor of engineering mathematics, 1907 to date.

NEWKIRK, Harris D.—Assistant in (homeopathic) clinical medicine and physical diagnosis, 1903-04.

NEWTON, Harold M.—Student assistant in chemistry, 1904-07; instructor in chemistry, 1907 to date.

NEW YORK CITY—Eastern Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota. President, Henry Johnson, '89; first vice-president, Susan H. Olmstead, '88; second vice-president, Roy V. Wright, '98; secretary-treasurer, F. Amos Johnson, '86. The officials constitute a board of directors who have general charge of the affairs of this association.

NICHOLS, Charles Washburn—Born June 20, 1883, Belchertown, Mass. B. A., Yale, 1905; one year in Harvard and one year in Yale graduate schools; M. A., Yale, 1907. Instructor in rhetoric since 1907. Author of Yale university prize poem of 1907, "Roland and Aude," a verse play. Published August, 1907. 313 Eighth avenue southeast.

NICHOLS, John, St. Paul—Appointed regent March 4, 1868, serving on the special board of three until February 18, 1868. Appointed under the re-organization March 2, 1868, and served until day of his death, July 29, 1873, having been re-appointed in 1871.

NICHOLSON, Edward E.—Instructor in chemistry, 1895-97; assistant professor since 1897. 914 Seventh street southeast.

NICKERSON, B. S.—Instructor in chemistry, 1902-03.

NICKERSON, Margaret L.—Assistant in histology, 1897-98; instructor in histology, 1898 to date. 217 Beacon street southeast.

NICKERSON, Winfield S.—Instructor in histology, 1897-98; demonstrator in histology, 1898-99; assistant professor of histology since 1899. 217 Beacon street southeast.

NINETY (Class of) Fellowship—The class of 1890 attempted to establish a fellowship, at graduation, as a class memorial. It was hoped to make the fellowship an annual affair and plans were made and an agreement entered into with the University fellowship association to bring this about. The plans did not work out of the obligation which it had incurred. This request was granted and the class committee took charge. In 1902, this committee found themselves in possession of funds sufficient to award the

fellowship and Charles E. Stangeland, of the class of 1901, was appointed. Mr. Stangeland spent the year in Germany, making his main line of work economics, studying with Schmaller, Wagner and Sering; the secondary lines were in politics, where he studied with Gierke and von Martels, and anthropology, studying with von Luschan. His thesis was upon "Pre-Malthusian Doctrines of Population" Whether the class will offer another fellowship is an open question.

NIXON, Lillian—Instructor in rhetoric, 1904-06. Did graduate work at Columbia university, 1906-07.

NIPPERT, Louis A.—Clinical instructor in medicine, 1898-03; clinical professor of medicine, 1903 to date. Syndicate Arcade.

NOOTNAGEL, Charles—Assistant in clinical medicine, 1894-99, clinical professor, same, 1899-06; clinical professor of medicine and physical diagnosis, 1906 to date. 1037 Andrus building.

NORRIS, Elizabeth May—Instructor in freehand drawing, 1901-03.

NORTH, John W., St. Anthony—Treasurer, but not a member, of the board of regents during its organization from 1851-60. To Colonel North, more than to any other one man, belongs the credit of starting the movement which resulted in the establishment of the University of Minnesota. He, it was, who framed the act which was adopted by the University February 13, 1851, as the charter of the University.

NORTHERN Oratorical League, The—Is composed of the oratorical associations of the University of Michigan, Northwestern university, the University of Wisconsin, Oberlin college, the State University of Iowa, the University of Chicago, and the University of Minnesota. Its purpose is to foster an interest in public speaking and to elevate the standard of oratory by holding annual contests. The contests are open only to undergraduates. Minnesota was admitted to this league in 1899. Joseph W. Beach now assistant professor of English, was Minnesota's first representative in this league, he won fifth place in the contest. In 1900, W. M. Jerome, represented Minnesota, and was awarded fourth place. In subsequent years, Minnesota has been represented successively by T. D. Schall, who stood fifth; by T. D. Schall, who won first place in the league contest; in 1903, G. P. Jones, went as Minnesota's representative and won third place; the next year Mr. Jones again represented Minnesota and won first place; in 1905, Theodore Christianson, represented Minnesota and was awarded second place; in 1906, Lucile Way represented Minnesota and won fifth place; in 1907, Vivian Colgrove was Minnesota's representative and was given fifth place in the League contest.

NORTHROP, Cyrus—Born September 30, 1834, at Ridgefield, Conn. Yale, 1857; Yale law school, '59; LL. D., Yale, '86; same, University of Wisconsin, 1904; same, Illinois college, '04; same, South Carolina college, '05. Admitted to bar of Connecticut, 1860; clerk of the Connecticut House of Representatives, 1861; senate, 1862; editor of the New Haven Palladium, 1863; professor of rhetoric and English literature, Yale, 1863-84; President of the University since 1884. Ex-officio a member of the board of regents same time. For biographical sketches, see Gopher of 1899, pp. 19-32; for a study of his personality, see Gopher of 1901, pp. 234-241. President Northrop has been in almost constant demand for public addresses since coming to the University. He has lectured to the students upon Shakespearian topics, mainly. At national meetings of various church bodies, particularly the Congregational, he

has had a leading part and his addresses upon such occasions have usually struck the key note of the occasions. His short talks to students after chapel have made their impress on the



President Northrop.

lives of the vast throngs of students who have been privileged to hear them. He has published nothing but pamphlets of his various addresses. Phi Beta Kappa; Delta Kappa Epsilon. 519 Tenth avenue southeast.

NORTHROP Field—An enclosed athletic field containing about six acres, immediately adjoining the armory. It is surrounded by a high brick wall, the gift of A. F. Pillsbury, Law '94, and is one of the finest athletic fields in the country. The whole enclosure is covered with turf; and excellent running tracks, a baseball diamond and tennis and football grounds are laid out. The grandstand and bleachers will provide seats for from fifteen to twenty thousand.

The acquiring of this magnificent field is due largely to Governor Pillsbury, who purchased six lots between Union and Harvard streets and between Arlington street and University avenue. He enlisted the aid of some prominent alumni in the city, and secured the vacation of Union street from Arlington to University avenue and of Arlington street from Harvard to the river. The

state purchased four lots, thus giving the University the whole block and the vacated streets, to be added to the original field, which extended to Union street only. The gift was planned by Governor Pillsbury and was consummated by his heirs, after his death.

NORTHWESTERN Bible Seminary, The—This is an organization which has been decided upon by the Disciples of Christ. It is to be located near the campus, and its object is to provide young men and women who are members of the Christian church, and others who may be interested, an opportunity to supplement their regular University work with certain courses necessary to the training for the ministry. The promoters of the plan have expressed themselves as determined to keep the scope of the instruction of such broad character as to make it strictly undenominational and they stand ready to co-operate with any other church organization in any work that may be undertaken for the strengthening of the religious life of the University. The seminary is to be opened for students in the fall of 1908.

NOYES, Daniel R., St. Paul—Appointed regent December 12, 1904. Term expires March, 1910. Wholesale druggist, member of the firm of Noyes Brothers & Cutler. Born November 10, 1836, Lyme, Conn. Volunteer in Civil War; founded present business house in 1869; connected with numerous commercial and public institutions; trustee of Carleton college for thirty-two years; was vice-moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly, 1902; member of the committee for the revision of the creed; vice-president of the American Sunday School Union; member of the Society of colonial wars; Sons of the American revolution; American social science association; American historical association; National geographical society. 366 Summit avenue, St. Paul.

NOYES, William A.—Instructor in chemistry, 1882-83.

NU SIGMA NU—Medical fraternity. Epsilon chapter established in 1891. Founded at Michigan in 1869. 1314 Fourth street southeast.

NUZUM, Helen B.—Assistant in clinical obstetrics, 1897-98.

OBERHOFFER, EMIL—Professor of music, 1902 to date. Professional musician in this city.

O'BRIEN, Christopher Dillon—Born December 4, 1848, Galway, Ireland. Attended various public and private schools. General law practice. Lecture on criminal law and procedure, 1888 to date. 214 Globe building, St. Paul.

O'BRIEN, Henry J.—Clinical professor of surgery, 1902 to date. Lowry Arcade, St. Paul.

O'BRIEN, Thomas D.—Born LaPointe, Wis., February 14, 1859. Admitted to state bar, 1880; state insurance commissioner. Special lecturer upon the proper exercise by the state of its police power, college of law, 1907 to date. 635 Lincoln avenue, St. Paul.

OESTLUND, Oscar W.—Born September 27, 1857, Attica, Ind. Augustana college, Rock Island, Ill.; University of Minnesota; A. B. Augustana, 1879; M. A., same, 1887; Ph. D., same, 1900. Entomologist of the geological and natural history survey of Minnesota; Entomologist of the Horticultural society of Minnesota. Entomologist and assistant, 1884-85; entomologist of the natural history survey, 1885 to date; assistant and instructor, animal biology, 1891-1906; assistant professor, same, 1906 to date. Author of List of Aphididae of Minnesota; Synopsis of Aphididae of Minnesota; Laboratory Guide in Entomology; Papers before the Minnesota Academy of science and in Entomological News. Eureka, P. O., Lake Minnetonka.

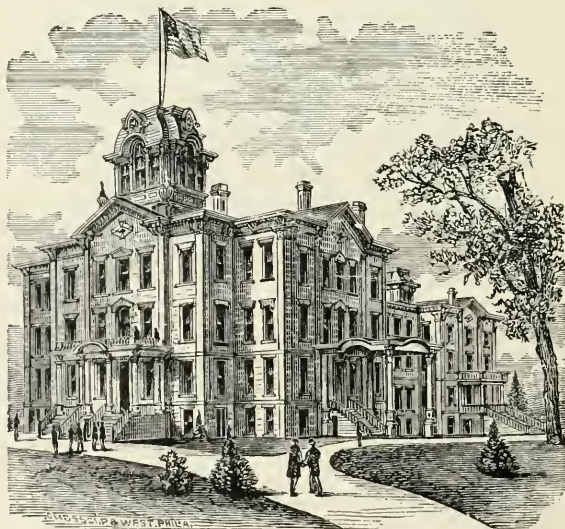
OGDEN, Benjamin Harvey—Born February 11, 1860. Three Rivers, Mich. A. B., Carleton, 1881; M. D., Hannemann, Philadelphia, 1885; A. M., Carleton, 1886. Principal of high school, 1881-82. Professor of obstetrics, college of homeopathic medicine and surgery, since 1888. Author of various articles written for various medical societies and journals. On the surgical and gynecological staff of St. Joseph's, St. Luke's and City and County hospitals of St. Paul. Pittsburg building, St. Paul.

OHAGE, Justus—Professor of clinical surgery, 1897 to date. 59 Irvine Park, St. Paul.

OLD Days at Minnesota—By Professors John S. Clark and John C. Hutchinson, Gopher of 1908, pp. 32-35.

OLDEST Graduate—The first class to graduate was that of 1873, which consisted of two members, both of whom are living. Warren Clark Eustis, a physician living at Owatonna, Minn., and Henry Martyn Williamson, editor and publisher of the Oregon Agriculturist, of Portland, Ore.

OLD MAIN, The—R. S. Alden, architect. Contract let for west wing, August 9, 1856, to Alden, Cutler & Hall, for \$49,600. No money in sight for paying for this building, but public opinion demanded it and with property advancing as it was at that time the regents figured that they could pay for the building by mortgaging the campus for \$25,000; notes from sale of stumpage, \$20,000; sale



Old Main.

of old buildings, \$2,500; bonds authorized by the legislature, \$10,000, making a total of \$57,500, to meet a certain indebtedness of \$64,000.—Contract price for building and bonds secured on campus, \$15,000. Making the liabilities \$7,100 in excess of assets. The terrible panic of 1857 came on, land values fell off, the Rum River, along which the lumber for which stumpage notes were held by the re-

gents, was located, dried up and that source of revenue was cut off. The legislature of 1858 authorized the issuing of bonds for \$40,000, secured on lands in Pine, Mille Lacs, and Sherburne counties, of the congressional grant. Only \$34,200 was realized from this sale as the interest on the bonds, \$5,800, had to be paid in advance. In 1860, the legislature wiped the old organization off the slate and appointed three regents, Messrs. Pillsbury, Merriman, and Nichols, with power to settle the debts of the institution, which the amounted to over \$72,000, bearing interest at 12 per cent. By 1864, this board was able to report the debts cleared off and a small surplus on hand. The building and campus, had thus cost the State, in round figures, \$125,000. The building was completed, the east end remaining in rough, unfinished state and the whole wing falling into general disrepair, until 1867, when the legislature voted \$15,000 for repairs. This was the first direct appropriation ever made for the University by the legislature. The main portion of the building was built from an appropriation of \$37,500, made in 1872, and was finished so that the main hall was occupied for commencement in June, 1875. A portion of the west wing was destroyed by fire in 1891; the top floor of the main portion of the building was burned in 1892; the building was totally destroyed by fire September 24, 1904.

OLD UNIVERSITY FARM—See Experimental Farm.

OLIVER, E. C.—Instructor in machine design, 1902-06.

OLSEN, John W., St. Paul—Regent ex-officio, state superintendent of public instruction January 25, 1901-09. Born at Copenhagen, Denmark, April 23, 1864; came to America in 1871; Albert Lea high school; Valparaiso, Ind., College, B. S., 1887; taught country schools and was principal of village school to 1890; county superintendent, Freeborn county, 1891-01; state superintendent, 1901 to date. 706 Roberts street, St. Paul.

OMEGA PSI—An inter-sorority which was organized in —, but which has ceased to exist.

ONE-MILE Liquor Law, The—A state law provides that "it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or dispose of any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors within the distance of one mile of the Main Building of the University of Minnesota, as now located in the city of Minneapolis; provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to that part of the city of Minneapolis lying on the west side of the Mississippi river."

ORATIONS—A book of 152 pages published by Johnson Brothers and Ames, in 1886. It contains a complete file of all orations delivered at the Minnesota inter-collegiate oratorical contests from the beginning 1881 to 1886. Bound in red cloth.

ORATORICAL Association, The—This association was organized in 1880.

ORATORY—The University oratorical association was organized in 1880, for the purpose of fostering the spirit of oratory in the University and for holding contests to choose representatives to compete in the state league which held an annual contest for the purpose of selecting a representative to represent Minnesota in the inter-state contest held each year. The state league was made up of the University and Carleton, and later, in 1883, Hamline came into the league. At first Minnesota was represented by three orators in the state league, but with the coming of Hamline, the number was reduced to two. In 1881, Owen Morris, a Carleton man, won first place and the honor of representing the state, though Minnesota representatives won second, third and fourth

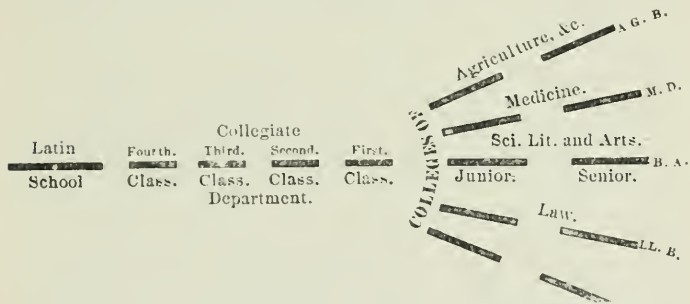
places, C. M. Webster, W. W. Clark and F. B. Snyder, coming in the order mentioned. In 1882, Minnesota won first, fourth and fifth places, her representatives being W. W. Clark, S. L. Trussell and J. C. Wilson, coming in the order named. In 1883, Minnesota won first and second places, F. N. Stacy, then a freshman, and S. D. Catherwood, coming in the order mentioned. In 1884, the same result was secured and the University was represented by John W. Bennett and James Gray, in the order mentioned. In 1885, Carleton college dropped out of the league and Minnesota took second, third and fourth places, being represented by F. N. Stacy, T. E. Trussell, and E. R. McKinney. In 1886, the University took first, second and sixth places and was represented by N. M. Cross, F. N. Stacy, and G. E. Burnell. In 1887, the University was represented by A. B. Gould, J. D. Hinshaw and Edward Winterer, and won first and second places. In 1888, the University was represented by J. E. Erf and P. R. Benson, who won second and third places respectively. Macalester was, at this time, admitted into the league, and signaled her entrance by carrying off first honors. In 1889, Minnesota was represented by H. D. Dickinson and T. G. Soares, who won first and second places respectively. In 1890, the University was represented by B. H. Timberlake and H. P. Bailey, who won first and second places respectively. In 1891, Minnesota was represented by B. H. Timberlake and T. G. Soares, who won second and third places. In 1892, the University was represented by P. J. Neff and C. S. Pattee, who won second and third places. In 1893, by C. S. Pattee and W. A. Smith, and took first and third places. In 1894, by Laura Frankensfield and J. G. Briggs, Mr. Briggs took second and Miss Frankensfield fourth place. In 1895, Minnesota was represented by Clair E. Ames and Arthur L. Helliwell, Mr. Helliwell received second place and Mr. Ames fourth. In 1896, Minnesota was represented by A. Eliason and W. Pendergast, who took first and second places. In 1897, the University was represented by Booth and Savage. Mr. Booth won first and Mr. Savage third place. In 1898, by E. A. Slocum and F. E. Force, who took third and fourth places. In 1899, for the first time, the winner of first place in the Pillsbury contest, was sent to represent the University in the Northern Oratorical League contest and the winners of second and third places represented the University in the state contest; Joseph W. Beach, won first place and A. J. Finch and F. G. Sasse, second and third and so represented Minnesota in the state contest, winning second and sixth places. In 1900, W. M. Jerome won first place in the Pillsbury contest and represented the state in the N. O. L. contest, while H. G. Spaulding and W. R. Hubbard, won second and third and represented the University in the state contest, where they won second and third honors. In 1901, T. D. Schall, won first and went to the N. O. L. contest as Minnesota's representative, and R. L. Dillman and O. A. Lende, represented the University in the state contest. Lende got fourth place and Dillman was debarred on a technicality. In 1902, T. D. Schall, won first in the Pillsbury and first in the N. O. L., J. A. Layne and J. G. Steenson, winning second and third in the Pillsbury contest. Minnesota, at the time dropped out of the old state league and as a consequence out of the old inter-state league.

In 1903, George P. Jones, won first, with J. A. Layne, second and Jesse G. Steenson, third. Mr. Jones won third in the inter-state. In 1904, G. P. Jones, again won first, and won first also in the Northern Oratorical League contest. A. J. Bushfield and W. I. Norton followed in the order mentioned. In 1905, Theodore Christianson, won first and Fanny Fligelman and H. L. Brock-

way came in the order mentioned. In 1906, Lucile Way wen first and was followed by O. E. Flinders and Fanny Fligelman. In 1907, Vivian Colgrove won first and Louis Schwartz and Algernon Colburn followed, in that order.

ORE-TESTING WORKS—This building is located on the bank of the Mississippi, and was erected in 1894, at a cost of \$8,000. \$4,100 of this sum was provided by the state and \$3,900 by private subscription of citizens of Minneapolis. It is constructed of white brick and limestone and is 94 x 66 feet. The building provides quarters for the work indicated by its name, and contains the machinery used for such purposes.

ORGANIZATION of the University—The plan of organization adopted by the regents, to carry out the provisions of the charter of the University, was mainly the creation of President Folwell. The plan is shown by the following diagram:



Remarks.—1. The collegiate department, receiving the student from the Latin school or from the public high school, brings him, in the course of four years, to the end of the second (commonly called the Sophomore) year of the ordinary college course. At this point he has his option, whether, equipped with the fair preparation for special studies acquired in the collegiate department, to enter at once some one of the professional schools as they may hereafter be established, or to proceed with higher academic studies, classical, scientific or literary, in the "college of science, literature and the arts," with a view to securing the best and fullest preparation for professional or technical studies. The courses of study offered in this college cover, at present, a period of two years (Junior and Senior), and lead to baccalaureate degrees.

2. It is a part of the plan of organization that the studies, not only of the Latin school, but also of the collegiate department, shall be dropped off as fast as the high schools can take the work. The University begins wherever they leave off. It is hoped that not very many years may pass before the whole work of the collegiate department will have been assumed by those schools.

Actual courses were organized and instruction was offered in a so-called collegiate department, being the department of elementary instruction called for by the charter of the University; a college of science, literature and the arts; a college of agriculture, which offered work in both elementary and college grade, and plans were formed for offering a "special course of winter instruction;" a college of engineering offering courses in civil and mechanical engineering and architecture.

