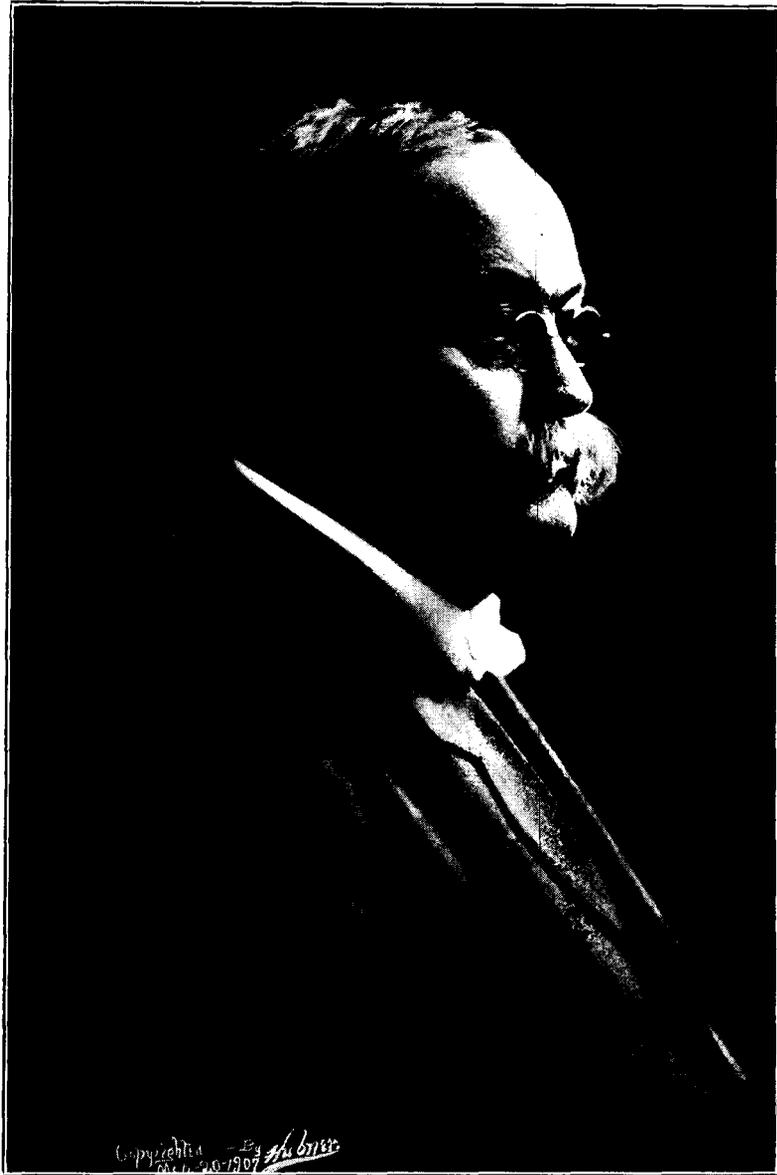


FORTY YEARS OF  
THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA



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1907

# FORTY YEARS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

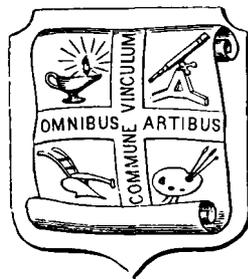
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E. BIRD JOHNSON, '88

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THE GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION  
1910

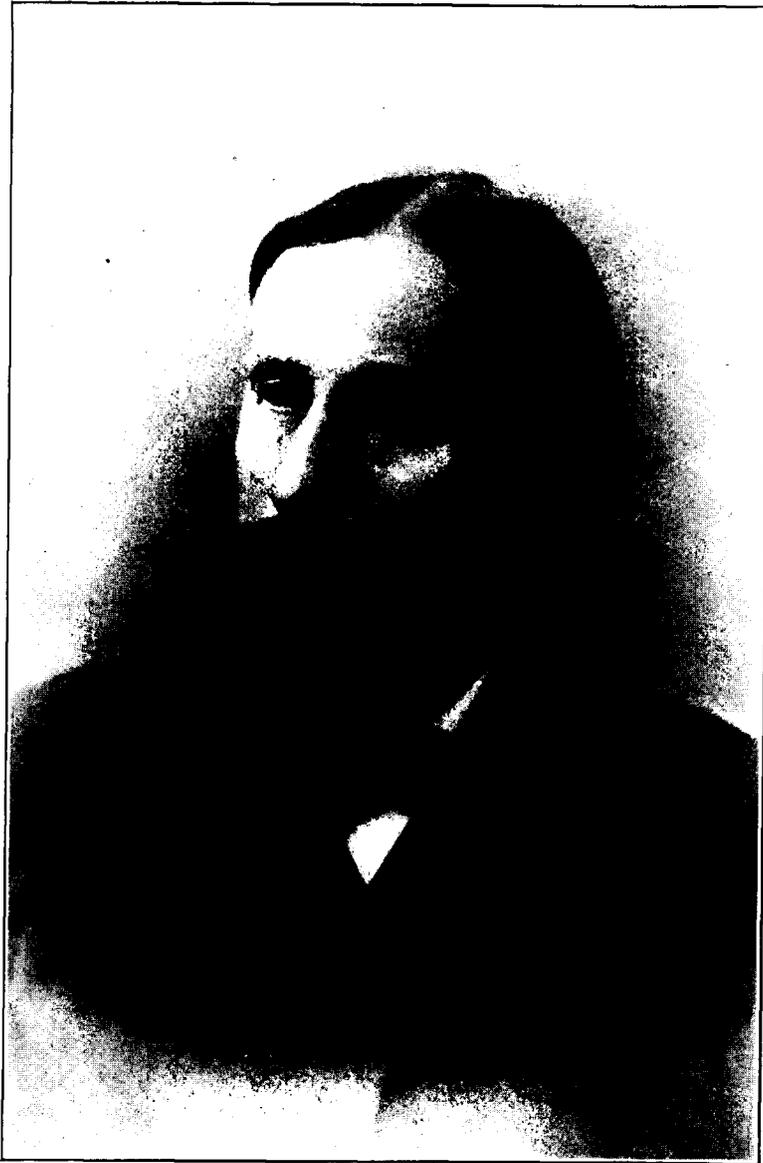
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THE GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION



TO YTHROVIBU  
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John S. Pillsbury  
"Father of the University"



William Watts Folwell  
First President of the University, 1869-1884



was ever sweetened with the milk of human kindness, and who consistently placed the development of noble manhood and womanhood above the mere acquisition of knowledge.

In the forum and on the athletic field—in all student activities tending to prepare for a useful citizenship and a cheerful life your heart and spirit have been with the students.

Through your kindness you have won the affection of both your colleagues and the students, and to those who have gone out from the University with your “God bless you” following them, your chapel talks will ever be reminders of high ideals, unselfish and pure living.

We are grateful for the support you gave to as well as the support you received from him whom we affectionately call the Father of the University—John Sargent Pillsbury. And we affirm that so long as the University shall continue, your years of service and his will continue as golden threads from the fabric made into the fabric in the making.

In evidence of our gratitude to and affection for you, we would give you the assurance that we shall not weep over the desires not realized, but, rejoicing in the encouraging prospects you bequeath to us as alumni, shall strive to do what we can to blend the glorious past into a still more glorious future, believing that by so striving we shall demonstrate an active faith in the high ideals you have held before us.

In token of our appreciation and grateful acknowledgment of all you have been to us, to the University and to the state, our Board of Directors hereunto subscribe their names.

SIGNED: FOR THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND THE ARTS,  
HENRY F. NACHTRIEB, '82, PRESIDENT. FRED B. SNYDER, '81.  
FOR THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND THE MECHANIC ARTS,  
WILLIAM R. HOAG, '84. WILLIAM I. GRAY, '92.  
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
LEROY CADY, '07. THOMAS P. COOPER, '08.  
FOR THE COLLEGE OF LAW,  
HUGH V. MERCER, '94. WALTER N. CARROLL, '95.  
FOR THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY  
FRANK C. TODD, '92. SOREN P. REES, '97.  
FOR THE COLLEGE OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY,  
ALBERT E. BOOTH, '99.  
FOR THE COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY,  
THOMAS B. HARTZELL, '93. FRANK E. MOODY, '96.  
FOR THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY,  
ARTHUR G. ERKEL, '02. OSCAR BLOSMO, '07.  
FOR THE SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY,  
FRANK W. EMMONS, '99.  
FOR THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION,  
CONRAD G. SELVIG, '07. EDGAR C. HIGBIE, '07.  
CHARLES F. KEYES, '96. LAW '99. E. BIRD JOHNSON, '88.  
TREASURER. SECRETARY.

## PREFACE

The close of the administration of President Northrop is a fitting time to bring together, in a volume such as this, the material available to show the origin and progress of the University. We are sufficiently near the original sources of the history to be able to determine with a fair degree of accuracy the facts and to have the benefit of the word of mouth information from those who participated in the events which have helped to make the University what it is to-day.

The disadvantage of proximity, which does not allow of a proper weighing of events in the light of subsequent years, is more than offset by the availability of material. Some day the history of this period of the University will be written by someone who will have the advantage of perspective, but, we trust that when that time comes, the one who writes will find in this volume the greater part of the information which he will need to get the proper values for his pen picture of the period covered by this volume.

### AUTHORITIES.

The material from which this history has been compiled has been gathered at odd times through a period of more than twenty years.

The chief sources of information have been official publications of the University—catalogues and reports of the board of regents, supplemented by reports of the proceedings of the legislature (both state and territorial), and the newspapers, especially the *St. Anthony Express*; also the laws of Minnesota relating to the University.

Among various other publications that have been consulted are:—

The series of *Gophers*,

The *Ariel*,

A speech by Governor Pillsbury before the alumni in 1893,

A report of the proceedings at the unveiling of the Pillsbury Statue in September 1900,

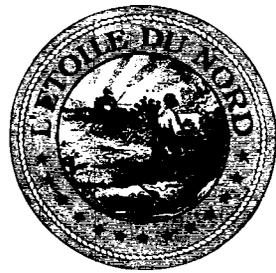
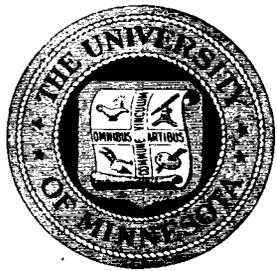
Several reports previously compiled by the author after many months of painstaking research.

Some of the most valuable material has been gathered by word of mouth from the men who lived the history, and no small part of the events chronicled in this history have taken place under the direct observation of the author himself.

Among the persons who have aided by giving information based upon personal observation are: Colonel John H. Stevens, Reverend Elijah W. Merrill, Governor John S. Pillsbury, Dr. William Watts Folwell, President Cyrus Northrop.

January 25, 1910.

The Author.



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# FORTY YEARS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

## I. BEGINNINGS 1851 TO 1869

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

The second period extending from 1868 to 1910 falls naturally into two epochs. The first ending with the administration of President Fowell, 1884, and the second covering the administration of President Northrop, extending from 1884 to 1910.

### 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 should be profoundly grateful, that the early settlers of the territory which afterwards became the state of Minnesota, were made up of people who considered good education 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. The people of Minnesota were, as a class, law-abiding, and 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.

The beginnings of the University date back to the report of a committee of the house of representatives, consisting of John W. North, Major B. H. Randall and J. C. Ramsey. This committee made a report to the legislature on February 3rd, 1851 in which they said:

“The Committee would therefore recommend the passage of an Act (a Bill for which is herewith submitted) to incorporate the University of Minnesota. Though such an institution should not come to maturity in many years, it may now receive an endowment in lands that will increase in value with the growth of the country, and when wanted will be amply sufficient to erect and furnish an institution commensurate with our wants. \* \* \* The Committee therefore respectfully concur in the recommendation of the Governor, that Congress be memorialized for a grant of lands for the endowment of such a University.”

The report of this committee, including the act which was submitted and afterwards adopted as the charter of the University, it is believed was drawn by the Reverend E. D. Neill, afterwards chancellor of the University. It is not known what university previously established served as a model for this act. John W. North, who was chairman of this committee of the house of representatives, was afterwards made

treasurer of the University and served in that capacity from 1851 to 1860, although he was never a member of the board.

Governor Ramsey in his message to the legislature the same year 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. The land which Governor Ramsey doubtless had in mind, was a part of the Fort Snelling reservation which it was hoped the federal government might turn over to the University. For some reason which does not appear, this failed to materialize. The memorial, however, was passed on the 10th of February and on the 19th of the same month, Congress passed an act reserving two townships (46,080 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 it was also provided that this grant should be and remain a perpetual fund and that the interest alone should be appropriated for the support of the University.

#### THE FIRST BOARD.

On the 4th of March, of the same year, the legislature in joint session, elected a board of twelve regents, made up of the following named gentlemen:

Isaac Atwater, J. W. Furber, William R. Marshall, B. B. Meeker, Socrates Nelson, Henry M. Rice, Alexander Ramsey, Henry H. Sibley, C. K. Smith, Franklin Steele, N. C. D. Taylor and Abram Van Vorhees.

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 Steele gave \$500 and the remainder was made up in smaller subscriptions.

The secretary was instructed to prepare a

notice, to be published in the various newspapers of the territory, requesting offers of a site for the University. Several liberal offers of land were made at this meeting by W. R. Marshall, W. A. Cheever, H. H. Sibley, and Franklin Steele.

The following is the notice as published in the St. Anthony Express:

"NOTICE.—Land owners in the vicinity of St. Anthony Falls, are requested to make offers of land to the Board of Regents for the purpose of a site for the location of the University of Minnesota. Propositions, in writing, will be received until the morning of the 14th inst., addressed to the secretary.

By order of the Board of Regents.

I. Atwater, Secretary."

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.

At this meeting offers of land were received as follows:

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

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

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

After a careful examination 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.

#### TITLE TO THE SITE.

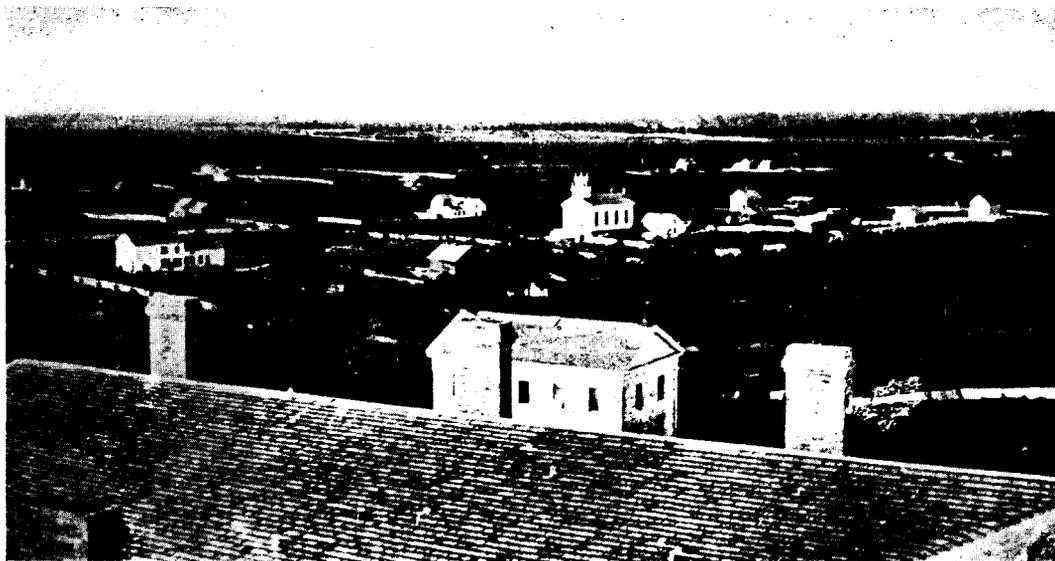
The title to this site was never made over to the board of regents and when question was raised concerning the matter, at a meeting held October 19th, 1852, this fact appeared. So far as can be determined nothing definite was done to secure a deed to the site and finally,

January 27th, 1854, Mr. Steele offered to give the University five acres of land in Tuttle's grove, to be selected by the regents and to erect thereon a building to cost as much as the building then occupied by the preparatory department. This offer was subsequently modified and June 12th, 1855, the regents voted to accept the offer of Mr. Steele to pay into the treasury of the University the amount expended upon the preparatory school building. This sum, it appears was never paid by Mr. Steele but the obligation was assumed by the St. Anthony Water Power company, June 28th, 1856. This obligation was surrendered to the St. Anthony

the maximum cost of which was to be \$2,500 and the secretary was instructed to advertise for competitive plans for the 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, however, 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



This picture was taken from the roof of the old Winslow House whose roof shows in the immediate foreground. The first building shown is the old academy building where Mr. Merrill opened the first preparatory department of the University.

Water Power company, October 14th, 1862, in exchange for notes held by that company against the University, and the Regents agreed to and did, on the 29th day of November, quit-claim the tract on which the preparatory school building was located, to the said company.

#### THE NEW BUILDING.

It was also decided at the meeting of June 14, to begin at once, the erection of a building

steps. For years this building served as the abode for the "Preparatory department of the University of Minnesota."

An advertisement which appeared in the St. Anthony Express of November 15th, 1851, will give a better idea of the school and what it was expected to do than anything else could.

#### "UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.

The Preparatory Department of the University of Minnesota will be opened to receive

students November 26th. under the supervision of Professor E. W. Merrill.

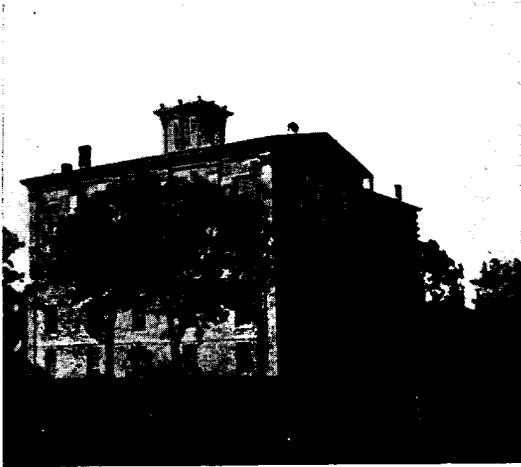
Common English branches, viz: Grammar, Arithmetic, Reading, and Spelling, per quarter of eleven weeks .....\$4.00

Higher English branches, viz: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Analysis, Elocution, History, Astronomy and Physiology.....\$5.00

Greek, Latin, French, bookkeeping and the higher mathematics .....\$6.00

Incidentals—Fuel, sweeping, repairs, etc. ....\$3.00

REMARKS.—Tuition and incidentals are required half a quarter in advance, but are refunded in case of sickness. Tuition fees are not received for less than half a quarter. Lec-



This shows the "Old Main" as it was in 1869. From the Sweet collection, through the courtesy of Hudson's "A Half Century of Minneapolis."

tures will be given on different branches of science. A French teacher will be employed for those who wish to study it. Books advertised next week. St. Anthony, November 15th, 1851."

#### THE SCHOOL.

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 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 selection from the fourth an-

nual report of the board of regents, will show the condition of the school during the last year of its existence.

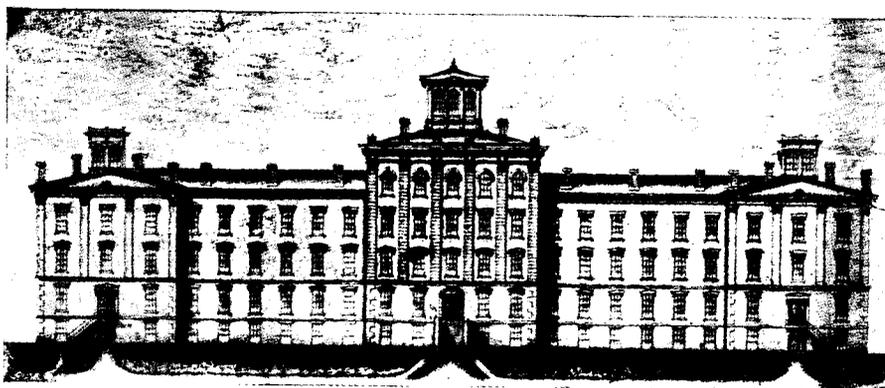
"The preparatory department still continues under the supervision of Prof. E. W. Merrill. It is in a most flourishing condition, both as regards the number of pupils and the progress made in the different branches of study.

The influence and usefulness of this department in its general bearings on the educational interests of the territory is already apparent, and is constantly increasing. Teachers have been there qualified and prepared to take charge of our common schools, and young men fitted for the active duties of life.

The whole number of pupils in attendance the past year has been one hundred and seventy, and over one hundred and fifty have been in attendance the present winter term. \* \* \* In conclusion, the board are gratified to represent that the prospects of the institution are such as to afford a reasonable assurance that it will soon be in condition to realize the most sanguine hopes which its founders and friends have entertained in regard to it."

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 esteem by the people of the territory. It was a mistake on the part of the regents that they did not continue it for several years longer, even



The architect's ideal of the "Old Main," from original architect's drawing.

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.

OTHER ATTEMPTS.

The school under the direction of Mr. Merrill was discontinued in the spring of 1855. The building itself passed from under the control of the board of regents May 26th, 1856. From that time until it was burned in November 1864, various private parties conducted school courses in the building. In the St. Anthony Express of August 4th, 1855, we find the following notice.

ACADEMICAL SCHOOL IN ST. ANTHONY.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our citizens to the notice in another column of Prof. Johnston who proposes to open a high school in the building heretofore occupied by Prof. Merrill. A school of this description is greatly needed in St. Anthony, and from the short acquaintance we have had with Prof. Johnston, we have no doubt but that he is in all respects qualified to conduct such an institution as he proposes opening. We trust our citizens will manifest an interest in well sustaining the enterprise.

In the same issue appears the following announcement:

ST. ANTHONY LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

Prof. D. S. Johnston . . . . . Principal.  
Miss Lucy D. Talman . . . . . Assistant.

This school will be opened in the city of St. Anthony, on Wednesday the 8th of August, 1855.

RATES OF TUITION.

Primary branches, per year of 11 weeks	\$ 3.00
Common English branches, per year of 11 weeks	4.00
Higher English branches, per year of 11 weeks	5.00
Languages, including Robinson's University edition of algebra and Higher Mathematics	6.00
Instrumental music, Piano	10.00
Use of instrument	2.00
Drawing, painting, needle work, will be taught if required.	

No reduction made for absence except in case of sickness of more than one week.

Aug. 4. t.f.

Mr. Johnston who conducted this school is now living in St. Paul and is counted one of the men of wealth of that city.

He was followed by a Mr. Taylor. The following notice printed in the St. Anthony Express of May 31st, 1856, speaks of this school as follows:

HIGH SCHOOL IN ST. ANTHONY—Mr. Taylor, a graduate of the State Normal School at Albany, N. Y., is now in our city and will open a select school at the Academy building, on Monday, June 2nd. The fact of his being a graduate of this school, is a sufficient guarantee of itself as regards his capacity, but we also learn that he brings testimonials of a high order, from the various places where he has taught since graduating. It gives us unfeigned pleasure to learn that this school is again about to

be opened, and we trust that our citizens will not fail to give him their cordial support.

Later in the same year the St. Anthony Express speaks about a "high school" which a Miss Hill was to open "in the Old Academy building on Third street."

It was finally rented by the school board of St. Anthony which fitted it up and carried on an excellent school until it was burned. In the early days of St. Anthony this building was used by the First Congregational church. The following notice appeared in the St. Anthony Express of May 28th, 1852.

"Reverend Charles Seccombe will preach in the school room of the University on Sabbath morning at eleven o'clock and will lecture, at the same place, on Sabbath evening, *at early candle light.*"

So long as this school was under the control of the regents it was taught by the Reverend E. W. Merrill who had charge of the same as principal. It would appear now that the regents might well have kept up this school for many years, and, had they done so, the foundation work which had to be all done over again in the school which opened in 1867, would have been unnecessary.

#### THE NEW CAMPUS.

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.

There is a story current that in the early days when the territorial institutions were located, there was an understanding that the prison should go to Stillwater, the capitol to St. Paul and the University to St. Anthony. It seems quite probable that there may have been such an understanding but the fact remains that the location of both the prison at Stillwater and the capitol at St. Paul were fixed before the question of the location of the University at St. Anthony Falls was settled, and the original idea was that the University should be located on the Fort Snelling reservation;

however, this does not preclude the possibility of such an understanding among the representatives from the three main centers of population of the territory at that time. Reverend Mr. Neill declares the whole story a "myth" and Mr. North also pronounced against it. On the other hand H. L. Moss says that there was talk concerning this matter at the time of the Stillwater convention which met to frame the constitution of the state.

The story also goes, that, subsequent to the time of the location of the three state institutions above mentioned, the territory had grown so rapidly that the people from the other parts of the state were clamoring for a re-distribution of these institutions and the regents used this talk as an argument in favor of going ahead with their plans for securing a new site and the erection of a new building, in order that the institution might be saved for St. Anthony.

Both of these considerations, viz: the rapid growth of population and the agitation concerning removal doubtless had some 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.

#### MISTAKE IN THE DEED.

A curious mistake was made in the making out of the deed for this property. One of the courses which should have been N. 39¾ degrees west, was put down as N. 59¾ degrees west. This mistake made a difference of about twelve

acres of land, against the regents. This error was rectified by Calvin Tuttle, the original owner of the land, who, on the 21st of July, 1856, in consideration of one dollar paid to him by the regents, gave them a quit-claim deed of the land which they supposed they had purchased of Taylor and George.

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 seemed to be 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 those 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 how soon they had outgrown their former quarters, resolved to build such a building as would be sufficient for many years to come.