The Latin school was dropped at the end of the college year, 1873-74, leaving but two years of preparatory work, as the Univer-

sity now counts college work. The work of the "fourth," or sub-sub-freshman class, was dropped at the end of the college year, 1875-76. The subfreshman class was not dropped until the close of the college year, 1889-90.

The revised plan of organization which was adopted July, 1871, may be found in the University catalogue of 1871-75, page 33.

ORMOND, Alexander T.—Professor of mental and moral philosophy and history, 1880-83. Now professor of philosophy in Princeton university, a position he has held since leaving the University.

ORTON, Forest Hoy—Instructor in treatment of cleft palate, 1891-93.

OSWALD, W. L.—Born September 20, 1879, Lancaster, Wis. Lancaster high school; Milwaukee normal and special work in the University of Wisconsin. Four years in the high school at Grand Rapids, Mich. Instructor in botany in the school of agriculture, 1904 to date. St. Anthony Park, Minn.

OWEN, Sidney M., Minneapolis—Appointed regent April 28, 1892; re-appointed in 1895 and serving until March, 1901. Reappointed March, 1907, term expires 1913; editor of the agricultural paper, *The Farm, Stock and Home*.

OWRE, Alfred—Born in Norway, December 16, 1870. Graduate in dentistry, University, 1894; M. D., Hamline, '95. Student assistant in dental college, 1893-94; assistant in operative technics, 1894-96; instructor in metallurgy, 1896-97; instructor in operative dentistry, 1897-98; professor, same, 1900 to 1905; dean of the college, 1905 to date. Contributor in dental journals; chapter of *Filling Materials and Insertion*, in new text book in preparation. Member Twin City academy of dentistry; Twin City dental club; Minnesota state dental association; President, same, in 1902; National dental association; vice-president, same, 1907; Life member Asiatic society of Japan; same of Japan society of London; Corresponding honorary member of the Norwegian dental association of Norway. 1700 Portland avenue.

PAIGE, James.—Born November 22, 1863, Minneapolis. Phillips Academy, Andover, 1883; Princeton, A. B., 1887; A. M., 1888; LL.B., University, 1890; LL.M., 1893. Instructor in college of law, 1891 to 1896; professor in same, since 1896. Author of *Selected Cases in Torts; Commercial Law; Commercial Paper; Agency; Partnership; and Domestic Relations*; Published lectures on foregoing topics. 1414 Yale Place.

PALACE CLOTHING HOUSE PRIZE FOR DEBATE—The Manager of the Palace Clothing House, Mr. Maurice L. Rothchild, has given \$100 to be used by the debating board to encourage debate. Just how this is to be used has not yet been determined.

PARKER, Edward Cary—Born August 4, 1881, St. Paul. St. Paul Central high school, 1899; school of agriculture, 1904; B. S. Ag., 1905. Two years' experience in instruction to freshmen in instructor for short course students in corn and grain judging; school of agriculture, in elementary agriculture, soil management, tillage, etc.; also instructor in portions of field crops to juniors; college students in agricultural economics; two years in seed grain lecturing; special agent of the U. S. Department of agriculture, bureau of statistics, five years. Main work has been along the line of seed breeding, experimental, and agricultural statistics. Student assistant in agriculture, 1900 to 1905; assistant agriculturist, 1905 to date. Author of *Bulletin number 97*, with W. M. Hays; *Press bulletin number 24*, with Andrew Boss, article in *Review of Reviews*, January 1906; article on wheat pro-

duction, in hands of Century Magazine, at present time. 1272 County road, St. Anthony Park.

PARKIN, Arthur W.—Born September 18th, 1871, Pine Island, Minn. Public school training; Dairy School, Madison, Wis. Thirteen years practical experience as a butter maker. Instructor in cheese-making in Dairy School since 1902. Appointed, June 1906, with State Dairy and Food Department as cheese instructor and inspector. Cannon Falls, Minn.

PARSONS, Arthur L.—Instructor in mineralogy, 1903-06. Now in the corresponding department of the University of Montreal.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE—This institute was opened at the medical department of the University in August 1907. This institute was authorized by the legislature of 1907 and its services are free to all residents of the state of Minnesota. It is operated in connection with the department of pathology of the University medical department and is under the direct charge of Dr. Orianna McDaniel.

PATTEE, The—A law literary society.

PATTEE, William S.—Born September 19th, 1846, Jackson, Maine. Graduate of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., 1871; M. A., 1874; LL.D., Iowa, 1894. Taught Greek in Lake Forest University, Ill., 1872-74; public schools of Northfield, 1874-78; practiced law from 1878 to 1888; member state legislature, 1884-85. Professor of law and dean of the college from September 11th, 1888 to date. Author of many legal works, including Contracts; Real Property; Personal Property; and Equity. Delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists. St. Louis, 1904. Alpha Delta Phi, 1319 Fifth street southeast.

PEABODY, Eunice D.—Born November 25th, 1868, Alden, Wis. St. Mary's Hall, Faribault, 1888; Teachers' Training School, St. Paul, 1889; B. A., University, 1904; M. A., 1905. Taught in elementary schools for ten years; assistant in psychology, University, 1905 to 1907. Now teaching in St. Paul city schools. 272 Prescott street, St. Paul.

PEASE, Levi B.—Instructor in assaying, 1902-06; assistant professor of metallurgy, 1906 to date.

PEAVEY PRIZE, THE—Mrs. Heffelfinger continues the prize of \$100, established by her father, the late Frank H. Peavey. This prize consists of \$75 for the members of the team winning the freshman-sophomore debate. See Peavey-Dunwoody prize.

In 1901, the debate prizes were won by Benj. Drake, Jr., J. B. Ladd and John Thelen, while the prize for oratory went to J. A. Layne. In 1902, the freshman team, J. P. Devaney, R. Weiskopf, L. H. Joss won the debate and George Ward, the prize for oratory. In 1903, E. C. O'Brien, R. H. Pratt and J. P. Devaney, sophomores, won the debate prize and Robert Weiskopf the prize for oratory. In 1904, A. E. Arntson, Kenneth McManigal and W. L. Badger, won the prize for debate. In 1906, the prize for debate went to A. Evans, M. Doherty and H. Deering. In 1907, the debate prize went to Ray Chamberlain, Harold Knopp and Zenas Potter. The second debate of 1907, coming in the next college year, was won by the sophomores, who were represented by L. F. Prigge, C. Arthur Carlson and H. B. Duff.

PEAVEY-DUNWOODY PRIZES IN ORATORY—Mrs. Heffelfinger, daughter of the late Mr. Peavey, gives \$100 annually in prizes, \$75 of which is used for the Peavey freshman-sophomore debate and \$25 is combined with \$25 given by Mr. Dunwoody for

the senior debate, and the \$50 is offered in three prizes to winners of the freshman-sophomore oratorical contest. The prizes are divided into \$25, \$15, \$10. In 1904, Theodore Christianson, Magnus Aygarn and L. A. Hamlin were the winners. In 1906, Zenas Potter, Harold Deering and A. Evans won. In 1907, Sigurd Peterson, Max Lowenthal and Zenas L. Potter won.

PECK, A. E. L.—Instructor in crown and bridge work, 1890-91.

PECK, Louis W.—Instructor in physics and drawing, 1874-78. Assistant professor in charge of physics, 1878-79.

PECK, Mary Grey.—Born October 21, 1867, Seneca Castle, N. Y. B. A., Elmira; graduate work at the University; graduate work at University of Cambridge, England. Taught English in private and public schools. Instructor in English, University, 1901 to 1907; assistant professor, 1907 to date. Author of *Germelshausen* (in collaboration with Professors Potter and Schlenker).

PECKHAM, Stephen F.—Professor of chemistry and physics, 1874-1880.

PEEBLES, Thomas—Born in Ireland in 1857. After acquiring the best education the common schools of his native land could give, he came to the United States. After a few terms of further preparatory study in this country, he enrolled at Princeton college, in 1879. Here he early distinguished himself as a student, especially in metaphysics and psychology. He was under the direct instruction of the celebrated Dr. McCosh, and, on account of his marked ability in his favorite studies enjoyed his warm personal friendship. From Princeton he graduated with highest honors, and after spending one year in the employ of the Steel Works Company at Pittsburg he came to the University in 1882, as instructor in mental and moral philosophy. He resigned his position in 1888 for the practice of law. Now engaged in business in Minneapolis.

PENDERGAST HALL.—Erected in 1889 at a cost of \$25,000, is a large, four-story brick building 54x54 feet. It contains Y. M. C. A. room, small recitation room, and dormitory facilities for ninety students attending the school of agriculture.

PENDERGAST, Sophie M.—Instructor in English, school of agriculture, 1899-01.

PENDERGAST, W. W., Hutchinson—Regent ex-officio, state superintendent of public instruction, September 1st, 1893-January 21, 1899. Born in 1833 at Durham, N. H. Prepared at Phillips Exeter, and in 1850 entered Bowdoin. Came to Minnesota in 1856 and taught school. Appointed clerk in the state department of public instruction in 1882, and principal of school of agriculture in 1888-1893. State superintendent of public instruction, 1893-1899.

PENDERGAST, Warren W., jr.—Superintendent of the substation at Grand Rapids, 1896-97. Died August 26, 1897.

PENNY, Lincoln E.—Professor (homeopathic) of skin and genito-urinary diseases, 1834-95.

PENSIONS FOR TEACHERS—Address by Professor John H. Gray, delivered before the Faculty Dining Club, November 30th, 1907, at the St. Anthony Commercial Club rooms. Printed in full in the Minnesota Alumni Weekly of December 23d, 1907.

PERRY, Ralph E. St. John—Lecturer (homeopathic) on skin and genito-urinary diseases, 1902-03.

PETERSON, Peter—Instructor in foundry practice, 1906 to date. 719 Nineteenth avenue south.

PFAENDER, Albert—Instructor in German, 1897-98. Graduate the University class of 1897. Law student 1897-98. Now practicing attorney at New Ulm, Minn.

PHARMACY, COLLEGE OF, The.—This college was created and made one of the colleges of the department of medicine, in 1892. Frederick J. Wuling, Ph. G., was made dean soon after the creation of the college. The entrance requirement of this college includes English, algebra, physics and Latin, being about the equivalent of half of a high school course. The course is arranged so that it can be pursued as a two- or a three-year course, to suit the desire of the student. The work of the college is largely laboratory and practical work and the standard maintained by the college is in all respects equal to that which is advised by the three most representative pharmaceutical associations in the land. The college is resident in the Laboratory of Medical Sciences and its equipment is up to the standard. The fee for the course \$165, which is divided so as to be paid in three or two installments, according as the work is taken in three or two years. The state board of pharmacy meets at the college four times each year, to examine candidates for registration as pharmacists. Graduates of this college are admitted to state board examinations, wherever standards of efficiency have been established, and its diploma is recognized in all other states as well. The degree granted by this college is bachelor of pharmacy and graduate work is offered leading to the degrees master of pharmacy and doctor of pharmacy, the first requiring one and the second, two years of graduate work. When the college was first organized the degree granted was that of doctor of pharmacy, and sixty-nine men and six women, in all seventy-five, were granted this degree. In 1900 the degree was changed to pharmaceutical chemist, and one hundred six men and fifteen women have been granted this degree. There have been two graduates receiving the master's degree. The faculty includes six professors, two assistant professors, eleven instructors and assistants. The enrollment for 1906-07, was 76.

In accordance with recent action of the faculty, approved by the board of regents, students entering this college on and after 1909 will be required to possess a full high school training. The degree of bachelor of science, in pharmacy will be granted to students who have had two years of college work and who complete the required work for the pharmacy degree. No one will be allowed to become a candidate for the degree of master of pharmacy who does not possess the degree of bachelor of science, in pharmacy, and no one will be allowed to become a candidate for the degree of doctor of pharmacy who has not received the degree master of pharmacy.

PHELAN, Raymond Vincent.—Born December 7th, 1877, Cleveland, Ohio. Public schools of Cleveland; Ph. B., Western Reserve, 1902; M. A., same, 1904; Ph. D., Wisconsin, 1906; graduate work in economics, Wisconsin, and University fellow in same, Wisconsin. Private tutor in Cleveland, Ohio, 1902-04; substitute work in University of Wisconsin, 1906; assistant professor of economics and sociology, Miami University, 1906-07; instructor in economics, University, 1907 to date. Author of the Financial History of Wisconsin; Elastic Currency; Centralized Tax Administration; various articles upon political equality; book reviews upon political and social science; in preparation, a Labor History of Minnesota. Official representative of the University at the National Conference on Taxation held in Columbus, Ohio, November 1907. Member of

the American Economic Association; American Association for Labor Legislation; American Statistical Association; Minnesota Academy of Social Sciences.

PHELPS, A. G.—Assistant in (homeopathic) clinical medicine and physical diagnosis, 1903 to date. 118 Minnehaha Parkway.

PHI BETA KAPPA—An honorary society whose members are elected from the senior class who have shown special attainments in scholarship and general culture. The National society was founded December 5th, 1776. The Minnesota Alpha Chapter was established December 13th, 1852.

PHI BETA PI—Xi chapter established in 1903. Medical fraternity. 611 Thirteenth avenue southeast.

PHI CHI—Pharmacy fraternity. Theta chapter established in 1904. Founded at Michigan 1883.

PHI DELTA PHI—Law fraternity. Dillon chapter established in 1891. Founded at Michigan 1864.

PHI DELTA THETA—The second fraternity to be established at the University. The Minnesota chapter established in 1881, the national chapter at Miami University in 1848. 1013 University avenue southeast.

PHI GAMMA DELTA—Mu Sigma chapter established in 1890. Founded at Jefferson college in 1848. 1110 6th street southeast.

PHI KAPPA PSI—Minnesota Beta chapter established in 1888. Founded at Jefferson college in 1852. Chapter house at 1611 University avenue southeast.

PHILOGICAL SOCIETY, THE—This society is organized to promote philological investigation and study.

PHILOSOPHICAL CLUB—Meets bi-weekly in the evening during the winter months to read and discuss contemporary philosophical literature. The membership consists of the professors, instructors, and qualified students of the department.

PHI RHO SIGMA—Tau chapter established in 1903. Medical fraternity. 728 Thirteenth avenue southeast.

PHYSICAL COLLOQUIUM, THE—Composed of instructors and graduate students of the department of physics, and meets regularly for the discussion of recent investigations in physical science.

PHYSICS Building—This building cost \$55,600.00. This was provided by two appropriations, one of \$25,000 in 1899, and one of \$50,000, in 1901, the balance of the appropriation went into equipment. The building is practically fire proof and is two stories high, with high basement. It is built of light tinted brick and is 68x115 feet. It provides 23,500 square feet of floor space for the department of physics to whose use it is wholly devoted. The basement contains laboratories for advanced research work, dark room for research work in optics, rooms and apparatus for the production of liquid air, a constant temperature room, battery room, students' work shop and mechanical room, precision room, an electric standard room and janitor and toilet rooms. The first floor is provided with office rooms with fire proof vaults attached, two recitation rooms 28x34 feet, private laboratory and physics library room, private research laboratories, general physics laboratory with attached store room and balance room. The second floor contains laboratories for research, chemistry, for under-graduate work in electricity, dark room, apparatus room and preparation room, store room and lecture room, 38x58 equipped with 310 desk arm seats.

PI BETA NU—An honorary society founded by the seniors of the class of 1888, whose object was to promote the study of science, literature and the arts and to mark distinguished merit in the faithful performance of duties at the University of Minnesota. The founders were Helmus Wells Thompson, Albert Graber, William Dodsworth Willard, Albert Ames Finch, and Ulysses Sherman Grant. The membership was not based wholly on marks but lists of men recommended by the various departments of the University, submitted lists of the men they considered the strongest in the junior class, these were arranged in order of designated preference and the first ten chosen as a tentative list, and the outgoing members elected five from this list, to constitute the society for the following year. This society continued in existence until the establishment of Phi Beta Kappa, a national society of similar aims and ends, December 13, 1892.

PI BETA PHI—Alpha chapter established in 1890, re-established in 1906. Founded at Monmouth college in 1867. 313 Sixteenth avenue southeast.

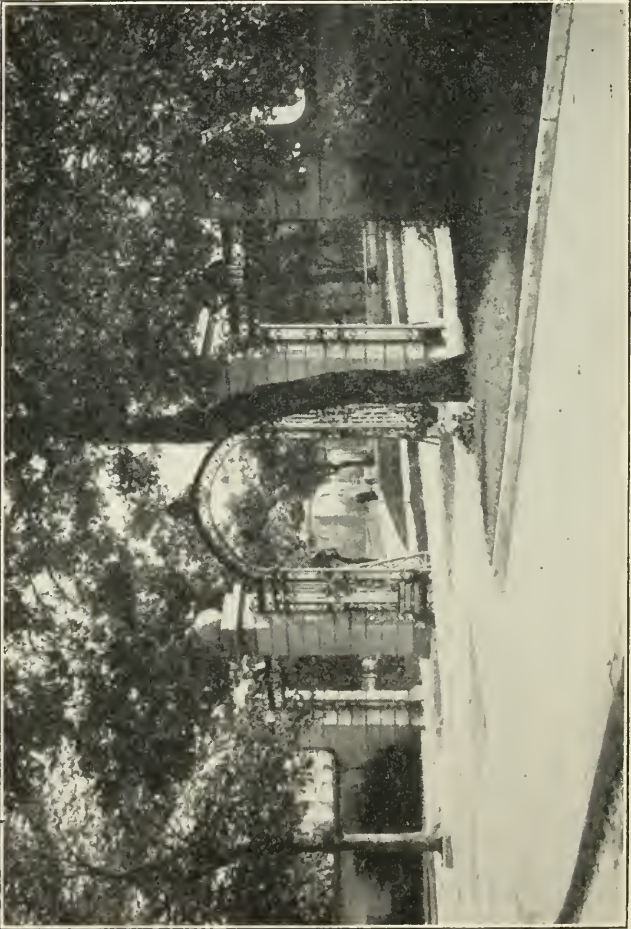
PIERCE, Ernest Boynton—Born August 20, 1879, St. Paul. St. Paul, mechanic arts high school, 1897; Mankato normal, 1898; B. A., University, 1904. Taught district school one year; graded school one year; Mankato high school, one year. Assistant registrar, 1904-05; registrar, 1905 to date. 132 Orlin avenue southeast.

PIERCE, Judge James O.—Lecturer on the law of domestic relations, 1888-89, lecturer on constitutional and statutory law, 1889-92. From 1892, to date of his death, 1907, Judge Pierce was lecturer on constitutional jurisprudence and history. Judge Pierce was a prolific contributor to legal and semi-legal periodicals and the author of *Studies in Constitutional History*. He was at one time judge of the Circuit court of Memphis, Tenn.

PIKE, Joseph Brown—Born 1866, Chicago, Ill. St. Paul high school, 1886; B. A., University, 1890; M. A., '92; Fellow in classics, University, 1891; student in France and Italy, 1893. Instructor in Latin, University, 1892-93; same, Latin, French and Greek, 1893-94; assistant professor of Latin, 1896-99; professor of Latin, 1899 to date. Taught at the University of Iowa, summer session of 1905-06. Author of *Lives of Suetonius*; *Articles on Teaching of Latin*, in *Proceedings of M. E. A. Phi Beta Kappa*; *Psi Upsilon*; member of the Classical association of the middle west and south. 525 Tenth avenue southeast

PIKE, Jay N.—Born October 1, 1876, Lake City, Minn. University college of engineering, Massachusetts institute of technology; Dental college, University, 1903. Demonstrator in operative dentistry, 1903-05; instructor in prosthetic dentistry, and dental anatomy, 1906 to date. Active practice in dentistry. 409 Masonic Temple.

PIKE, William A.—Born in Dorchester, Mass. He was the son of the Rev. Richard Pike, a Unitarian minister. He received his early education in the public schools of Dorchester, and fitted for the Massachusetts institute of technology. He entered the Massachusetts institute of technology when barely sixteen years of age, from which institution he graduated in 1871. During his last year as a student he was principal of the first free evening drawing school established by the city of Boston; in which, machine, architectural, ship and free-hand drawing were taught. He was also student-instructor in civil engineering.



Pillsbury Memorial Gateway.

Immediately after graduation he was engaged to take charge of the survey of the Beech Bay improvements in Boston, in which work he was engaged until August of the same year when he was elected professor of civil engineering in the Maine state college, being, it is claimed at that time the youngest professor in the United States. This position he held until August, 1880, when he was elected professor of engineering, in charge of physics, in the University. Professor Pike was immediately made secretary of the faculty of that college of engineering, a position which he held until he was made director of the college in 1886. In 1890, Professor Pike was made dean of the college but he resigned a year later, 1891, to go into business. Mr. Pike continued, as a lecturer in the college for a year, severing all connection with the institution in 1892.