Accordingly, on the ninth day of August, 1856, the contract for that part of the building west of the main stairway, was let to Alden, Cutler & Hull, for \$49,600. This would now seem to be a foolish piece of business to one who does not understand the facts. The regents seem to have figured something in this way:

ASSETS—Campus .....	\$25,000
Notes, from sale of pine timber ..	20,000
From the old building .....	2,500
Bonds authorized by the legislature	15,000
Total assets.....	\$62,500

LIABILITIES—Contract for building	\$49,600
Mortgage on the campus .....	15,000
Total liabilities .....	\$64,600
Excess of liabilities over assets....	\$ 2,100

This amount the regents expected to be able to provide for long before the payments on the contract became due, by the increase in the value of the campus which would give additional security, or by the sale of stumpage.

So far as human wisdom could foresee the regents were justified in their judgment. No one could possibly foresee the rude awakening from the dreams of prosperity which the hard times of the next year were to bring about.

In August 1857 came the deluge. The notes for stumpage sold 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 for a time no money could be realized from stumpage.

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

The legislature of 1858 (March 8th) came to the rescue with an act authorizing the regents to issue \$40,000 in bonds, secured on 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 this provision was lamentably insufficient.

Only \$34,200 was realized from the sale of the bonds for \$40,000, \$5,800 being held back by the purchasers of the bonds to pay the interest up to December 1st, 1859.

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

It appeared that notes of the regents were out to the amount of \$17,942.02. These notes

all dated February 24th, 1859, and bore interest at the rate of 12 per cent; all were already past due. Bonds secured by University lands, to the amount of \$55,000, were also out, bearing interest at 10 and 12 per cent. And the regents had no money nor had they any prospect of receiving money to meet the accruing interest.

The board of regents at this time was made up of men concerning whose honesty there can be no question. They can hardly be accused of carelessness or indifference to the interests of the state or their own responsibility in the matter. Neither can their patriotism be doubted. They had among their number as careful business men as could be found anywhere at the time. But it is to be noted here that the more conservative members of the board were against the precipitate action taken by a bare majority of the members of the board. The public spirit of the individual members of the board is evidenced by the fact that they gave liberally of their own time and money to the service of the University. Looked at in the light of later developments, we can not but deplore the fact that the men who had a bare majority control in the board did not forego their power and listen to the better reason of the more conservative minority. However, these men doubtless acted according to the best light they had at that time and did not take risks for the University which they would not have taken in their own business, and it is to be said that had it not been for the unforeseen panic they would probably have been successful. The final outcome of their action, while it can hardly be said to be beneficial to the University, secured for the University an excellent site. The land and the building which finally cost about \$125,000 (under the unforeseen calamity) is today worth many times that amount.

#### THE OLD MAIN.

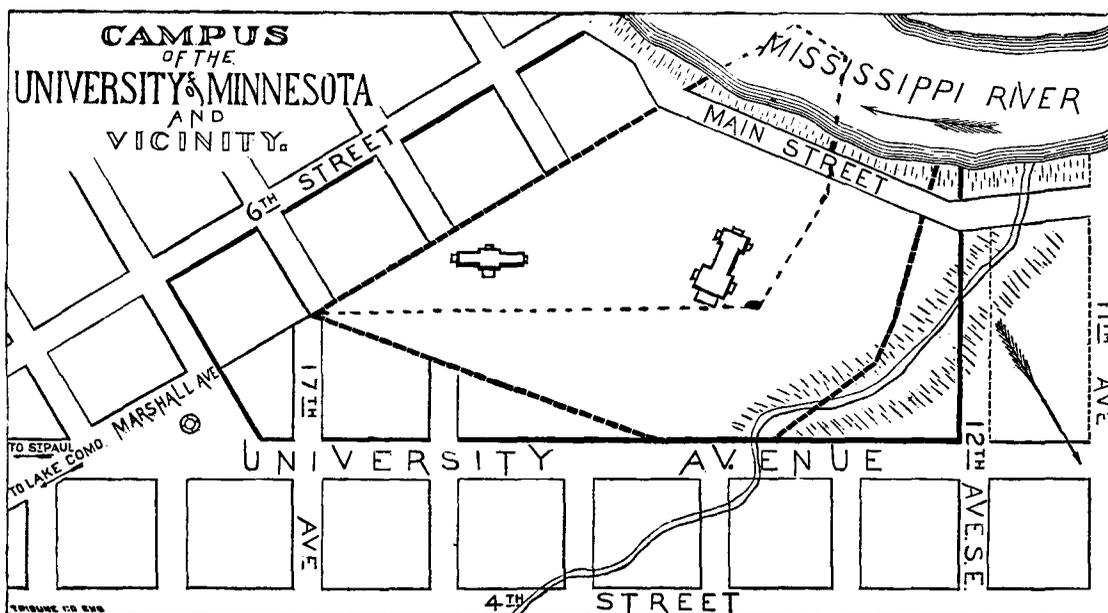
The new building authorized and built by this board was the west wing and extension of the Old Main. (See page 20.) This included that part of the building beginning with the

main stair-way as located in 1875. The east end of this extension was roughly walled up with blue limestone without pointing. This wing and extension were part of the original plan calling for a central or main portion and a second wing and extension, on the east end of the central portion. The original plan called for these wings to be three stories above the basement, while the main portion was to be five stories above the basement and surmounted by an observatory. The building was to have faced the north instead of the east. This wing and extension, completed in 1858, stood vacant through the days of the war and insolvency. A legislative committee which visited the building in 1864 reported a family living in the building, ostensibly to take care of it, with turkeys in one room, hay in another and wood in the third while the floor of the basement was ruined by wood splitting.

In an address made before the alumni in 1893, Governor Pillsbury says, "While the regents were making a vigorous effort to extricate the University from its embarrassment, the state was emerging from the effects of the Civil War; a great demand was being made on the state authorities to provide for the care of the insane, as only temporary quarters had been provided at the asylum at St. Peter, in 1866. The University building was standing vacant, and it was reported as fast going to decay, but could at least be utilized temporarily for the accommodation of the insane. A strong effort was made for this object, against the protest of the regents, to devote the University buildings for the accommodation of this unfortunate class; and only for the vigorous efforts of the regents was this institution kept from becoming an asylum for the insane."

#### THE BARBER AND BUTTERFIELD SCHOOLS.

The repairs on the building had been so nearly completed by the spring of 1858 that the regents felt justified in starting a preparatory department and Professor Barber was employed to take charge of the same at a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum. The regents ex-



The heavy dotted line in the above drawing shows the outline in the original purchase of land from Taylor and George. The light dotted line shows what was actually deeded, through error in one of the courses. This error was afterward rectified by Calvin Tuttle, the original owner, by a quit-claim deed.

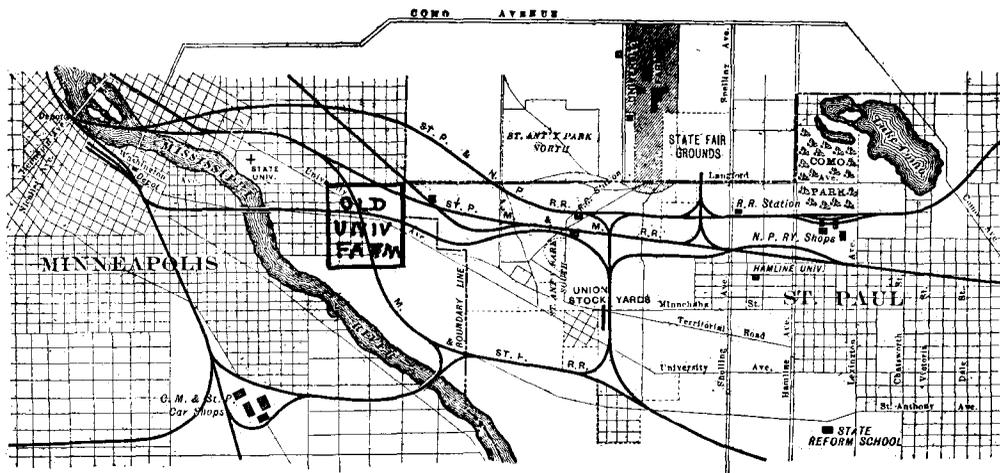
pected to be able to raise this amount from tuition fees. After the school had been in session about six months it was discontinued. The tuition fees received did not amount to one-half the salary of the teacher.

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 con-

dition as it was when he took it. From this time until 1867 there was no attempt to carry on a school.

REV. NEILL MADE CHANCELLOR.

In the fall of 1858, November 1st, Rev Edward D. Neill, was appointed chancellor of the University with the expectation that real university work would be started at an early date. This office he held under the territorial



MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The above shows the location of the University campus, the original University farm and the new farm at St. Anthony Park.

board which was legislated out of existence by an act approved February 14, 1860.

This act re-organized the University and gave it a new charter and provided that the chancellor of the University should be a member of the board of regents and at the same time ex-officio the superintendent of public instruction. Mr. Neill was immediately elected by the regents as chancellor and served until he resigned Feb. 25, 1861, to become chaplain of the first Minnesota regiment of volunteers for the Civil War. Mr. Neill was very active and zealous in University affairs during the time he was chancellor but under the circumstances could accomplish but little. It is to be said, however, that he began the agitation to secure for the University its right to benefit by the grant of land made by Congress to a *state university* when it adopted the enabling act for the admission of Minnesota into the Union as a state. After his connection with the University ceased, the regents continued this agitation and the grant was finally made available for the benefit of the University in 1870.

#### 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. In their report, although they exonerated the territorial board from all suspicion of dishonest dealings, they censured its 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 too severe in its criticism of the motives of the board in certain transactions.

#### THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF 1860.

The new charter of February 14, 1860 provided for a board of regents to consist of five electors appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. Besides these five members, the governor, the lieutenant governor and the chancellor of the university were to be ex-officio members of the board.

The territorial board had selected 34,799.24 acres of lands which were approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Besides this they had 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 subsequently sold to pay the debts incurred in the purchase of the campus and the erection of the University building.

#### JOHN S. PILLSBURY APPOINTED.

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 so 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.

It was the opinion of the new board that the affairs of the University up to that time had been conducted in a loose manner. They closed their first report with the following words:

"It would be improper, after the examination of the transactions we have made, to conclude this report without a distinct expression of our belief that there was no design on the part of the territorial regents to injure the cause of learning or aggrandize themselves, but that, blinded by the glare of imaginary riches, so prevalent in 1856 and 1857, they supposed

that the University, like themselves, could never be embarrassed for want of money."

This "state" board was greatly hampered by the belief, on their part, that at least a part of the debt of the territorial university was contracted without proper authority.

They were also in doubt as to whether they had the right (also whether it was advisable) to sell enough of the congressional grant of land to settle that part of the indebtedness which had been unquestionably contracted by authority. During the first two years of their service, they were engaged in investigating the affairs of the boards which preceded them and in the

any hope that the University would have any land left after having paid all its debts.

#### SPECIAL BOARD OF 1864.

When Governor Pillsbury became a member of the board of 1860 he took up the task which was before him with characteristic enthusiasm and applied his remarkable business talent to University affairs. He soon discovered that if these old debts of the University were ever to be cleared up and the University placed on a sound financial basis, the board must have larger powers and be made up of a smaller number so as to get prompt action whenever necessary.

## ***SCHEME OF UNIVERSITY EXERCISES***

FOR THE THIRD TERM OF THE

**Academic Year 1869-70. Morning Roll Call at 8:30.**

Professor.	Folwell.	Campbell.	Twining.	Walker.	Brooks.	Donaldson.	Johnson.	Robertson.	Beardsley.
No of Room	32	48	27	36	49	24	33	62	63
I. Hour, 8:45 A. M.		C German.	A. Physical Geography.	Virgil.	Dem. Philippics.		A Algebra.	Botany.	B Geometry.
II. Hour, 9:35 A. M.	A Geometry.	A German.	Latin.	Latin Reader.	Greek Reader.	A English Compositi'n	B Algebra.		A Arithmetic.
10:25 A. M.	On Mondays a lecture on Agriculture by Professor Robertson. On Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays---Military Exercises by Maj. Gen. Johnson. On Fridays, Public Rhetorical Exercises under Professor Donaldson.								
III. Hour, 10:55 A. M.		B German.	B. Physical Geography.	Horace.	Xenophon.	B English Comp'sition			C Geometry.
IV. Hour, 11:45 A. M.	Read'g and Eng. Lit.		Physiology.	Cicero,		C English Comp'sition	B Arithmetic.		Draughting.

determining of the liabilities of the University; also in devising some method of dealing with the large and rapidly accumulating debt.

The legislature of 1862 authorized this board to make such adjustment of 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

This was at the time when the victories of Vicksburg and Gettysburg improved the prospects for an early return of peace, and business conditions began decidedly to improve. In 1864 Governor Pillsbury was representing the University district in the senate and he devoted his main attention to the securing of legislation needed to clear up the distressing situation of the University. After consulting with Judge Berry, the latter drew up a bill covering Governor Pillsbury's views regarding the settlement of the affairs of the University. By the terms of this bill, which became a law March 4th, 1864, John S. Pillsbury, O. C. Merriman and

John Nicols were appointed a "special board" of regents of the University and were given authority to sell all the land necessary, up to twelve thousand acres, to settle the entire indebtedness of the University. This bill was afterwards modified by a bill approved March 2nd, 1865, increasing the amount of land available for the said purpose by authorizing the board to confirm the deeds given by the preceding board for 1193.26 acres of land in settlement of debts owed the St. Anthony Water Power company; and, again, by an act approved February 28th, 1866, making the total amount of lands available for this purpose 14,000 acres, exclusive of the lands covered by the act of 1865.

The members appointed to the board, by this act, took up the task which had been set them, with a will. It was found that the holders of many of the bonds issued by the University had secured possession of the same at from fifteen to fifty cents on the dollar, and that it would be possible to buy them up at approximately what had been paid for them by their holders, thus reducing the actual amount required for adjustment.

Dr. Folwell, in his History of Minnesota, speaks of this matter as follows:

"This board was authorized to sell land to the amount of twelve thousand acres and use the proceeds in 'extricating' the institution. Taking advantage of a time of general liquidation and scaling down, they bought in claims of many creditors at thirty-three per cent. of their face. The bondholders, satisfied at length that they had no recourse upon the state, moderated their demands and consented to 'equitable terms' of adjustment. In this way a 'great state' redeemed the bonds it had authorized by law, and canceled a body of debts pronounced by the regents of 1860 to be 'honestly due.'"

#### ADJUSTING CLAIMS.

The first sale of lands undertaken by this board was in Rice county and the proceeds reached a larger figure than had been expected. With the cash received from these sales the regents commenced to purchase, by compromise, the forty thousand dollar issue of bonds secured by mortgage, held principally in New York City. The fifteen thousand dollar bonds secured by

mortgage on the University campus and building, were redeemed at their face value with seven per cent interest, the holders of these bonds being the original purchasers of the same.

The most difficult matter to arrange was the claim of Paul R. George which was in the shape of a mortgage on the original site of the campus, this mortgage being held by the heirs, Mr. George having died several years before. The claim was finally settled and the whole indebtedness was met by the sale of 15,410.85 acres of land, leaving intact the campus, the buildings and 30,000 acres of land of the original congressional grant.

#### PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OPENED.

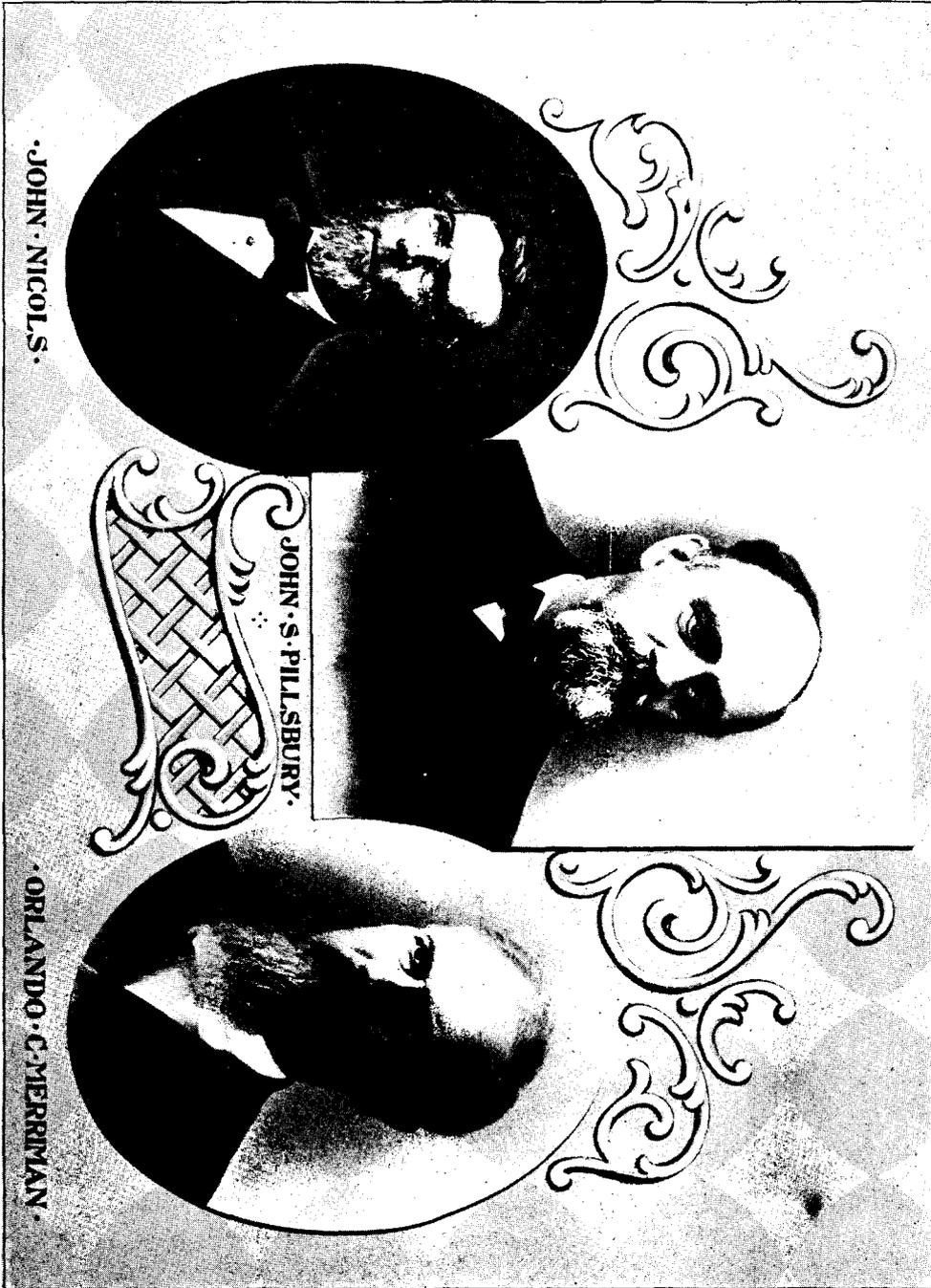
For ten years the building stood gloomy and deserted. The rough wall on the east end gave it a decidedly barn-like appearance. It was a sorry monument to mistaken judgment. The doors were off their hinges and the cattle which used to pasture on the campus those days, sometimes sought the basement for protection from the winter's storms. Such was its condition when the legislature of 1867 voted fifteen thousand dollars, the first appropriation ever made for the University, for the purpose of repairing the building, and purchasing furniture and beginning a course of instruction. The state of the building can be judged from the fact that it cost about six thousand dollars to put the same in a fair state of repair.

On October 7th, 1867, a preparatory department was opened under the direction of the faculty consisting of the following named gentlemen: W. W. Washburn, principal and instructor in Greek; Gabriel Campbell, instructor in Latin and German; Ira Moore, instructor in mathematics and the English branches.

The question of coeducation in the University was settled for all time by the admission of young women without question to the preparatory department.

#### FINAL REPORT OF BOARD OF THREE.

When this board made its final report, December 23rd, 1867, there were out-standing debts amounting to about \$5,750 and they also had 2,890 acres of land still unsold to pay this



Special Board of Three Regents.

indebtedness. Governor Pillsbury felt that the time had come when a re-organization of the University might be effected and real university work be begun. At this time he was a member of the senate, representing the University district, and it was through his good offices that the land grant of 1862 for the encouragement of agricultural education (about 92,000 acres) which had been made over to the agricultural college established at Glencoe, was given to the University upon the condition that the University establish an agricultural college and a college of mechanic arts. This, however, was not accomplished without some strenuous exertion on the part of Governor Pillsbury and other friends of the University. The representations which these friends of the University made, ar-

This provision was included in an act of the legislature approved February 18th, 1868, providing for a complete re-organization of the University and the appointment of a board of regents. This is the act from which the University dates its actual beginning and forms the "charter" under which the University exists to-day.

The preparatory department was continued and in the following year Edward Hadley Twining was elected instructor in natural science and A. J. Richardson in English. The attendance during the year beginning 1867 reached 72, of which number 16 were young women. The enrollment for the year beginning 1868 was 108, 38 of this number being young women.



going for one strong central institution rather than two independent institutions which must necessarily be less adequately supported, won the day and the opposition in the senate dwindled to absolutely nothing and when the vote was finally taken there were but four votes against the proposition in the house. It is hard to overestimate the importance of this act coming at the time it did. It settled for all time the principle that the University of the state of Minnesota should include all work of collegiate grade supported by the state. Under this beneficent principle the University has made marvelous progress and the state has been saved immense sums of money which otherwise would have been required to support two or more independent institutions.

#### EXPERIMENTAL FARM PURCHASED.

One of the first acts of the newly selected board was the purchase of an experimental farm of 120 acres near the University campus for \$7,828.13.

In the re-organization of 1868 the legislature had authorized the regents to purchase an experimental farm in accordance with the terms of the land grant of congress of 1862. \$8,500 was set aside for this purpose. In looking about for a farm it was thought that certain lands near the campus would serve the purposes. Governor Pillsbury had already entered into negotiations for the purchase of this tract of land for himself and had made the arrangements at the time when there was a great depression in real estate values, the land having been sold under foreclosure proceedings. He immediately

turned over to the University this land at what it had cost him and thus the University secured this valuable tract of land.

The purchase of such a tract of ground for an experimental farm well illustrates the attitude of the majority of the board of regents as it was constituted at that time. The members were exceedingly skeptical of the possibility of agricultural education and experimentation and did just as little as they felt they could do and meet the demands of those who had greater faith in the possibilities of making such an education practicable. This tract of land it was thought would "do" since a farm must be purchased. The chief item in favor of this tract being that it was near the rest of the University. This attitude of the board of regents should be kept in mind in considering later developments of

education along agricultural lines, for it was a potent factor in delaying the final solution of the problem.

When Professor C. Y. Lacy was placed in charge of the farm some years later, he found that it was not at all suited to farming while it had grown to be exceedingly valuable for other purposes and he proposed to the regents that they sell the farm and purchase another less high priced but better suited to the needs of experimental investigations. This action, though strongly urged, was delayed until Professor E. D. Porter came to the University in 1880 and he insisted that what Professor Lacy had recommended be done, that the old farm be sold and a new one purchased. This was finally done in 1883 and 1884 and netted sufficient to purchase a new farm and erect several buildings thereon.



S. C. A. Building.

## II. PRESIDENT FOLWELL'S ADMINISTRATION

### THE BEGINNING OF PRESIDENT FOLWELL'S ADMINISTRATION.

The second period of the history of the University, extending from 1869 to 1884, covers the administration of President Folwell and is notable chiefly for the struggle for existence and to lay, broad and deep, the foundations of a real university.

The board created by the act of February 18th, 1868, and given authority to complete the settlement of the debts of the territorial institution, succeeded in closing up the old ac-

counts and on August 23rd, 1869, the board proceeded to the election of the first University faculty consisting of William Watts Folwell, president and professor of mathematics; Gabriel 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; R. W. Johnson, professor of military science and tactics; D. A. Robertson, pro-



Gabriel Campbell  
Jabez Brooks  
Gen. R. W. Johnson

Edward H. Twining  
William W. Folwell  
D. A. Robertson

Versal J. Walker  
A. B. Donaldson  
Arthur Beardsley

THE FIRST COLLEGE FACULTY

fessor of agriculture; Arthur Beardsley, tutor. Two of these had taught in the University preparatory school during the two previous years.

On the 15th day of September, 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 the 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 rhetoric. 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.

#### HIS IDEAS OF A UNIVERSITY.

In his inaugural address delivered December 22nd, 1869, in the large room on the third story of the west wing of "old main," Dr. Folwell outlined his ideas of what a University should be. In the light of the forty years that have elapsed since this address was given, one can not but be impressed with the fact that Dr. Folwell was endowed with the powers of a seer, so fully have subsequent events demonstrated the wonderful grasp his mind had upon the tendencies of the day. A few sentences from that address will not be out of place at this time.

In opening his address Dr. Folwell forecast the demands for technical education that have since become so all-pervasive. He foresaw the demand of the common people for training for their trades and the demand of the business man that the university should give him the equipment necessary to enable him to master the principles and details of a modern business concern.

After discussing things that the university should be and do, Dr Folwell says, "I am pre-

pared to admit that the aim and object of higher education should be, in the best sense of the word, *practical*. I would never compel a boy or girl to drudge and agonize over any study as a mere gymnastic."

In outlining what he meant by the term *practical*, Dr. Folwell predicted the study of social sciences which considers man as a member of society and stated that a practical training must be one that prepares for those relations.



Wood cut of Old Main.

In justifying the state in supporting a University, Dr. Folwell says:

"I do not care to insist that the state is bound to endow the university for the same reason we used to justify her interference in primary education, viz.: that university education is absolutely essential to the *existence* and *preservation* of free institutions. I am content merely to urge that university education is essential to the *well-being*, rather than to the *being* of the state; this granted, our case is made."

He also showed how far he was ahead of his time in his outlining of the nature and use of a university museum, which he said should be a real laboratory rather than a curiosity shop.

In nothing did Dr. Folwell show his far look into the future more truly than in his statement concerning the endowment of the state university. After discussing the demands of private colleges for endowments, he says,



The University flag pole and the student soldier memorial statue.

"There is, as I have said, but one resource. The state must endow the university, and if the state will have the university in its full proportions, let her first count the cost, and take the *million for her unit*."