PILLSBURY HALL—So named in honor of its donor, Governor John S. Pillsbury, who erected the building in 1889, at a cost of \$131,000.00, and presented it to the state. The building is two hundred forty-five feet long and is constructed of sandstone, the basement of red and the upper stories of white with an occasional red stone mixed in. The building is a two story and high basement building. It provides quarters for the departments of animal biology, botany, geology, mineralogy and paleontology. The University museums are also located in this building.

PILLSBURY, John Sargent—Regent November 1863-March 4, 1864; March 4, 1864-February 18, 1868; March 2, 1868-January 7, 1876, when he became regent as Governor of the state, continuing to hold office by virtue of his being Governor until January 10, 1882; appointed February 1, 1882 and re-appointed regularly until March 27, 1895, when he was made regent for life, holding the office until the day of his death, October 18, 1901.

Governor Pillsbury, "Father of the University" was born July 29, 1828. He came to Minnesota in 1855. Was married to Mahala Fisk, November, 1856. He was engaged in the hardware business from date of coming to Minneapolis to 1875, when he sold that business to devote himself mainly to milling business. He was a member of the city council for six years. Elected to the state senate in 1863 and served continuously for ten years. Elected governor in 1875, again in 1877 and 1879. He gave the University the magnificent science building, which is known by his name, in 1889. In 1892, he presented his native town with a fine city hall in memory of his father and mother. In 1898, in conjunction with his wife, he established an endowment fund of \$100,000, for the erection of a home for children and aged women. In same way he erected a home for working women, in 1900, at a cost of \$25,000. In 1901 he gave the city of Minneapolis a fine library building, erected at a cost of \$75,000, known as the Pillsbury branch of the public library. Pillsbury statue was erected in his honor and dedicated in September, 1900.

As it would be impossible to give here full information concerning Governor Pillsbury's services to the University the following references are given to material easily available to anyone interested. The Minnesota Alumni Weekly of October 21, 1901; also June 5, 1902. Pamphlet containing full report of the exercises of the memorial services held at Commencement of 1902. For the story of his early connection with the University see pamphlet containing speech of Governor Pillsbury at the Alumni banquet held at the West hotel, June 1, 1893.

PILLSBURY MEMORIAL FENCE—This fence which extends along University avenue from 11th to 17th avenues was erected in the summer of 1902 by Mrs. Sarah Pillsbury Gale, 1888, in mem-

ory of her father, John S. Pillsbury. The fence is of stone and iron and ornamental design. The main gateway at 14th avenue entrance is shown in the accompanying cut.

PILLSBURY STATUE—Dedicated September 12, 1900. This statue was erected by alumni and friends of the University and by the alumni presented to the University, as a token of honor and appreciation of the services of Governor Pillsbury to the University. The committee which had the raising of the funds in



Pillsbury Statue.

charge, consisted of the following named gentlemen: Edward C. Chatfield, 1874, George H. Partridge, 1879, James A. Quinn, Ex-'76, and Louis S. Gillette, 1876. The statue is of bronze, heroic size, mounted on a pedestal of granite. The sculptor, Daniel C. French, is recognized as one of the foremost sculptors of his day, and this creation is one of his masterpieces. For fuller information, see pamphlet, "The unveiling of the statue of John S. Pillsbury."

PILLSBURY PRIZE, The—Three prizes of \$100, \$50 and \$25 are offered by the heirs of the Honorable John S. Pillsbury awarded for the best work in the department of rhetoric, as evidenced finally by an oration in public. These prizes were established in 1888. The first contest, however, appears to have been held June 6, 1889, and T. G. Soares, O. L. Triggs, and Henry Johnson were the winners. June 2, 1890, T. G. Soares, B. H. Timberlake and M. D. Purdy were the winners. June 1, 1891, M. D. Purdy, P. J. Neff and J. O. Jorgens were the winners. May 29, 1892, W. A. Smith, C. S. Pattee and Albert D. McNair were the winners and were also by virtue of having won this contest made the University representatives in the state contest. This plan was followed until Minnesota dropped out of the state contests in 1900. In 1893, Estelle Sinsheimer and Arthur L. Helliwell won. March 15, 1894, John G. Briggs, Laura Frankenfield and William

A. Smith, won. In 1895, Clair E. Amcs, Arthur L. Helliwell and James Steenson were the winners. March 14, 1896, A. O. Eliason, W. W. Pendergast were the winners. In 1897, L. T. Savage, L. N. Booth and J. B. Miner, won. March 1898, E. A. Slocum, F. E. Force, and Joseph W. Beach won. In 1899, Joseph W. Beach, A. J. Finch and F. G. Sasse won. In 1900, W. M. Jerome, H. G. Spaulding and W. R. Hubbard won. In 1901, T. D. Schall, R. L. Dillman and O. A. Lende, won. In 1902, T. D. Schall, J. A. Layne and J. G. Steenson won. In 1903, G. P. Jones, J. A. Lane and J. G. Steenson won. In 1904, G. P. Jones, A. J. Bushfield and W. I. Norton won. In 1905, Theodore Christianson, Fanny Fligelman and H. L. Brockway won. In 1905, Lucie Way, O. B. Flinder and Fanny Fligelman won. In 1906, Vivian Colgrove, Louis Schwartz and Algernon Colburn won.

In 1901-02, the Pillsbury and Dunwoody prizes were combined and offered for the same purpose as the Pillsbury prizes were offered.

In 1902 Governor Pillsbury gave \$100 to encourage debate among the sophomores, and I. A. Churchill, A. F. Kovarik, and J. P. Kranz, won

PI SIGMA—An honorary engineering society established in 1894.

PORTER, Edward D.—Professor of theory and practice of agriculture, 1886-87. Professor Porter was in charge of the agricultural department during the transition stage and played a large part in the development of the solution to the problem reached by the University, as exemplified in the school of agriculture and in the establishment of the farmers' institutes.

POSTELSIA—The yearbook of the Minnesota seaside station. Vol. I was issued in 1901 and contains seven essays. Vol. II was issued in 1906 and contains seven essays, or papers.

POST-OFFICE—The University post office was originally owned and controlled by the University and managed by the registrar. With the growth of the University this branch became too much of a burden to be cared for and was taken over by the proprietor of the University book store and was managed by him for several years. When the book store removed from the campus, the post-office was managed by the business manager of the Ariel, who employed a stenographer to take charge of the office, the fees for boxes paying the necessary expenses. The post office was finally placed in charge of Miss Clara Poucher, who devoted her whole time to the work, receiving the rental fees for her services. Later, J. C. Poucher, a brother of Miss Poucher, was placed in charge of the post office and has continued in charge to this day. The post office was formerly located in the basement of the old main building, but when that building was burned, it was removed to the rotunda of the library building. With the completion of Folwell hall, the post office was transferred to a room, set apart for the purpose, in that building.

POTTER, Frances Boardman Squire—Born November 12, 1867, Elmira, N. Y. B. A., Elmira, 1887; M. A., same, 1889; honorary alumna, University, 1904. Studied French language and literature in France, 1891; research work in English, Cambridge university, England, 1906. Taught in Elmira college, French and mathematics, 1889-90; senior English teacher, Minneapolis east high school, 1899. Instructor in English, University, 1900-04; assistant professor, 1904-07; professor, same, 1907 to date. Author of Germelshausen, in collaboration with Professors Schlenker and Peck; magazine stories under name of Frances Boardman; The Ballingtons, (novel) Frances Squire; short stories and pedagogical articles,

Frances Squire. Member Lyceum club, London, 1906; Society American women in London, 1907; education committee of the General federation of women's clubs of the United States.

POTTER, Marion—Instructor in English, 1899-01. Graduate of the University, class of 1897. Now editor of the Cumulative book index, published by the H. W. Wilson company of this city.

POULTRY BUILDING—Erected in 1895, at a cost of \$1,000. Remodelled in 1900. Contains apartments for a number of breeds of fowls. and is equipped for experiments in breeding and feeding poultry.

POWER HOUSE—Erected in 1887, at a cost of \$18,000, and remodeled in 1904 at an additional cost of \$10,000. Contains one lecture room with a seating capacity for seventy-five students, in which lectures are given on carpentry, power machinery and creamery engineering; also a small room containing a simple engine, steam pumps, injectors, and other materials used for the purpose of instruction. The steam heat, electric light, power and water are furnished from this building for the department of agriculture. For this work, four one-hundred horse-power boilers, two engines and dynamos, and two deep well pumps are employed.

POUMERLIE, Charles—Assistant in horticulture, experiment station, 1887-89.

POWELL, Ransom J.—Librarian of the college of law, 1896-98; instructor in justice practice, 1898-02.

PRATT, Chelsea C.—Junior demonstrator in pathology and bacteriology, 1907 to date. M. D., University, 1906. 223 Harvard street southeast.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT—This department was organized by the special board of three regents, and opened for instruction October 7, 1867. The legislature, of the previous year had made an appropriation of \$15,000 "to be expended in repairing and furnishing the University building, and for the employment of a teacher or teachers for the purpose of commencing the grammar and normal department of the University of Minnesota." This sum was spent as follows: \$5,804.38 for current expense, including salaries, and the balance for repairs. The faculty of this school consisted of W. W. Washburn, principal and instructor in German and Latin, Ira Moore, mathematics, E. H. Twining, natural science, and A. J. Richardson, English branches. The attendance, during the first session was 72, of which number 16 were young women. The enrollment of the second session was 109, including 35 young women. The enrollment for the third session was 146, including 38 young women. The formal organization adopted by the regents and the election of the first University faculty, August 23, 1869, closed this chapter of University history.

PRIZES, Cash—The Pillsbury, the Eighty nine memorial, the Dunwoody, the Peavey, the Peavey-Dunwoody, the Wyman, the William Jennings Bryan, the Briggs, the Lowden, the Minneapolis life underwriters, the Rollin E. Cutts.

PSI UPSILON—Mu chapter established 1891. Founded at Union college in 1833. 310 Twelfth avenue southeast. This fraternity absorbed the local fraternity, known as the Theta Phi, which was established in 1879.

QUARTERLY BULLETIN, The—Published from May 1892 to June, 1891, six numbers, by the University. Edited by a committee of the faculty. Professor Conway MacMillan, editor-in-chief.

QUENSE, J. H.—Instructor in drawing, 1903-06.

QUILL, The—A good-fellowship club, the members of which are elected from among the young women connected with the various publications of the University.

RAMALEY, Francis—Instructor in botany and pharmacology, 1894-95; instructor in botany and practical pharmacognosy, 1895-97.

RAMSEY, Alexander, St. Paul—1851-56. Ex-officio regent, governor of the state, February 14, 1860-July 10, 1863. "War governor" of the state.

RAMSEY, Walter R.—Assistant in medicine, 1900-03; assistant in pediatrics, 1903-05; clinical instructor in diseases of children, 1905 to date. 115 Lowry Arcade, St. Paul.

RANDALL, Clarence B.—Instructor in drawing and farm buildings, 1902-04.

RANDALL, Eugene W.—Born January 1, 1859, Winona, Minn. High school and normal school. Principal of the Morris, Minn., high school, two years. Other experience in country schools. Regent of the University 1904 to date of resignation, June 13, 1907. Dean and director of the department of agriculture, 1907 to date. Secretary of the State agricultural society, 1895-07.

RANKIN, Albert W.—Born in Canada, in 1852. B. A., University, 1880; has been engaged in school work since graduation. Eleven years was state inspector of graded schools. Associate professor of education since 1906. Author of many articles for educational journals. 916 Fifth street southeast.

RAWSON, Ralph H.—Instructor in drawing, 1906-07.

READ, H. K.—Demonstrator of anatomy, 1899-07.

REAMER, E. F.—Assistant in ophthalmology and otology, 1899-02.

REED, Frank E., 1902, law 1904—Manager of athletics, 1904-07. Mr. Reed is engaged in the practice of law at Glencoe.

REES, Soren P.—Born September 27, 1870, Denmark, Europe. Stillwater high school, 1890; B. S., University, 1895; M. D., 1897; interne, one year at St. Barnabas hospital. Instructor in physical diagnosis and clinical medicine, since 1901. Member of the board of directors of the General alumni association; Theta Delta Chi; Phi Beta Kappa. Author of articles for medical journals; member of various medical societies.

REGENT FOR LIFE—By a special act of the State legislature, approved March 27, 1905, Honorable John S. Pillsbury was made regent for life, as a special token of respect and appreciation of his services to the University.

REGENTS—See Board of regents.

REID, Harry M.—Instructor in prosthetic dentistry, 1896 to date. 2014 Queen avenue south.

REYNOLDS, Myron H.—Born November 5, 1865, Wheaton, Ill. Iowa state college, four years scientific course, three years veterinary medicine; three years course in medicine and two years course in pharmacy at Iowa college of physicians and surgeons, B. S. A., D. V. M., M. D., Ph. G. Two years' experience in country schools. Professor of veterinary medicine and surgery, and veterinarian of the experiment station, since 1893. Author of *Fistula; A Study of Cathartics; State Control of Hog Cholera; State Control of Glanders; Prevention Better than Treatment; Hog Cholera and Swine Plague, bulletin; Azoturia; Bovine Tuberc-*

culosis, bulletin; Some Parasitic Diseases of Sheep; Modern Veterinary Practice; State Work with Inspection of Diseases of Animals; Hemorrhagic Spticaemia; Infectious Abortion; Recent Veterinary Literature of Surgery; Veterinary Studies; Stable Ventilation, bulletin; Milk Affected by Handling and Exposure. Organized the Minnesota live stock sanitary control; the board is considered one of the two most efficient in the United States.

RHAME, Mitchell D.—Instructor in civil engineering and industrial drawing, 1872-73, assistant professor 1873-74, professor, 1874-80. Now assistant chief engineer of the Milwaukee Railway.

RICE, A. E., Wilmar—Appointed regent May 7, 1897, reappointed in 1903, term expires in 1909. Born in Norway, September 24, 1847. Member of Co. K. 15th Wisconsin volunteer infantry, during the Civil war. Entered the banking business in 1882; president of the bank of Wilmar; vice-president of the Wilmar Sash and door co.; member of the Minnesota house of representatives, from Hennepin county, 1870; member of senate, Kandiyohi county, 1874-86, except one term; lieutenant governor of Minnesota, 1886-91. President of the board of farmers' institutes.

RICE, Henry M., St. Paul—Regent 1851-59.

RICHARDSON, A. J.—Instructor in English branches in the preparatory department of the University, 1867-69.

RICHARDSON, Oscar K.—Lecturer (homeopathic) on life insurance examination, 1898-03. Assistant in clinical medicine, 1907 to date.

RICKER, George E.—Professor of clinical (homeopathic) medicine, 1888-89; and physical diagnosis, 1889-05. Died, September, 1905.

RIDDLE, William Halderman—Born on a farm in western Pennsylvania. Completed the work of the country public school, "select" school, a private tutor, grammar school, academy, and a small college. In the fall of 1889 he entered Kansas University. After graduation, in 1893, he taught mathematics and English in the Lawrence high school for one year, and then went to Harvard, entering as a member of the class of 1895. He received his degree of B. A. the following spring, with "honorable mention" in mathematics. During 1895-96, he continued his work at Harvard as Townsend scholar in mathematics and received his master's degree. Positions in two of New England's best and most famous secondary schools were offered him, but he refused them to come to the University as instructor in mathematics. On January 9, occurred the street car collision, in which Professor Riddle was fatally injured; he died January 23, 1897.

RIDER, Don DuVello—Instructor in prosthetic technics, 1905 to date.

RIGGS, Charles Eugene—Born in 1853, West Unity, Ohio. Graduate of Ohio Wesleyan university, Delaware, Ohio. Professor of mental and nervous diseases since the organization of the department, in 1888. 595 Dayton avenue, St. Paul.

RIHELDAFFER, J. G., St. Paul—Regent 1853-59.

RINGNELL, C. J.—Assistant in laryngology, 1894-95.

RIPLEY, G. C.—Lecturer on equity jurisprudence and procedure, 1888-89.

RITCHIE, A. F.—Professor of anatomy, 1888-89. Died 1907.

RITCHIE, Harry Parks—Born March 2, 1873, Wellington, Kansas. Public schools of St. Paul, Minn.; high school, 1890; Ph. B.,

Yale, 1893; M. D., University, 1896. Surgeon U. S. volunteers, 1898-00. Assistant in gynecology, 1897-01; instructor in gynecology, 1901 to date.

RITCHIE, Parks—Born December 15, 1845, Bainbridge, Ind. Graduate of Franklin academy, Franklin, Ind. Ohio medical college, M. D., 1870; practiced medicine at Petersburg, Ind., removed to Wellington, Kansas, 1871-73; returned to Indiana and practiced eight years at Martinsville; graduate work at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York, and Bellevue hospital college, 1880-81; practiced medicine in St. Paul since 1881. Professor of obstetrics from the organization of the college of medicine and surgery, 1888 to date. Dean of same college 1897-06. Member of the medical and surgical staff of St. Luke's hospital; obstetrician of City and county hospitals, St. Paul; member of the American medical association; Minnesota state medical association; ex-president of same; Minnesota academy of medicine, ex-president of same; Ramsey county medical society; Obstetrical council of the 9th international medical congress. 597 Summit avenue, St. Paul. 125 Lowry Arcade.

ROBERTS, George F.—Professor (homeopathic) of diseases of women, 1895-04.

ROBERTS, Thomas S.—Professor of diseases of children, 1900 to date. 1603 Fourth avenue south.

ROBERTS, William B.—Lecturer (homeopathic) on general surgery, 1903-04; professor general surgery, 1904 to date. Pillsbury building.

ROBERTSON, D. A.—Professor of agriculture 1869. Died March 16, 1905, at the family residence, in the city of Minneapolis. in his 83d year.

ROBERTSON, William—Instructor in physics and language work, school of agriculture, 1892-05; superintendent of the sub-station at Crookston, 1905-06; also principal of the Crookston agricultural school, 1906 to date.

ROBINSON, Edward VanDyke—Born December 20, 1867, Bloomington, Ill. Graduate of University of Michigan, and received master's degree there also; Ph. D., Leipzig; principal of Rock Island, Ill., high school; principal of St. Paul high school; acting professor of economics and politics, Aibion college; lecturer on physiography and geography, University summer school; several summers in railway offices securing practical knowledge of certain railroad problems; professor of economics, University, 1907 to date. Author of many articles upon high school matters, and the following of scientific character relating to his specialty—War and Economics in History and Theory; Division of Governmental Powers in Ancient Greece; The Caroline Islands and the Terms of Peace; The Isthmian Canal; Crete and the Cretan Question; The Study of History in Relation to the Formation of Character; The Control of the Nicaragua Canal; also many reviews of standard publications for leading journals. 1213 Seventh street southeast.

ROGERS, John T.—Clinical instructor in diseases of children, 1895-98; clinical instructor in surgery, 1898-02; clinical professor of surgery, 1902 to date. Lowry Arcade, St. Paul.

ROLLIN E. CUTTS PRIZE IN SURGERY, The—Dr. Mary E. Smith Cutts, Med. '91, has given the University, as a memorial of her husband, Dr. Rollin E. Cutts, Med. '91, the sum of \$500.00, the income from which is to be awarded in the form of a gold

medal to that member of the senior class of the college of medicine and surgery who presents the best thesis showing original work upon a surgical subject.

ROME, Robert Rasmussen—Born March 4, 1865, Denmark. University academy, Chicago; Denison University, Granville, Ohio. One year at Rush, 1883; Hahnemann college, Chicago, 1891; University, M. D., 1892. Supplied the pulpit of the Albert Lea Baptist church, 1889. Adjunct professor, in charge of clinical obstetrics, college of homeopathic medicine and surgery, 1894-96; clinical professor of obstetrics, 1896-02; professor of diseases of women, 1902-03; senior professor of gynecology, 1903 to date; author of many articles for medical and surgical journals; inventor of an instrument for measuring the internal conjuge of living women to ascertain if childbirth is possible. 900 Twenty-second avenue south

ROSE, Bert A.—Born August 18, 1866, St. Paul, Minn. Graduate of high school; music teacher for twenty years. Band master, University. 710 Seventh street southeast.

ROSE, Norman W.—Instructor in drawing, 1906 to date. 209 State street southeast.

ROSENDAHL, Carl Otto—Born October 24, 1875, Spring Grove, Minn. Attended country schools; Decorah, Ia., institute, 1896; B. S., University, 1901; M. S., 1902; Ph. D., Berlin, 1905, after two years of graduate work at that institution. Taught one year in country school. Scholar in botany, 1900-01; instructor, same, 1901-02; assistant professor, same, 1905 to date. Author of Contributions to Flora of Southeastern Minnesota; Die Nordamerikanischen Saxifragineen und ihre Verwandtschaftsverhältnisse in Beziehung zu ihrer Geographischen Verbreitung (doctor's thesis); Observation on Plant Distribution in Renfrew District of Vancouver Island. 626 Sixteenth avenue southeast.

ROTHROCK, John L.—Clinical instructor in pathology, 1898-03; and gynecology, 1903-05; clinical professor of diseases of women, 1905 to date. Lowry Arcade, St. Paul.

RUGGLES, Arthur Gordon—Born May 30, 1875, Annapolis Royal, N. S. Normal school and agricultural college, Truro, N. S.; B. S. A., Cornell; M. S., same. Taught four years in public schools of Nova Scotia. Instructor in entomology and zoology, school of agriculture, and experiment station, 1904 to date. 1465 Raymond avenue, St. Anthony Park.

RUSSELL, Bert—Instructor in chemistry, 1902-03. Now assistant examiner of patents, Washington, D. C.

RUSSELL, H. L.—Instructor in bacteria in dairy products, 1902 to date.

RYAN, Gussie K.—Stenographer, office of purchasing agent, 704 E. Sixth street, St. Paul.

RYAN, William—Instructor in electrical engineering, 1907 to date. 1406 Seventh street southeast.

SALT SPRING LANDS—The United States government, in 1857, ceded to Minnesota 46,680 acres of so-called "salt spring lands." The legislature of Minnesota gave 7,643 acres to the Belle-Plaine salt company to encourage the investigations of this company into the possibility of using the lands for the production of salt. No results were accomplished through this grant. The company disposing of the land at a good figure and doing almost no work in return for the same. A second grant was asked by the same company, and the legislature called Professor Winchell, of Uni-

versity of Michigan, to investigate and report. His report showed that nothing was to be hoped from such grants, and in 1872 an act was passed creating the geological and natural history survey and granting to that survey, for its support, all of the lands then remaining of the congressional grant of 1857. It was found that of the 46,080 acres granted by Congress, 11,520 acres were situated on lands belonging to the Indians; 6,750 acres had been taken up by settlers, under the homestead laws, and 1,600 acres covered by a previous swamp and grant, making a total of 27,515 acres not available for the endowment of the survey, and leaving but 18,751 acres available for that purpose. Governor Pillsbury introduced into the legislature, and secured the passage of a resolution, asking Congress to cede other lands to cover those which had been lost to the state through no fault of its own. In 1879, this was done, and twenty-four sections, 15,360 acres, were ceded to the state, and by the state made over for the endowment of the survey, making the total amount of land available for the purpose, 34,114 acres. The sales of these lands, to August 1, 1906, amounted to \$303,475.23. There was then due on contracts outstanding, \$1,815.17. There were about 5,000 acres of land unsold. For this information we are indebted to D. W. Sprague, University accountant.

SALUTATORIANS—1876, W. E. Leonard; 1877, E. A. Currie; 1878, Mary W. Robinson; 1879, George H. Partridge; 1880, G. W. Smith; 1881, Margaret Campbell; 1882, A. F. Hilyer; 1883, William E. Fay; 1884, Emma Zwinggi; 1885, Mary I. Irving; 1886, Ada L. Kiehle; 1887, N. M. Cross; 1888, Alice A. Adams; 1889, W. B. Ladd, 91.35; 1890, Milton Rex, 92.66; 1891, T. G. Soares, 94.76; 1892, Clara E. Bailey, 94.55; 1893, A. C. Knudson, 96.34; 1894, Theodore Clark, 94.05; 1895, Clarence B. Miller, 94.43; 1896, J. N. Berg, 92.05; 1897, Helen C. Woodman, 94.22; 1898, Annabel W. Beach, 95.71; for the following years the honor of "salutatory" was not awarded, but the persons named were granted second honors in scholarship—1899, B. S. Nickerson, 94.49; 1900, Allen R. Benham, 95.12; 1901, Harry C. Libby, ———; 1902, Katherine Jacobson, ———.

SALUTATORY—See Valedictory.

SANDERS, Henry A.—Instructor in Latin, 1897-99. Born and reared in Maine. Attended the Maine state normal school at Farmington, and later the Coburn classical institution at Waterville. Graduated from University of Michigan where he made a specialty of Latin and Greek. Taught in the Minneapolis Central high school for two years, and a year in the Central high school of Kansas city, Missouri. From there he was recalled to the University of Michigan, as instructor in Latin and Greek, where he remained for two years. In 1894 he took his second degree of A. M. from the University of Michigan, and in the years of 1895-96 he studied at the University of Berlin, Germany, and the years of 1896-97 at Munich, where he took the degree of Ph. D. Recalled to Michigan in 1899, where he now is.

SANFORD, Edward Patterson—Born July 29, 1877, Philadelphia, Pa. Grade and high schools of Philadelphia; B. A., 1900; M. A., 1902; LL. B., '05. Instructor in rhetoric, 1900-01; assistant professor 1905-06. Now engaged in business with Butler Brothers, Minneapolis.

SANFORD, Mary F., 1902—General secretary of the University Y. W. C. A., 1903-05.

SANFORD, Maria L.—Born December 19, 1836, Saybrook, Conn. She spent her girlhood in Meriden, Conn. Connecticut state nor-

mal school, 1855; ten years she taught in the schools of Connecticut—five in New Haven. She then went to Coatesville, Pa., where she was superintendent of the schools, and principal of the high school. Resigning there she accepted the position of teacher, and was afterwards made professor of history, elocution and rhetoric in Swarthmore college. Here she taught for ten years. While at Swarthmore she lectured extensively in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

In the fall of 1880 she came to the University as assistant professor of rhetoric and elocution, 1880-81; professor of same, 1881 to date. Professor Sanford has always taken a deep interest in the various works of a charitable and religious nature. She has been a director of the Northwestern hospital, and president of the Woman's auxiliary to the Young Women's Christian association. In temperance work her influence is felt throughout the state. As an eloquent, forcible, popular and earnest speaker, Miss Sanford is well known to the people of Minnesota, having given numerous addresses in practically every part of the state. She was recently introduced to an audience as the "best known and best loved woman in the state of Minnesota." She is actively connected with various women's organizations and takes an active interest in everything that promises civic betterment. 1050 Thirteenth avenue southeast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Minnesota alumni association of northern California. President, George A. Clark, 1891; secretary, Frank V. Cornish, 1893.

SARDESON, Frederick William—Born February 22, 1866, Wiota, Wis. B. L., University, 1891; M. S., '92; Freiburg in Baden, Germany, Ph. D., '95. Scholar in Geology, University, 1892-95; instructor, 1894-95; instructor in paleontology, 1897-06; assistant professor of same, 1906 to date. Field geologist, U. S. Geological survey, 1889-90; geological survey of Baden, 1894-95; field work summers for various purposes. Author of many scientific articles on geology and paleontology, in professional journals. Phi Beta Kappa; Sigma Xi; Fellow of the Geological society of America; Fellow of American association for the advancement of science. 414 Harvard street southeast.

SAVAGE, Charles Albert—Born September 4, 1866, Stockbridge, Mass. Attended various grade and high schools, Stockbridge, Mass., and Plainfield, N. J., and St. Paul, Minn. University; A. B. Johns Hopkins, 1895; Ph. D., same, 1903. Several years experience in business, grain and insurance. Instructor in Latin, 1899-03; assistant professor of Latin, 1903-04; same of Latin and Greek, 1904 to date. Author of dissertation entitled, *The Athenian Family*, a sociological and legal study, based chiefly on the works of Attic orators. Now in press. 454 Ashland avenue, St. Paul.

SAWYER, John E.—Professor (homeopathic) of the history and methodology of medicine, 1894-95.

SAWYER, Wesley G.—Assistant professor of German, 1873-74.

SCABBARD AND BLADE, The—A branch of the National military organization was established at the University in 1905. This is a fraternal organization among the officers of the University corps of cadets. The Minnesota branch is known as Company B, of the National organization.

SCANDINAVIAN LITERARY CLUB, The—An organization of students, of the department of Scandinavian, whose purpose is to promote interest in the study of Scandinavian languages and literatures.

SCHADLE, Jacob E.—Clinical instructor in diseases of nose and throat, 1895-98; clinical professor, same, 1898-03; clinical professor laryngology, rhinology and otology, 1903-04; of rhinology and laryngology, 1904 to date. Lowry Arcade, St. Paul.

SCHAPER, William A.—Born April 17, 1869, La Crosse, Wis. State normal, River Falls, Wis., 1886-91; B. L., Wisconsin, 1895; M. A., Columbia, 1898; Ph. D., same, 1901. University of Berlin, Germany, 1900-01; University scholar at Columbia, 1896-97; University fellow, same, 1897-98. Winner of the Justin Winsor Prize, 1900. Taught in common school, 1887-88; Dubuque, Ia., high school, 1889-90. Some retail business experience; U. S. Census, population division, 1890; secretary of the convention of employers and employes, 1902; instructor in political science, 1900-01; assistant professor, 1902-04; professor, same, 1904 to date. Author of Sectionalism and Representation in North Carolina, 1900; Report of Employers and Employes Convention, 1903; What Students know about American Government; suggested the organization of the American Political Science Association in Philadelphia, 1902; member of the executive committee of same, 1902-07; chairman of committee on instruction in political science. 625 Fulton street southeast.

SCHEFICK, J. Francis—Instructor in materia medica, college of dentistry, 1905 to date. Masonic Temple.

SCHINZ, Albert—Instructor in French, 1898-99. Born at Neuchatel, Switzerland, 1870. Educated at the same place, receiving his B. A. in 1888 and his A. M. in 1889. He received the degree of Licentiate in theology in 1892; Ph. D., Tubingen, 1894. Student in Paris 1894. During the year 1896-7 he was associate professor of philosophy at the University of Neuchatel. The year 1897-8 he spent at Clark University, Worcester, Mass. Specialized in philosophy and the German and French Literatures of the XIX century.

SCHLENKER, Carl—Born June 8, 1869, Wilkesbarre, Pa. A. B., Michigan, 1892; University of Iowa, 1896-98; Berlin, 1900. Professor of English and modern languages, Carthage college, 1892-96; instructor in German, Iowa University, 1896-98; instructor in German, University, 1898-00; assistant professor of German, 1900-05; professor same, 1905 to date. Editor of Collegian, 1892-96; contributor to various periodicals and daily press on subjects dealing with the drama; Germelshausen, in collaboration with Professors Potter and Peck; editor of Deutsche Gedichte. 422 Union street southeast.

SCHMIDT, Gottfried—Dispensary assistant, 1901-

SCHOEN, Ida—Instructor in German 1897-98, during the absence of her sister Marie.

SCHOEN, Marie—Instructor in German, 1892-96.

SCHOEN-RENE, Anna—Born in Prussia. Her father was Royal Court Counsellor under Emperor William I. She received a liberal education and at the age of fifteen entered the Royal Conservatory in Berlin, where she made great progress under Frau Schultzen von Asten, and won the Mendelssohn prize, which is annually offered in Berlin, from a class of eighty.

After the death of her father she went to Milan for three seasons of study under the great Lamperte. Upon her return to Germany she made her debut in a grand concert given under the patronage of Prince Frederic Karl of Prussia. Her success was instantaneous, the method, culture, and delivery of her voice creating tremendous enthusiasm.

Still unsatisfied with her accomplishments, she went to Paris and passed a year with Mme. Pauline Viardot-Garcia. In Paris also Fr. Schoen-Rene sang in opera and concert with great success. She was the first German lady ever elected a member of the International Union of Arts and Science of which the famous Lamoureux is president.

In 1890 she came to this country to fulfil an engagement in Italian opera, but was taken very ill in New York and was obliged to give up her operatic career. Soon after she came to Minneapolis and in 1894 she organized the University Choral Union which for four years she made the most noted musical organization in the northwest. She discontinued her work in this line in 1897.

SCHOLARSHIPS, Endowed—The Moses Marston, The Albert Howard, The Ludden.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE—The total attendance upon the regular courses in the school of agriculture, from 1888 down to 1907, was 4,282, excluding duplicates.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN, Freehand Drawing and Woodcarving—See College of engineering.

SCHOOL OF MINES BUILDING—Was erected in 1903 at a total cost of \$61,000, the proceeds of two different appropriations. The building is designed to accommodate only the technical work of the school as adequate building accommodations have already been furnished for chemistry, geology, mineralogy, drawing and mechanical and electrical engineering. It is 150 feet long by 65 feet wide. It is a red brick building three stories high. The lower floor is occupied by the assaying and metallurgical laboratories; the second floor contains offices, two large lecture rooms, departmental library and a museum; the third floor provides two quiz rooms, a large, well lighted draughting room, thesis room, a dark room and a blue print room.

SCHOOL OF MINES SOCIETY, The—This organization is maintained by the students of the school of mines for the purpose of promoting the interests of the students in mining topics. The society provides monthly lectures by its own members, prominent alumni of the school and others who can be obtained for the purpose. The society publishes an annual report containing a report of the year's work and up-to-date list of the alumni of the school.

SCHULTEN, Jessie L.—Assistant in rhetoric since ———.

SCHULZ, Waldemar—Instructor in German, 1899-1904. Born near Konigsberg, Prussia, 1860. Received his early education at the Royal Gymnasium of Insterburg. Specialized for two years in mathematics and physics at University of Konigsberg. Received the degree of Ph.D. from University of Berlin in 1887. Taught for several years in New York, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. In 1898 he held an honorary fellowship at Cornell University. Member of the American Mathematical Society.

SCHUMACHER, Albert J.—Instructor in civil engineering and physics, 1890-91.

SCHURMEIER PRIZE, The—For the best essay presented by an undergraduate student upon an assigned topic. This prize, \$20, was established by the Honorable Theodore L. Schurmeier, of St. Paul, in 1899. The prize has been awarded as follows: in 1898, to Arthur A. McBride; in 1899, to E. F. McGinnis and W. D. Galvin, who tied for first place, was awarded one half the prize money each; in 1900, to Perl W. Mabey; in 1902, to George T. Webb; in 1903, to C. Youngquist; in 1904, to N. F. Soderberg.

SCHWARTZKOPFF, Olaf—Professor of veterinary science and veterinarian of the experiment station, 1888-1892.

SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND THE ARTS, The College of—
This college was provided in the charter of the University and was organized by the regents at the very beginning, along with the college of agriculture and mechanic arts. The work of this course extended from the grades to the completion of work for the bachelor's degree, and the revised plan adopted in July 1871, looked toward the providing of advanced work leading to corresponding advance degrees. The preparatory work was dropped off gradually, preparatory classes being discontinued in 1874, 1876 and the final preparatory class being dropped in 1890.

Admission to this college is based upon the completion of a full four-year high school course or its equivalent, together with an examination in English to determine the applicant's command of English both written and spoken. The college course embraces four years and leads to the degree of bachelor of arts. The six-year medical course is a prescribed course, the first two years of the course being pursued in this college, and the first two years' work in either the college of medicine and surgery or the college of homeopathic medicine and surgery, leads to the degree bachelor of science. As originally organized this college provided courses in the classics, in science and literature and the degrees granted were bachelor of arts, science, or literature. In 1899, provision was made for offering work in a so-called civic course, leading to the degree bachelor of philosophy and one class, of ten members, was graduated in 1901. Beginning with the year 1901-02, all distinction in courses was abolished and the course was made more largely elective and all completing the course were given the degree bachelor of arts.

Until the beginning of the year, 1893-94, the work of the junior and senior years was not wholly elective, though from the very beginning some provision had been made for elective work in these two years, the amount being gradually increased until the year 1893-94, when all of the work of these two years was made entirely elective. The work of the freshman and sophomore years was, however, outlined with rare chances to secure options up to about the middle of the nineties, when the elective system, hedged in by more or less stringent regulations, had become fairly well established as a principle. From that time on until the opening of the year 1904 when the work of these years was made practically elective, the principle made progress and finally resulted in the work of the whole course being made elective, with but few restrictions. This college has thirty three professors, twenty three assistant professors, thirty four instructors and thirty one scholars and assistants. A large portion of the work of this college, was formerly carried on in the old main and is now housed in Folwell Hall. Pillsbury Hall, the Chemical laboratory building, the Library building, and the Physical Laboratory building, also help to house this college. This college did not have a dean until the year 1903-04. The affairs of the college are governed, as in the case of other colleges, by the faculty, subject in all matters of unusual importance to the action of the board of regents.

The tuition charged in this college is \$20 a year and double this sum for non-residents.

SCOTT, Carlyle McRoberts.—Born December 1st, 1873, Lawrence, Mass. High school work in Massachusetts; one year in University of Leipzig; two years in the Conservatory of Music, Leipzig; two years with private teachers in Leipzig. Taught one year in Leipzig and in Minneapolis since 1901. Assistant professor of music, in charge of the department, since 1904. 36 Thirteenth street south.

SCHROEDEL, Theophilus Henry.—Born September 16th, 1882, Ridgeville, Wis. Concordia College Academy, St. Paul; graduated Northwestern University, Watertown, Wis., 1902; three years' course in theology German Lutheran seminary, Wauwatosa, Wis., graduating, 1905. Assistant pastor of German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church of St. Paul, 1905-06. Instructor in German, University, 1906 to date. 14 Iglehart avenue, St. Paul.

SEATTLE, Wash.—An alumni organization is maintained. C. J. Zintheo, '97, secretary. The secretary's business address is 454 Arcade building.

SEDGWICK, Julius Parker.—Instructor in physiological chemistry. Andrus building.

SELF-SUPPORTING STUDENTS—Students of the University, to a very large degree, are either partially or wholly self-supporting. The location of the University in the Twin Cities makes it possible for a large number of students to do this. The kinds of employment secured by students to help pay their own way, is limited only by the kinds of work available in a large city. Everything that anyone can do is attempted by the students. Students who have learned a trade before coming to the University find it a comparatively easy matter to earn a large proportion of their expenses while attending the University. For a fuller statement of this matter, see bulletin, published in 1899, containing five papers written by students who made their way through the University.

SENIOR ENGINEER'S SOCIETY—Organized in 1906 for the purpose of bringing its members into closer union and co-operation and to strengthen the bonds of friendship among its members. It was not until the spring of 1907, however, that the idea of making it a permanent organization was brought up and steps taken to carry it out. It is not the intention of the founders that it should become an exclusive society, but rather a nucleus of representative men about which the college life of the whole senior class may center.

SENIOR PROMENADE, The—An annual ball given by the senior class during commencement week. The custom was inaugurated by the class of 1888 and the first promenade was given in the old Coliseum in commencement week of 1888.

SENKLER, Albert E.—Professor theory and practice of medicine, 1888-91; professor of clinical medicine 1894-99.

SENKLER, George E.—Clinical instructor in physical diagnosis, 1897-04; clinical instructor in medicine, 1904-06; clinical professor of medicine 1906 to date. Endicott Arcade, St. Paul.

SEWALL, Hannah R.—Assistant in political science and chemistry, 1892-93, rhetoric instead of chemistry, 1893-95; assistant in political science, 1895-1902.

SHAKOPEAN, The—A literary society limited to a membership of thirty-five men, who have as their object of existence the securing of culture in debate and oratory. Established February 15, 1893.

SHAW, John M.—Lecturer on evidence, 1888-89.

SHAW, Thomas—Professor of animal husbandry, and in charge of animal husbandry in the experiment station, 1893-01; Lecturer on live stock, school of agriculture, 1891-04.

SHEEP BARN—Erected in 1895, at a cost of \$1,400. It is 36 x 120 feet and is arranged for about a hundred sheep, and is located in the middle of a field used for growing pasture and fodder crops for sheep, and has a silo and root cellar.

SHELDEN, Walter D.—Born February 2nd, 1870, Windom, Minn. B. S., Wisconsin, 1891; Rush Medical, M. D., 1895; house physician, Cook County hospital, 1895-97; University of Vienna, 1901-03. Clinical assistant in medicine, 1904 to date. 1030 Andrus building.

SHELDON, Edmund P.—Assistant in botany, 1890-92. Instructor 1894-95. Graduate of the University class of 1894. Now lumberman in Portland, Ore.