Many of those who listened to him on that December day forty years ago must have considered him decidedly visionary to talk of the state spending a million a year on its state university and yet he has lived to see that day.

Dr. Folwell foresaw the necessity for the state to combine all its forces for the prosecution of its work in higher education and quoted Dr. Andrew D. White, then president of Cornell University.

"DIVIDE YOUR RESOURCES FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION. COMBINE THEM FOR HIGHER EDUCATION."

His ideas of the functions of the university as stated so long ago are thus expressed:

"The university, then, is not merely from the people, but for the people. True it will put bread into no man's mouth directly, nor money in his palm. Neither the rains nor the sunshine do that, but they warm and nourish the the springing grass, and ripen the harvest. So higher education, generous culture, scholarship, literature, inform, inspire, and elevate communities. \* \* \* We found the American university, with a double purpose: the increase of material wealth and comfort, and the culture and satisfaction of the spirit."

#### PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

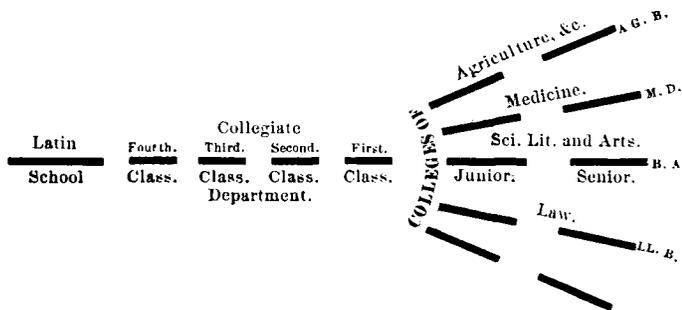
Throughout his administration Dr. Folwell stood consistently for the principles which he laid down in his inaugural address and through his whole administration, though so severely handicapped by the necessity for economy, he worked with wisdom and patience to lay foundations upon which others have been able to build so successfully in later years. Under the leadership of Dr. Folwell the regents adopted a plan of organization which was forty years in advance of the times.

In his history of the University, in bulletin 31 of the contributions to American Educational History, published by the U. S. government, Professor West speaks of this form of organization as follows: "The other phase of Dr.

Folwell's peculiar work was embodied in his plan of organization for the university itself, and this forms an interesting episode in the history of American universities, whether or not it was wise to press such a plan in Minnesota thirty years ago.

"The organic act, following that of Michigan University, contemplated a federation of literary, scientific, professional, and industrial colleges. The provisional organization of 1867-1869 had paid no attention to this, and there

"In detail, in favor of this plan, President Folwell urged the disciplinary character of the studies of ordinary freshman and sophomore years, which allied them naturally with the work of secondary schools; the adoption of this point of separation between secondary and superior institutions abroad; the fact that American experience already recognized the separation, both by the distinction in the studies of the two halves of the college course and also by confining electives practically to the two later years; the gain



Design used by Dr. Folwell to show plan of organization.

was no necessity for doing so at that stage. President Folwell, however, desired to organize at once, on paper at least, in accord with this broad design. The charter, permitting any desired number of colleges, specified a department of elementary instruction; a department of science, literature, and arts; a college of law; a college of medicine; a college of agriculture, and a college of mechanic arts.

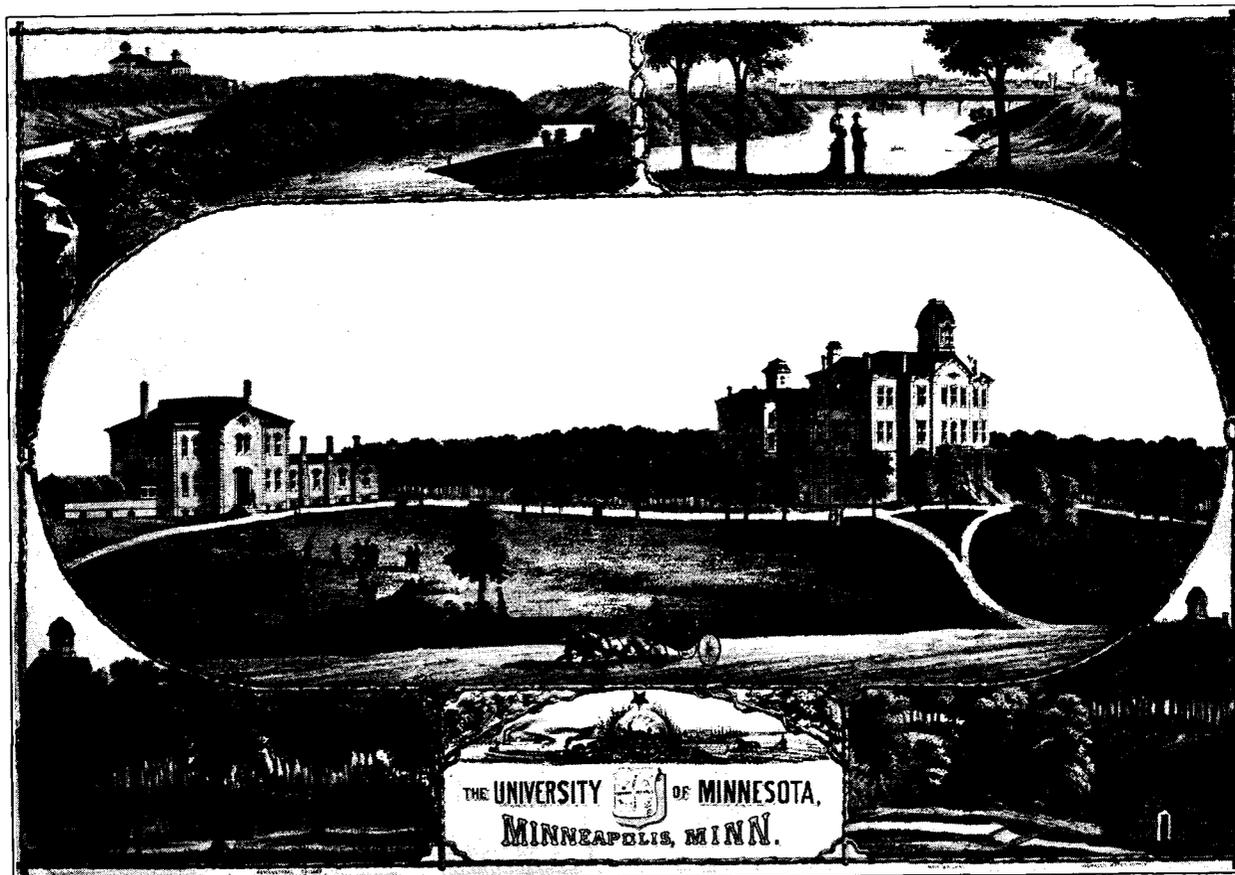
"The essence of Dr. Folwell's peculiar plan was to plan for turning over as soon as possible to the expected state high schools the lower two years of ordinary college work, and meantime to include them at once with the other preparatory work in a temporary "collegiate department," and to begin the various colleges of the university work, in arts, law, medicine, engineering, etc., on this basis, or at the beginning of the usual junior year.

"The ultimate purpose, of course, so far as the university was concerned, was to raise the standard of the professional schools and to secure time and place for the development of real university work along various lines of graduate research.

to youth of both sexes in longer study under home influences; the conciliation of those religious denominations which were unwilling that youths should enter any school not under church influences, but which might be more willing for men to do so; the simplifying the problems of university discipline and instruction which would result when the work of boys could be finally separated from that of men; the extrication of the professional colleges of law and medicine from the slough into which they had fallen in this country; the opportunity that would be afforded the multitude of small colleges, which never could sustain a strong and complete college course, to accept with dignity and usefulness the office of advanced secondary schools, and, finally, the greater possibilities for the development of true university work beyond the baccalaureate graduation.

THE REGENTS APPROVE THE PLAN.

"This is a brief synopsis of the plea for such an organization foreshadowed by the new president at his inauguration of December 22, 1869, at the close of his first three months' term. A few weeks later Dr. Folwell presented for the



The University grounds and buildings as they appeared in the early eighties.

consideration of the regents a scheme of organization embodying these ideas, and, much to his surprise, it was at once approved and adopted. Dr. Folwell was too enthusiastic to temporize; but it is probable that his more important aims—the elevation of the professional schools and the extension of university work—might have been better secured by more tentative and less radical action. In view of the fact that plainly many years were to elapse before the secondary schools could relieve the university of even the subfreshman classes, it was certainly needless to challenge the sweeping criticism with which both learned and ignorant were sure to meet so bold an innovation.

“It is of interest to note, however, that some such premature effort was in the air in those years. The enthusiastic young scholars who had been studying in Germany were flocking home bent upon raising the American university to the European standard of scholarship, and though the boldest and earliest step was taken in Minnesota the same ideas were formulated shortly after in several other centers. This inaugural address of President Folwell is the first public proposal of the kind in America the writer can discover.”

#### FACULTY OPPOSITION.

As might have been expected a plan so many years in advance of the times was sure to bring opposition from many sides. Though this plan of organization had been adopted by unanimous vote of the board of regents, certain members of the faculty were strongly opposed to the plan and did not hesitate to make their opposition felt. In 1872 a meeting was held at which the members of the faculty were permitted to present to the board of regents their views for and against the plan, and President Folwell made so clear and able a defense of his plan that the regents voted unanimously to stand by the same and told the objectors that the matter was settled and advised them to work together in harmony with the other members of the faculty who believed in the plan. This action of the regents was accepted in good faith and it does not appear that this ques-



“Uncle Billy” and his basket.

tion was ever raised again. The only real dissension in the faculty was between the classical and scientific wings of the faculty organization. A considerable number of the members of the faculty had been brought up to believe that a college must adhere closely to the old ideas of a classical education in order to be respectable and were unable to bring themselves to accept the newer ideas and make a place for the sciences which were just beginning to assert themselves and demand a place in the college curriculum. Dr. Folwell, though he saw with remarkable clearness the tendencies of the time and knew that a change was inevitable, felt great sympathy for this old idea of a college course. But there were certain members of the faculty who had little patience with such views and among them was numbered Professor S. F. Peckham who was of a somewhat pugnacious disposition and who insisted on obtruding his views upon his colleagues. The controversy between the two wings was at times bitter but a great deal more has been made of the matter than the facts warrant. The conclusion which has been prevalent that this state of affairs led up to the crisis at the time six professors were dropped by the regents, can hardly be substantiated by a careful investigation of the facts.

#### THE CRISIS OF 1880.

The crisis, mentioned above, came in 1880. Originally the regents had looked upon the University much as the average school director looks

upon the school under his charge, and felt it to be within their right to hire and discharge a professor as one would a day laborer. The practice followed in the early days was to elect members of the faculty annually, but, under the tactful leadership of President Folwell, this practice had been discontinued several years before the date of this crisis, which was brought about by the feeling on the part of some members of the board of regents, that the time had come to secure a higher grade of instructors. President Folwell was not taken into the counsel of the regents in regard to this matter and could do nothing to prevent the predetermined action of the board. For the purposes upon which they had determined the board of regents revived the old plan of annual election and met to elect the faculty for the following year. Two days were spent in balloting and when the result was announced only five out of a faculty of eleven had been re-elected. Had the regents learned, as they did soon after, that a president could bring about changes with less disturbance than they could, they would have saved themselves and the University much subsequent embarrassment. Professor Campbell, who went out at this time, was not dropped for the same reason that some of the other members were; he had refused a re-election unless his salary was given a substantial increase, and this the regents did not feel inclined to grant.

It is undoubtedly true that the members of the board of regents who were responsible for this action did not realize the essential brutality of the same, nor could they realize how serious a matter it would be to get others to take the places of those members of the faculty so summarily dismissed. One thing is evident from an examination of the list of persons who were dropped and those who were retained, that the old quarrel about the form or organization of the University played no part in determining who should go and who should stay, for some who went out were in favor of the plan and some who stayed were against it.

The regents named President Folwell and Regent Tousley a committee to select candidates

to fill the positions made vacant by this wholesale dismissal. This committee had a hard task to perform, to select six new members of the faculty between commencement day in June and the opening of the college year in September, especially in view of the summary action of the board of regents. The committee sent out a circular letter saying that they would be at various points in various parts of the country on certain days and they kept their appointments at Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Chautauqua, Baltimore, New York and Boston. They had a hard time to find suitable teachers. In view of the conditions surrounding their search, their success was remarkable and the committee secured Professors Maria L. Sanford, William A. Pike, John F. Downey, Alexander T. Ormond, James A. Dodge and Charles W. Benton. Though Regent Tousley was a member of this committee he gave Dr. Folwell a free hand in making these selections.

#### THE HIGH SCHOOL BOARD SYSTEM.

Early in his administration Dr. Folwell began an agitation for the organization of a high school system which should prepare students for the University and under which system the schools should receive from the state financial aid. In his first report to the board of regents he says, "I desire here to suggest, as a matter eminently worthy your consideration, whether some legislation ought not presently to be had which shall enable the high schools of the state to provide courses properly preparatory to those of the University. Our system of public instruction will not be an organized whole until the 'secondary schools' are graded not merely with reference to the primary schools below but to the University above."

Among the various things accomplished by President Folwell during his administration none affords him a higher sense of satisfaction than the establishing of a high school system under the supervision of a state high school board. As stated above, this movement started with Dr. Folwell, and, to quote from David Rhys Jones in an article upon "State aid

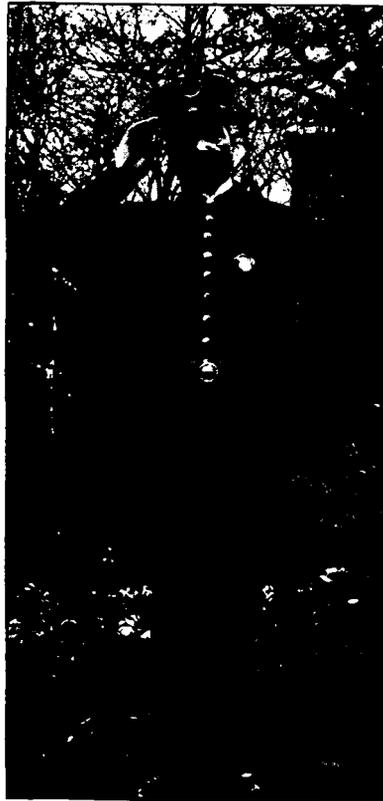
to secondary schools," published by the University of California in December 1903:

To Minnesota belongs the distinction of being the first state in the union to provide free secondary instruction in public high schools for all qualified pupils of the state. The early secondary schools of Minnesota were little more than advanced elementary schools, and the few students completing the work offered by them found their preparation so deficient that they could not be admitted to the state university. In 1869 William W. Folwell was appointed president of the University of Minnesota, and in his first report he urged the necessity of a better organization of the public school system of the state. Referring to the secondary schools, he said: 'Our system of public instruction will not be an organized whole until the 'secondary' schools are graded not merely with reference to the primary schools below but to the university above. This can be done not only without detriment, but with advantage to that great class of students who will choose to content themselves with academic education only.' This was the beginning of the movement that has finally resulted in the establishment of 'a complete, continuous, and efficient system of schools which should offer every child in Minnesota a liberal education.'

In 1872 the state superintendent of schools appointed a committee consisting of the city superintendents to suggest some plan for securing a course of study in high schools that should prepare for the state university. In the fall of the same year President Folwell attended the convention of the city and county superintendents and invited them to join in a movement "to bring about a vital, organic connection between the university and the high schools." President Folwell advocated the organization of a comprehensive system embracing all grades in which the state university "may form the roof and crown of a noble structure of high schools based firmly on the broad foundation of the common schools of the state."

In 1877 the State teachers' association recommended a concerted movement in all the larger towns of the state to provide a course of instruction that would prepare for admission to the University and that these schools admit non-resident pupils from country districts upon

as liberal terms as possible. These resolutions were written by President Folwell and the act which was afterwards passed by the legislature "for the encouragement of higher education," was drawn by President Folwell along the lines suggested above. Mr. Burt, who was then superintendent of public instruction, favored making preparation for the University, on the part of the high school, mandatory, while President Folwell preferred to encourage such preparation by offering state aid. The act which was



"Mike" Ryan, the college "Cop" whose reign is almost coincident with the history of the University.

passed in 1878 became inoperative after one year because the clause appropriating nine thousand dollars for carrying out its provision, unintentionally omitted the word "annually." This law, however, with some amendments, broadening its scope, changing some details of administrative work and increasing the appropriation available for the purpose, is still in



operation in this state and is largely responsible for the magnificent system of high schools which has been developed in Minnesota. The first fruits of this act for the encouragement of high school education with a view to preparation for the University, were felt the year President Northrop took up his duties as president of the University. There were admitted to the freshman class entering that fall, a number of men who had received their full preparation in the high schools and this was the first class that had ever received any considerable number of additions in its freshman year; prior to that time nearly all the students entered as sub-freshmen or some lower grade.

Dr. Folwell's thought was to make the University an integral part of a complete and organic state system of education, and it is to be said at this time that no other thing in the whole history of the University has done more to bring about the rapid growth of the University of later years than Dr. Folwell's successful efforts to secure an extensive system of state high schools articulated with the University.

#### DISCOURAGING CONDITION.

The conditions which faced Dr. Folwell at the opening of his administration were such as to discourage any but an enthusiast whose heart was in his work. The building in which the University was then located was, to use his own words, "about as ill adapted to the purposes it was serving as any that could be easily devised." The arrangement of rooms was undesirable and the provision for heating and lighting were of the poorest, the building being heated by forty-three wood stoves of various dimensions and no system of ventilation whatever being provided.

The demands made upon the president to attend to petty details made severe inroads upon his time. He was clerk, registrar, librarian, instructor and errand boy as well as president. If a box of crayon or a supply of paper was needed, President Folwell was obliged to go down town to President Pillsbury's office to see whether the regents could afford the expendi-

ture. In addition to these material limitations, (we quote Professor West:)

"There were other obstacles more intangible and less easily overcome. It is impossible for the rising generation to realize how barren was the soil upon which Dr. Folwell was to work. The university idea has had, we must remember, a development in the last thirty years that makes one of the most striking phenomena in American history. In 1869 Yale and Harvard, then the leading institutions, were old-fashioned New England colleges, and the best friends of education in Minnesota had for their highest ideal some small New England Dartmouth or Bowdoin, and viewed with not unnatural suspicion all designs to depart from the narrow and beaten ways, especially in the new rude West. To bring such men to broader ground—to educate the State—was no light task. Dr. Folwell was one of the educational pioneers who foresaw



Professor Winchell at work.

the coming university development, and he gave his best years to make his vision true in Minnesota."

Undismayed by this condition of the affairs of the University the work of the University was carried on with great faithfulness and plans were laid for greater things to be realized in the future. One of the early movements instituted by the new president mentioned in his inaugural address and in his second report to the board of regents, was the establishment of a geological and natural history survey of the state. This was finally brought about by an act of the legislature approved March 1st, 1872. This bill was drawn by President Folwell so as to bring the survey under the direction of the board of regents and into direct connection with the departments of the University most closely associated with the fields covered by such a sur-



View from across the tracks, showing the S. C. A. Building and the Old Main.

vey. The arrangement has been of great benefit to the state.

Professor Newton H. Winchell, professor of geology and mineralogy in the University, was placed in charge of the geological branch of this survey. Professor Winchell remained in charge of the department of geology and mineralogy up to the year 1878-9 when Professor C. W. Hall was brought to the University as professor of geology, mineralogy and biology. He relieved Professor Winchell of the work in geology and mineralogy and Professor Winchell devoted his whole time to prosecuting the work of the survey. Under his able direction the geological part of the survey was carried to a state of practical completion in December 1900. In the meantime Professor Winchell's connection with the University had been severed and since the completion of the survey he has been engaged in investigations and writing for the Minnesota historical society.

The legislature of 1872, upon the recommendation of the board of regents, made the president of the University a member of the board but gave him no vote. This action was in conformity with Dr. Folwell's wishes who did not desire a vote. He held to the belief, that, unless he could convince a clear majority of the remaining members of the board of the desirability of action proposed by him, he did not care to have such propositions approved at the time but would prefer to wait until such time as he could secure such support. By an act of the legislature of 1889 the president of the University was made an ex-officio mem-

ber of the board with the same rights as other members.

#### NEW BUILDINGS.

The legislature of 1873 appropriated fifty thousand dollars for erecting the principal portion of the Old Main building and for an agricultural building; the former was to cost \$37,500 and the latter \$12,500. Mr. J. W. Bassford, of St. Paul, was the architect for the agricultural building and Messrs. Alden and Long for the addition to the Old Main building. In August of the same year a contract was closed with Mr. Michael O'Brien, of St. Paul which required that the agricultural college building should be enclosed during that year and that the foundations be laid for the addition to the Old Main. The foundation put in for the addition to the Old Main was so poorly done that on recommendation of President Folwell the regents ordered it torn out and rebuilt. The contract called for the completion of both buildings by the first of August 1874 but so many changes had to be ordered on account of the character of the work done on these buildings that neither structure could be completed at that time.

The progress on the building was so slow that finally the regents effected a settlement with the contractor and made an arrangement by which Mr. Thomas H. Goodale supervised the completion of these buildings under the direction of the board of regents. The main building was completed so that the commencement exercises of 1875 were held in the old assembly hall on the third floor and the agricultural col-

lege building was completed and furnished for the opening of the year 1875-76.

In making plans for the main portion of the Old Main, Mr. Alden who had drawn the original plans for the building, could not get the idea out of his head that the old plans should be carried on to completion and drew the plans for the new portion five stories above the basement, surmounted by an observatory, a stair-way running through the central portion the building, and landing in the middle of the assembly hall. The regents were inclined to accept this plan but President Folwell felt very strongly that it would be a great mistake. Through Mr. Long, who had become associated with Mr. Alden as his partner and who is now an architect in this city, President Folwell was able to get Mr. Alden to concede certain changes. The stair-way was removed from this portion of the building entirely and the height of the building was reduced two stories and its dimensions considerably restricted. The new part was made to front on University avenue.

#### THE FIRST COMMENCEMENT.

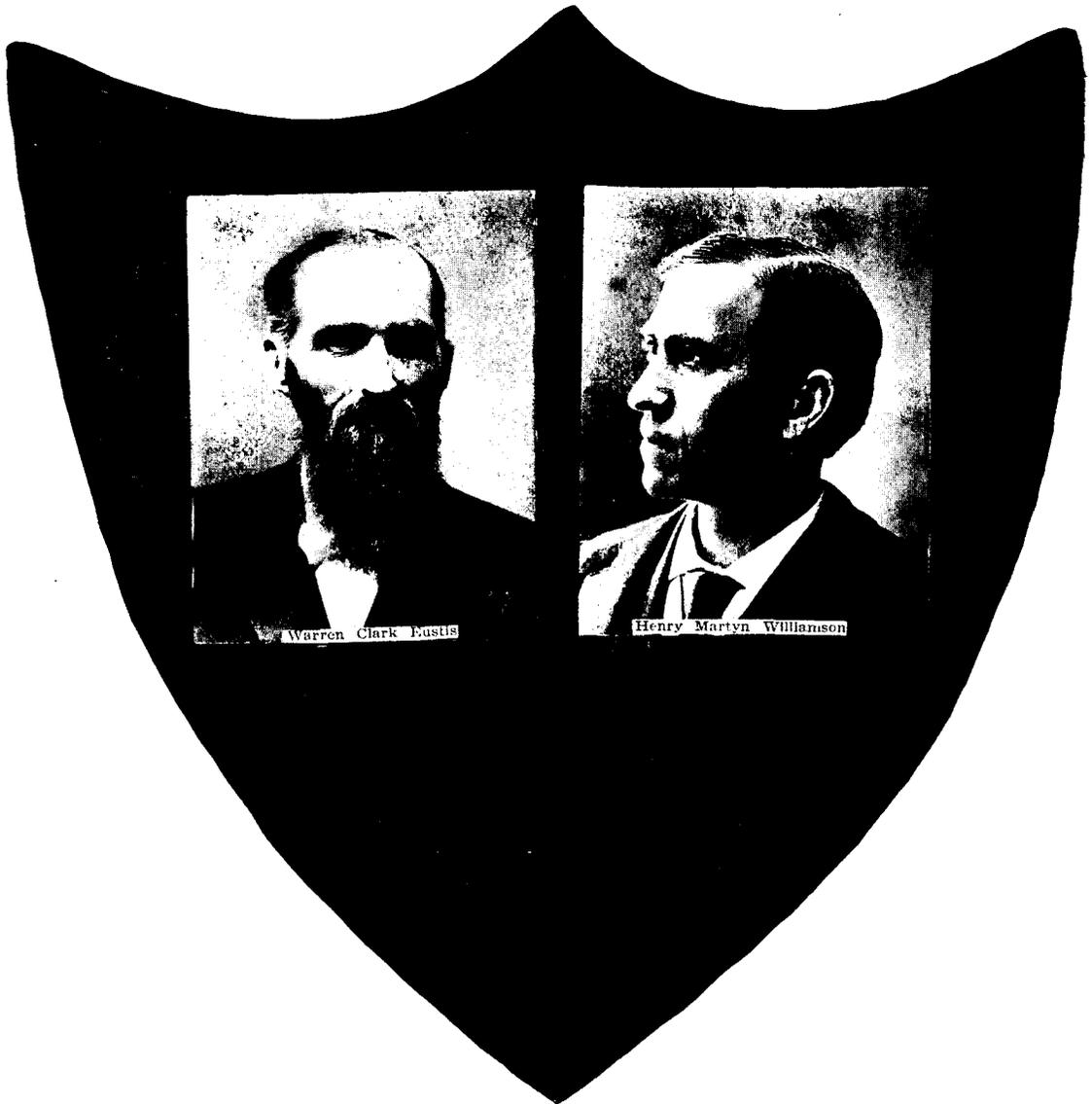
June 19th, 1873, marked the first commencement exercises held by the University. The graduating class consisted of two members, Warren Clarke Eustis, now a practicing physician at Owatonna, Minn., and Henry Martyn Williamson, now engaged in horticultural and editorial work at Portland, Ore. These exercises were held in the old Academy of Music, on the corner of Washington and Hennepin avenues. On the stage were Governor Austin, Ex-Governor Sibley, Ex-Governor Marshall, the regents of the University, the faculty, the graduating class and the University choir. The splendid regimental band of twenty-three pieces, of the 20th Infantry under the leadership of Prof. C. Wolf, furnished music. The exercises were opened by prayer by Professor Jabez Brooks after which the University choir sang an anthem. Mr. Williamson, of the graduating class, delivered an address on "the University" opening with a brief "salutatory." Mr. Eustis made an address which concluded with the following farewell words:

"Fellow students, preserve untarnished the fair name of our rising University. Frown down all distinctions that are not based upon moral and intellectual worth. Make our Alma Mater all that an intelligent and progressive state has a right to expect, the true centre of her educational system, the source of her richest blessings, and the mightiest agent in promoting her intellectual and material advancement."

The principal address of the occasion was delivered by the Honorable A. S. Welch, president of the Iowa state agricultural college, upon "Higher education in its transition state." In a brief speech President Pillsbury, of the board of regents directed President Folwell to confer the degree of bachelor of arts upon the two candidates.

At the banquet which followed given by the citizens of Minneapolis to the regents, faculty and alumni, was largely attended by prominent men from various parts of the state. Ex-Mayor E. M. Wilson presided and tendered the guests present greetings in behalf of the citizens of Minneapolis. Among those responding to toasts were Governor Pillsbury, President Folwell, Governor Austin, Judge Atwater, Senator Ramsey, Professor O. V. Tousley, Honorable Ara Barton, Honorable A. S. Welch, Rev. E. D. Neill, Ex-Governor Sibley and Senator Talbot.

In a report to the board of regents made later the same year, Dr. Folwell outlined some things that the University must have in order to take and fill its rightful place in the economy of the state. Among these things were the need of better support for the library, better equipment for the buildings in the way of furniture, apparatus, etc., and practically an immediate doubling of the income from the state and an increase of this income to fifty thousand dollars before 1880 and to one hundred thousand dollars at the earliest possible moment, and provision should be made such as to insure before the middle of the 20th century a productive income of not less than five millions of dollars. The full report shows how thoroughly alive President Folwell was to the things that were needed to make the University take the position



The first class, 1873.

which it should rightfully have in the life of the state.

PRESIDENT FOLWELL ON AGRICULTURAL  
EDUCATION.

About this time, 1874, the question of agricultural education had begun to be exceedingly troublesome. The farmers of the state felt the need of an agricultural school, in a vague indefinite sort of a way, but were convinced that agricultural education as it existed at that time had little in it of promise for them. Every

possible effort that promised any return of any sort, was tried in order to find a system of education that would meet the needs of the farmers and their children. In a communication made to the board of regents April 20th, 1874, Dr. Folwell gives a thorough discussion of the subject as it presented itself at that time. He told what had been done in the way of trying to engraft agricultural education upon existing colleges; what had been done in independent agricultural colleges, some of which at that time

enjoyed a wide reputation for meeting the needs of agricultural education and said "there is no just occasion for the isolation of farmers' boys and girls, as is implied in the current statement that agricultural colleges are needed to teach *farmers* and not *farming*." Continuing he said,

"We have for five years steadily offered free instruction in scientific agriculture to all comers. In our collegiate department we have constantly offered the appropriate scientific preparation for agricultural studies." \* \* \* \* \*

"Agricultural education, if not a misnomer, is, or ought to be, professional education. It is just as absurd to call a course of general scientific studies agricultural, as it would be to designate it medical, legal, musical or nautical.

"Assuming, then, that agricultural education is professional, the question is, from what examples shall we draw the principles upon which to organize it? The answer is, clearly, from existing professional schools in our country. European precedents can aid but little, so different are European conditions from our own. Concerning our American professional schools, legal, medical and theological, it is to be remarked that they have in no case undertaken to give mere academical instruction of any grade. Collecting companies of young men desiring to enter the respective professions, and presuming them to have already acquired sufficient academical knowledge, these schools at once set about teaching them the principles and methods of their arts. Vulnerable as these institutions are in many points, I believe they have adopted the only practicable way to begin professional training. Ill-furnished as the majority of young men who resort to our law and medical schools are, no one who values a reputation for sanity would propose that the law and medical professors should teach them orthography, or syntax, or the binomial theorem.

"Why should the professor of agriculture be asked to do this? And why should the agricultural college be converted from a professional school to a mere unnecessary academy?

"But can the agricultural college be made in fact a professional school? Yes, by following the example of other schools—American professional schools.

"I respectfully submit, therefore, the following suggestions:

"1. That the board of regents offer a course of free professional instruction in agriculture

and horticulture, beginning in November and ending in March, covering about 100 working days.

"2. That there be formed a class, to be composed mainly of young men, either actually engaged in some branch of agriculture, or intending soon to begin.

"3. That the instruction be given partly by members of our permanent corps, and partly by lecturers brought from other quarters.

"4. That such gentlemen as the following be employed as the lecturers: Professor Warder, on horticulture; Professor Riley, on entomology; John Stanton Gould, on agricultural machinery; Professor Laws, on veterinary science; Professor Miles, on general agriculture. These names are suggested merely as representatives. From ten to twenty lectures might be had from each expert.

"5. That the lectures be open to all comers; that no conditions be put upon admission, except a registration and a general pledge to punctual attendance; and that an examination be offered to all who may please to undergo it.

"6. That if resolved upon, this plan be promptly and industriously advertised, and that arrangements be made for the maintenance of students from abroad at low rates.

"The argument for this plan has been already made. It appears to be the last alternative. In my judgment it always was the best one. It proposes to go to work without any theory; to take such students as can be got and give them such instruction about their business as they desire to gain and are competent to acquire."

It will be seen from this that Dr. Folwell proposed, *in substance* the plan which afterwards was adopted and which proved to be the solution of this vexing problem. Had it not been for the attitude of the board of regents toward agricultural education in general, which has heretofore been discussed, it is probable that this suggestion of Dr. Folwell's might have been adopted and the whole problem of agricultural education settled many years before it was.

#### CAMPUS ENLARGEMENT.

As the map indicates, see page 25, the campus in 1869 had a frontage of about one block on University avenue. Thatcher's addition which extended along University avenue from Fourteenth to Eighteenth avenues southeast,

completely shut off that part of the campus from the street. A few small houses had been built there and it was necessary, if the University was to maintain any sort of an outlook upon a street instead of back yards of residences, to secure this tract of land at once. In his report to the regents in 1875, Dr. Folwell urged the necessity of asking for an appropriation to secure Thatcher's addition and a triangular

tion could be made by the state to secure the same for the University. The state appropriated eighteen thousand dollars in 1877, twenty thousand in 1879 and twenty thousand more in 1881 for the purpose of securing additional land for the campus and with the fifty-eight thousand dollars thus appropriated, there was added land making the campus as it existed from that date until 1903.

## UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA,

1881.

Examinations for Admission to the Sub-Freshman Class.

### SUBJECTS.

**Required for any Course.**—English Language (including Writing, Spelling and the Elements of Grammar and Composition,) Geography, Arithmetic, U. S. History, Elementary Algebra, General History, Physiology, Plane Geometry and either Latin Grammar and Reader or English Grammar and Analysis complete.

Required in addition to the above for each course:  
**Classical Course.**—Greek Grammar and Reader, Cæsar (3 books), Cicero (1 oration).

**Scientific Course.**—Physical Geography, Natural Philosophy, Elementary Astronomy, English Composition, English Word-Analysis and English history; OR, in place of the last three, the same Latin as in the Classical Course.  
**Modern Course.**—English Composition, English Word Analysis, English History, Cæsar (3 books) Cicero (1 oration); OR, in place of the Latin: Physical Geography, Natural Philosophy, Elementary Astronomy.

### APPOINTMENTS.

1. Central District, Profs. Brooks and Sanford, in charge.
 

St. Paul, June 6.	Farmington, June 7.
Hastings, " 8.	Glencoe, " 9.
Anoka, " 10.	Stillwater, " 14.
	Duluth, " 16.
2. Southwestern District, Profs. Moore and Benton, in charge.
 

Faribault, June 7.	Winnebago City, June 15.
Owatonna, " 9.	Mankato, " 17.
Wasca, " 11.	St. Peter, " 20.
Albert Lea, " 16.	Le Sueur, " 22.
3. Southeastern District, Profs. Marston and Downey, in charge.
 

Spring Valley, June 7.	Rochester, June 16.
Lanesboro, " 9.	Winona, " 20.
Austin, " 13.	Lake City, " 22.
	Red Wing, " 24.
4. Northern District, Profs. Hutchinson and Clarke, in charge.
 

St. Cloud, June 7.	Sauk Center, June 9.
Brainerd, " 9.	Litchfield, " 14.
5. In Minneapolis, at the University, June 22d, and at the beginning of the new year, Sept. 7.

Examinations begin at 9 A. M., unless otherwise announced. All persons desiring to enter the University are admitted to these examinations. Examinations are marked on a scale of 100; the passing number is 65. Examinations in such subjects as are passed will hold good for two years. Applicants may be examined on part of the subjects of any course, and postpone the remainder to some later examination. Examinees will be notified of the value of their papers on each subject in which they are examined.

piece extending to the north and west of the old campus to 12th avenue and the tier of blocks along the south side of the campus as it then existed. The regents did not put themselves on record as favoring this until a year later, but Governor Pillsbury, without formal authority from the board, advanced the necessary money to purchase Thatcher's addition and held it for the University until an appropria-

### THE MINNETONKA FRUIT FARM.

In 1878 the legislature authorized the purchase of a fruit farm at Minnetonka. One hundred and sixteen acres were purchased and Peter Gideon placed in charge. It was on this farm that Mr. Gideon originated the Wealthy apple. A fuller statement about this farm will be found in the part devoted to University lands.

Following the recommendation of President Folwell, the regents asked the legislature of 1878 to give the University a tax levy of 1/10 of a mill instead of the \$19,000 annual appropriation for support. This request was granted but the practice was discontinued at the end of that year, the regents timidly going back to the plan of asking for an annual appropriation of a definite sum.

### NEW PLANS.

During the summer of 1877 a new experiment was tried by the University authorities and professors were sent out to various districts of the state to examine applicants for admission to the University. One hundred and twenty-four candidates were given examinations at various places in the state and this plan of examinations was maintained for a number of years. It resulted undoubtedly in arousing interest in the University and it also resulted in bringing University professors into closer touch with the people of the various parts of the state.

In the year 1882-83 Professor William A. Pike, following out an idea of President Folwell's, established in the college of engineering, an artisans' training school, and at the same time an evening course in industrial drawing for men engaged in mechanical pursuits. This proved to be a great success and the course was repeated the following year, the attendance for

each year being about fifty. The artisans' training school was continued until 1892, doing some exceedingly creditable work.

In the winter of 1881-82 the University succeeded for the time in getting together sufficient number of farmers to start a lecture course. An excellent corps of lecturers were employed and the attendance on the course that winter was 191, the following winter 281 and the winter of '83-84 the attendance reached the high-water mark of 1,118.

Professor William H. Brewer, of Yale, the most eminent authority on stock breeding of the time, was one of the lecturers in 1881-2. Juliet Corson, everywhere known as a pioneer in domestic science, drew the great crowd of 1883-4.

During the summers of 1881-82-83 the scientific departments of the University provided a summer school of science. Professor C. E. Bessey, then of the Iowa state agricultural college, assisted in giving instruction. This school was a decided success, the attendance reaching 42 the first year, 73 the second year and 105 the third year.

#### ORGANIZING A MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

During the closing year of President Folwell's administration, 1883-84, an idea of Dr. Charles N. Hewitt, who was for many years the University non-resident professor of public health, was submitted and plans were finally matured for the establishment of a college of medicine as an examining institution.

During that year three candidates were examined and two were recommended for graduation to receive the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. The college at that time existed only as an examining institution and the faculty of the college was charged with no other duties than the examining of candidates who had secured the necessary preparation elsewhere.

#### PROPOSITION TO CHANGE SITE.

By 1881 the growth of the two cities indicated that eventually the University campus would be hemmed in on all sides by city streets and undesirable surroundings and that inroads would be made upon the campus in the way



Where the Forestry School is held.

of streets and railroads. The whole matter so impressed itself upon President Folwell that at a meeting of the board of regents on December 22, he submitted a paper to the board advocating the abandonment of the campus and ar-

guing that the area was too small and that railroads would cut it into pieces. When he had finished reading this paper, Regent Tousley sprang to his feet and said, "What Mr. Folwell says is absolutely true."

A committee consisting of Regents Marshall, Buckham and Tousley, was appointed to consider the matter, but before the session closed the appointment was reconsidered and annulled. As was to be expected Regents Pillsbury and Gillfillan could not entertain the proposition but Governor Pillsbury afterwards told Dr. Folwell that he greatly regretted that the plan had not been thoroughly considered at that time when it would have been possible to make the change without great financial loss. In the paper which Dr. Folwell submitted he did not make any definite proposition regarding a new site. The one he had in mind, however, as was understood by the regents at that time, was two sections of land on the north shore of Lake Minnetonka. On such a tract the agricultural department would have ample room for experimental work and it would have been possible to maintain a forest of several hundred acres and the natural contour of the land and its location upon so beautiful a lake would have made possible a magnificent arrangement of buildings and grounds.

There are those, who, even today, feel that possibly a modification of this plan might yet be carried out by leaving the present campus to the professional departments and the removal of the academic and possibly the agricultural departments to some place such as was proposed years ago.

#### WHAT PRESIDENT FOLWELL DID.

In summing up what was accomplished during the administration and under the leadership of President Folwell, one can not fail to be impressed with the large number of things accomplished and their importance upon subsequent University history. The administration began seriously handicapped. The regents had not wholly completed the settlement of the debts incurred by the territorial institution; the part of a building which then housed the Uni-

versity was as poorly suited to its needs as can well be imagined; the number of students actually engaged in college work was 14 during the first year and the institution was burdened with two preparatory classes below the freshman year and a so-called Latin school below these years. The legislature dealt out the most meager support with a grudging hand. The regents in those early years looked upon themselves something as a school board, and, consulting neither the president nor the faculty, frequently acted in a way not conducive to the highest interests of the University. The problems facing the president and the faculty under such conditions, to organize an institution and establish it firmly, was one to tax the wisdom and patriotism of any man or set of men.



Executive office in Old Main

There were practically no preparatory schools in the state; not a single school furnishing the preparation necessary for admission to the freshman class; the farmers of the state demanding an agricultural education suited to their needs; and a thousand and one other problems of similar nature were constantly pressing for solution. These problems were met for the most part in a manner that subsequent events have shown to be far-seeing and judicious. Under the leadership of Dr. Folwell the high school board was organized and a state wide system of education adopted that was just beginning to bear its fruits at the close of President Folwell's administration. The campus which was wholly inadequate to the needs of the institution was doubled in size; an experimen-

tal farm was secured and buildings erected thereon at practically no cost to the state; a medical department was organized and the foundations of a real university laid.

Despite the discouragements of the earlier days of his administration, before its close Dr. Folwell was destined to see a change of sentiment and the development of a disposition on the part of the people of the state to provide for the University with some degree of liberality. Dr. Folwell placed before the regents the proposition to ask of the legislature fifty thousand dollars a year for a period of six



Pillsbury Hall.

years, for building purposes. The regents felt that this was a pretty strong program and reduced the amount asked to thirty thousand dollars a year for six years. The legislature of 1881 granted this request. When we consider that up to that time the state had appropriated but one hundred thousand dollars for all the buildings, we can appreciate in some degree what the adoption of such an act meant to those who had worked for so many years under such discouraging conditions. It is worth making note of here that as far-seeing a man as Governor Pillsbury, remarked to President Northrop, when he first came to the University, that he believed that the people of the state would be very much displeased if the University did not erect, with this money, all the buildings that would be needed for a generation to come.

#### RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT FOLWELL.

The retirement of Dr. Folwell from the presidency of the University was in no way influenced, as is sometimes supposed, by the internal dissensions of the University. These had been disposed of by the action of the board

of regents in 1880. It appears that some members of the board of regents had come to feel that an executive of different type, one who would popularize the University, was desirable. A number of circumstances caused Dr. Folwell, himself, to feel that a change would be desirable. His resignation had been in the hands of the president of the board, Regent Sibley, from the day he took up his work at the University and he had told the regents that they could take it up and act upon the same at any time when they felt that the good of the University called for a change. In February, 1883, President Folwell went to General Sibley and told him that he felt that the time had come to have his resignation placed before the board and placed the following letter in his hands:

"Honored and Dear Sir:

"I have the honor to request that at the earliest opportunity after receipt of this, you will present to the Honorable Board of Regents that resignation of the office of president of the University, with the duties thereto attached, which has for many years reposed in your custody.

"I trust it may be convenient for the Board to relieve me from duty at the close of the present scholastic year at the farthest. I beg you to convey to the Board my profound and thankful appreciation of the confidence and support received from them during the long term of years through which they have been pleased to entrust me with the office.

"I have the honor to be

"Dear Sir,

"Very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"WM. W. FOLWELL."



The Armory.

The resignation was accepted and President Folwell was elected professor of political science. The following resolutions, offered by Regent Cushman K. Davis, were adopted by a unanimous vote.

"Resolved that: In accepting the resignation of President Folwell the Regents desire to express to him their full sense of the zeal and great ability with which he has administered his office and they feel that in the new position which he has assumed his labors will be productive of lasting benefit to the state."

As his successor was not chosen, Dr. Folwell continued to serve as president until July 31, 1884, and the regents voted him a substantial increase in salary. During all the years of his service as president, Dr. Folwell was charged with the duties of a professorship and librarian and was not infrequently called upon to fill an unexpected vacancy in the teaching force until other arrangements could be made. For the services which Dr. Folwell alone gave the University, the regents were immediately afterward forced to pay above \$10,000 a year.

At the commencement of 1884, the last at which Dr. Folwell officiated as president—Regent Pillsbury read a series of resolutions expressing appreciation of the services of Dr. Folwell.

Dr. Folwell responded in what has been pronounced a remarkable extemporaneous address which has unfortunately not been preserved.

When President Northrop visited the University before accepting the call to its presidency, he said to Dr. Folwell—"If I decide to accept the invitation to become president of the

University, will you stand behind me and give me your loyal support?" Dr. Folwell gave him his promise that he would so support Mr. Northrop should he decide to accept the presidency of the University and during the twenty-three years he continued his connection with the University no one ever questioned that he kept his word and President Northrop himself has publicly acknowledged the loyal support which Dr. Folwell gave him at all times during all those years. The situation under other conditions might have been a most delicate one but between these two men who were both big enough to hold themselves above any petty considerations, that might have marred such relations between men of smaller caliber, the relations have been unconstrained and most cordial and friendly.

His work as a pioneer had been done, and well done. Such work has its own reward, and the hardships endured make sweeter the comforts of later years. The enjoyment of a sense of having done a real service to humanity is the highest reward that can come to any man.

For twenty-three years, to July 1907, Dr. Folwell continued to fill the chair of political science. During these years he left his impress upon thousands of young men and women whose personal touch with this lovable and cultured man will be an inspiration to higher thinking and nobler living as long as life shall last. He retired from active service, freed from worries concerning financial matters by a Carnegie retiring allowance; his years of unselfish labor crowned with a blessed sense of duty well done and the love and devotion of thousands of former students.



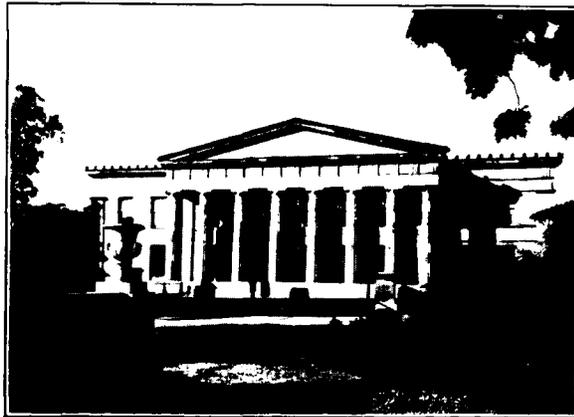
### III. PRESIDENT NORTHROP'S ADMINISTRATION

The coming of President Northrop marks an era in the history of the University. The days of foundation laying were fairly past. The results of the years of labor that had been so unselfishly given by John S. Pillsbury, Dr. Folwell and other members of the faculty, were just beginning to make themselves felt. The faculty and regents were back of the new president in a way to insure the carrying out of the plans suggested by him so that they should reach their highest efficiency. The high schools of the state were just beginning to send their finished product to the University for further

year President Northrop was formally inaugurated in the newly erected coliseum.

#### SOME OF PRESIDENT NORTHROP'S PROBLEMS.

Despite the favoring conditions surrounding the beginning of President Northrop's administration there were problems which he had to meet, sufficient to tax the wisdom and executive ability of any man. One of the first problems was inherited from the previous administration and seemed no nearer settlement at the opening of President Northrop's administration than it had a number of years before, namely, the question of an agricultural education that would

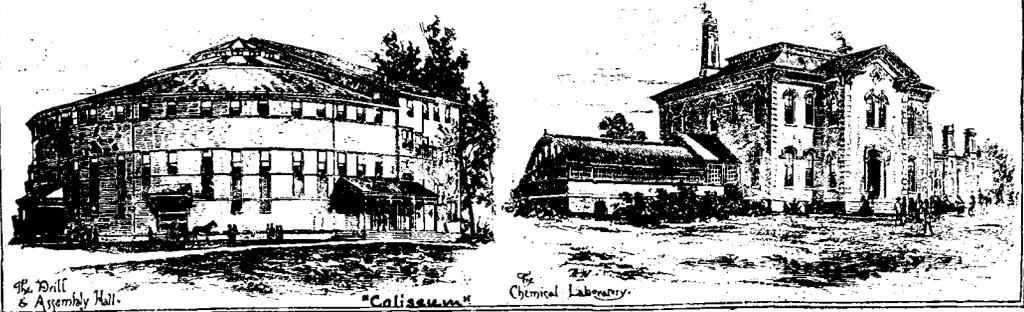
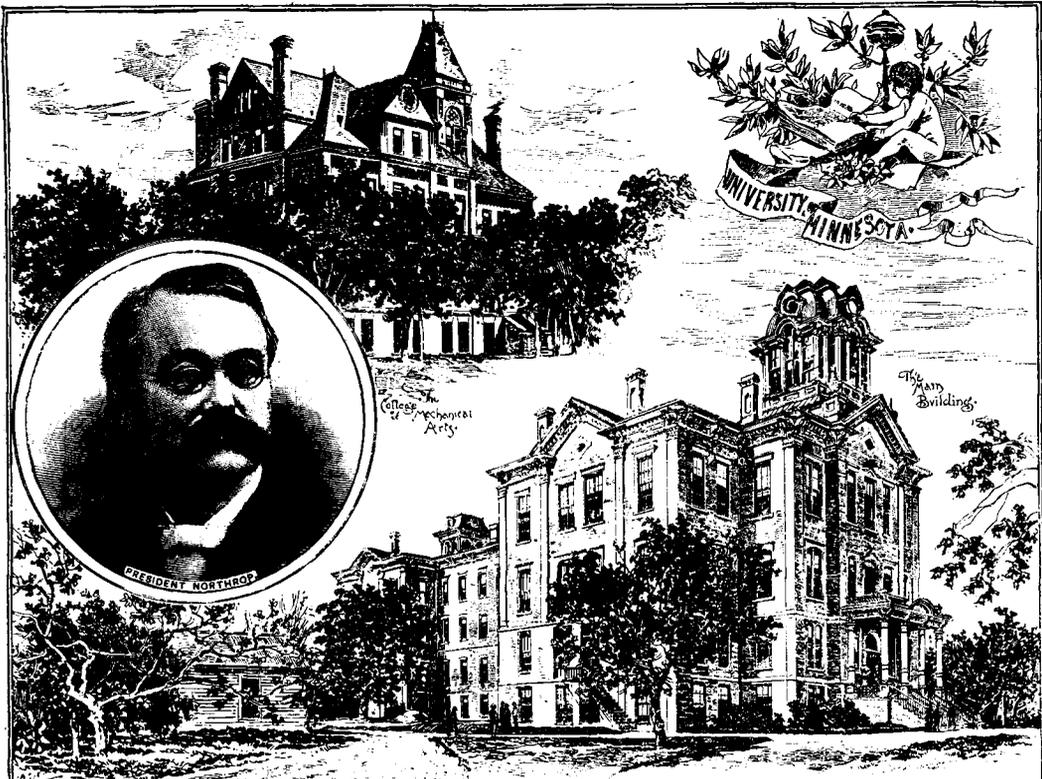


The Library Building.

training and everything conspired together to bring about a rapid increase in attendance and a rapid development of departments hitherto organized merely on paper.

The year President Northrop came to the University two buildings were erected at the department of agriculture, a farm house at a cost of \$25,000 and a barn at a cost of \$15,000 and the old coliseum was erected on the campus at a cost of \$35,000. During the first year of the president's administration the agricultural experiment station was organized and the college of engineering was organized as an independent college and at the close of the first

reach the agricultural classes. This problem was not to be settled in a day. Despite every effort that was made to enlist their interest, the people engaged in agriculture refused to come to the University to secure training to fit them for the highest usefulness in their chosen calling. The fact that the question had not been solved by the University was sufficient ground for those who believed in an independent agricultural college, to press their claims to have the University divided and two separate institutions created. These claims were pressed with great vigor and even bitterness during the early years of the administration of President North-



rop. When the legislature of 1887 met, this feeling had reached an acute stage and that year President Northrop made an address before the State Horticultural Society in the house of representatives upon "Agricultural education." The common sense, straight-forward, plea of President Northrop made itself felt and had weight in preventing unfriendly action during that session. It was during this session of the legislature that a series of charges were made against the University and its regents and formally presented to the legislature. A committee of investigation was appointed and the investigation was held, none of the charges being sustained by any evidence.

#### AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION ON TRIAL.

A short review of what had been done by the University to solve the problem of agricultural education is worth while at this point. The creation of a department of agriculture was provided for in the charter of the University (1868) and the college was one of the first to be organized. The organization which was merely tentative and lasted but two years, provided for a college of agriculture and mechanic arts as a single organization. In 1871, at the time of the reorganization, the college of agriculture was established as an independent college. Originally the work of this college was the same as for the college of science, literature and the arts up to the end of the sophomore year. The degree of bachelor of agriculture was conferred upon those who completed this work and in addition two years of special agricultural work covering the junior and senior years. Provision had early been made 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 regular college course an elementary course outlined especially to meet the needs of prospective farmers was provided. In 1875-76 a special lecture course for men engaged in farming was offered upon conditions that thirty persons signify their intention to pursue the course.

This course was to cover ten weeks and to be both scientific and practical, no fees, examinations or conditions were prescribed for admission. Special effort was made to secure the attendance of men actually engaged in farming upon this special lecture course and although the course was offered without restrictions of any kind for five years, the demand was never sufficient to justify its being given. This scheme was a pet hobby of President Folwell who felt that it promised great things provided farmers could be secured to take advantage of what the course offered. Professor Lacy, who was head of the agricultural department at that time, never approved of Dr. Folwell's plans in this respect and the co-operation necessary to put it into effect was never secured until after the coming of Professor Edward D. Porter, who succeeded Professor Lacy in 1880. Professor Porter approved this plan and backed it with enthusiasm. This accounts for the fact that when a slight change was made in the plan and the lecture course was shortened, 191 students were enrolled during the year 1881-82, the course being open to both men and women and the session lasting but four weeks.

The following year the attendance upon this lecture course increased to 281 and the attendance in other courses in this college increased to ten. The special lecture course for the year 1883-84 had a total enrollment of 1,118 persons who attended one or more lectures and registered their names and post office addresses. This large enrollment was secured by offering popular lectures upon subjects relating to agriculture and home economics open to both men and women.

These lectures were given at the college of agriculture on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week. There were two lectures each day, one at ten and another at two o'clock. Each lecture was followed by a conference and open discussion.

The first week was devoted to horticulture and the amber cane industry; the second week to the breeding and rearing of domestic animals, their diseases and treatment; the third

week to dairy stock and dairy management, sheep and sheep industry; and the fourth week embraced farm hygiene, forestry, cereals, soils and general farm management.

Among the lecturers were professors from other colleges, as follows: Wm. H. Brewer, Yale; L. B. Arnold, Cornell; E. A. A. Gange, V. S., Guelph, Ont.; H. A. Webber, Illinois; M. A. Scovell, Illinois Industrial University.

There were other lecturers employed including—J. J. Woodman, Master of the National Grange; C. P. Baker, of the U. S. department of forestry; N. J. Coleman, ex-governor of Missouri, president of the Mississippi Valley Cane Growers association; J. W. Smith, president, and Geo. P. Peffer, vice-president of the Wisconsin Horticultural society; A. W. Johnson, of New York, a potato grower; and L. B. Hodge, author of the Forest Tree Planters Manual.

The following named University professors also gave lectures in this course: Professors Hewitt, Hall, Pike, Downey, Dodge and Porter.

#### THE SCHOOL ON THE FARM.

With the close of President Folwell's administration there was no one who had sufficient faith in this lecture course to stand behind it and push for its continuance and it was dropped simply because there was no one sufficiently interested to back it. The catalogue of those years does not show any attendance in the department of agriculture until the year 1885-86 and then an enrollment of but five students in the school of practical agriculture which opened May 1st and closed November 1st, the students working on the farm to pay their expenses. The charges against these students were figured up on the basis of actual cost and no student was retained whose labor was not the equivalent of his board. A certain amount of regular systematic labor was required of each student as a part of his school work.

To Professor Porter belongs the credit of having originated the idea of a *school on the farm*.

In the spring of 1886 some slight modifica-

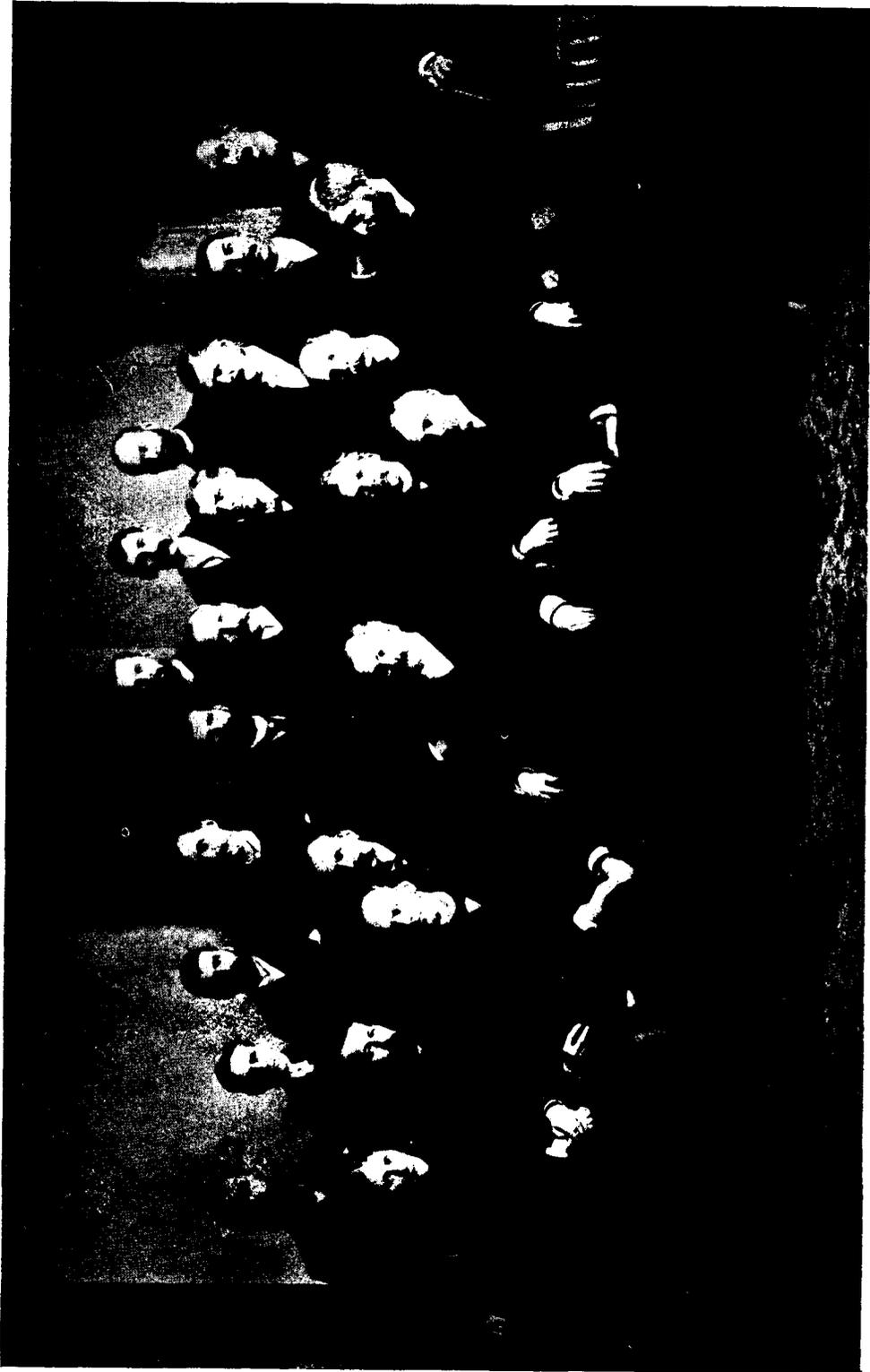
tions of this plan were made and the number to be enrolled in the school limited to twenty, it being provided that they should be paid for their labor at a rate of from five to fifteen cents an hour. Twelve students were enrolled in the school during the summer of 1886 upon these terms and the following year, 1886-87, the attendance dropped to ten.

#### FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The University authorities felt that they were on the right track to secure a solution of the problems of agricultural education and another movement which was organized at this time helped greatly toward the final solution of the problem. President Northrop was fully persuaded that if the people would not come to the University to secure an agricultural education that some plan of taking the information which was needed by the farmers to them must be devised and he was looking for the man to



take charge of this work. His attention was called to Mr. O. C. Gregg, of Lynd, Minn., and Mr. Gregg was invited to come to the University and talk with the President concerning the matter. After President Northrop's interview with Mr. Gregg he was fully persuaded that he had found the right man for the work and he sent Mr. Gregg to Governor Pillsbury. Governor Pillsbury felt just as President Northrop did that the man to do the work had been found and he asked Mr. Gregg to undertake this work at once, agreeing to be personally responsible for the salary. On the 10th of February the executive committee of the board of regents met and voted to authorize Professor Porter to secure the aid of Mr. Gregg in carrying out his plan for institute work in various parts of the state, voting at the same time to suspend the farmers' lecture course. Under the



General Faculty Group, 1890.

able leadership of Professor Porter a considerable amount of institute work had already been done and definite attempts had been made to reach a working basis to carry out such plans on a larger scale. The results attained had shown that such work promised great things for agricultural education. Mr. Gregg took up his work in March and continued it under the direction of the Board of Regents, the University paying the bills, to July 31st, 1887. His work at once demonstrated that the regents had



Dorr Fountain and Physics Building.

made no mistake in their selection of a man and it also showed how valuable such work was and the possibilities of extension and development of the same.

At a meeting of the executive committee held November 8th, 1886, it was voted that a committee of three regents including Governor Pillsbury and President Northrop, interview Governors Hubbard and McGill and ask them to

recommend to the legislature that an appropriation of five thousand dollars be made to continue this work. The committee was instructed to use every effort possible to secure the passage of the bill appropriating money for this purpose. The legislature appropriated \$7,500 for the support of the work which was placed under the direction of an independent board, in whose membership was included three members of the board of regents. Mr. Gregg was chosen superintendent of the work in April 1887, holding the position for twenty years, being one of the pioneers in the line of farmers' institute work which has meant so much for the state of Minnesota. Although the University's official connection with this work was of such short duration, it is to be said that the idea originated with the University and was launched as an independent venture by reason of the activity of members of the board of regents in securing an appropriation to establish the work on a permanent basis.

The establishing of this system of farmers' institutes had no small influence in bringing about the final solution of the problem of agricultural education. In all the years of his activity as superintendent of farmers' institutes, Mr. Gregg was one of the strongest and ablest advocates of agricultural education under the system adopted by the University and moreover, it was due in no small degree to his advice that the school of agriculture was established in the form which proved so successful.

#### THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

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 was the first of its kind in the world and which has been followed as a model in all parts of the work where the question of agricultural education has been a live question. The agitation which has been felt for years, reached an acute stage as a result of the field work of the farmers' institutes, and the experience of the University in working out Professor Porter's idea of a school on the farm. Dr. David

L. 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

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, drawn doubtless by Professor Porter, as follows:

“Resolved: That the board of regents be



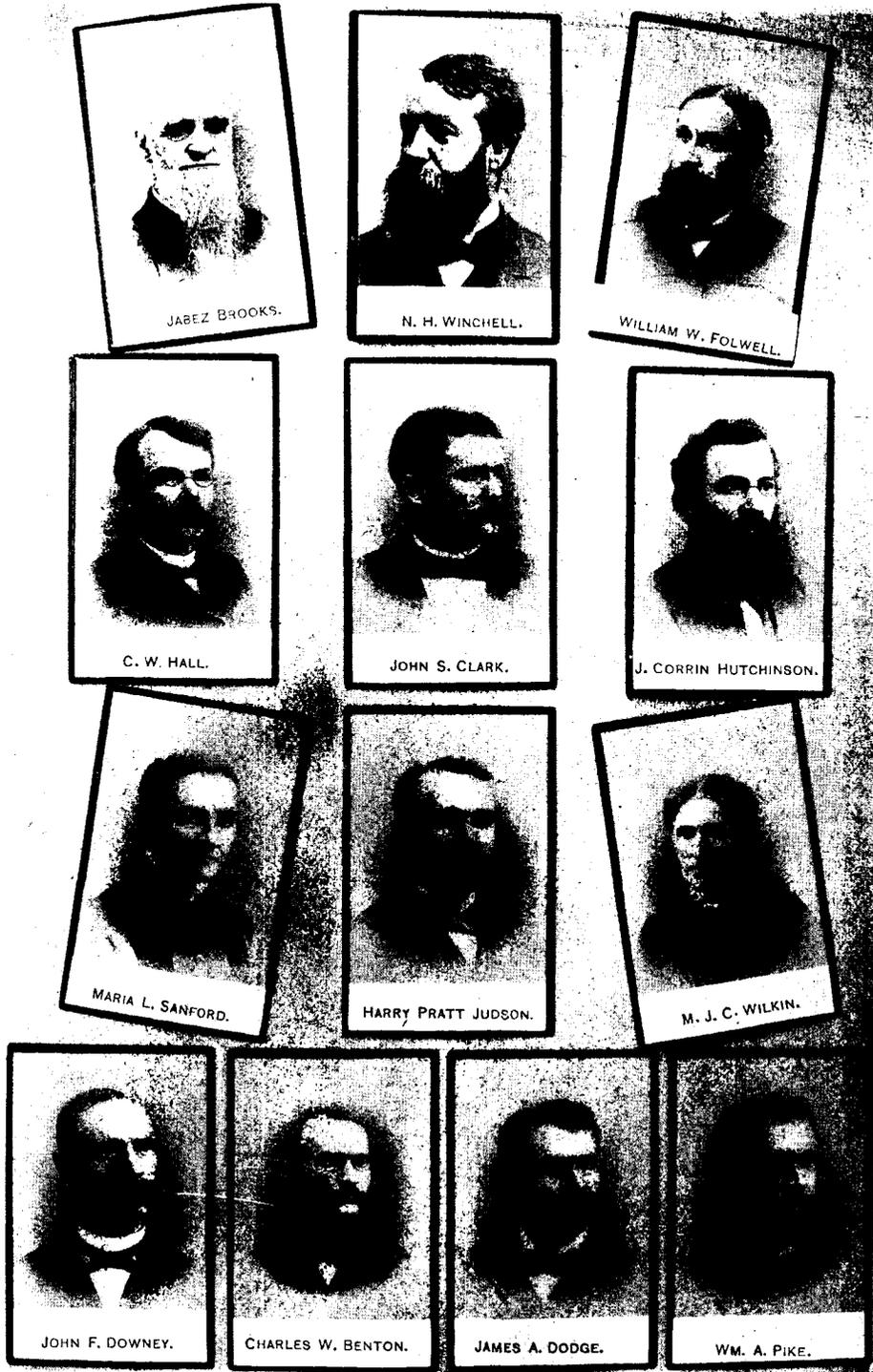
View from the Campus.

advisory board of seven members, made up of practical farmers, was created. The idea of this board is said to have originated with Professor Edward D. Porter. 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,

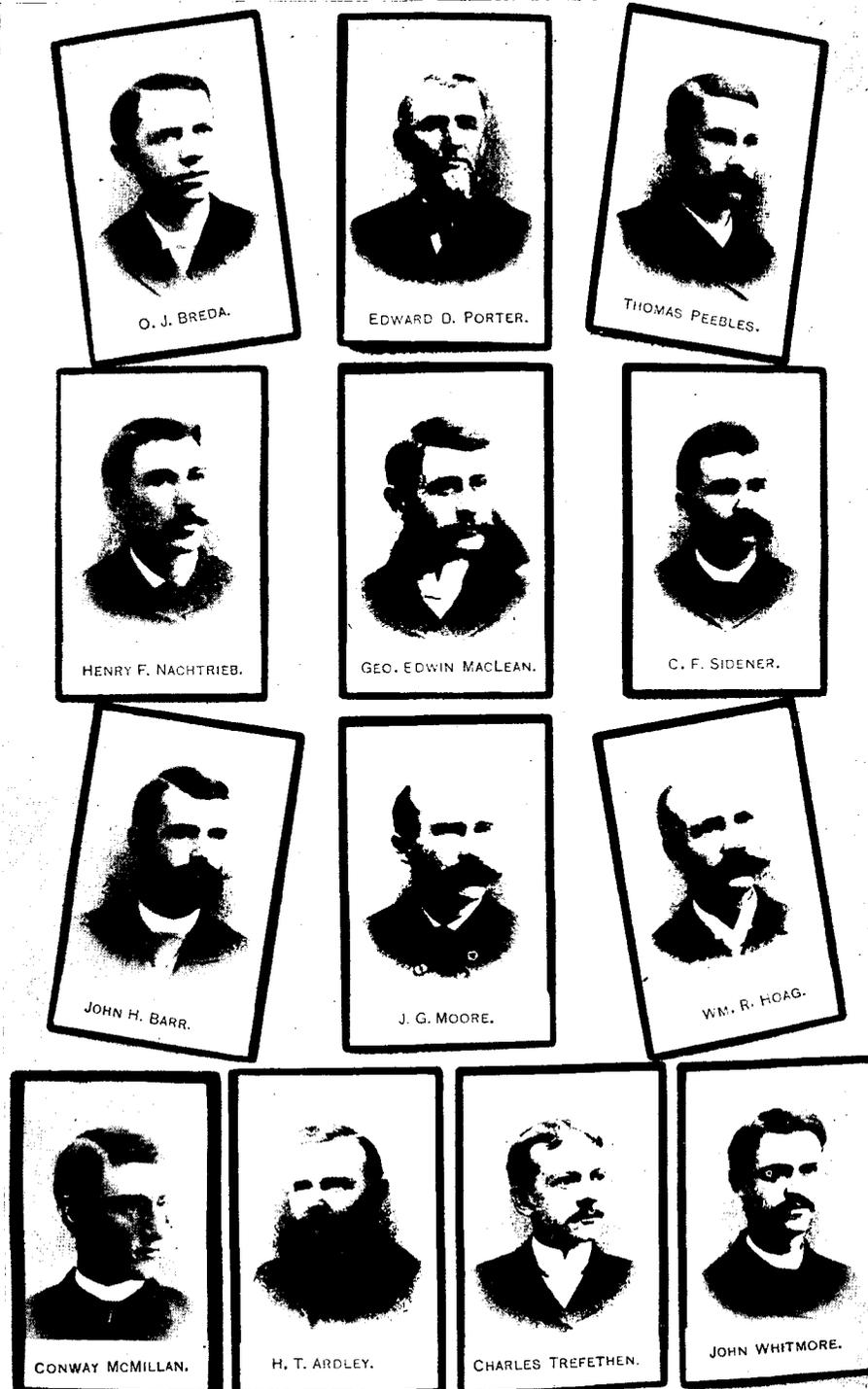
advised to make such appropriation, as may be necessary, to provide suitable accommodations for the students of the school of agriculture on the experimental farm.

“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,



Faculty in 1888.



Faculty in 1888.

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, 1888, the essential features of which were a school 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, and scientific, which should fit the student for the duties of life as a farmer.

This matter is of such great importance that we quote his statement of plans in full.

In the organization of a school of agriculture, as it seems to me, the following considerations should govern:

1. It should meet the demands of the young farmers who desire a knowledge of such matters of business, science, and agricultural experience as belong to the calling.

2. The school should receive them at the close of a good common school training, and at an age not younger than fifteen years.

3. As it is intended for those whose life and labor are on the farm, the term should include the months during which they are at leisure, say five months, from November 1 to April 1.

4. The courses of the school should be mostly objective, manual, practical, and scientific, and in its results should accomplish the following: (a) It should cultivate and strengthen the taste and abilities of agricultural life. The student should therefore pursue his school life as closely as possible with his life on the farm. To be absent too long and to become accustomed to other surroundings will wean from the farm. Hence, a course to be completed by winter terms has two advantages. It leaves the student the working season to apply his learning and earn wages for his support. It also continues his life on the farm without a long break, and and so strengthens rather than weakens his taste for his chosen calling. (b) It should cultivate his powers of observation and judgment, and his manual skill in lines belonging to his occupation. (c) It should make him acquainted with the elements of those branches of science most immediately allied to his calling.

#### I. GENERAL BUSINESS COURSE.

(1) Reading and composition; (2) business arithmetic; (3) bookkeeping; (4) geography—(a) descriptive, (b) physical; (5) United States history; (6) civil government; (7) political economy; (8) drawing.

The instruction in these branches should be given, in matter and in method, especially practical and adapted to the needs of this class of students.

#### II. SCIENTIFIC AND MANUAL TRAINING COURSE.

(1) Shopwork; (2) chemistry; (3) mineralogy and composition of soils; (4) botany; (5) physiology; (6) natural philosophy.

These subjects should be taught objectively and thoroughly in the elements. In this course the student should learn the use and care of common tools; he should become familiar with laboratory work, with the most common elements that enter into foods and soils, together with the laws of their chemical combinations; he should know of botany by a study of plants, and he should learn of animal physiology by the study of animals themselves, dissected and examined with his own hands and eyes.

#### III. LECTURE COURSE.

(1) Farm management—(a) system, (b) economy, (c) business; (2) soils; (3) plants; (4) stock—(a) breeding; (b) feeding; (5) farm hygiene; (6) farm architecture; (7) farm home.

This course should bring to the students, in familiar talks, the practical experience of men who have worked and observed intelligently in these different lines.

This winter course is distinct and independent, in the interest of those who desire to return to their farms for labor during the summer months.

A similar summer course may be provided for such as desire practical experience as might be given on the experimental farm.

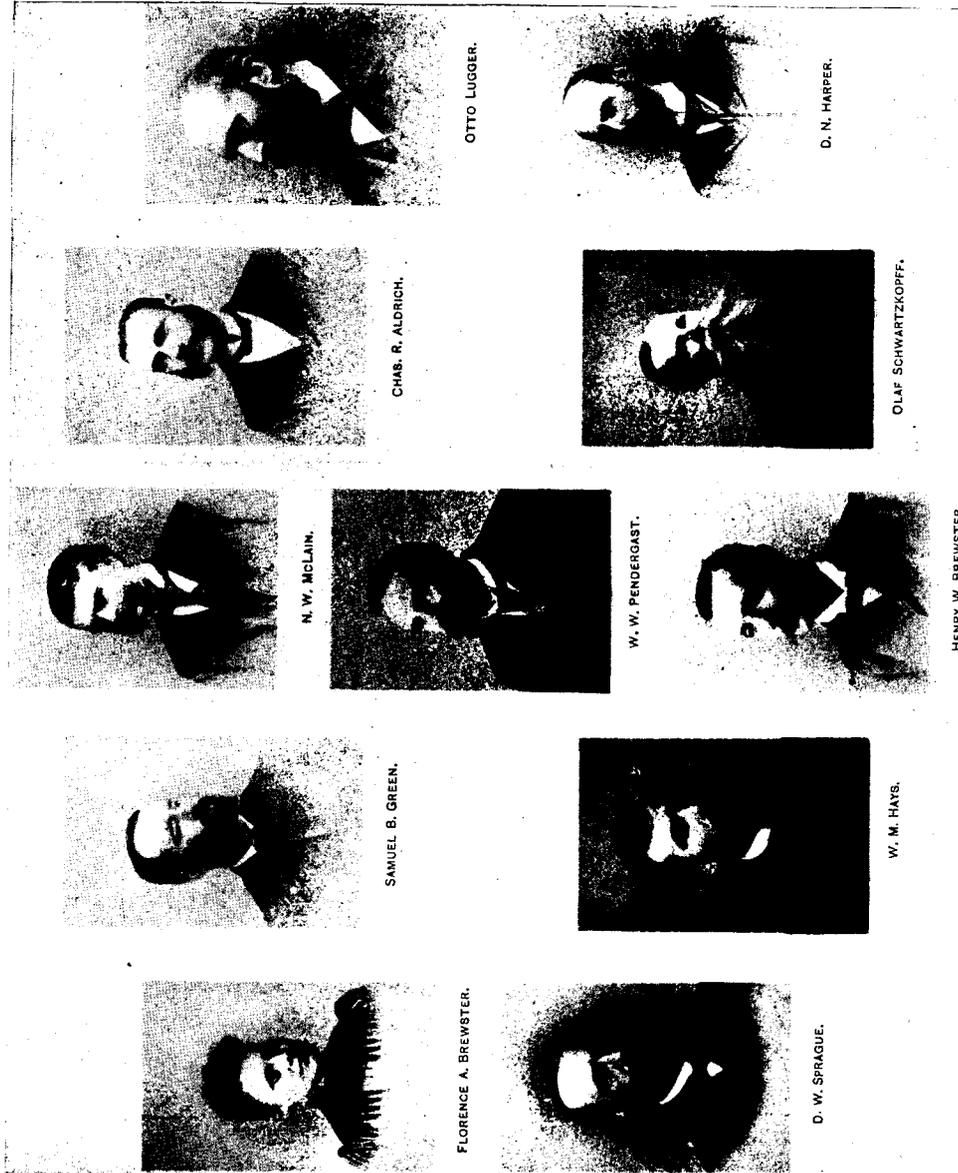
As students appear with ability and ambition to pursue their studies still further the department of agriculture in the University is prepared to receive them and to advance them to the honorable degree of bachelor of agriculture.

The above is not offered as a prepared and complete curriculum. I give in outline only so much as is necessary to convey my view as to what is needed and how it may be done. If this plan is reasonable, we shall have in the fruit of it a school that will be both as to expense and

preparation, within the reach of farmers of ordinary thrift. It will be what all intelligent farmers should have, namely, a good business education of a high-school grade, fair mechanical skill, with the habit of themselves making and mending rather than buying; a practical knowledge of the alphabet of the natural sciences so

agriculture, lecturers, professors, physicians, and statesmen.