SHEPARDSON, George Defrees—Born 1864, Cincinnati, Ohio. B. A. Dennison, Granville, Ohio; E. E., Cornell. Instructor in science, Young Ladies' Institute, Granville, Ohio, 1886-87; instructor in physics, Cornell, 1890-91; assistant professor of electrical engineering, University, 1891-92; professor, same, 1892 to date. Motor inspector and station operator, Boston Edison Company, 1887, electrical superintendent, Akron, Ohio, 1889-90; consulting engineer for various interests in Minnesota. Author of numerous articles in the technical press, in proceedings of engineering societies; Electrical Catechism; Electric Train Lighting; Notes on Alternating Current Phenomena. Member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; National Electric Light Association; Northwestern Electrical Association; Society for Promotion of Engineering Education; Sigma Xi; Minneapolis Engineers Club; Northeastern Railway Club; Member of the Jury of Awards of Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901; and at Louisiana Purchase Exposition St. Louis, Mo., 1904. 717 East River road.

SHEPPERD, Juniata—Instructor in cooking, school of agriculture, 1896-98; and laundering, 1898-1902; and home economics, 1902 to date. St. Anthony Park.

SHERWOOD, Charles D.—Rushford—Regent ex-officio, Lieutenant-governor, January 11th, 1864 to March 4th, 1864.

SHIPPAN, M. D.—Clinical professor (homeopathic) of otology, rhinology and laryngology, 1903 to date. 4024 Sheridan avenue south.

SHOOP, Charles F.—Instructor in mechanical drawing and assistant in engineering mathematics, 1905 to date. 209 State street southeast.

SHUMWAY, Royal R.—Instructor in mathematics, 1903 to date. B. A., University, 1903. 602 Essex street southeast.

SIBLEY, Henry H., Mendota—Regent 1851-February 14, 1860. Again appointed in 1869 and re-appointed for seven successive terms, serving till his death, which occurred on the anniversary of the charter of the reorganized University, February 18, 1891. President of the board from 1876 to date of his death. General Sibley was born in Detroit, Mich., Feb. 20th, 1811. He was elected as delegate to Congress from Wisconsin in 1848 and immediately took measures of introducing a bill for the organization of a new territory to include what is now Minnesota, which was then, he contended, a part of Wisconsin; it was only after a long and bitter contest and owing largely to the tact and energy of Mr. Sibley, this bill became a law March 3, 1849 on the last day before Congress adjourned.

The new territory of Minnesota at once unanimously elected Mr. Sibley its first delegate to Congress. In 1853 he returned to private life and in the following year was chosen to represent Dakota county in the territorial legislature. He took a prominent part in forming the constitution for the State, being chairman of one of the two conventions that simultaneously produced the constitution under the enabling act. Mr. Sibley was chosen first governor of the State of Minnesota, his term expired Jan. 1, 1860.

General Sibley had command of the forces that were raised to quell the Indian outbreak, which occurred August 1862. He made a brilliant success in this expedition and in 1865 was appointed brevet major general for efficient and meritorious services. From this time to the end of his life Mr. Sibley was actively engaged in business.

SIDENER, Charles Frederick—Instructor in chemistry, 1883-89; assistant professor of chemistry, 1889-1904; professor of chemistry, 1904 to date. B. S., University, 1883; spent one year in Europe pursuing advanced work in his specialty. Author of *Quantitative Metallurgical Analysis*. 1320 Fifth street southeast.

SIGERFOOS, Charles Peter—Born May 4th, 1865, Arcanum, Ohio. B. S., Ohio State University, 1889; Ph. D., Johns Hopkins, 1897. Assistant in zoology, Ohio State, 1887-89; instructor in comparative anatomy, same, 1889-91, instructor in biology, University of Virginia, 1891-92; assistant in zoology, Johns Hopkins, 1894-97; studied at seaside in Jamaica, Massachusetts, North Carolina, and Long Island. Assistant professor of animal biology, University, 1897-00; professor of zoology, 1900 to date. Member of Beta Theta Pi; Sigma Xi; Phi Beta Kappa; Fellow American Association for Advancement of Science; Member of American Naturalists and Western Naturalists Associations. 328 Tenth avenue southeast.

SIGERFOOS, Edward—Born December 14, 1868, Potsdam, Ohio. Ph. B., Ohio State, 1891; Honor graduate U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 1895. U. S. Army officer active service in Cuba and the Philippines, Rank of Captain, U. S. Army, 1898 to 1903. Professor of military science and tactics 1905 to date. 328 Tenth avenue southeast.

SIGMA ALPHA DELTA—An inter-sorority organization of juniors, founded in 1895.

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON—Alpha chapter established in 1902. Founded at the University of Alabama in 1856. 112 Church street southeast.

SIGMA CHI—Alpha Sigma chapter established in 1888. Founded at Miami University in 1885. 1808 University avenue southeast.

SIGMA NU—Gamma Tau chapter established in 1904. Founded at Virginia Military Institute in 1869. 400 Washington avenue southeast.

SIGMA TAU—A permanent local society of senior young women.

SIGMA XI—An honorary scientific society, membership in this society is limited to faculty and members of the senior class who have won special distinction in scientific lines of work.

SIMPSON, Charles—Professor of pathology, 1883-87.

SKINNER, H. O.—Assistant in (homeopathic) clinical medicine and surgery, 1905 to date.

SKI-U-MAH QUARTET, The—Organized November 1893. The members were R. P. Kline, Baritone; Clarence J. Zintheo, First Tenor; John M. Davies, Second Tenor; Thomas M. Hughes, Bass. Made first trip in spring of 1894. Took a trip through Minnesota and the Dakotas in summer of same year. Following year J. L. Adams was made basso and Thomas M. Hughes took the baritone. Trips were made at the Thanksgiving and Christmas vacation of 1894. The following year membership was not changed and successful trips were made. Messrs. Hughes and Davis graduated in 1896 and their places were filled by Messrs. Loy M. Burch and Horace A. Wilson.

SLATER, Edward K.—Born June 28, 1870, Northwood, Ia. High school training. Had some experience in teaching country school, Practical experience in butter making and dairying. Instructor in Dairy school since 1901. State Dairy and Food Commissioner. 1276 Raymond avenue, St. Paul.

SMITH, Augusta Norwood—Preceptress and instructor in English, 1876-80. Died February 26, 1886.

SMITH, Charles E.—Professor of materia medica and therapeutics, 1883-87.

SMITH, Clinton D.—Professor of dairying, 1890-91; professor of agriculture and director of the experiment station, 1891-93.

SMITH, C. K.—Regent 1851, 1852.

SMITH, D. Edmund—Assistant in ophthalmology and otology, 1894-99.

SMITH, Edwin H.—Dispensary assistant, 1898 to date.

SMITH, Harry E.—Instructor in mechanical engineering and woodworking, 1889-90, in mechanical engineering, 1890-93; assistant professor of mechanical engineering, 1893-95; also in charge of experimental engineering and shop work, 1895-1901.

SMITH, John Day—Lecturer on American constitutional law, 1891-1905. Judge of the district court since 1905.

SMITH, Norman M.—Born September 22, 1875, Monticello. Iowa. Graduate Monticello, Ia., high school; one year Monmouth college. Homeopathic dispensary since 1903. Assistant in clinical medicine and physical diagnosis. 3000 Hennepin avenue. 217 Masonic Temple.

SMITH, Simeon—Regent February 28, 1860-January 13, 1861.

SMITH, Samuel George—Born March 7, 1852, Birmingham, England. A. B. and A. M., Cornell; Ph. D., Syracuse. Studied social and charitable institutions in the United States and in Europe. Pastor of People's Church, St. Paul, since 1888. Member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections; State Board of Visitors; school board of St. Paul, and Board of Regents of the University, January 7, 1898 to 1901. Professor of sociology, University, 1890 to date. Author of Retribution and other addresses; The Industrial Conflict; papers and address in reports of proceedings of National Charities and Corrections; National Prison Association, etc.; articles in magazines and reviews. 125 College avenue, St. Paul.

SNELL, Edith—Instructor in mathematics, geography and history, 1903 to date, school of agriculture. 403 Dewey avenue, St. Paul.

SNEVE, Harold—Lecturer on mechano-therapy, 1899-02.

SNYDER, Harry—Born January 26, 1867, Cherry Valley, N. Y. Herkimer Academy, N. Y.; Clinton Liberal Institute, Ft. Plains, N. Y.; Cornell, 1889, with special honors in chemistry; private assistant to Dr. Caldwell, head of chemistry department, 1888-89; instructor in analytical chemistry, Cornell; 1889-90; assistant chemist, Cornell University experiment station, 1890-91; professor of agriculture chemistry and chemistry of the experiment station, University, 1891 to present time. Also professor of soils since 1906. Author of Chemistry of Plant and Animal Life; Dairy Chemistry; Soils and Fertilizers; and numerous minor bulletins issued by the station. Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the Society for the promotion of Agricultural Science; Sigma Xi; Associate in Nutrition investigation being conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. 2090 Commonwealth avenue, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

SOCIETAS LATINA—A society in the department of Latin, having for its special aim the securing of greater proficiency in reading and writing Latin.

SOLDIERS' MEDAL—See Student Soldier Memorial Monument.

SOLEMBERGER, Edward D.—Lecturer in economics, 1905-06.

SONDERGAARD, Hans T.—Born October 10, 1867, Bendstrup, Gram, North Schlesvig, Europe. Attended Waterloo Business College; North Indiana Normal; graduate University school of agriculture. Assistant instructor in butter making, 1899-04, Dairy school; instructor in cultures and starters, '04-05, instructor in creamery work, 1905 to date. Litchfield, Minn.

SORORITIES AT MINNESOTA—Alpha Phi, Alpha Xi Delta, Delta Delta Delta, Delta Gamma, Gamma Phi Beta, Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa Kappa Gamma. Omega Psi (inter-sorority, local, extinct), Pi Beta Phi, Sigma Alpha Delta (junior inter-sorority), Sigma Tau (a permanent local society of senior young women).

SPANISH, CLUB, The—An organization of faculty and students who are specially interested in Spanish language and literature, for the purpose of furthering their knowledge of the same. the same.

SPAULDING, Salthiel M.—Professor (homeopathic) of mental and nervous diseases, 1888-83.

SPAULDING, W. M.—Instructor in appliances for the treatment of cleft palate, 1890-91.

SPENCER, E. C.—Professor of surgical anatomy, 1888-91.

SPENCER, Herbert R.—Lecturer on admiralty law, 1893-1904.

SPOKANE, Wash.—An alumni organization is maintained in Spokane, Miss Lillian Siegler, '96, who lives at 1223 4th avenue, is secretary.

SPRAGUE, Daniel W.—Accountant and recorder of the experiment station, 1887-1890; accounting office, 1890-04; assistant in accounting office 1904 to date. New York State Normal School; Pompey Academy, N. Y., Bryant & Shelton Commercial College. Taught forty-five terms. 509 Eighth avenue southeast.

SPRINGER, Frank W.—Scholar in electrical engineering, 1895-97; instructor in same. 1897-1900; assistant professor 1900 to date. B. E. E., University, 1893; E. E. '98. Author of articles for engineering journals, including special reports upon extended investigations into the sparking devices of gas engines. 1206 Fifth street southeast.

STADON, John H.—Assistant in pharmacy laboratory, 1906-1907. Graduate of the University college of pharmacy.

STANDING TAX LEVY—The University receives a considerable portion of its income for current expenses from the tax levy of 23-100 of a mill. This plan was first adopted by the Legislature of 1893, and was to go into force August 1st, 1894. The tax was then fixed at 15-100 of a mill and was afterwards changed to 23-100 of a mill. It was evidently the intention of the legislature to have this tax levied and collected and in the treasury to the credit of the University on the first day of the fiscal year next ensuing, and to this end, there was appropriated \$60,000 as an emergency measure to provide for the one year that must ensue before this plan could be put into operation. Governor Nelson vetoed this item in the appropriation bill and the University was without resources to pay its professors, salaries and current expense bills. The state auditor ruled that the money which

had been received from the levy was available as soon as it was in the treasury and all auditors who have come after him have allowed this practice. The legislatures also, seven of which have met and made appropriations for the support of the University, have also acted upon the assumption that this was the practice to be followed. This fact causes the temporary deficiency nearly every year during the months of June and July and sometimes May, and also accounts for the actual surplus which exists upon the first of each August. The board of regents, have, in all their reports shown clearly the facts in the case and custom has sanctioned the practice which was at first technically not in accordance with the act of the legislature imposing this tax for the purpose specified.

STAPLES, Franklin—Professor of the practice of medicine, 1882-87.

STAPLES, Henry L.—Born September 21, 1859, Wales, Maine. Limerick, Me., Academy; Bowdoin, A. B., 1881; M. A., 1884; M. B., Maine Medical School, 1886; graduate work in New York City, and Vienna. Had experience in common and high schools. Instructor in medical Latin, 1890-92; instructor in clinical medicine, 1892-96; professor of clinical medicine, 1896 to date. Author of papers published in medical journals, 430 Oak Grove street, 405 Andrus building.

STEARNS, Ozora P., Duluth—Appointed regent December 13, 1890, re-appointed 1901, and resigned March 26, 1895. Born at De Kalb, St. Lawrence County, New York, on the 13th of January, 1831. The family removed to Lake county, Ohio, where he passed his boyhood. In 1858 he graduated with honors at the University of Michigan. In 1860, he graduated from the Law Department of the same university. The same year he came to Minnesota where he opened a law office at Rochester, later moving to Duluth.

STEELE, Franklin, Fort Snelling—Regent 1851-1860.

STEVENS, H. F.—Lecturer on the law of real property, 1889-97, on law of trusts, 1897-98.

STEVENS, Homer W.—Librarian of the college of law, 1905 to date.

STEVENS, John H., St. Anthony—Regent 1853-1858.

STEVENS SEMINARY—See Agricultural land grant.

STEWART, J. Clark—Born October 21, 1854, Camden, N. J. First man to enter the freshman class of the University, 1871; B. S. and C. E., 1875; College of Physicians and Surgeons, M. D., 1884. Taught chemistry and astronomy, University, 1875-76. Professor of histology, University, at the organization of college of medicine and surgery; later made professor of pathology; and later still, professor of principles of surgery. Author of contributions to American Practice of Surgery, now in press; also numerous contributions to the current medical literature. Member of the American Medical Association; Western Gynecological Association; and State and County Medical Societies; also Minnesota Academy of Medicine, 1628 Fifth avenue south.

STOMBERG, Andrew Adin—Born March 29, 1871, Carver, Minn. B. A., Gustavus Adolphus, St. Peter, 1895; M. S., University, 1896; graduate work at Leipzig, 1897-98; Austin Fellow, Harvard, 1904-05. Professor of history and political science, Gustavus Adolphus College, 1898-1907. Professor of Scandinavian languages and literatures, since October 3, 1907. Engaged in newspaper work in St. Paul, part of 1896-97; travelled in Europe as correspondent for the Minneapolis Journal, 1897. 709 Delaware street southeast.

STONE, Alexander Johnston—Born September 7, 1845, Wiscasset, Me. Abbott's School and Oak Grove Seminary, Me., English and Classical School, Newton, Mass.; Harvard Medical; Bowdoin Medical; and Pittsfield Medical colleges. Considerable experience in common school teaching. Has been connected with various medical institutions. Professor of gynecology, since the organization of the department, in 1888. Editor of *Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal* and *Northwestern Lancet*, for nearly thirty years; articles and correspondence for other journals. Ex-president of Ramsey County Medical, State Medical, Northwestern Editors' Association and Association of Military Surgeons of the U. S.; twice vice-president of the American Medical Association, Surgeon General N. G. S. M.; and at present member of the State Board of Health. 120 Lowry building, St. Paul.

STRANGE, Dalston P.—Instructor in agriculture and natural science, 1872-73; assistant professor of agriculture 1873-74.

STRICKLER, D. A.—Professor (homeopathic) of ophthalmology and otology, 1888-95.

STRICKLER, O. C., New Ulm—Appointed regent February 7, 1901, and served to March 1907. Physician, New Ulm, Minn.

STRONG MEN—The University for several years was entered in the strong men's contests among the colleges of the United States. Each year Minnesota was among the leaders, and in 1900-01, had a liberal lead over all others. The records for the years when Minnesota was in the competition, are as follows: 1898-99, M. Ferch, 1242.4 kilos; 1899-00, R. W. Allis, 1558.8 kilos; 1900-01, R. W. Allis, 1782.8 kilos.

STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, The—Was organized in the year 1869-70 by a few of the students and faculty—Professor Jabez Brooks and the late Professor Moses Marston being prior movers in the enterprise. The association was incorporated, under the laws of the state, in October 1883. The object of the society being to unite Christians, of whatever denomination, for the purpose of spiritual development and also for a more effective moral influence throughout the University. Its constitution expressly forbids the exclusion of any person on sectarian grounds, and in its Articles of Incorporation is found the following statement: "It shall be forever free from denominational control or influence," thus giving it the broadest basis of activity.

With the growth of the organization it became more and more evident to all interested in its success, that a permanent place should be provided for holding all meetings—social and religious. In 1883, at the suggestion of Professor Marston, a subscription was opened, and subsequently the consent of the board of regents was secured to erect a building on the University campus. It was thought that \$10,000 would be sufficient to cover the expense of a suitable building, and after the subscriptions had been started among the faculty and student-body, the work was taken up by President Northrop and Professor Geo. E. McLean, and \$12,000 was secured for the purpose.

The building is located on the college campus, the first to the right as the main gateway is entered. It is a two-story brown stone structure, consisting of a main floor and a high basement, the entrance facing the walk from University avenue to the main building. The main floor consists of three parlors that can be thrown into one large lecture room. On the lower floor are kitchen, game rooms and toilet room. The building was dedicated June 6, 1888.

In the early days of the University, when this was the only religious organization in the University, the work done by this

association played a large part in University life. Active religious work was kept up and a course of lectures was provided, at which first class speakers were always to be heard. For four years, this course of lectures was provided through the courtesy of the First Congregational Church, which footed the bills. The association continued to thrive until about the end of the eighties, when the religious work, formerly done through this association, was largely taken over by the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, this association being an incorporated body continues to exist in form and holds the building which it has leased to the Young Men's Christian Association and which has been occupied by them since 1889.

STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING—This building was erected in 1888 at a cost of \$12,000, by private subscription. It was dedicated June 6, 1888. The building is a single story and high basement building. It provides, reading rooms, offices, assembly rooms, game rooms, bath, toilet rooms. Since 1889 it has been rented by the Young Men's Christian Association, who carry on their work for the student body using this building as headquarters. It is built of red sandstone, the side towards the campus being bricked up. It was thought, at the time the building was constructed, that it would be but a few years before a large addition would be made to the building.

STUDENTS' GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION—An organization of young women of the University, founded in January 1907, for the purpose of the self-government of every member of the association, in respect to Alice Shevlin Hall, and, subject to the authority of the board of regents, to manage all affairs relating to Alice Shevlin Hall. Every young woman in the University is considered a member of this association.

STUDENTS' HANDBOOK—This is published by the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations of the University and is for free distribution to those interested. It is issued in the form of a vest pocket memorandum book and is full of information of value to students.

STUDENTS' LIBERAL ASSOCIATION, The—This association was organized January 25, 1887, and its avowed object a union of the student body, irrespective of creed or belief, to establish upon a broad and catholic basis, a course of lectures upon moral and religious topics.

STUDENT PASTOR—The Episcopal churches of Minneapolis are supporting a student pastor of that denomination at the University. The Rev. Stanley Kilbourne, '03, took up his work, in connection with the work of the Bishop Gilbert Society in the fall of 1907.

STUDENT SOLDIER MEMORIAL MONUMENT, The—The project to erect such a monument had its beginning with the appointment of a committee to secure and send Christmas presents to the students members of the 13th Minnesota which was then stationed in Manila. After the presents had been forwarded, Professor Arthur Edwin Haynes, conceived the notion of sending to every student, and former student of the University, who had enlisted and served in the war with Spain, a simple medal of honor, as a token of appreciation of the faculty and students of the University. This was done and two hundred eighteen of these medals were struck off and presented to those entitled to them. The idea kept growing in the mind of this enthusiastic patriot who wrote a letter to the board of regents and made the first donation of "\$10 toward a fund for placing on the University cam-

pus a fitting memorial for the former students of the University who served our country, in its army or navy, during the recent war with Spain." In response to his request, a committee was appointed, he being made the chairman, the other members being Governor Samuel R. VanSant, John S Pillsbury, and A. E. Rice.



Soldiers' Monument.

The active work of securing a design, making plans and soliciting funds was begun at once, and upon Professor Haynes fell the real burden of carrying the work through to completion, the monument being unveiled and dedicated on Memorial day 1906.

The sculptor, Theo. Alice Ruggles-Kitson, the most famous woman sculptor this country has produced, threw her heart into this piece of work in a way that made it one of her best. It is notable not only for what it commemorates but as a wonderful work of art. The statue of bronze stands nine feet high, six inches above heroic size and portrays the soldier of 1898. See illustration. Cost, almost exactly \$6000. The pedestal is of Vermont green granite and stands six feet high, weighing about seven tons. On the pedestal is a bronze table bearing the words—"Erected in honor of the students of the University who served their country in the war with Spain, 1898-9."

The monument is located opposite the entrance to the Armory. On either side of the entrance to the Armory, facing the monument, is a bronze tablet, the two bearing the names of two hundred eighteen men, giving their regiment and rank. On the base of the tower, by the main entrance is a smaller tablet which has the following inscription—

"Brave souls survive the storms of shot and flame,
Their furloughs blossom in eternal fame."

Our Soldier Heroic Dead.

C. E. Payson Colwell, 13th. Minn. Vol. Inf.
Harry L. Currier, Corp., 13th Minn. Vol. Inf.
George H. Edwards, Q. M. Sergt., 3d Wis. Vol. Inf.
August Foss, Corp., 2nd Neb. Vol. Eng.
T. P. A. Howe, 1st Sergt., 1st Mont. Vol. Inf.
Charles McClure, Jr., 1st Lt., 30th U. S. Inf.
Sidney Pratt, 13th Minn. Vol. Inf.
Olaf H. Rask, 1st Lt., 14th Minn. Vol. Inf.
Fred C. O. Smith, Sergt., 15th Minn. Vol. Inf.

Unselfishness is a divine virtue:
No unselfish life is ever lived
In vain; it will have its effect
in uplifting the world.
Men may forget such lives,
but they are treasured forever
in the memory of God.
In so far as humanity perpetuates
the memory of these lives, does it
exalt itself.

STUDENTS' TRUST FUND—The class of 1902, of the school of agriculture, left with the school a fund of \$100 "to assist by temporary loans at a reasonable rate of interest, deserving students needing such help, who are not below the B class in the school. This fund is in charge of a committee consisting of the secretary, the principal, the preceptress, and the president of the A class.

STUMM, Thomas Wesley—Born 1872, Cartersville, Ill. B. S., 1897; M. D., Rush Medical, 1901; interne Cook County hospital, Chicago, 1901-03; graduate work in Vienna, 1903-04. Three years experience in common schools. Clinical assistant in medicine since 1904. Author of Spastic Constipation; Diagogic Significance of Albumen and Casts in Urine; Pathology of Syringomelia; Influenza; Some Remarks on Gastric Ulcer; The Diagnosis of Organic Diseases of the Stomach. Lowry building, St. Paul.

SUDDUTH, W. Xaxier—Born in Illinois in 1853. Graduate of Illinois Wesleyan university, 1873, from which institution he received the degree of M. A. Graduate of Philadelphia dental college, 1881. Studied at Heidelberg and Berlin and in Vienna, 1888-89. Lectured on pathology and hygiene at the University of Iowa.

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June, July

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College Section

Courses in all the subjects required for the first grade professional certificate:—Algebra, astronomy, botany, chemistry, economics, geology, solid geometry, history, literature, physics, psychology, rhetoric, trigonometry, and zoology, with professional courses in the history, theory and practice of education.

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SPECIAL COURSES in rural and graded school methods, in school organization and law, in the history of education, educational psychology, secondary education, and general pedagogy.

ADVANCED COURSES in drawing, music and physical culture, in sewing, cooking, nature study and manual training.

CREDITS gained in the college section are good toward graduation in the University of Minnesota.

*For Bulletin, address the
Registrar, University of Minnesota.*

In 1890 entered upon his work at the University as secretary of the college of dentistry and professor of embryology, oral surgery and pathology; dean, 1892-95.

SUMMER SCHOOL—In 1881 the University offered for the first time summer courses in science for teachers and others interested in subjects offered. The subjects offered at that session were botany, chemistry, geology, mineralogy and zoology. The course extended through the month of July. The attendance was forty-two. In 1882 the school was continued and the subjects of botany, geology, German, English, rhetoric and elocution were offered, and the attendance was seventy-three. In 1883 the school offered courses in geology, chemistry, French and didactics. Professor Hall had special charge of the school.

In 1892, the state department of public instruction made provision for holding a summer school at the University. Provision was made for giving the work in two sections, a university section, to provide the training required by the teachers in high schools who desired further training in the subjects they were to teach or to carry work in the same lines of university grade, and elementary, for the training of teachers for the grades. The school has been carried along on substantially these lines to the present time. The work of the university section has been developed and advanced until it represents real university grade of work. The University is not officially connected with the school save for the fact that it furnishes its buildings and equipment for the use of the school and the further fact that the faculty of the University section is largely made up of University professors and instructors. The attendance has been as follows: 1892, 741; 1893, 489; 1894, 1008; 1895, 1217; 1896, 1234; 1897, 1245; 1898, 1187; 1899, 1015; 1900, 1019; 1901, 931; 1902, 1105; 1903, 818; 1904, 863; 1905, 868; 1906, 1019; 1907, 1035. The school, while under the general direction of the department of public instruction, is under the direct supervision and management of the University department of education. The University work completed in this school is accepted for credit on the various University courses. The attendance in the University section has been as follows: 1892, —; 1893, 148; 1894, 243; 1895, 234; 1896, 257; 1897, 302; 1898, 380; 1899, 389; 1900, 290; 1901, 237; 1902, 318; 1903, 212; 1904, 210; 1905, 269; 1906, 256; 1907, 332.

SUPREME COURT LAW LIBRARY—A rare and unique addition to the law library was secured by the donation of Judge Collins and former Attorney-General Childs to the University of all the briefs and paper books in the cases argued in the supreme court of Minnesota since 1883, making a fine collection of over five hundred bound volumes.

SUTHERLAND, Helen—Preceptress and assistant professor of Latin, 1871-'76.

SWEENEY, Arthur—Professor of medical jurisprudence, 1897 to date. Lowry Arcade, St. Paul.

SWEET, John C.—Lecturer on mortgage foreclosure, 1897.

SWEETSER, H. B.—Clinical professor of diseases of children, 1898-99.

SWEITZER, Samuel B.—Clinical assistant in dermatology and genito-urinary diseases 1905 to date. 1729 Irving avenue south.

SWENSON, David Ferdinand—Born in Sweden, 1876. B. S., University, 1898; graduate student, 1898-02; same Columbia, 1905-06. Taught in an ungraded school, 1893-94. Assistant in philosophy, 1899-02; instructor, same, 1902-07, assistant professor, same, 1907 to date. Columbia University, was assistant in charge of classes

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in Barnard College and Columbia College; frequent lecturer in Swedish and English, to young people; contributing editor on *Veckobladt*, a Minneapolis Swedish weekly. Author of reviews and articles in various philosophical and psychological journals. Member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Western Philosophical Association, American Philosophical Association. 3101 Sixteenth avenue south.

SWENSON, L. S., Albert Lea—Appointed regent March 1895 served until his successor was appointed in May, 1897. Born in Nicollet, Minn., in 1865. Graduated from Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, in 1886. Post graduate of Johns Hopkins, 1887. Appointed principal of Luther academy in 1888. Later in the United States consular service.

SWIFT, Fletcher Harper—Assistant professor of education 1907 to date. Author of *The Most Beautiful Thing in the World*; *Joseph*: a drama for children. 505 Eighth avenue southeast.

SWIFT, Henry A., St. Peter—Regent ex-officio March 4 to July 13, 1863, and governor July 11, 1863 to January 11, 1864.

TALES OF THE OLD UNIVERSITY TIMES—Gopher of 1892, pp. 272-276.

TATE, James M.—Born December 10, 1852, Mercer county, Ill. Public schools of Illinois. Long practical experience as a pattern maker and in constructing and erection of machinery. Instructor in woodwork and pattern making and foundry practice, University, 1890 to 1907. Author of text-book on *Manual Training, Foundry Practice*.

TAYLOR, N. C. D., Taylors Falls—Regent 1851-54.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—This certificate is granted to all graduates of the college of education, who have maintained a good average of scholarship through four years of college work. Graduates of the college of literature, science and the arts, who have maintained a good average of scholarship through four years, receive the certificate, if they secure one "major" recommendation and have completed one course in general psychology, and three courses in education.

This certificate has been granted to 1131 persons, including the class of 1907.

TELESCOPE—The students' astronomical observatory contains a ten and one-half inch refracting telescope furnished with a third lens for converting it into a photographic telescope; a filar micrometer, a spectroscope by Brashear; a students' meridian circle and zenith telescope; a Repsold photographic measuring machine, a chronograph, and astronomical clocks.

THALER, Joseph A.—Instructor in engineering mathematics, 1900-01. Instructor in drawing, 1902-03. Graduate of the college of engineering, class of 1900. Now professor of electrical engineering in Montana agricultural college, Bozeman, Mont.

THALIAN LITERARY CLUB, THE—Began at an informal meeting of half a dozen young women who met in Professor Comstock's room to study modern dramatists and their plays. One year the lyric dramas were studied, another year the great operas. The work is varied and supplemented by talks by members of the faculty and prominent musicians. Meetings bi-weekly. The social interests of its members are not neglected and social features are frequently added to the regular programs.

THETA DELTA CHI—Tau Deuteron charge established in 1892. Founded at Union college in 1848. Chapter house, 100 Beacon street southeast.

THETA EPSILON LITERARY SOCIETY, THE—Organized in February, 1900, by young women of the University for the study of current literature. Its object has been to strive to promote an earnest and sincere appreciation of the best things in the world of books, and true fellowship among its members.

THETA PHI FRATERNITY—A local fraternity which was established in 1879 and which afterward became, Friday, May 22, 1891, the Nu chapter of the Psi Upsilon. The name Theta Phi was not adopted until the spring of 1881, at which time steps were taken to secure a society pin. A pin was adopted and members of the society first wore them at the annual Thanksgiving reception of that year.

THOMAS, EDITH—Instructor in chemistry, 1902-03. Graduate of the University class of 1902, M. A., 1903. Died in 1902.

THOMAS, Uriah, Minneapolis—Regent February 28, 1860, to August 17, 1863. Died October, 1865, at Doylestown, Penn. Born Norristown, Pa. Came to Minnesota in 1855.

THOMAS, William I.—Instructor in rhetoric, 1903-04.

THOMPSON, Edwin J., Rushford—Appointed regent 1869, reappointed 1870, resigning the same year to accept an appointment to the University faculty as professor of mathematics and astronomy, which position he held until the end of the college year, 1879-80. Entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church and continued therein until his death, January 23, 1907. He was born in Vermont in 1834. He was educated at Middlebury college. For two years was president of Albany college.

THOMPSON, John—Assistant in agriculture, experiment station, 1902-03.

THULANIAN CLUB—An organization of students and professors of Norwegian descent for mutual pleasure and helpfulness. It is practically a Norwegian fraternity.

TIFFANY, Francis B.—Lecturer on criminal law, 1894-98.

TILDEN, Josephine Elizabeth—Born Davenport, Ia. Received her training in the Minneapolis city grades and central high school. B. S., University, 1895; assistant in botany, 1896-98; instructor, 1898-03; assistant professor 1903 to date. Spent the summers of 1901 to 1907 at the Minnesota seaside station at Port Renfrew, Vancouver Island, B. C. Published Fresh-water Algae in Minnesota; a contribution to the bibliography of American Algae, 1895; papers on Calcareous Algae. Hot-Spring Algae, Yellowstone Algae, Vancouver Island Algae, Hawaiian Algae, etc.

TILLIKUM CLUB, THE—An organization whose object is to promote acquaintance among the fraternity men of the class of 1909.

TIMES GOOD ROADS PRIZES—The prizes were offered but once, in 1892. These prizes consisted of three gold medals, which were won by Mark Woolery, Jessie Stevens and N. B. Nelson.

TITLES AND SALARIES—The University has no clearly defined system of designating the rank of a member of its teaching staff by an appropriate title. The title "professor," for example, may indicate the head of a department or any one of three or four other members of that same department of varying lengths of service. The one in charge of a department may be an "assistant professor," or, in rare cases, even an "instructor." Likewise titles have no relation to salaries. There is no system of minimums and no provision for regularity of advances. All advances are made by specific action in individual cases.

TODD, Frank C.—Born 1869, Minneapolis. Public schools, manual training schools, St. Louis, two years academic, University; D. D. S., University, 1891; M. D., 1892, graduate work in eye, ear, nose and throat, in America and Europe. Clinical assistant and instructor, eye and ear, 1894-98; clinical professor eye and ear, 1898-02; professor of diseases of eye and ear, 1902 to date. Author of a method of performing tenotomy, which enables the operator to limit the effects as required, 1907; Fourth of July casualties and what can be done in Minneapolis toward their suppression, 1907; Some points relating to oral cavity to the eye, ear, nose and throat, 1906; The ripening operations for immature senile cataract; its place, 1906; Removal of foreign bodies from the cornea, 1905; Extirpation of the faucial tonsil, 1905; The removal of iron and steel from other parts of the body than the eye, by the use of the giant magnet, with reports of two cases, 1904; Mastoid abscess, its cause and prevention, 1902; A secure advancement operation performed with the aid of a new tendon tucker, simple method of suturing the tendons in enucleation, 1901; Mules' operation, 1901; Determining factor in the diagnosis of a mastoid abscess, with remarks upon treatment, 1900; Fibers from the homina cribrosa extending out from the optic disc over the retina, 1900; The examination of school children's sight and hearing, 1904; An exact and secure tucking operation for advancing an ocular muscle; Teaching ophthalmology to undergraduates, 1902; School sanitation, relation to sight and hearing; Ophthalmia neonatorum prophylaxis; Improved tendon tuckers; The physiological and pathological pupil, 1898; The result of the systematic examination of the sight and hearing of the school children of Minneapolis, 1907; Pollinosis (hay fever); Extirpation of the lachrymal sac. 304 Pillsbury building. 411 Groveland avenue.

TODD, M. R.—Appointed regent May 7, 1897, resigned September 2, 1898.

TOMHAVE, W. H.—Appointed instructor in animal by-products, college of agriculture, 1907, but resigned to take up work in the State College of Pennsylvania.

TOUSLEY, Orson V., Minneapolis—Appointed regent 1879 and served until January, 1883. Superintendent of the Minneapolis city schools for fifteen years and appointed state superintendent of public instruction, though he did not accept the appointment. Born at Clarendon, N. Y., March 11, 1834, and died July 18, 1902. Mr. Tousley was known as the "father of the Minneapolis school system."

TRACK ATHLETICS—Information concerning track meets is so meagre and so unreliable that it was thought best to omit entirely from this edition.

TRACK RECORDS for the University—One hundred yard dash, 10 seconds flat, by Charles Stephenson, law, in 1897 and 1898.

Two hundred and twenty yard dash, 22 1-5 seconds, by Charles Stephenson, in 1898.

Four hundred and forty yard dash, 50 1-5 seconds, by O. C. Nelson, in 1897 and 1898.

Half mile run, 1:59, by Harris, in 1901.

Mile run, 4:39 4-5, by Bedford, in 1906.

Mile walk, 7:29, by F. H. Bunnell, 1897.

One hundred twenty yard hurdle race, 15 4-5, by Bockman, in 1902.

Two hundred twenty yard hurdle, 25 flat, by Bockman, in 1901.

Mile bicycle, 2:29, by L. A. Page, Jr., in 1898.

Two mile bicycle, 5:57½, F. A. Erb, in 1896.

High jump, 5 feet 9 inches, Tate, in 1900.

Broad jump, 22 feet 5 inches, by Gaines, in 1899.

Pole vault, 10 feet 9 inches, by Furber, in 1901.

Hammer, 16 pounds, 115 feet 5 inches, by Mattson, in 1904.

Sixteen-pound shot put, 38 feet 2 inches, by Finlayson, in 1896.

TREFEHEN, Charles G.—Instructor in metal working, 1887-88.

TRIPP, Robert H.—Professor of Latin language and literature. 1878-1880.

TRUFANT, Nellie S.—Scholar in drawing, 1895-96; instructor in freehand drawing 1890-03.

TRUSSELL, Emma F.—Registrar 1883-84.

TUCKER, Frederick D.—Principal of the school of agriculture, and instructor in mathematics, 1900-03.

TUITION—At the organization of the University, the theory was that the state should furnish education absolutely free to everybody who came. The only charges made in the early days were a charge of \$5 for "incidental" expenses and a fee to cover the cost of laboratory material, in courses where such material was used. This so-called, incidental fee, was used to cover petty expenses and was not, until later years turned over to the state, but used during the year and any unexpended balance was turned over to the treasurer of the University at the close of the year. This plan obtained until 1889, when a law was passed changing the whole system of accounting and requiring all fees to be turned into the state treasury. Prior to that time the laboratory fees had been collected by the departments concerned and expended for supplies to take the place of those consumed. Down to about 1890 near relatives of professors or members of the board of regents had been relieved of paying the incidental fee.

With the establishment of the strictly profession departments, law and medicine, tuition was fixed on the general understanding that the tuition should pay a considerable portion of the running expenses of these departments, the state furnishing the plant. The law department has always paid its own expenses upon this plan and has returned a considerable portion of the cost of the plant to the state. The medical department has never come up to this standard, the necessary expenses of that department being so much higher than those of a college of law.

In 1898 the academic fee was advanced to \$5 a term, or \$15 a year. In 1902, it was advanced another \$5 a year and made \$10 a semester. The same year the regulation was changed concerning non-residents and the fee required of non-residents was doubled.

Up to 1902, there had been no distinction made between students in the college of engineering and in the college of science, literature and the arts, but in that year the fee was made sixty dollars a year for residents and twice that for non-residents. This regulation was never put in force, for it was changed during the summer and reduced to one-half that sum, at which figure it remains to this present time. This same regulation applies also to the schools of mines and chemistry.

The tuition for the college of education and agriculture are the same as for the college of science, literature and the arts.

The fee for the school of agriculture is \$5 a year for residents and \$10 for non-residents. The total necessary expenses for one session at this school are about \$35. The dairy school fee is \$15 a term. The fee for the special course for farmers is \$10 a term.

Tuition for the college of law was originally, matriculation fee \$10, tuition \$30, with a diploma fee of \$10, non-residents were then charged double the matriculation fee and the annual fee was made

\$35. In 1892, the plan was changed and the distinction between residents and non-residents was wiped out and the fee increased to \$45 a year for tuition. In 1897, the annual fee was increased by \$5, making it \$50 a year. In 1900, the fee was increased to \$60 a year and the diploma fee was abolished. The fee for graduate work in this college is \$20 a year.

When the department of medicine was established in 1888, the fees were fixed as follows: Matriculation fee, residents \$10, non-residents, \$25; tuition, residents \$25, non-residents \$35; dissections, \$19 a part, or, \$40 a body; histology and pathology, \$5 each, other laboratory fees at actual cost of material. Diploma fee, for all alike, \$10. These fees have been changed at various times, but always in the direction of the level fee and the abolition of special fees, until now the tuition fee for the colleges of medicine and surgery and homeopathic medicine and surgery, are \$100 a year. The only other fees required are a rental fee for microscopes for those who do not own their own instrument, an examination fee for the removal of conditions, at other than the regular time, a caution fee, of \$5, returnable at the end of the year less any charge against the depositor for breakage and loss.

The fee for the college of dentistry is \$150 a year. This covers all charge, save the caution fee, \$5 a year, returnable unless charges stand against the depositor for breakage.

The college of pharmacy fee is \$165 for the course, payable in varying installments, according as the student does his work in two or three years. A caution fee, \$5 a year, is required of students in this college also.

TULLER, Charles E.—Appointed regent May 15, 1900. His appointment was never confirmed by the senate and he served only until his successor was appointed, February 14, 1901.

TUNSTEAD, Hugh J.—Lecturer (homeopathic) on clinical obstetrics, 1902-04; associate professor of obstetrics, 1904 to date. Medical block.

TUTHILL, James E.—Instructor in history, 1905-06. Graduate of the University of Wisconsin.

TWICHELL, F. E.—Demonstrator in charge of prosthetic clinic and instructor in continuous gum work, 1890-92; instructor in continuous gum work and dental art, 1892-93.

TWINING, Edward H.—Instructor in natural science, preparatory department, 1867-69. Professor of chemistry and instructor in French, 1869-71. Member of the first University faculty.

UBRICH, Henry—Instructor in carpentry, 1906 to date. 602 Buchanan street northeast.

ULRICH, Henry L.—Assistant in clinical microscopy, 1902 to date. 519 First avenue south.

UNIVERSITY, The—The University of Minnesota comprises the following named colleges, schools, and departments:

The Graduate School.