Perhaps no single feature of this plan aroused so much opposition as the winter session plan. It was said that agriculture could not be taught successfully without the object lessons of grow-



Agricultural College Faculty, 1890.

that they can read and observe intelligently in the lines of their work.

All this in the school of agriculture; beyond this is our college of agriculture, in which these subjects will be continued to meet the demands of the fewer, and that most important class in

ing crops. But wisdom has been justified of her children, and Dr. Kiehle's plan has been shown, by years of successful operation of the school, to have been the wisest possible.

The school opened October 18, 1888.

## THE END OF OPEN OPPOSITION.

Had President Northrop's administration been responsible for nothing else than the establishment of the school of agriculture, it would have passed into history as a notable administration. Almost contemporaneous with the establishment of the school of agriculture the agitation concerning the separation of the school of agriculture from the University and the establishment of the same as an independent department, reached its most acute stage. When the legislature of 1889 met it seemed almost inevitable that such action would be taken. The members of the legislature who favored such action were unusually active and planned and worked with great industry to bring this about.

To complicate matters the University was at this time asking for a large appropriation for new buildings and all friends of the University were despondent over the outlook.

It was after a conference was held at the state capitol during the session of the legislature, that President Northrop and Governor Pillsbury were walking up the street together after lunch, when the President said to the Governor,

"Governor, you have always said that you intended to do something for the University. Now is the opportune time. Anything that you intend to do will be twice as effective if done now, as it will be if done at any later time in the history of the University."

The Governor weighed these words of the President and in a few days a meeting of the members of the board of regents with a committee of the legislature was held.

## GOVERNOR PILLSBURY'S GIFT.

Governor Pillsbury addressed the regents and the committee, recounting the history of the University, its adversities, its progress and prosperity; he referred to the necessity for a large hall of science, and said: "We are building a hall of science. We wanted the legislature to appropriate \$250,000 for building purposes for the accommodation of our immediate wants, but we were allowed only a hundred thousand dollars.

The question now is, shall we stop the work where it is and take our chances on some future legislature for the remainder of the desired two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, incurring, as it would, the risk of the work standing forever in its present unfinished condition?

"As the state has not the funds, I wish to help this University myself. I have long had the intention of leaving something for it. I think I cannot do better for the state, which has so highly honored me, and for the University I so much love, than by making a donation for the completion of these buildings; and I propose to erect and complete Science Hall, at an expense of \$150,000, more or less, and present it to the state; and all I ask is to know that these land grants be kept intact and this institution be made one that this great State may be proud of; that may be adequate to the needs of the State, an honor to it and a lasting monument to the progress which is characteristic of this State now and in the years to come—some assurance that, when I am dead and gone, this institution shall be kept for all time, broad in its scope, powerful in its influence, as firm and substantial in its maturity as it was weak and struggling in the days that saw its birth."

This act on the part of Governor Pillsbury demolished all efforts to discredit the integrity of the University and make of it two or more institutions. The legislature adopted resolutions, which were afterwards suitably engrossed and which now hang in Pillsbury Hall, pledging itself and the faith of the state to preserve the University for all times intact as a single institution. The question has been mooted at times during the twenty years since that day but it has never assumed sufficient importance to cause the friends of the University the least uneasiness.

## OTHER MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE.

During the years when the question of agricultural education and the division of the University were the paramount questions before the University, many other matters, of only less importance, were being settled.



**The Legislature of the State of Minnesota.**

Whereas, We recognize with gratitude the long and valued services rendered to our State University by  
**Hon. John S. Pillsbury,**

and Whereas, Information has been conveyed to this Legislature by him of his purpose to donate to the  
**University of Minnesota**

a sum of money aggregating  
**One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars,**  
 therefore Resolved, by the

**House of Representatives, the Senate concurring,**  
 that for this large and munificent donation we tender to Mr. Pillsbury this expression of our sincere gratitude.

Resolved, That we accept this splendid gift with the solemn assurance of this Legislature that the unity of the several departments of the University shall always be preserved, and that the Agricultural College shall be maintained as an important department.

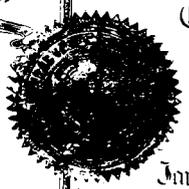
Resolved, That we hereby convey the individual pledge of the members of this Legislature that the interests of the University shall be carefully guarded in the future.

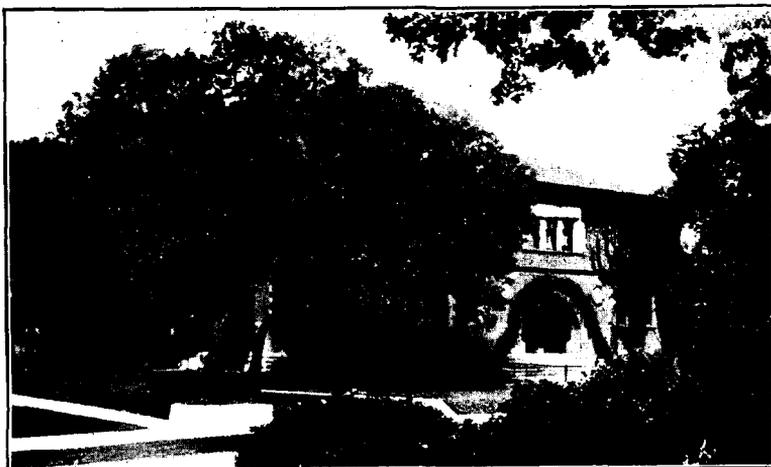
A. C. Rice, President of Senate.	C. H. Graves, Speaker House of Representatives.
O. L. Cutter, Secretary of Senate.	C. P. Carpenter, Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

**Senate Committee:**

D. S. Hall, A. U. Eaton, G. S. Ines, W. M. Hixon, C. A. Crandall,  
**House Committee:**

Jared Benson, J. C. Flynn, D. F. Morgan, John Day Smith, M. A. Fleming,  
 E. M. Durant,  
 Chairman Joint Committee.





Law Building.

In 1885 the agricultural experiment station was organized; the college of engineering was organized as an independent college; and the following year the building which has since housed the college of engineering and the mechanic arts was erected at a cost of \$51,478.

In 1887 a plant house and a home building were erected on the University farm at a cost of \$18,000 each; a course in electrical engineering was established; the same year the school of practical mechanics and design was organized. It was this year that experiment station work received a great impetus by the passage of the Hatch bill, under which the University was to receive \$15,000 a year to assist in carrying on agricultural experiments.

#### OPENING OF NEW DEPARTMENTS.

The year 1888 is one of the most memorable in the history of the University. It was in the fall of 1888 that the department of medicine, including the college of medicine and surgery, homeopathic medicine and surgery, and dentistry was established and opened as a teaching institution. The same fall the college of law was opened and the school of mines and the school of agriculture established. An experiment station corps was appointed and actual work in the experiment station begun. Among the minor events of that year was the erection of the students' Christian association building, the establishing of the University fellowship association,

and the first Gopher was published. In December of that year the old agricultural building, erected in 1875, was burned. Any one of the major events of this year would have marked it as notable in the history of the University but so many events of such magnitude coming together make it the most remarkable year in the history of the institution. A short history of the establishment of the colleges mentioned above will be found in another place in this history.

The new problems involved by the opening of so many different departments the same year were not easy to settle. The flood of students which began to seek admission to the University presented a problem which taxed, to the utmost, the ingenuity of the University authorities to provide accommodations. The state had not yet come to appreciate the fact that to have a University worthy the name, required support beyond anything that had previously been accorded, and the efforts to provide for an influx of from two to three hundred students each year, were often desperate attempts to meet an all but hopeless situation. But the years that have since passed have demonstrated that though mistakes may have been made, the University was in wise hands and surprisingly few mistakes entailing serious results were made. For the next twelve years, the problem that was ever pressing for solution was the problem of providing instruc-

tion for the rapidly increasing number of students and buildings for housing the departments absolutely demanded by this rapid increase. There were few things during these years that mark them as unusual, yet a mere catalogue of the chief events of these years is significant, and shows the magnitude of the task which faced the president, faculty and regents, to make even the most meager provision for the continuation of University work demanded by the hordes of students clamoring for admission.

In 1889 two buildings were erected, Pendergast Hall on the University farm at a cost of \$25,000, and the law building on the campus at a cost of \$30,000; up to this time the law department had been housed in a room in the basement of the old main building. It was this year that the first annual appropriation of \$15,000 for the support of the experiment station was received.

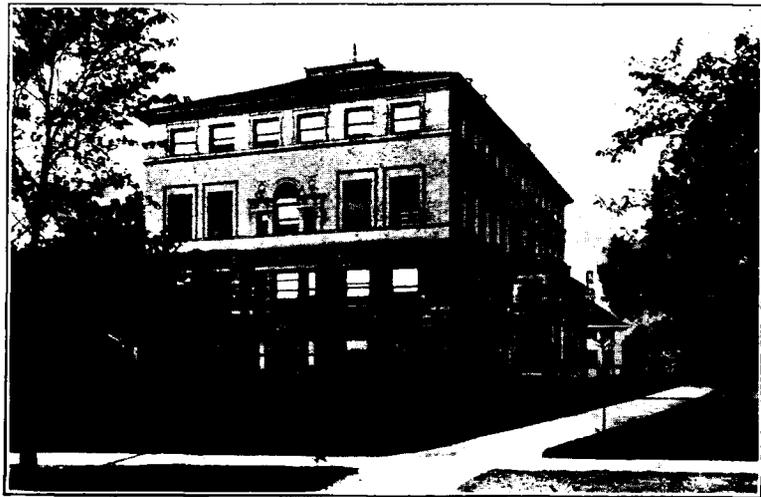
The next year, 1890, the attendance for the first time passed the thousand mark, (1002); the sub-freshman class was dropped; the Morrill bill of 1890, which provided an annual appropriation, by the United States government, of \$15,000 for the encouragement of agricultural education, with an increase of \$1000 for each of the ten succeeding years, became a law; the economics building of the department of agriculture was erected at a cost of \$6,500; and the chemical laboratory was erected at a cost of

\$81,500; the heating plant which cost \$20,000 was erected this year and the old experimental station building, one of the two buildings first erected on the University farm, was burned.

The following year, 1891, was marked by the erection of the dairy hall at a cost of \$30,000; the dairy school was opened for the first time and the school of mines and the college of engineering were consolidated. On the 18th of February, the charter day of the University, General Sibley, who had so large a hand in the making of the University, and who had served as a member of the board of regents for twenty-two years, passed away.

The year 1892 is marked by a number of events of more than ordinary importance. The summer school was re-opened; the college of pharmacy was organized and opened to receive students in the fall; the two-year teachers' course was established, and the medical department was brought to the University campus and housed in Millard hall, which had been erected at a cost of \$61,000; the astronomical observatory was built and the telescope installed at a cost of \$11,500; two departments were abolished the same year, the artisans' training school which had filled its purpose and the college of veterinary medicine and surgery. Chief among the minor events was the establishment of the Moses Marston scholarship.

Millard Hall.



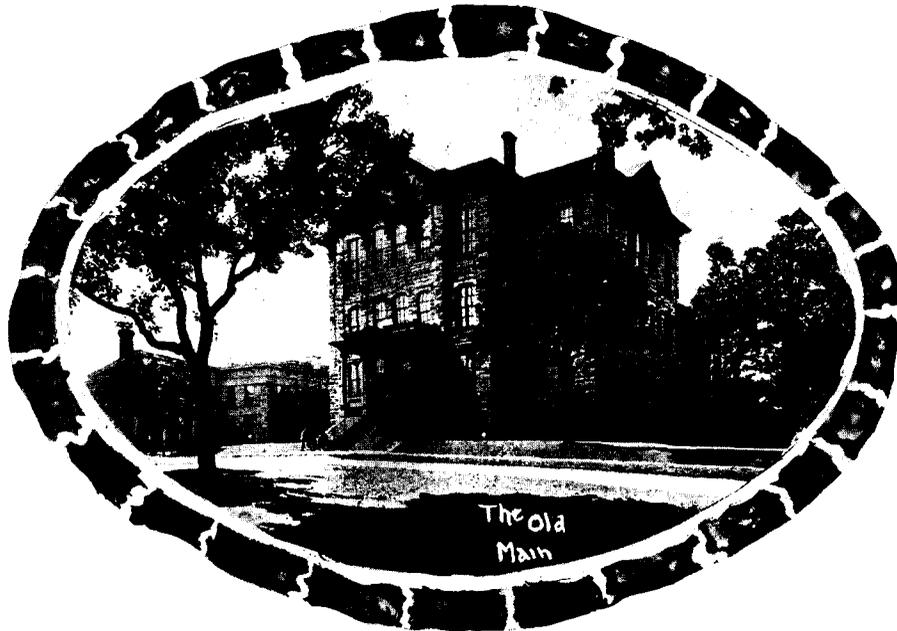
## TAX LEVY LAW PASSED.

In 1893, two new buildings were erected, a laboratory of medical chemistry at a cost of \$10,500 and the drill hall at the school of agriculture at a cost of \$30,000; the course in architecture, for which there had been little demand, was abolished this year and all work in the junior and senior years in the college of science, literature and the arts, was made elective; the legislature passed a bill granting the University a standing tax levy of 15-100 of a mill.

It was in 1894 that the library building was

the regular school work. It was this year that the Minnesota Magazine was established.

In 1895 the attendance for the first time passed the two thousand mark, the enrollment for the year being 2,171. This year the legislature recognized the great service which Governor Pillsbury had rendered the state and the University by making him regent for life. The course in medicine, which had been a three-year course, was extended to cover four years and the sub-experiment station at Crookston was established. Two buildings were erected this year at the department of agriculture, the dining hall



erected at a cost of \$175,000; the ore testing works at a cost of \$8,000, which was contributed by the citizens of Minneapolis; and the Coliseum was burned. It was in the summer of 1894 that the summer course in agriculture and home economics for women was opened. Women had asked for admission to the school of agriculture but provision had not been made for them and this summer school was established to meet the demands of the women for an education suited to their needs. For three years this course was maintained and then the course was abolished, provision being made for the young women in

for the school at a cost of \$42,500 and a forge shop at a cost of \$5,000. It was this year also that the Albert Howard scholarship was established by a provision in the will of Mr. James T. Howard, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., who left \$4,166.81 to the University to establish a scholarship to be known as the Albert Howard scholarship.

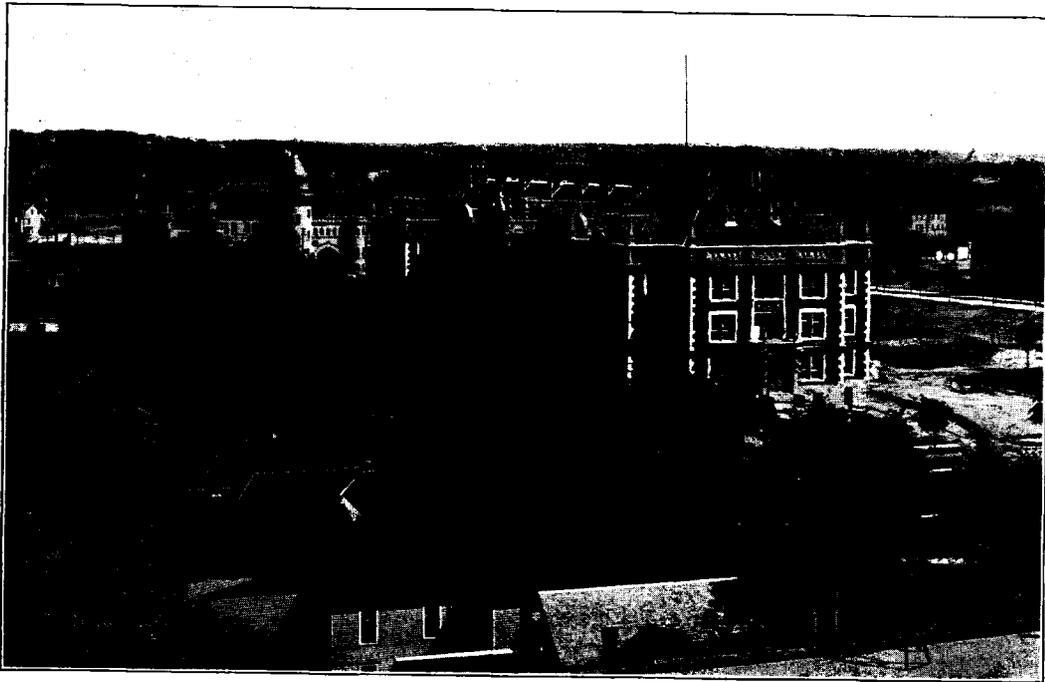
The following year, 1896, two buildings were erected, the medical science building at a cost of \$65,000, and the University armory at a cost of \$75,000. The sub-experiment station at Grand Rapids was organized. This year the

school of mines and the college of engineering were finally separated and made independent institutions.

The year 1897 is marked by two events, the increase of the rate of the state tax levy for University purposes to 23-100 of a mill and the erection of the girls' home building at the school of agriculture at a cost of \$37,000.

The following year, 1898, is marked by no particular outward event, the chief event in the University history of this year, being the establishment of the five-year course in science

The Minnesota Daily was established this year and the old Ariel which had been started in 1877 was discontinued. The most important event was the unveiling of the statue of Governor John S. Pillsbury, "Father of the University," in honor and commemoration of his great service in behalf of the University. Probably no other single event in Governor Pillsbury's life ever gave him a deeper sense of satisfaction than to know that his years of unselfish labor in behalf of the University had been crowned by the recognition of those services in so signal



Folwell Hall—So named in honor of the First President of the University.

and technology and the four-year course in drawing and industrial art.

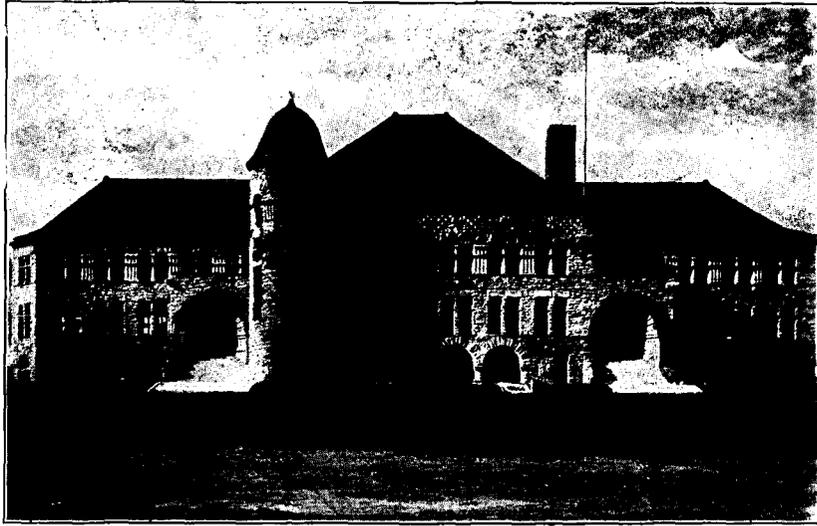
In 1899 three buildings were erected for the department of medicine, a laboratory of anatomy on the campus at a cost of \$15,000; a clinical building at Seven Corners at a cost of \$15,000 and a horticultural building at the department of agriculture at a cost of \$35,000.

The year 1900 marks the time when the University registration first passed the three-thousand mark, the registration being 3,236.

a manner. It was a recognition that helped to lift from the Governor's shoulders the load of unjust criticism which at times had been heaped upon him during his years of connection with the University.

#### THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

The year 1901 marks the beginning of a new period of storm and stress for the University. On October 18th, 1901, Governor Pillsbury, the man who had done more than any other one man to create the University and foster it dur-



Pillsbury Hall.

ing the years when the question of its very existence was in the balance, died.

In the truest sense this notable friend of the University had won the title which was generally accorded him. "Father of the University," and the institution without his fatherly care was face to face with one of the most serious problems that it had ever faced up to this time. The legislature of this year created a board of control and gave it supervision over the finances of the University. This act brought a state of affairs which President Northrop himself has characterized as undoubtedly the second most important event of his administration.

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 for the purpose of amending it to death. 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 that board assumed the partial control given it un-

der 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.

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 was undoubtedly for the good of the University as well as the state and will never be discarded.

The need of the University for the support of its alumni and former students was clearly demonstrated in 1901. Nobly 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 was a milestone that marked the beginning of bigger and better things.

#### THE GILFILLAN TRUST.

The year 1901 was also marked by other events of more than passing importance. It was this year that the Honorable John B. Gilfillan, who had been a regent of the University from 1881 to 1888, gave to the University \$50,000 as a trust fund to be held by the regents and administered in a way 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. Four buildings were erected this year, a physics building at a cost of \$75,000; a veterinary building at a cost of \$25,000; the engineering shops at a cost of \$32,000; and a meat house at a cost of \$7,500. Among the minor events of this year, which still are of interest, was the establishment of the intermediate year in the school of agriculture; the rural school agriculture act was passed, the Woman's League was organized and the Minnesota Alumni Weekly, which was destined to play an important part in the settling of the problem which the act creating the board of control created, was established.

From 1901 to the present time, the history of the University has been crowded with events of such moment, that, at an early date, each would have deserved and have received special consideration in enumerating matters of importance, but these events have crowded upon each other with such rapidity that their relative importance has been greatly diminished. A mere recitation of



these events, in order, shows how numerous and serious have been the problems which have been met and solved.

The year 1902 is memorable mainly for the number of gifts to the University. It was this year the Pillsbury memorial fence was erected on the University avenue side of the campus by Mrs. Sarah Pillsbury Gale, of the class of 1888, as a memorial to her father, Governor John S. Pillsbury; the Honorable John D. Ludden, one of the oldest pioneer settlers in the state, established the Ludden Trust Fund of \$5,000 which has since been added to several times and now it amounts to something like \$30,000; Caleb D. Dorr, another old pioneer, erected the Dorr Fountain on the campus; two buildings were erected this year, an agricultural chemistry laboratory at a cost of \$30,000 and the laboratory of animal research at a cost of \$8,000; the most important event in the internal history of the University this year, was the establishment of courses in forestry and home economics.

1903 saw the organization of the school of chemistry as an independent school and the establishment of the short lecture and laboratory course for farmers; two buildings were erected, the school of mines building at a cost of \$61,000 and a dormitory for boys at the school of agriculture at a cost of \$40,000; the first appropriation by the legislature for the enlarge-

ment of the campus, since 1880, was made and \$11,000 for the purchase of a portion of the present Northrop Field was provided. The event which marked this year in the history of the University was the fact that the board of control took actual charge of the University finances August 1st. The "Old Main," construction on which was started in 1856, the west wing being built at that time, and which was completed in 1875 by the construction of the main portion, was destroyed by fire on the 24th of September, 1904. This building had suffered greatly by fire twice previous to the time when it was completely destroyed. This year marks the date of the death of Greenleaf Clark who had served as a member of the board of regents for twenty-five years. The General Alumni Association, representing the alumni of all departments, was organized in 1904. Among the other events of the year was the abolition of the four-year course in drawing and industrial art; the erection of an addition to the law building at a cost of \$28,000; a live stock pavilion was erected at a cost of \$32,000; a farm machinery building at a cost of \$5,000 and the addition of \$5,000 was made to the Ludden Trust Fund. The Pillsbury heirs donated to the University land valued at \$15,000 and Alfred Fiske Pillsbury, Law '94, enclosed Northrop Field with a fence at a cost of \$15,000.



Cane Rush.



Observatory.

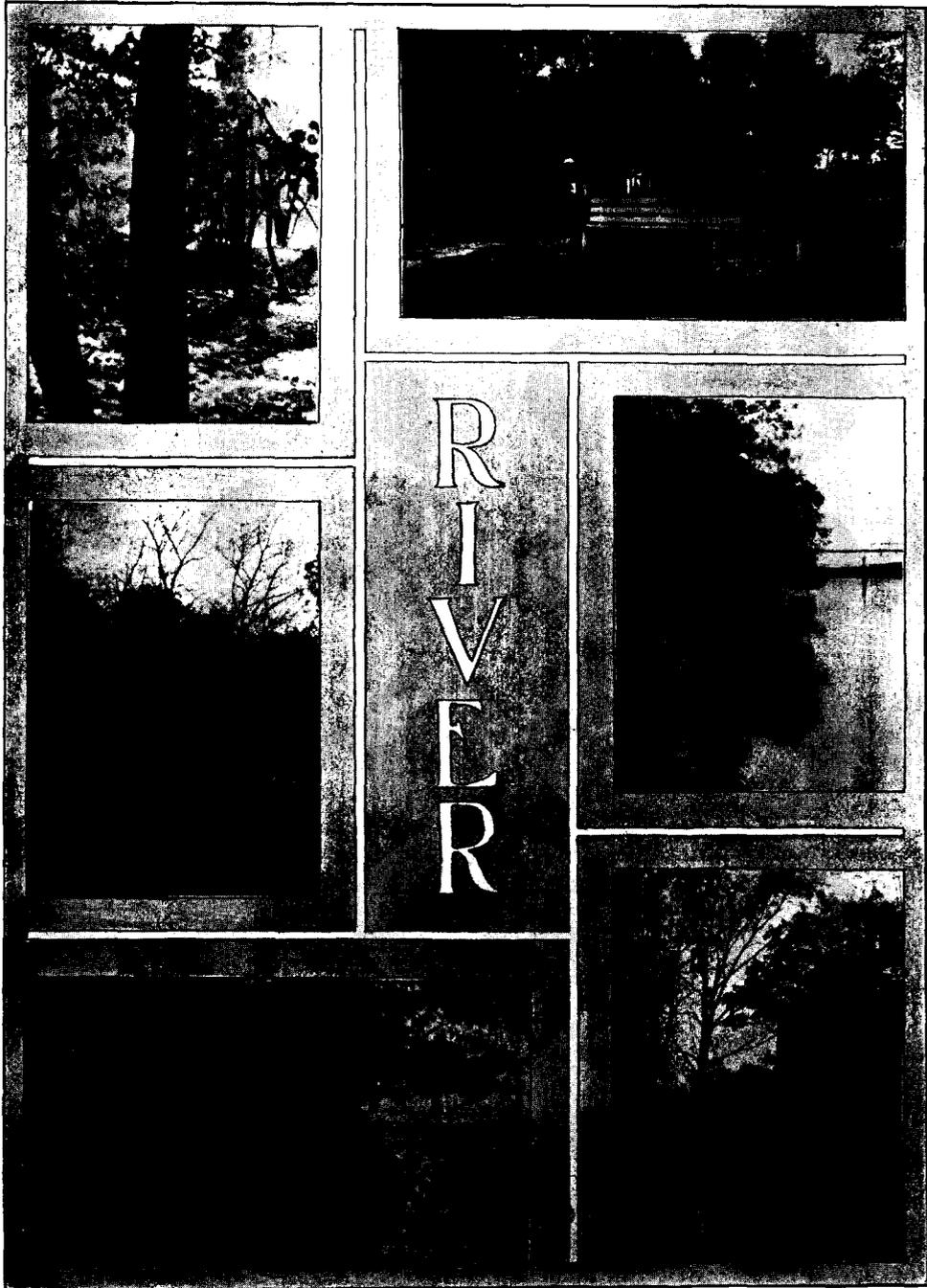
## BOARD OF CONTROL RULE ENDED.