The College of Science, Literature and the Arts

The College of Engineering and the Mechanic Arts

The School of Mines

The School of Analytical and Applied Chemistry

The College of Education

The University Summer School

The Department of Agriculture

The College of Agriculture

The School of Agriculture

Short Course for Farmers

The Dairy School

The Crookston School of Agriculture
The College of Law
The Department of Medicine
 The College of Medicine and Surgery
 The College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery
 The College of Dentistry
 The College of Pharmacy

UNIVERSITY BAND, The—Is an official organization connected with the military department of the University and has been maintained since the department was first organized at this institution. The University provides an instructor who is known as the director of the band. The band gives public concerts, plays for the cadet corps on drill days and upon various public occasions about the University.

UNIVERSITY BULLETINS, The—Published by authority of the board of regents twelve times a year—every four weeks during the University year. Bulletines sent gratuitously, postage paid, to all persons who apply for them.

UNIVERSITY CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION, The—This is an organization of students of the University, members of the Catholic church. It was organized in 1900 for the purpose of uniting these students in closer bonds of friendship and for promoting the interests of the Catholic church among the students of the University by means of the study of the Bible and the history and doctrines of the Catholic church. A reception, to new students, is held each fall, and during the year several socials are provided. Membership is open to any University student.

UNIVERSITY COLORS—Old Gold and Maroon.

UNIVERSITY CONGRESS, The—An organization of students, mainly of the department of politics, for the purpose of securing training in extemporaneous debate and the forms of government and administration of public bodies.

UNIVERSITY, COUNCIL, The—At the meeting of the board of regents held May 31, 1905, a University council was established according to the following plan:

I. The name of the body shall be the University Council. It shall consist of the president of the University, the deans of the various colleges and schools, one elected representative from each college or school for each four hundred students or major fraction thereof, and one representative of the general alumni association.

II. The elected members shall serve for a period of one year. They shall be chosen from the various faculties at the time of the selection of standing committees. The representative of the general alumni association shall be chosen by that body at its annual meeting from among the alumni who are not members of the University.

III. The Council shall be authorized to—

a) Appoint the following committees or the faculty representation thereon:

The University auditing committee
 The University press committee
 The committee on athletics
 The committee on University relations to other institutions of higher learning.
 The committee on health and sanitation
 The committee on commencement and other University functions
 The committee on catalogue, programs and courses of study

The committee on student entertainments and social affairs
And such other committees as the general University interests
may require.

b) Receive reports from such committees and to make such
recommendations as may be required.

c) Consider and act upon any matter of general University
interest beyond the province of a single faculty which may be
referred to it by the president of the University or any faculty.

IV. The Council shall hold stated meetings upon the first
Monday of October, December, April and June, and such other
meetings as the president of the University may call.

UNIVERSITY IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—The total
number of alumni, and students who served in the war against
Spain, was, 218. Of this number 52 were in the University at the
time of enlistment. 53 reached the rank of commissioned officers;
there were 165 privates. 25 graduates of the University enlisted;
135 of those enlisted have never graduated. 83 of those enlisted
from the University have graduated from the University either
before or since the war. One man enlisted and serving in the civil
war has since enrolled in the University.

UNIVERSITY LIBERAL ASSOCIATION, The—An organization
of students and faculty members formed for the discussion of
topics of broad and current interest. The association has provided,
at various times, lectures of interest to the general University
public. Organized in —, disbanded 1906.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION WORK—A very limited amount of
University extension work has been offered at various times, by
the instructors in the University. The amount of regular class
room work and the large classes have made the development of
this department impracticable.

UNIVERSITY PRESS CLUB, The—An organization of men
connected with various University publications and student report-
ers on the city newspapers. The purpose of the club is mainly
social.

UNIVERSITY QUARTET, The—A musical organization of 1895.
Its members were John Soper, First Tenor; A. T. Birdsall, Second
Tenor; H. P. Ritchie, First Bass; F. C. Baldy, Second Bass.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS—It is the policy of the Uni-
versity to establish scholarships in the different departments,
where extra help is needed for instruction, under regulations some-
what as follows:

1. The appointments are made by the Executive Committee of
the board of regents, upon the recommendation of the depart-
ment in which the appointment is desired, after approval by the
faculty; 2. Recipients of scholarships may be either graduate or
undergraduate students; 3. The scholarships are not intended as
gifts or benefactions from the state to the recipients, but as pro-
visions under which services may be rendered the University;
4. These services required of the scholar are of a nature to assist
in the attaining of a mastery of some line of work in the depart-
ment in which the scholarship is provided.

UNIVERSITY SONG, The—The University song, Hail Minne-
sota, was originally the class song of the class of 1904. The song
so appealed to the student body that it soon became, by general
consent, considered the University song. The second verse of the
original version of the song applied to President Northrop and
was written as a tribute of the regard which the students feel
for him. At President Northrop's suggestion, this verse was
dropped and a second verse, written by Arthur Upson, '05, was

substituted therefor. The song as it is now sung, consists of the first verse of the original, composed by Truman Rickard, '04, in collaboration with Rev. E. W. Shurtleff, and the second verse from the pen of Mr. Upson. The music was composed by Mr. Rickard.

Hail! Minnesota.

Minnesota, hail to thee,
Hail to thee our college dear;
Thy light shall ever be
A beacon bright and clear;
Thy sons and daughters true
Will proclaim thee near and far;
They will guard thy fame
And adore thy name;
Thou shalt be their Northern Star.

Like the stream that bends to sea
Like the pine that seeks the blue;
Minnesota, still for thee
Thy sons are strong and true.
From thy woods and waters fair;
From thy prairies waving far,
At thy call they throng
With their shout and song
Hailing thee their Northern Star.

See Minnesota Alumni Weekly of April 22, 1907, page 10.

UNIVERSITY SPRING, The—In the early days of the University this spring was used to supply water to the University, a hydraulic ram raising the water to the buildings. Later the use of the hydraulic ram was discontinued and the class of 1885 built a wall about the spring and fixed it up as a memorial. The spring was the source of drinking-water supply for many families living in southeast Minneapolis, for many years. Owing to changes about the University and grounds the underground feeders of the spring were diverted and the spring ceased to exist.

UNIVERSITY YEAR—The University year covers a period of thirty-eight weeks beginning on the second Tuesday in September, Commencement day being always the second Thursday in June. Up to 1901, the year was divided into three terms, the first ending at Thanksgiving time and the second about the last of February. The college of law still follows the old plan of division. The school of agriculture has two terms, the first beginning about the first of October and running to Christmas time and the second from the first of January until late in March. The Dairy school term runs during December and the short course for farmers during January and part of February.

UNIVERSITY YELL—

Rah! Rah! Rah!
Ski-U-Mah!
Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah!
'Varsity! 'Varsity!
Minn-so-ta!

also—

Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah!
Ski-U-Mah! Min-ne-so-ta!

UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF JOHN S. PILLSBURY—A pamphlet of forty-six pages and cover, containing a full report of the addresses made on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of John S. Pillsbury, September 12, 1900.

OFFICE STATIONERY
CATALOGUES
BOOKLETS
MENUS
BANQUETS
PROGRAMMES
SOCIETY STATIONERY

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H. W. WILSON,
VICE-PRESIDENT

C. L. SWAIN,
SECRETARY

E. A. MORRISSEY,
TREASURER AND MANAGER

VALEDICTORIANS—1875, Helen Mar Ely; 1876, Martha A. Butler; 1877, Matilda Jane Campbell; 1878, Nettie Getchell; 1879, W. W. Keyser; 1880, A. W. Rankin; 1881, George B. Aiton; 1882, M. Louise Henry; 1883, Louise Hollister; 1884, Oscar Firkins; 1885, James Gray; 1886, W. F. Webster; 1887, A. B. Gould; 1888, P. R. Benson; 1889, Margaret L. Sewall, 91.73; 1890, Joseph Brown Pike, 93.20; 1891, C. P. Lommen, 95.18; 1892, Effie Ames Rochford; 94.55; 1893, Elizabeth Peters, 96.60; 1894, J. Harry Dewart, 94.28; 1895, J. J. Boraas, 95.33; 1896, Elizabeth Beach, 96.68; 1897, Marion Potter, 96.13; 1898, Mary E. Olson, 96.58; For the following year, the honor of "valedictory" was not awarded, but the students named were granted first honors for scholarship—1899, Ethel C. Brill, 94.59; 1900, Ida P. Lindquist, 95.21; 1901, Dagny Sunne, ; 1902, Lee O. Kellogg, . Scholarship honors were abolished after 1902.

VALEDICTORY—Up to and including the class of 1888 the valedictorian and salutatorian were elected by the members of the class, without any specific reference to the question of scholarship. Beginning with the class of 1889, these honors were made a reward of scholarship, the valedictory going to the highest and the salutatory to the second highest student in point of scholarship. These honors were always confined to the members of the senior class of the college of science, literature and the arts. This custom was kept up until the commencement of 1899, when President Northrop delivered the first commencement address. From that time on student speakers for commencement exercises have been dispensed with. So long as the old custom of student orations was followed the salutatory was always given in Latin.

VAN BARNEVELD, Charles Edwin—Born at The Hague, Holland, November 26th, 1869. Educated at the Lysee de Sainte Andre, France; Kings College, Windsor, N. S.; McGill University, Montreal, Canada. Practical work as a mining engineer and metallurgist in Colorado, New Mexico, California, Arizona, Mexico and Central America. Associate professor of mining, 1898-99; professor, same, 1899 to date. 41 Oak street southeast.

VANDER HORCK, Max P.—Professor of diseases of the skin, and genito-urinary organs since 1888. Pillsbury building.

VAN DUZEE, Charles A.—Instructor in operative dental technics, 1890-01. Instructor in operative dentistry, 1899-01; clinical professor of operative dentistry, 1901-02.

VAN SANT, Samuel R., Winona—Regent ex-officio, governor, January 10th 1901-January 1905.

VAN SLYKE, Letitia.—Instructor in farm accounts, school of agriculture, since 1906.

VAN VOORHES, Abram, Stillwater—Regent 1851-1860.

VETERINARY BUILDING—Erected in 1901, at a cost of \$25,000. It contains, on the lower floor, the operating room with amphitheatre seats for eighty students; pharmacy and instrument room; box stall ward; open stall ward and contagious ward; and two dissecting rooms. On the upper floor are a large museum and physiology class laboratory and private office. There are a number of new features in the stalls and stall fixtures of the hospital.

VYE, John A.—Born October 28th, 1867, Fair Haven, Minn. Common and high schools. Taught country school two years; business college two years; Indian school, three months. Secretary of the department of agriculture since 1891. Has, at various times taught arithmetic, grammar, and penmanship in the school of agri-

culture. Is now teaching farm accounts in same school. Author of Creamery Accounting; Farm Accounts. 1449 Cleveland avenue, North St. Paul.

WADSWORTH, Joel E.—Assistant professor of civil engineering, 1892-93, also in charge of mechanics and structure engineering, 1893-94; professor of structural engineering 1894-95.

WAITT, Henry M.—Instructor in engineering 1882-1884.

WALKER, VERSAL J.—Professor of Latin from 1869 to date of his death, May 18th, 1876. Member of the first University faculty.

WALLS, James M.—Student assistant in crown technics, 1892-94; assistant in crown technics, 1894-96. Instructor in operative technics and demonstrator of operative dentistry, 1902 to date. Germania building, St. Paul.

WANGELIN, Hugo E.—Instructor in dental technics, 1890-91.

WARD, Mary (Mrs. G. S. Phelps), general secretary of the Y. W. C. A., 1900-01. Mrs. Phelps now resides in Kyoto, Japan, where Mr. Phelps is engaged in work under the direction of the international committee of the Y. W. C. A.

WARREN, Frank M.—Instructor in military science, 1898-99, in charge of the department. Now engaged in mining engineering business, with headquarters in this city.

WASHBURN, Frederick Leonard—Born April 12, 1860, Brookline, Mass. Educated at Roxbury Latin school, Harvard University, B. A., 1882; M. A., 1895; graduate student at Johns Hopkins University; assistant in zoology, University of Michigan; professor of zoology and entomology, State Agricultural College of Oregon; professor of biology, University of Oregon; state biologist of Oregon; professor of entomology, University of Minnesota, also entomologist at state experiment station and for the state of Minnesota, 1903 to date. Fellow, A. A. A. P.; member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists, Entomology Society of America, American Society of Naturalists. Writings:—Various publications on the economics of insects. 1112 Sixth street southeast.

WASHBURN, W. W.—The principal of the University from 1867 to 1869. This was in the days when the University existed simply as a preparatory department and before it was organized as a University. Mr. Washburn was professor of German and Latin as well as principal of the preparatory school, which opened October 7th, 1867 and went out of existence with the re-organization and election of a University faculty, August 23d, 1869.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An alumni organization is maintained by the alumni of Washington. Charles J. Brand, '02, president; J. V. S. Fisher, '97, vice-president; George M. Albrecht, Eng. '06, secretary; W. C. Gerdson, 1898, treasurer; The address of the secretary is 326 Maryland avenue, N. E.

WATERS, Claire C.—Instructor in French, 1901-03.

WATSON, Nathan L.—Assistant in technics and clinics, college of dentistry, 1895-96.

WEBSTER, Albert M.—Instructor in medical and pharmaceutical Latin, 1902-04.

WEEKS, Thomas E.—Born in Ohio, 1853. Studied dentistry, with Dr. Semple, of Ohio, till 1876; practiced in Council Bluffs, Ia., until 1880; professor of practical dentistry in the Hospital College of Minneapolis, until it became the dental department of the University, in 1888. Professor of operative dentistry, 1888-91; profes-

sor of operative technics and dental anatomy, 1891-94; operative dentistry and dental anatomy, 1894-95; dean, holding same professional title, 1895-97; professor of operative dentistry and crown and bridge work, 1897-01. First president of the Minneapolis Dental Society and the State Dental Association.

WEISS, Andrew J.—Born June 30th, 1868, Stephenville, Wis. Country and village schools. Experience on farm, carpentry, cabinet making, painting and wood finishing. Two years' experience in dentist's office. Instructor in technics, college of dentistry, since 1900. 3708 Stevens avenue.

WEISS, Oscar A.—Student assistant in operative technics, 1892-93; D. M. D.—Assistant in operative technics, 1893-95; instructor in operative technics, 1895-96; clinical professor of prosthetic dentistry and crown and bridge work, 1896 to date.

WELLS, Amos C.—Assistant demonstrator in histology and dental anatomy, 1905 to date. Andrus building.

WELLS, Charles L.—Professor of diseases of children, 1888-1897.

WELLS, Charles Luke—Born in Boston, Mass., June 23, 1858. He prepared for college at the famous Boston Latin school, and entered Harvard in 1875, graduating with degree of B. A. in 1879. Pursued a course in Cambridge Episcopal Theological school, graduating in 1882 with degree of D. B. He was ordained deacon in the same year and priest in 1883. The next six years were spent in the two parishes of Hingham, Mass., 1882-84; and Gardiner, Maine, 1884-88. In 1886, Mr. Wells married Miss Mary L. Goddard, of Nashua, N. H. He was elected professor of ecclesiastical history in the Seabury Divinity School at Faribault, Minn., in 1888, and continued until 1892, part of the time as acting warden.

In the summer of 1892, he obtained the degree of Ph. D. from Harvard. In 1892-4, he studied abroad in the Public Record Office and British Museum. Accepted the offer of a position of assistant professor of history at the University in 1894, made professor of history in 1897. Resigned in 1899 to accept the position of dean of the Cathedral church, New Orleans, La.

WELLS, H. Journey.—Clinical assistant in diseases of the eye and ear. Masonic Temple.

WELLS, James O.—Instructor in crown and bridge work, 1898-1901; also operative technics, 1901-02; professor of crown and bridge work and porcelain art, 1902 to date. Masonic Temple.

WESBROOK, Frank Fairchild.—Born July 12, 1868, Oakland, Ont., Canada. Scholastic training. London, Ontario, private and public schools and collegiate department, Winnipeg, Manitoba. B. A., University of Manitoba, 1887; summer, 1888, McGill Medical College, Montreal, Canada; University of Manitoba, M. A., 1890 and M. D., C. M., 1890; house surgeon, Winnipeg General Hospital, 1890; railway surgeon, 1890, Banff, N. W. T., Canada; graduate work at King's College, London, 1891; St. Mary's Hospital Great Ormonde Children's Hospital, London; Rotunda, Lying-in Hospital, Dublin; Diploma, L. M., Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, 1892. Cambridge University, 1892-1895 inclusive, John Lucas Walker studentship in pathology. St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and Hygienisches and Pathologisches Instituts, Marburg, 1894. Taught country school, Manitoba, 1887; demonstrator for two years and had charge of the bacteriological teaching for one year, University of Cambridge, 1892-1895. At same time, professor of pathology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Member of the Minnesota State Board of Health, 1896-1900; Director of its laboratories 1896 to date. Professor of bacteriology, University 1895;

professor of pathology and bacteriology, 1896 to date; dean of the College of medicine and surgery, June 1906 to date. Author, Laboratory reports Minnesota State Board of Health; contributor to technical journals, and societies on diphtheria, rabies, cholera, anthrax, acute infectious diseases of animals, effects of sunlight on bacteria, bacterial toxins, wandering cells of the intestine, medical education, embalming fluids, water, immunity, fever, etc.

Member, American Public Health Association, President, 1905; chairman, Laboratory Section, 1902; Association of American Physicians and American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists; American Association for the Advancement of Science (member of committee of One Hundred); American Physiological Society; American Medical Association; Society of American Bacteriologists; Minnesota State Medical Society; Hennepin County Medical Society; Minnesota Pathological Society; Pathological Society of Great Britain and Ireland; Pathological Section of the Royal Academy of Medicine, London, Eng.; member of the Advisory Board of the U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service; Vice-President, Pathological Section of the International Congress on Tuberculosis; Minnesota Academy of Medicine; National Association for the study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, chairman, Pathological Section. 906 Fifth street southeast.

WEST, Willis Mason.—Born November 15th, 1857, St. Cloud, Minn. B. A., University, 1879; superintendent of schools, Duluth, 1881-84; Faribault 1884-91; professor of history, University of North Dakota, 91-92; professor of history in University, since 1892. Author of Ancient History, to Charlemagne; Modern History; the Ancient World; History of the University of Minnesota. 1314 Sixth street southeast.

WESTERMANN, William Linn.—Born September 15th, 1873, Belleville, Ill. High school, Decatur, Ill., 1890; Nebraska, A. B. 1894; A. M., 1896; Berlin University, Ph. D., 1902. Taught two years in preparatory department of the University of Nebraska; three years in high school, Decatur, Ill.; four years instructor and assistant professor of history, University of Missouri; assistant professor of history, University, since 1906. Author of books reviews, Kleitor-Polykleitos; Inter-state Arbitration in Antiquity. 827 University avenue southeast.

WHEATON, Charles A.—Professor of the principles and practice of surgery, 1888-1902; emeritus professor of surgery, 1902 to date. Lowry Arcade, St. Paul.

WHEATON, Robert A.—Clinical instructor in surgery, 1895-1897.

WHEELAN, Ralph.—Lecturer on the law of torts, 1889-91.

WHEELER, William A.—Instructor in botany, 1900-02; wood technology and diseases of wood, 1902-03. Graduate of the college of agriculture, class of 1900 and 1901. Afterward professor in the S. D. Agricultural college. Now in business at Mitchell, S. D.

WHERLAND, H. L.—Assistant engineer, 1903-06.

WHITE, Albert Beebe.—Born September 11th, 1871, East Randolph, now Holbrook, Mass. Boston Latin School, 1889; B. A., Yale, 1893; graduate work at Yale, 1895-98, Ph.D. 1898; Three months at University at Leipzig, 1897, lectures on history and historical seminar; Taught in The Siglar School, 1893-95, a private school for boys at Newburgh, N. Y.; New Haven high school, 1897-99. Instructor in history, University, 1899-1900; assistant professor, same, 1900-1907; professor, 1907 to date. Author of Book reviews. Phi Beta Kappa. 325 Sixth avenue southeast.

WHITE, B. D.—Instructor in butter making, 1895-05.

WHITE, S. Marx.—Born July 16th, 1873, Hokah, Minn. High school, Sandwich, Ill. 1891; B. S., University of Illinois, 1896; M. D., Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, 1897. Interne Cook County Hospital, 1897-98. Graduate work in internal medicine and pathology, Vienna, 1904. Junior demonstrator of pathology and bacteriology, 1898-1900; assistant professor, same, 1900-05; associate professor, same, 1905 to date. Tuberculosis Glomerulitis; The Pathology of Typhus Fever; Some side lights from recent literature on the pathology of pneumonia. Specialist in internal medicine and pathology; member of medical staff of Northwestern hospital; Pathologist of City and St. Barnabas hospitals. 704 Pillsbury building.

WHITMORE, John—Born in 1864, at New Haven, Conn. He prepared for college at the New Haven high school and at Ithaca, N. Y. Graduated from Yale with the class of 1886. After teaching a year in the high school at Humboldt, Iowa, he came to the University as instructor in physics, in charge of the department during the absence of Professor Jones in Europe, 1887-89.

WHITNEY, Ellen M.—Secretary to the president of the University, 1897 to date.

WHITNEY, Nellie A.—Assistant in rhetoric since 1906. B. A., University, 1900.

WHITRIDGE, Grace B.—Instructor in physical culture, school of agriculture, 1901 to date.

WILCOX, Archa Edward.—Born November, 1876, Minneapolis. Minneapolis public schools; Minneapolis Academy; east high school; special student, University of Buffalo, N. Y.; four years at the University of Pennsylvania; German Hospital, Philadelphia, three years. Quiz master, Hamline, anatomy, two years. Assistant in clinical surgery and quiz master in surgery, 1906 to date. Contributor to medical press. 346 Andrus building.

WILCOX, Asa S.—Professor (homeopathic) diseases of women, 1894-95; Senior professor of practice of medicine 1906 to date. Masonic Temple.

WILCOX, M. Russell.—Demonstrator of physiology, 1897-07; assistant professor of physiology 1907 to date. Pillsbury building.

WILCOX, Van H.—Assistant in operative surgery, 1903-1906; instructor in same, 1906 to date. Pillsbury building.

WILDE, Norman.—Born June 12th, 1908, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. A. B. Columbia, 1889; A. M., same, 1890; Ph.D., same, 1894; University of Berlin, 1891-93; Harvard University, 1893-94. Assistant in philosophy, Columbia, 1894-98; Instructor in philosophy, University, 1898-00; Assistant professor, same, 1900-02; acting professor, 1902-03; professor, 1903 to date. Author of Friedrich Heinrich Jacobi, 1894; Various articles and reviews in various philosophical and psychological journals. Member of Phi Beta Kappa; Western Philosophical Association; American Philosophical Association, 901 Sixth street southeast.

WILDER, Helen A.—Instructor in rhetoric, 1897-02. Since engaged in educational work and at present time teacher in the Girls' high school, Germantown, Pa.

WILHOIT, A. D.—Assistant in chemistry, department of agriculture, 1906-07; instructor in soils, 1907 to date.

WILKIN, Matilda Jane Campbell.—Born January 27th, 1846, Harrington, Me. Public schools of Harrington; Washington Coun-

ty Academy, East Machias, Me.; Salem Normal School, Salem, Mass.; B. L., University, 1877; studied at University College, London, England, and at Gottingen, Germany, M. L., University. Graduate work at the University of Chicago. Taught five years in district school of Washington county, Me.; one term Wrentham, Mass.; three years in grades and one in high schools of Minneapolis; Instructor in German and English, University, 1877-1892; assistant professor of German since 1892. Author of English-German Idioms, 1899; revised edition, 1906. 618 Fifteenth avenue southeast.

WILKINSON, Eleanor M.—Instructor in dietetics, 1899-01; also in physiology 1901-04.

WILL, Arthur B.—Lecturer on circumstantial evidence, 1894-95.

WILLARD, Charles A.—Lecturer on the law of bailments, 1888-1900.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN PRIZE, THE—The Honorable William Jennings Bryan has given the University the sum of \$200 for the encouragement of studies in political science. The annual income will be given as a prize to the writer of the best essay upon a topic to be announced each year. The competition is open to all students of the college of science, literature and the arts. In 1899, to C. W. Buttz; in 1905, this prize was awarded to Ellis A. Robinson.

WILLIAMS Collection of Photographs and Photographic Negatives—Mr. Arus Williams, of Minneapolis has given to the University his extensive collection of negatives and photographs. During many years of active work as a photographer, he has collected a series of several thousand plates representing geologic and geographic subjects, commercial views and historic scenes. These will prove of great value in illustrating the physical, commercial and political history of the state.

WILLIAMS, Charles Allyn.—Born June 4th, 1877, Iowa City, Ia. A. B. and A. M., University of Iowa, Fellow in Germanics, Iowa, 1901-02; at Cornell, 1902-03; Ottendorfer-Memorial Fellow (Germanics) New York University, 1903-04; Universities of Leipzig and Berlin, 1903-05. Taught in Upper Iowa University, 1901-02. Instructor in German, 1905 to date. Phi Beta Kappa; Modern Language Association.

WILLIAMS, Henry L. Dr. Henry L. Williams came to the University in the fall of 1900, under a three year contract, to coach the football team; the renewal of his contract for various periods, since that time, has always been a matter of course and at the present time his contract has two years yet to run. Under his coaching Minnesota has not only turned out some wonderful scoring machines, but some wonderful teams, considered from any point of view. Since his coming Minnesota has always been near the head of the list of western teams, when not actually leading, and has never, until the season of 1907, lost more than one game any season. Dr. Williams has also been connected with the college of medicine and surgery since 1901, holding various titles, as follows: assistant in medicine, 1901-02; clinical instructor in diseases of women, 1902 to date. He ranks as a full professor on account of his rank as director of athletics.

WILLIAMSON, Alonzo Potter—Born April 28, 1854, Philadelphia. Scholastic training,—Gregory Classical Institute, Philadelphia; M. D., Hahnemann Medical College & Hospital 1876; A. M., Hamilton College 1887 (Hon.); LL. B., University 1894; LL. M.,

same, 1902. Lecturer on Insanity, Hahnemann Medical College & Hospital, Philadelphia, from 1887 to 1890; professor of mental and nervous diseases and lecturer on skin and venereal diseases, 1890-94; Dean and professor of mental and nervous diseases, University college of homeopathic medicine and surgery, 1894-95; also medical jurisprudence, 1895-04; Interne, Ward's (N. G.) Island Homeopathic hospital 1876 to 1877; 1st assistant physician Middletown state hospital for insane, Middletown, New York, 1877-78; Traveled in Europe examining and studying hospitals for the insane in Germany, France and England; Two semesters University of Vienna 1878-79; Pathologist Middletown state hospital, Middletown, New York, 1879-80; Chief of staff, Ward's Island Homeopathic Hospital 1880-83; First Assistant physician Middletown State Hospital, Middletown, N. Y. 1883-90; Superintendent Fergus Falls State Hospital, Fergus Falls, Minn. 1890-92; General practice at Minneapolis 1892 to 1904; Author of numerous articles read before national, state, county and city medical societies; also a number of contributions to Medical Journals. Medical superintendent Southern California State Hospital, Patton, California, 1904 to present time.

WILLIS, Hugh Evander. Born February 27th, 1875, Stratton, Vt., A. B., Yankton, 1897; A. M., 1899; LL.B., University, 1901; LL. M., 1902. Quiz master, University, after graduation; assistant professor in law, 1906 to date. Author of various articles on legal topics, in the legal magazines of the country.

WILLIS, John W.—Born July 12th, 1854, St. Paul. B. A., 1877, and M. A., Dartmouth, 1886; admitted to bar 1879; district judge, 2nd district, 1892-98. Special lecturer on ancient, medieval and modern lawyers, college of law, 1907 to date. Globe building, 923 Summit avenue. St. Paul.

WILLISTON, N. D.—The alumni living in this city have an organization holding its annual meeting and banquet on the last Tuesday in September. Clarence Ellithorpe, 1895, president; A. J. Stafne, vice-president; Alinda M. Hougan, Law 1903, secretary; George A. Gilmore, Law, 1902, treasurer.

WILSON, Archie Dell.—Born December 3d, 1875, Hastings, Minn. District school; University school of agriculture; B. Ag., University, 1905. Ten years practical farming experience; foreman of the University farm for three years, 1900-02; instructor in school of agriculture, 1902 to date; instructor in farm management, college of agriculture, 1905 to 1907. Assistant in agriculture, 1905-07. Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, 1907 to date. Author of Experiment Station bulletin, 95, on Weeds. 1466 Raymond avenue. St. Anthony Park.

WILSON, Horace B., St. Paul—Regent ex-officio, as superintendent of public instruction, from August 1st, 1870 to April 3d, 1875.

WILSON, Louis B.—Senior demonstrator in pathology, 1898-04; assistant professor of bacteriology 1904-06; assistant professor of clinical pathology, 1906 to date. Pathologist St. Mary's Hospital (The Mayo's), Rochester, Minn. Member of the board of directors of the General Alumni Association.

WILSON, Thomas, St. Paul—Appointed regent September 6th, 1898, reappointed in 1903. Term expires March 1909. Born May 16th, 1827, in Tyrone county, Ireland. Came to United States in 1848. Allegheny College, 1852; LL.D., same, 1861; same Macalester College, 1902; admitted to bar, Pennsylvania, 1885; came to Winona, Minn., 1855; moved to St. Paul, 1892; member of the constitutional convention, 1857; district judge, 1857-64; chief justice supreme

court, 1864-69 (resigned); Minnesota House of Representatives, 1880-83; senate, 1883-85; Congress, 1887-89; general counsel C. M. & St. P. Ry., since 1892. Hotel Aberdeen, St. Paul.

WILTGEN, Edward W.—Instructor in military science and tactics, 1899-1900, in charge of the department for a time.

WINCHELL, Newton Horace.—Born December 17th, 1839, North East, N. Y. Became connected with the Michigan geological survey in 1860; University of Michigan, 1866; superintendent of Adrian, Mich., schools, 1866-69; assistant state geologist, Michigan, 1869-70; assistant on geological survey of Ohio, 1870-72; state geologist of Minnesota 1873-00; instructor in geology and mineralogy, 1872-73; professor same, 1873-90. Member of the United States Assay Commission 1887; Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and vice-president, 1884; president of the geological Society of America, 1902; councillor of the Minnesota State Historical Society; Sons of the American Revolution; Society de Min. Française; New York Academy of Sciences; founder and three times president of the Minnesota Academy of Science; Societe Geologique de Belge; National Geographical Society; American Anthropological Association; Quivira Historical Society; Lake Superior Mining Institute; Washington Academy of Sciences; Founded and edited the American Geologist, 1883-1905. Author of catalog of plants of the state of Michigan; Geological reports of the surveys of Ohio and Minnesota; the Iron Ores of Minnesota (with H. V. Winchell); and many papers for various geological and other magazines of the country. At present engaged upon the Archaeology of Minnesota, for the Minnesota Historical Society. 113 State street southeast.

WINSLOW, J. M., St. Anthony—Regent 1857-1860.

WOMAN'S LEAGUE, The—An organization of the women of the University which was formed January 19, 1901. The object of the League is to promote the general social interests of the young women of the University and to do what can be done for mutual helpfulness. The League was a large factor in securing and helping to furnish Alice Shevlin Hall.

WOMAN'S MAGAZINE BOARD—This is an organization of young women who take charge of one issue each year of the Minnesota Magazine. Each board is entirely independent of other boards chosen for the same purpose, by the Woman's League.

WOOD, George W.—Professor of diseases of the nervous system and medical jurisprudence, 1883-1887.

WOODBIDGE, Frederick J. E.—Born in Windsor, Ontario, the twenty-sixth of March, 1867. The family removed to Kalamazoo, Michigan. Graduated from the Kalamazoo high school, entered Amherst, and was graduated in the class of 1889 with the degree of A. B. Among other prominent positions which he held while in college, were Editor-in-Chief of Amherst Olio and member of the senate. The three years immediately following his graduation were spent at the Union Theological Seminary in New York City. At the same time he also acted as lay-reader at the Church of the Ascension, of which Dr. Donald, who succeeded Phillips Brooks at Trinity Church, Boston, was then rector. In the summer his duties in connection with the Fresh Air Fund led him among the tenement houses. The next two years he spent in Germany as a fellow of the Seminary, making a specialty of the history of philosophy, under Zeller, Paulsen, Ebbinghaus, Haniack and Pfeleiderer. Called to the department of philosophy in 1894. Head of the department until his resignation in 1901 to accept a similar position in Columbia University..

WRIGHT, Charles E.—Clinical assistant in diseases of children. 1907 to date. Andrus building.

WRIGHT, Franklin R.—Born June 15th, 1866, Canton, Ill. Graduate in dentistry, University, 1890; M. D., same, 1894; lecturer on anaesthesia and chief of the anaesthetic clinic, 1895 to date. Instructor in dermatology and genito-urinary diseases, 1900 to date. 713 Pillsbury building.

WULLING, Frederick John.—Born December 24th, 1866, Brooklyn, N. Y. educated in public and high schools of Carlstaad, N. Y., 1883; business college, 1884; Columbia University, 1884-88; New York College of Pharmacy, graduate 1887; Ph. D., 1893; LL. B., University, 1896; LL. M., same, 1898; pursued graduate work in Europe. Assistant and quiz master, in pharmacology, New York college of pharmacy, 1886-90; professor in organic pharmaco-diagnosis, 1891-92; dean of the college of pharmacy and professor of pharmaceutical chemistry, since 1892. Member of the American Chemical Society; American Pharmaceutical Association; Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Letters; Chemists Club, New York; fellow of Society of Science (London); Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts; Author of Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry; Evolution of Botany; contributor to various technical journals. 3305 Second avenue south.

WYMAN, James T., Minneapolis—Appointed regent February 18th, 1901 for a term which expired in 1902. Held office under the provision of "until successor shall be appointed" until March 1907, when a special act of the legislature fixed his term as expiring March 1908. President of board from date of death of Greenleaf Clark, December, 1904. Director of the Northwestern National Bank and member of the firm of Smith & Wyman, manufacturers of sash and doors. Term expires in March, 1908.

WYMAN PRIZE, THE—An annual prize of fifty dollars is offered by the Honorable James T. Wyman, of Minneapolis, through the department of political science, for the best essay of three to five thousand words by an undergraduate student on a subject to be announced by the donor each year. Awarded, in 1902, to H. E. Peterson for an essay on the "Small producer and the trust"; in 1903, to Allen R. Brown, for an essay upon "The trade union as a factor in production"; in 1904 to E. C. Parker, for an essay upon "The labor question in farming communities"; in 1905 no award; in 1906, was not awarded; in 1907, to Donald C. Babcock, for an essay upon "The influence of immigration upon the development of the northwest."

XI PSI PHI—Dental fraternity. Phi chapter established in 1905.

YALE, William H., Winona—Appointed regent August 9th, 1894 and served until he became member of the state senate in January 1895. Born at New Haven, Conn., in 1831. Received a common school education and engaged in business. Came to Minnesota in 1857 and practiced law. Elected county attorney in 1860, and to the state senate in 1866. Lieutenant Governor of Minnesota, 1869-71.

YATTAW, William H.—Janitor 1886-1893.

YEAGER, Fred S.—Instructor in crown and bridge work, 1903 to date. Germania Life building, St. Paul.

YOUNG, Alice—Instructor in English, 1895-1900. Graduate of the University, class of 1896. Now dean of women in the University of Montana.

YOUNG, George B.—Lecturer on the conflict of laws, 1888 to date. Formerly associate justice of the supreme court of Minnesota.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, The—This association was organized February 12th, 1887. It is affiliated with the National organization. Its object is the promotion of "growth in grace and Christian fellowship among its members and aggressive Christian work by and for students." This association rents the Students' Christian Association building and has it always open for the use of the student body. To further the ends of this association it maintains a general secretary who devotes his whole time to the work. The association's activities reach out and touch student life in almost every phase of University life. The boarding house bureau helps new students and old to secure comfortable lodgings and assists in finding roommates; The employment bureau assists those students who are obliged to make their own way through college to find work to help pay their way; Bible study is emphasized and hundreds of young men are induced to make a regular and systematic study of the Bible; Sunday afternoon services are held during the college year, the services are popular in character and are usually addressed by prominent men; Friday noon is the regular weekly prayer meeting; Mission study classes are maintained; during the Christmas holidays bands of students are sent out to do evangelistic work; Numerous socials are held, including the big opening reception to new students and the post-exam jubilee; An educational bureau helps students with entrance conditions to make up such conditions and regular classes are organized for this purpose; The information bureau is open and busy the year around for the benefit of any student who wants to know. Those who intend to attend the University are furnished any information desired about matters connected with the University. The association, in cooperation with the Y. W. C. A. issues each year a hand book containing useful information for students. John F. Sinclair, '96, is the general secretary.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, The—This association was organized in 1891. It is affiliated with the National organization. The purpose of this association is to bring together and to make effective the combined religious activities of all young women of the University, "to deepen spiritual thought in the University woman, to environ her with a semblance of home, to bring to her friendship, assistance and sociability by stimulating fellowship, to give her personal help when necessary; thus developing in her the Christ ideal of culture in womanhood." To this end the association has beautifully furnished rooms in Alice Shevlin Hall, and provides two general secretaries, one to specialize in Bible and mission study work and the other, an assistant, to direct the office and committee work of the association. The general secretary for the year 1907-08, is Margaret Burton and the assistant is Katharine Barnes. The association works in various ways, giving frequent socials, informal teas. Prayer meetings are held twice each week, a dozen circles meet each week for Bible study, and frequent missionary meetings are held. The general secretary also does what she can to help new students get settled and is always ready to answer the questions, by letter or in person, of young women who expect to come to the University. This association, in cooperation with the Y. M. C. A. publishes annually a hand book of useful information for students. This association started the movement which finally resulted in securing Alice Shevlin Hall for the young women of the University.

ZELENY, Anthony.—Born April 26th, 1870, Racine, Wis. Hutchinson high school, 1887; B. S., University, 1892; M. S., 1893; Ph. D., 1907. Graduate work at Chicago, one summer semester, 1900. Taught in country schools, 1887-88; high school, 1893-95; scholar in physics, University, 1895-97; instructor in physics, 1897-06; assistant professor of physics, since 1906. Author of modifications of the Maxwell-Rayleigh and the Anderson methods for the measurement of the co-efficient of self-induction; On precision measurements with the moving coil ballistic galvanometer; The temperature of solid carbonic acid and its mixtures with ether and alcohol at different pressures; The capacity of mica condensers; United States and Canadian patents, 1902, galvanometer; Multiplex electric thermometer; 1903, Electric thermometer; Text book, *A Manual of Physical Measurements*, (With H. A. Erikson). Member of the American Physical Society; fellow American Association Advancement of Science, Minnesota Educational Association; Sigma Xi; Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. 321 Church street southeast.

ZELENY, John.—Born March 26th, 1872, Racine, Wis. Hutchinson high school; B. S., University, 1893; Ph. D., same, 1906. Berlin University, spring semester, 1897; Cambridge University, England, 1897-98; 1898-99; B. A. (in research, 1899). Teacher of physics and chemistry, central high school, Minneapolis, 1892; instructor in physics, 1892-1896; assistant professor of physics, 1896-1900; associate professor of physics, 1900 to date. Author of various researches upon physical subjects, including, Air electrification: by the discharging action of ultra-violet light; The ratio of the velocity of the ions; produced in gases by Roentgen rays, and some related phenomena; Convection currents and the fall of potential at the electrodes in conduction produced by Roentgen rays; The velocity of ions produced in gases by Roentgen rays; The influence of temperature upon the photo-electric effect; Electrifications produced by gases that have been exposed to Roentgen rays; The vapor pressure of solid and liquid carbonic acid at low temperatures; The temperature of solid carbonic acid and its mixtures with ether and alcohol at different pressures; The discharge of electricity from pointed conductors of different sizes. Phi Beta Kappa; Sigma Xi; Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Physical Society Associate of Cambridge Philosophical Society. 810 Sixth street southeast.

ZETA PSI—Alpha Beta chapter established in 1899. Founded at New York University in 1847. 200 Harvard street southeast.

ZIMMERMAN, James.—Instructor in chemistry, 1907 to date. 1201 Fifth street southeast.

ZOOLOGY MUSEUM.—All the material collected by the state zoologist; a collection of mounted Minnesota birds representing about one-third of the species found in the State; a number of the mammals of the State and a few from the more western states; a collection of fishes, molluscan shells, corals and other foreign material.

The ornithological room contains the excellent Thomas S. Roberts and Franklin Benner collection of skins, nests and eggs of Minnesota birds. Other groups of animals are more or less numerously represented, and are receiving annual additions from the Zoological Survey.

ZOOLOGICAL JOURNAL CLUB, The—An organization of instructors and advanced students of the department of animal biology, who meet for the discussion of current zoological literature.

ZOOLOGICAL READING CLUB, The—This club meets evenings at the homes of the professors of the department of animal biology and is for instructors and graduate students. Its purpose is the reading and discussion of philosophical works on zoology.



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