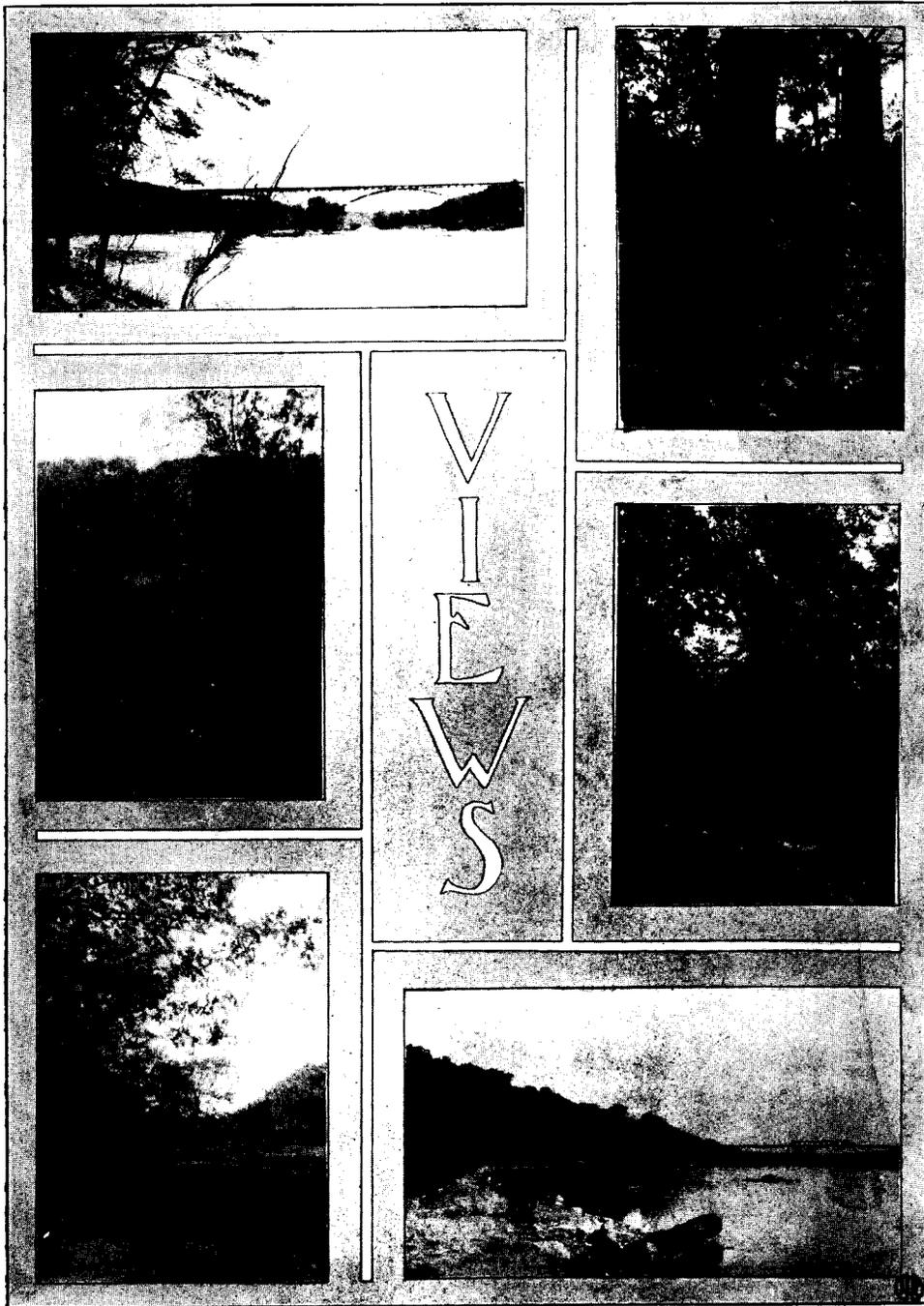
The chief event of 1905 was the abolition of the board of control supervision over University affairs. Among the other important events of this year are to be counted the formal organization of the graduate school; the establishment of a school of agriculture at Crookston; the organization of a University council; the establishment of the college of education; and the gift of Mrs. Elliott of \$114,000, left to the University to establish a hospital as a memorial to her husband, Dr. A. F. Elliott.

The year 1906 saw the completion and unveiling of the student soldier memorial monument. The same year Alice Shevlin hall was donated by Thomas H. Shevlin and erected on the site of the "Old Main." The office of dean of women was established this year and the Adams bill, supplementing the Hatch bill by an additional appropriation of \$5,000 and an increase of this sum by \$2,000 a year for each of the succeeding five years for the purpose of encouraging agricultural experiments, became a law. Twenty acres were purchased for an addition to the University experimental farm at a cost of \$20,000. The institute of public health and pathology building was erected at a cost of \$125,000 including equipment and a botanical plant house was erected near the site of the old coliseum at a cost of \$10,000.

## INCREASE OF SALARIES AND ENLARGMENT OF CAMPUS.

The year 1907 was marked by some of the most significant events in the history of the University. Backed by the unanimous sentiment of the alumni, a campaign was made to secure from the legislature a substantial addition to the expense fund for the express purpose of increasing the salaries of University professors. The alumni all over the state took an active interest in this matter and made their influence felt in the legislature. An increase of \$105,000 was granted by the legislature for the express purpose of increasing the salaries of University professors. An increase was made which averaged nearly 30 per cent on the salaries of all university instructors. The same legislature granted an appropriation of \$450,000 for the purpose of purchasing additional land to be added to the campus and \$76,000 for 149 acres to be added to the University experimental farm, and \$250,000 for an engineering building. This year also saw the completion of Folwell hall which was erected and equipped at a total cost of \$415,000, and the main building for the department of agriculture at a cost of \$250,000, and a school building was erected at the Crookston experimental station at a cost of \$15,000. Friends of the University contributed \$40,000 for a site for the Elliott memorial hospital and





\$15,000 were added to the Ludden Trust Fund by bequest. A Pasteur institute was also established at the University this year; and the bill of Senator Knute Nelson became a law. The Nelson bill amounts practically to an amendment to the Morrill bill which was for the encouragement of agricultural education as distinguished from agricultural investigation. This bill appropriated \$5,000 for 1907 and \$5,000 more for each of the following four years until the annual appropriation reached a maximum of \$25,000, thus doubling the appropriation originally carried by the Morrill bill.

The appropriations made by the legislature this year were such as to demonstrate beyond a shadow of doubt, the great hold which the institution has upon the hearts of the people of Minnesota and encouraged those who were charged with the administration of the affairs of the institution to continue their work of administration with greater confidence in its future. One event of this year remains yet to be mentioned, the retirement, at the end of the year, of the first president of the University who laid down his duties as professor of economics, taking advantage of the Carnegie foundation for the advancement of learning. In giving up his work at the University Dr. Folwell has not ceased to take an interest in its affairs and lectures occasionally to the graduate students in law and continues his literary work. Since leaving the University he has completed his short history of Minnesota in the American Commonwealth series and published a volume of addresses delivered during the time when he was president of the University.

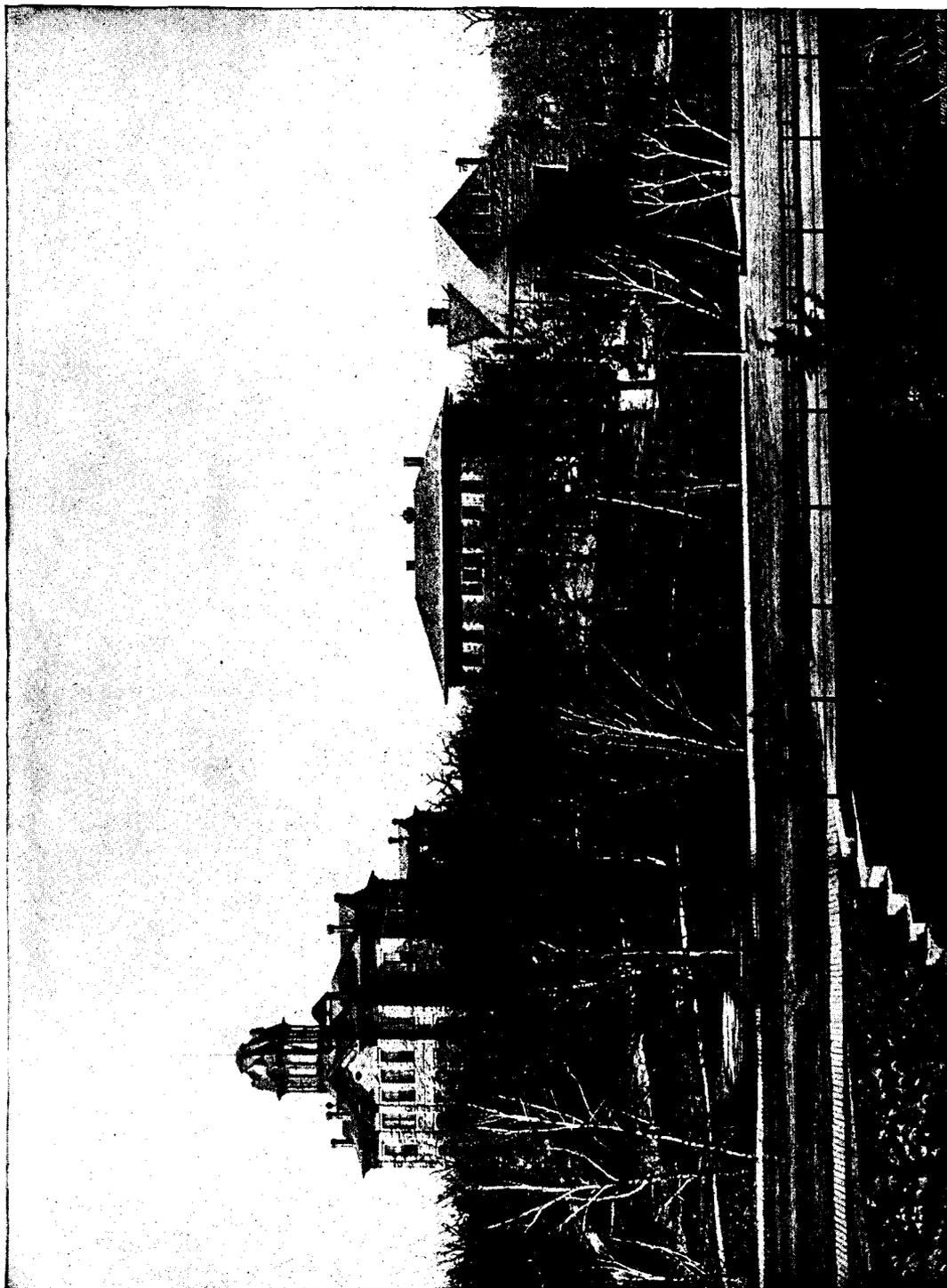
The most important event of the year 1908 was the organization of the Minnesota Union, an organization bringing together all of the members of all departments of the University for the purpose of mutual helpfulness. This year the five-year course in engineering was established and a dormitory and dining hall erected at the Crookston school of agriculture at a cost of \$50,000.

The year 1909 marks the beginning of the close of President Northrop's administration.

President Northrop tendered his resignation to take effect at the close of the year 1909-10. Though deeply regretting his resignation the regents were obliged to signify their acceptance of the same but asked President Northrop to remain until they should have time to look around and find a suitable successor. Dean Frederick S. Jones, who had been professor of physics at the University from 1885 and dean of the college of engineering from 1902, closed his services at the University to accept the deanship of Yale College. At the close of the college year 1909 Professors Maria L. Sanford and Jabez Brooks retired under the age limit prescribed by the University and accepted retiring allowances from the Carnegie foundation. The legislature of 1909, including the 23-100 mill tax, appropriated \$2,639,472.07 for permanent improvements, support and campus extension for the ensuing two years. An event of more than ordinary importance of this year was the election of the Rev. W. S. Richardson as religious work director of the young men's and young women's Christian associations of the University, Mr. Richardson is supported by the evangelical churches of the state.

#### SOME OF THE THINGS ACCOMPLISHED.

The present is not the time to sum up the administration of President Northrop and assign it a definite value in the history of the University. It will be years after his administration is closed before any historian will feel justified in taking any critical view of his administration and giving it its just place as a part of the greater history of the University. At a time like this the barest recital of the various things accomplished gives more insight into what the administration has meant than any attempt to give relative valuation to these events. Perhaps no more striking summary of his administration can be made than to place over against each other figures showing what the institution was when he came, and what it is in this the last year of his administration. These figures are almost incredible. They read like the fairy stories of our childhood days so marvelous is the tale they have to tell.



The year before President Northrop came 289 students were enrolled. The enrollment this year exceeds 5,000 by four. Up to the date of his coming to the University the total amount received from fees was \$30,493.17. The amount received since his coming has been \$2,189,961.69. The year he came to the University the fees received amounted to \$1,632.87. These now amount to \$180,000 a year.

Up to the time when he undertook to administer the affairs of the University the state had contributed \$313,000 toward the general support of the institution. It has since contributed \$3,285,215.77 for the same purpose. It is now contributing seventeen times as much as it was contributing at the beginning of his administration.

Up to that time the state had spent \$256,850 for buildings. It has since spent \$2,585,312.32. The University is now spending annually more than twenty times as much for buildings as it did the year he came.

The permanent endowment fund of the University has almost exactly doubled since he came to the University. It now amounts to \$1,413,817.35. Then no one had dreamed of the vastness of the endowment that was some day to come to the University from the lands then remaining unsold. We now talk of from twenty to forty millions endowment from this source with a considerable degree of assurance.

The faculty then numbered thirty members, seven of this number giving no instruction, being members of the faculty merely by virtue of being members of the medical examining board. The faculty now consists of 212 professors and assistant professors, 125 instructors and a considerable number of scholars and subordinate assistants. The maximum salary of a professor at that time was \$2,400 and now it is \$3,500. The total pay roll was then \$41,250. It is now above \$600,000.

At that time the University had no special library fund, the support of the library being taken from the current expense fund. Since that date \$133,000 have been contributed directly

for the support of the library and \$45,000 a year is now being appropriated for its support.

At that time the Hatch, Morrill, Adams and Nelson funds for the support of agricultural education and experimentation had not been thought of. Since that date the University has received approximately, \$800,000 from these sources.

Prior to the coming of President Northrop the University had received but \$58,000 for campus extension and since that date there have been received \$941,000 for additions to the campus and experimental farm and sub-stations. 169 acres have been added to the state experimental farm and the farms at Crookston, Grand Rapids, Minnetonka and 2700 acres on the Fond du Lac Indian reservation have been acquired.

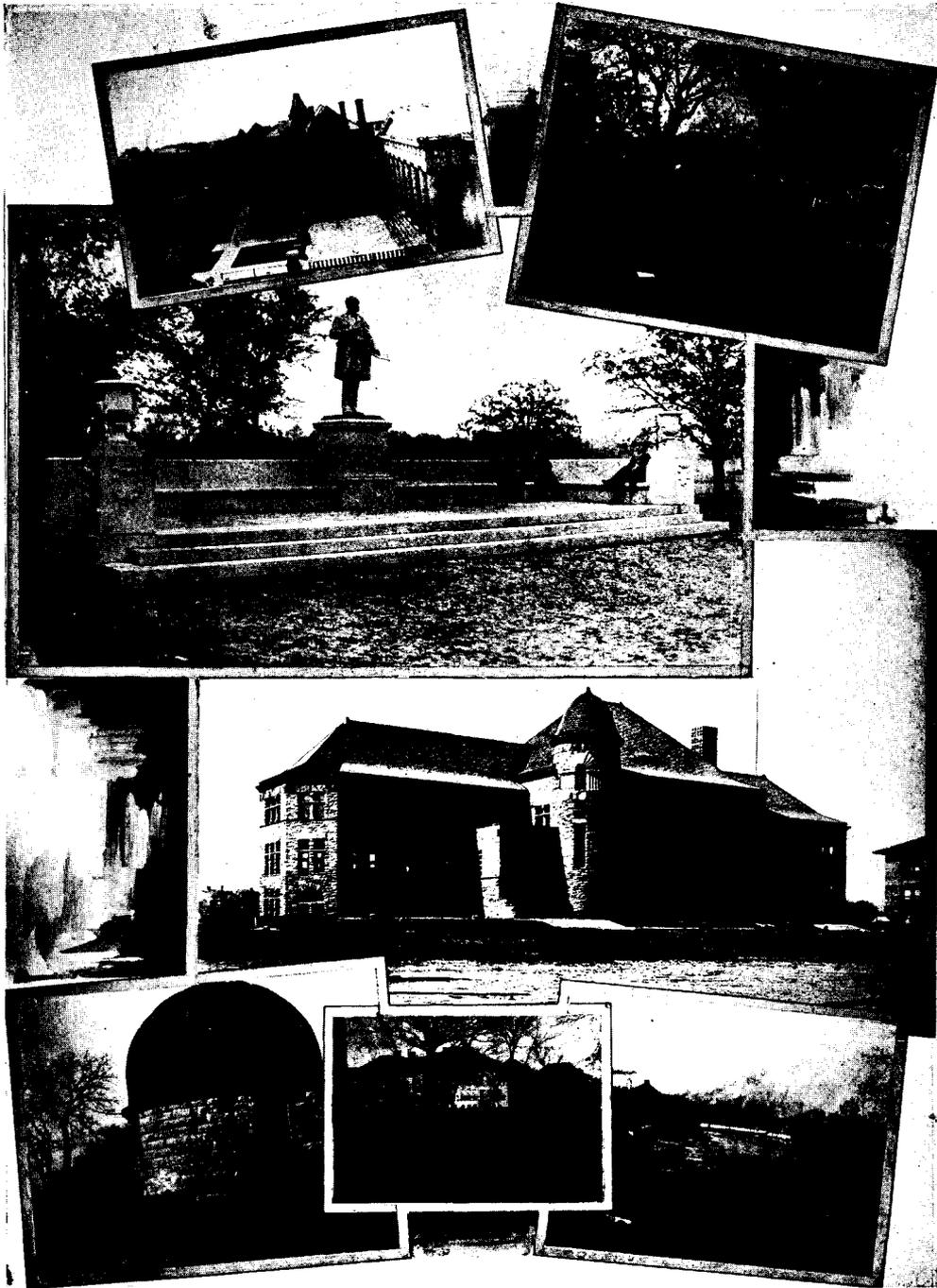
When President Northrop came there were but two buildings on the University campus, the old main building which was destroyed by fire in 1904, and the old agricultural building which was destroyed by fire in 1888; so that there is no building on the campus today that was standing when President Northrop came. The present number of buildings on the campus is twenty-three and \$690,000 are available for the construction of six more buildings on the campus.

The year before President Northrop came two buildings for the agricultural department were built on the University farm. There are now twenty-three buildings on this farm housing the department of agriculture, not including the buildings on the two sub-stations at Crookston and Grand Rapids nor the buildings for the school of agriculture at Crookston. Four more buildings for the department of agriculture are provided for by an appropriation of \$162,000.

The budget for the first biennial period of the University, after the coming of President Northrop was:

Fees .....	\$ 4,068.10
State appropriation .....	58,000.00
Buildings and equipment .....	60,000.00
Endowment fund income .....	85,497.89
A total of .....	\$207,565.99

The budget for the coming biennial period is:



## ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR THE PRESENT BIENNIAL PERIOD.

Interest on invested funds . . . . .	\$ 115,000.00
Interest on bank deposits . . . . .	1,500.00
23/100 mill tax . . . . .	500,000.00
Direct from State for support . . . .	390,000.00
Same for specific objects . . . . .	241,800.00
School of mines support . . . . .	19,000.00
State institutions fund interest . . . .	24,000.00
Fees paid by students . . . . .	325,000.00
Rental of houses on campus . . . . .	25,000.00
Dental infirmary receipts . . . . .	28,000.00
Library . . . . .	45,000.00
U. S. Government-Morrill bill . . . .	50,000.00
U. S. Government-Adams bill . . . .	22,000.00
U. S. Government-Hatch bill . . . .	30,000.00
U. S. Government-Nelson bill . . . .	25,000.00
Agricultural department receipts . .	45,000.00
For buildings, repairs and permanent improvements . . . . .	1,085,500.00
Engineering building, by legislature of 1907 . . . . .	250,000.00
Elliott hospital, the Elliott bequest	118,000.00
Campus . . . . .	350,000.00
Distribution of charts . . . . .	3,500.00
Miscellaneous . . . . .	4,672.07
Total . . . . .	<u>\$3,697,972.07</u>

When President Northrop came to the University in the fall of 1884, the University existed as a university practically only in name. There was but one fully developed college—the college of science, literature and the arts. The course in engineering, architecture and agriculture coincided very closely with the first two years of the course in science, literature and the arts, practically all of the technical work of these courses being confined to the junior and senior years.

When President Northrop came to the University it was just emerging from a period of struggle for mere existence. Under the able leadership of President Fowell it had just come to a period of existence where it had begun to be recognized as an educational force, especially in the west. During the twenty-six years of President Northrop's administration it has advanced so

that it is now recognized as one of the leading state universities of the country—being one of the three to first receive recognition from the Carnegie foundation for the advancement of learning, and among the eight or ten best in the land.

At that time the alumni body numbered 214 and the first class to receive their diplomas at the hand of President Northrop, numbering 19, 14 men and five women, received their sheepskins from him, couched in Latin and signed by every member of the University faculty. At the last commencement President Northrop handed out 580 diplomas. The University has granted to date 7,842 degrees. There are something above 7,600 living alumni owning Minnesota as their Alma Mater.

From an institution which in those days was struggling for a mere existence and to prevent disruption through unfriendly action of the state legislature it has become entrenched in the hearts of the people today so that practically whatever is asked for its support is granted willingly, and opposition to it has dwindled to a negligible quantity.

During the years of President Northrop's administration Minnesota has solved, not only for herself but for the world as well, the problem of agricultural education. The school of agriculture established at St. Anthony Park in 1888, was the first successful school of agriculture ever established in the United States. The ideas embodied in that school have been adopted wherever the problem of agriculture has been a problem. It was during the early years of President Northrop's administration and due directly to his activity in its establishment that the system of farmers' institutes was inaugurated. It was President Northrop who "discovered" Mr. O. C. Gregg, who inaugurated the system of institutes for the state on a basis which has been copied to a greater or less extent wherever such systems exist. One of the most effective institute superintendents in the West recently stated that they were following the trail blazed by Mr. Gregg over twenty years ago.

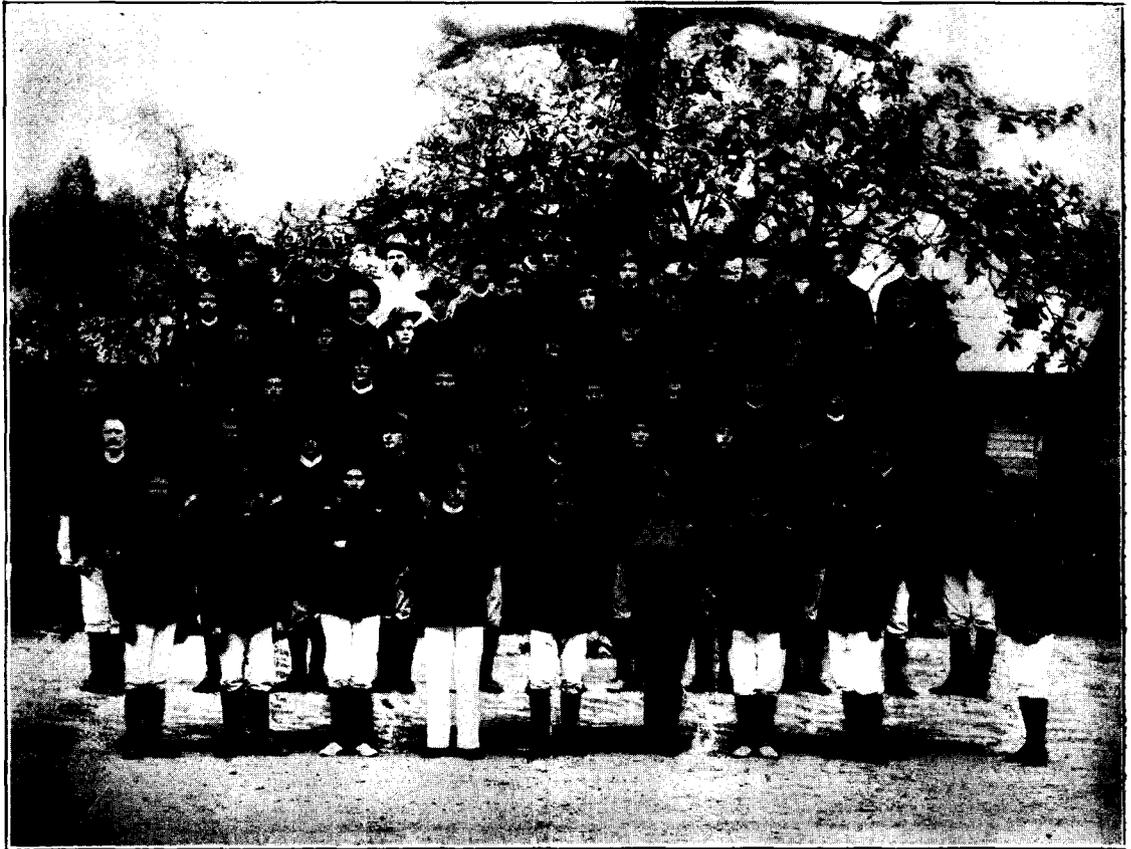


When President Northrop came to the University its medical and law departments existed solely on paper. The law department has grown from nothing to be one of the leading law schools of the country, turning out men who are making their mark all over the country. The medical department has been developed from a mere examining board to be one of the three or four leading medical colleges in the country and recognized as such by the leading physicians of the land. The college of dentistry which has been developed during this period is second to none anywhere.

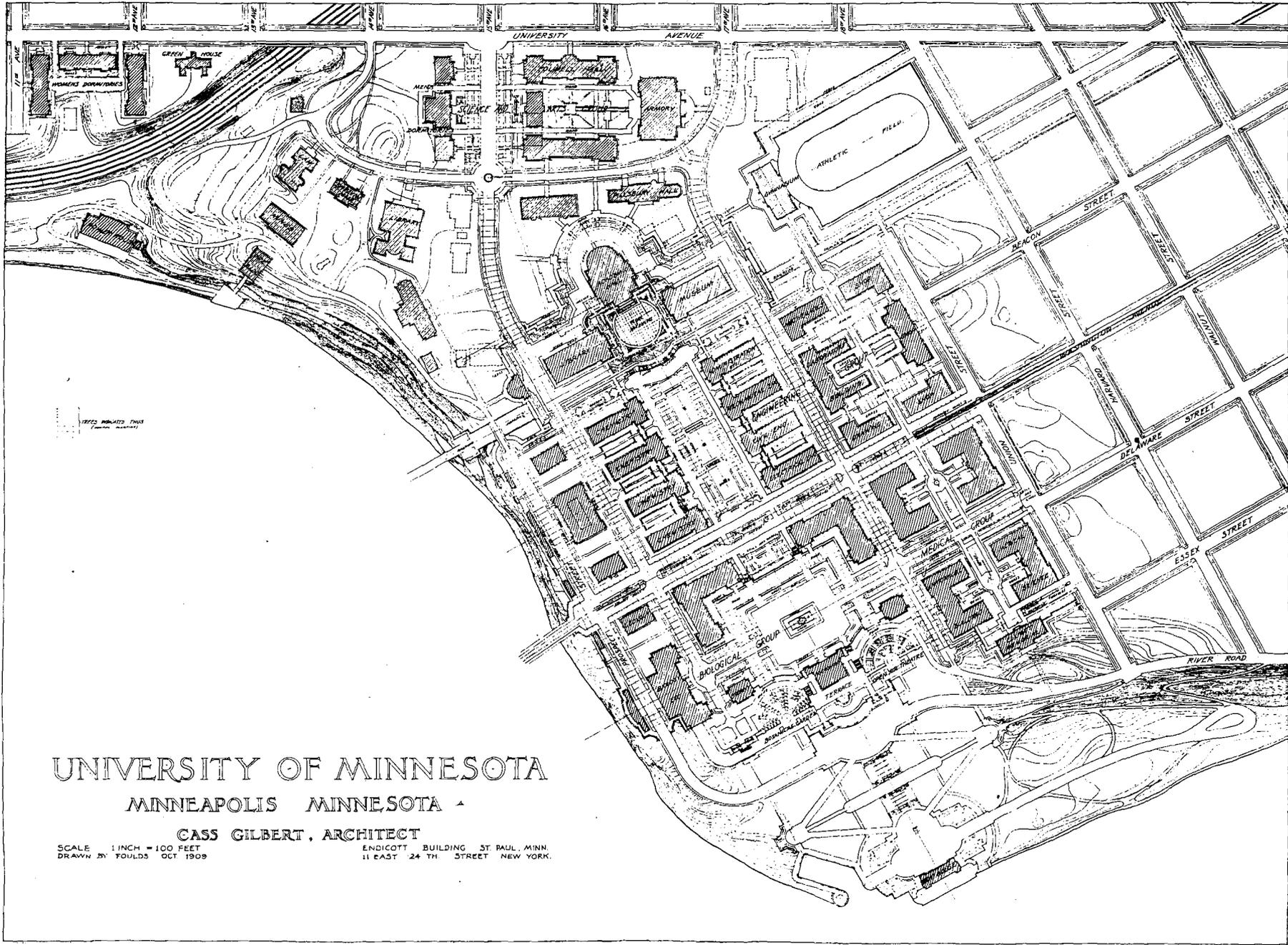
At the time when President Northrop came to the University it was always in order for a

religious body to take its fling at the "Godless institution," which was the most common epithet applied to the University by hysterical members of such bodies. President Northrop has so administered the affairs of the University that this practice has become obsolete in this state.

In those days the convening of the legislature was looked forward to with dread and a feeling of relief was always experienced when it adjourned without enacting any unfriendly legislation. Now, practically every request of the regents is granted and the spirit of carping criticism has almost wholly disappeared. The change in public sentiment is hardly less marked than the change in material conditions.



U. of M. Men in the 13th Minn. Vol. at Manila 1898



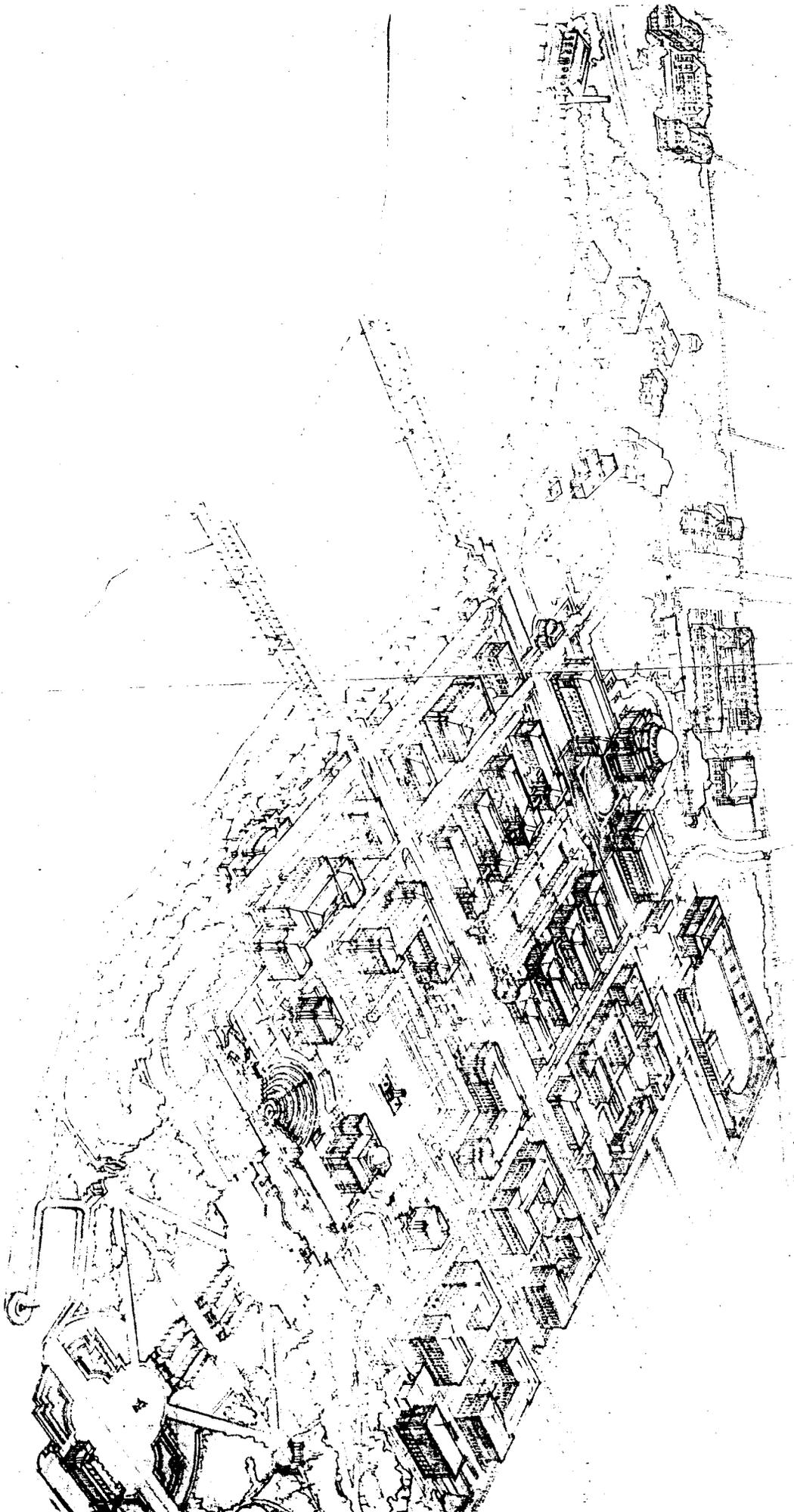
# UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

CASS GILBERT, ARCHITECT

SCALE 1 INCH = 100 FEET  
DRAWN BY FOULDS OCT 1909

ENDICOTT BUILDING ST PAUL, MINN.  
11 EAST 24 TH STREET NEW YORK.



Bird's Eye View New Campus Plans

## IV. A UNIVERSITY CHRONICLE

1851

February 13th—Act passed by the legislature creating the University.

February 19th—Two townships, about 46,000 acres of land, were granted by Congress for the endowment of a university.

March 4th—First board of regents elected.

May 31st—Board of regents held first meeting at St. Charles Hotel in St. Anthony.

June 14th—Gift of site for building by Franklin Steele accepted and work on building begun.

November 26th—First school opened, Reverend Elijah W. Merrill, principal.

1854

March 3rd—Purchase of new site authorized.

October 21st—25½ acres were purchased of Paul R. George and Joshua Taylor.

1856

February 25th—Legislature authorized regents to borrow \$15,000 secured on site already purchased and to erect a new building.

June 28th—Old site passed out of the hands of the Board of Regents, the St. Anthony Water Power company securing the same by assuming \$2,500 indebtedness of the University to Paul R. George.

July 21st—Title to land purchased from Messrs. George and Taylor confirmed by quit claim deed.

August 26th—Contract for the old main building let to Alden & Field for \$49,600.00.

1857

February 26th—Two townships granted by the United States government for endowment of a state university.

1858

Spring of 1858 Professor Barber employed to take charge of a preparatory department of the University.

March 8th—Legislature authorized regents to issue \$40,000 in bonds secured by 21,000 acres of land in Pine, Mille Lacs and Sherburne counties.

November 1st—Reverend E. D. Niell appointed chancellor of the University.

1859-60

Winter of—Professor Butterfield maintained private school in the old University building.

1860

February 14th—University reorganized with new charter.

April 5th—First meeting of new Board of Regents.

March 12th—State donated swamp lands of McLeod county to organize an agricultural college in that county.

1862

March 8th—Authority granted the Regents to make compromise with University creditors.

July 2nd—Second congressional land grant to the State of 120,000 acres.

November 29th—The St. Anthony Water Power company gave a receipt for a quit claim of the old (academy) building and lot and their obligation for \$2,500, assumed on account of the old academy building, which, with interest, amounted to \$4,387.50, in exchange for certain notes of their own for \$3,060.37 bearing interest at the rate of one per cent per month, and amounting in all to \$4,387.50.

1863

November (before the 14th)—John S. Pillsbury appointed to the Board of Regents.

1864

March 4th—Special board of three regents authorized and elected—John S. Pillsbury, O. C. Merriman and John Nicols.

October — Old academy building burned.

1866

The Congressional land grant of 1863 accepted and made over to the agricultural college at Glencoe.

1867

February 15th—The special board of three members made its first report.

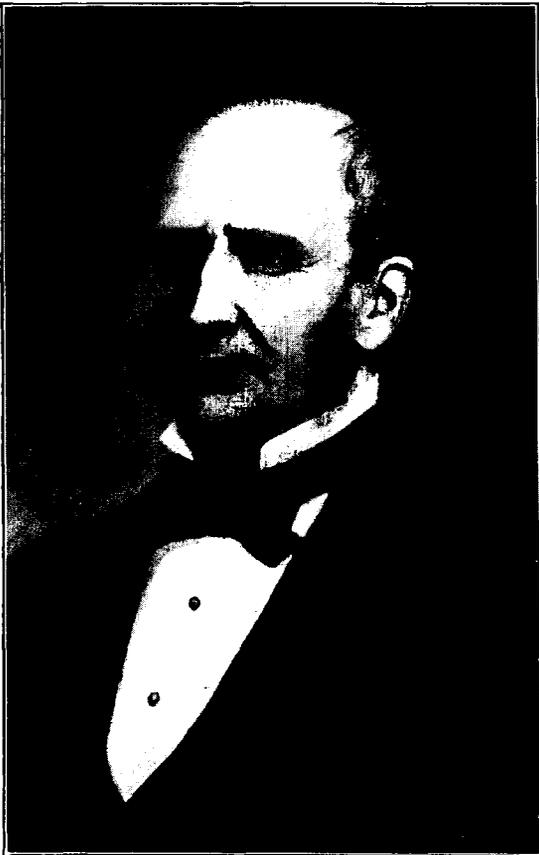
October 7th—Preparatory department of the University opened for instruction and University faculty elected.

November 17th—Delta Sigma, the first literary society organized.

1868

February 18th—Final reorganization of the University and lands previously granted to the agricultural college at Glencoe made over to the University.

————— Old University farm purchased of Messrs. Baker and Willis for \$8,500.



Rev. Edward D. Neill, Chancellor.

1869

January 22nd—General Sibley appointed to the Board of Regents.

August 23rd—First University faculty elected.

September 15th—University opened by the calling of the first college classes.

1869-70

Students' Christian Association organized.

1870

July 8th—Congress passed an act confirming the grant of February 26th. The Hermean, the second literary society, organized.

1872

March 1st—Geological and natural history survey authorized by the legislature. The Ward casts donated by the citizens of Minneapolis to the museum.

1873

March 10th—Act creating geological and natural history survey amended and appropriation increased.

————— Legislature appropriated \$50,000 to complete the Old Main and erect an agricultural building.

June 19th—First graduating exercises of the University held, Warren Clark Eustis, Henry Martin Williamson graduating. For full account of this event see regents' report of 1873, pages 45-52.

1874

\$29,350 appropriated for erecting and furnishing new buildings.

Act passed authorizing the setting aside of \$12,000 each year for seven years to replace money taken from the permanent University fund for current expenses.

1875

An additional appropriation of \$25,000 was made to complete the Old Main.

Agricultural college building completed and occupied.

1876

"Fourth" class dropped.

1877

\$18,000 appropriated to enlarge campus.

June 6th—First annual meeting of the alumni held.

December 1st—First issue of the Ariel.

1878

State tax of 1-10 of a mill levied for current expenses.

March —High School Board created.

March 8th—Purchase of fruit farm at Lake Minnetonka authorized.

1879

Congress granted 24 sections of land to the state to replace lands previously granted to the state but which never came into possession of the state due to the fact that they were located on Indian reservations, this land being granted the University for the endowment of the geological and natural history survey.

\$20,000 appropriated to enlarge campus.

December 15th—Greenleaf Clark appointed to the Board of Regents.

1880

\$20,000 appropriated for enlargement of the campus.

Oratorical association organized.

1881

Regents authorized to sell old University farm and purchase new farm.

July—Summer school of science opened with an attendance of 42.

Dr. Folwell proposed to the regents a plan for abandoning the present campus and moving the University to Lake Minnetonka.

1881-82

Special lecture course in agriculture inaugurated.

1882

First baccalaureate address by President Folwell.

October 11-12th First auction sale of lots platted from old University farm.

1883 Spring of

Balance of lots platted from old farm sold.

1884

August 31st—Dr. Folwell closed his administration as president and September 1st Dr. Northrop took up his duties as president.

Two buildings were erected at the depart-

ment of agriculture, a farm house at a cost of \$25,000 and a barn at a cost of \$15,000.

The Coliseum was also erected at a cost of \$35,000.

1885.

The agricultural experiment station was organized.

The college of engineering was organized as an independent college.

President Northrop was inaugurated at the Commencement in June.

1886.

The Mechanic Arts building was erected at a cost of \$51,478.

The farmers' institutes were started.

1887.

Buildings at the department of agriculture



Reading room of the library in the Old Main.

were erected as follows: Plant house at a cost of \$18,000 and a home building at a cost of \$18,000.

The course in electrical engineering was established; also the school of practical mechanics and design.

The Hatch bill became a law.

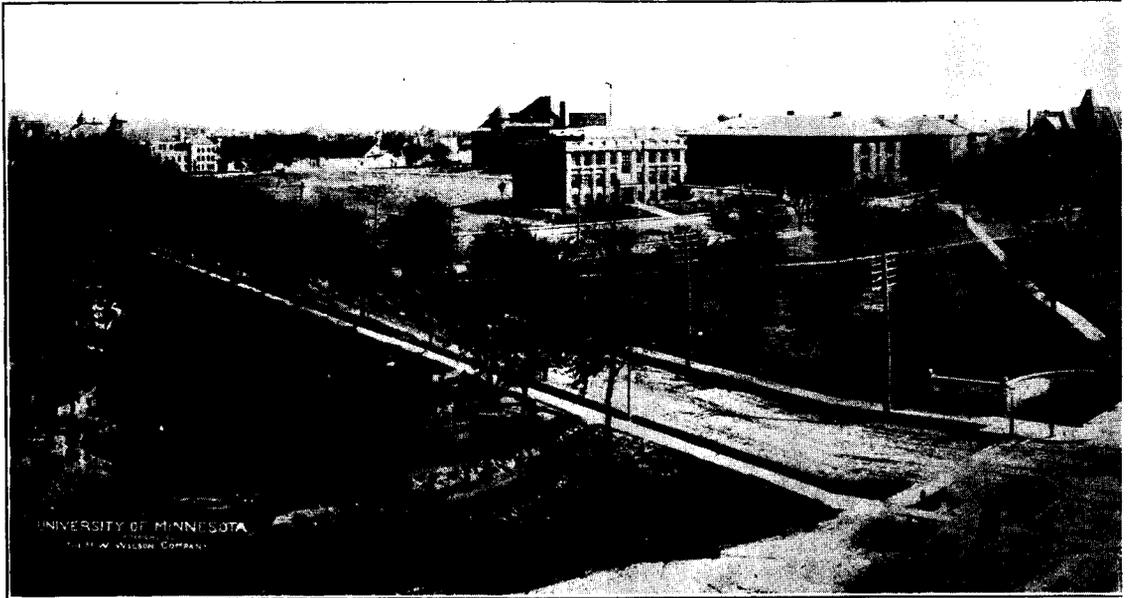
1888.

The department of medicine, including the colleges of medicine and surgery, homeopathic medicine and surgery and dentistry was established.

The college of law was established.

The school of mines was established.

The school of agriculture was established.



Birds-eye view of the campus

Experiment station corps appointed and work in the experiment station begun.

The Students' Christian Association building was erected. The old agricultural building on the campus was burned.

The University fellowship association was established.

The first "Gopher" published.  
1889.

Attempts to dismember the University finally killed.

John S. Pillsbury donated Pillsbury Hall to the University.

Pendergast Hall was erected at a cost of \$25,000.

The Law building was erected at a cost of \$30,000.

And authority was granted the regents to sell the Minnetonka fruit farm.

First annual appropriation of \$15,000 received for support of experiment station.

1890.

Attendance reached 1002.

The sub-freshman class was dropped.

The Morrill bill became a law.

The old chemical laboratory building was erected at a cost of \$6,500.

A Chemical laboratory was erected at a cost of \$81,500.

A heating plant was erected at a cost of \$20,000.

The experimental station building was burned.

1891.

The Dairy Hall was erected at a cost of \$30,000.

General Sibley died February 18th.

The dairy school was opened for the first time.

The school of mines and college of engineering were consolidated.

The first installments, for 1890 and 1891, under the Morrill bill appropriation were first received this year.

1892.

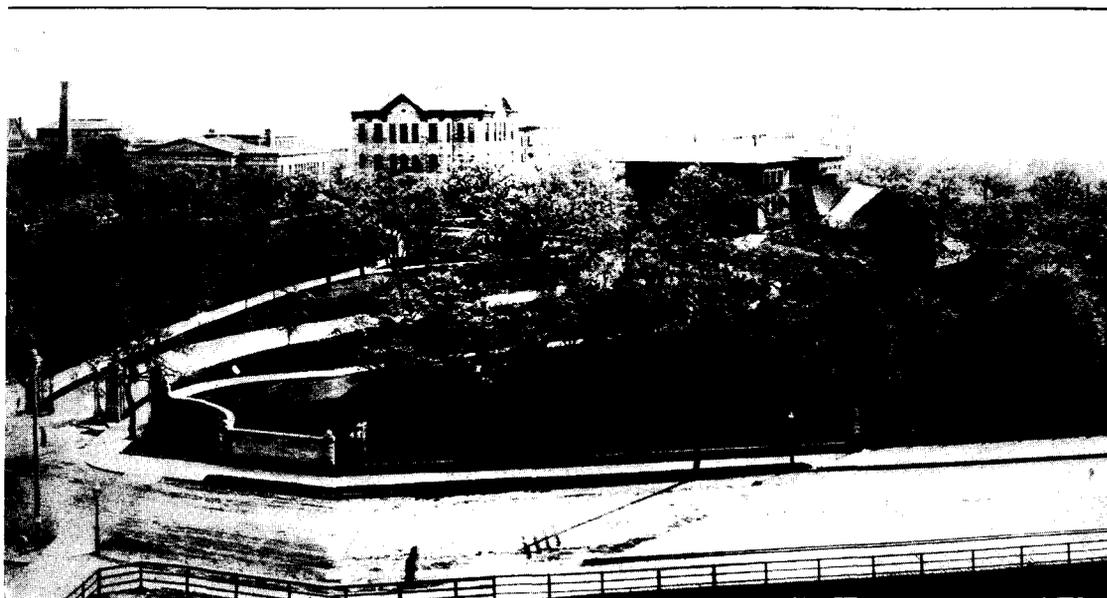
The summer school was opened at the University.

The college of pharmacy was opened.

The two-year teachers' course was established.

The medical department was brought to the University campus.

Millard Hall was erected at a cost of \$61,000.



Showing the Old Main.

The astronomical observatory was built at a cost of \$11,500 with equipment.

The artisans' training school and the college of veterinary medicine were abolished.

Moses Marston scholarship in English established.

1893.

All junior and senior work in the college of science, literature and the arts, was made elective.

The laboratory of medical chemistry was erected at a cost of \$10,500.

A drill hall at the school of agriculture was erected at a cost of \$30,000.

The course in architecture was abolished.

1894.

The 15-100 mill standing tax levy law went into effect.

The Library building was erected at a cost of \$175,000.

The ore testing works were erected at a cost of \$8,000.

The Coliseum was burned July 24th.

The summer course in agriculture and home economics for women was opened, abolished three years later.

The Minnesota Magazine was established.

1895.

Attendance reached 2000-mark (2171).

John S. Pillsbury was made regent for life.

The course in medicine was made a four-year course.

A dining hall for the school of agriculture was erected at a cost of \$42,500.

Sub-experiment Station at Crookston started.

Forge shop at the same department was erected at a cost of \$5,000.

The Albert Howard scholarship was established.

1896.

The school of mines and the college of engineering were finally separated.

Sub-Experiment Station at Grand Rapids organized.

A medical science building was erected at a cost of \$65,000, and the Armory at a cost of \$75,000.

1897.

The girls' home building at the school of agriculture was erected at a cost of \$37,000.

1898.

23-100 of a mill tax went into effect this year.

The five-year course in science and technology and the four-year course in drawing and industrial art were established.

1899.

The laboratory of anatomy was erected at a cost of \$15,000.

A clinical building was erected at Seven Corners at a cost of \$15,000, and a horticultural building at the department of agriculture at a cost of \$35,000.

1900.

Attendance reached 3000-mark (3236).

The Pillsbury statue was unveiled.

The Minnesota Daily was established and the work on the geological survey was discontinued.

1902.

The Pillsbury memorial fence was erected by Mrs. Sarah Pillsbury Gale.

The Ludden trust fund of \$5,000 was established.

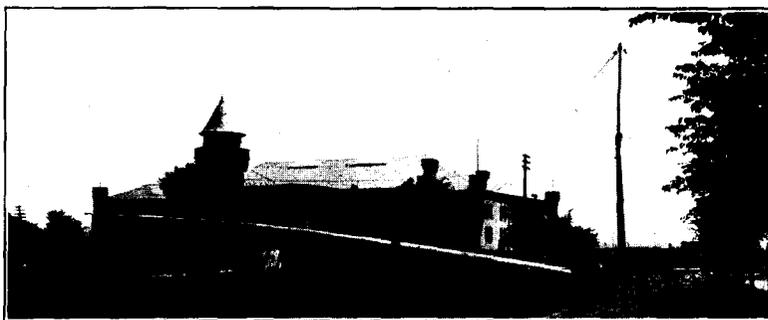
The Elliott scholarship loan fund of \$5,000 was established.

The Dorr fountain was placed on the campus.

An agricultural chemistry laboratory was erected at a cost of \$30,000.

The laboratory of animal research was erected at a cost of \$8,000.

Courses in forestry and home economics were established.



Raising the flag pole.

1901.

October 18th—Governor John S. Pillsbury died.

The Gilfillan trust fund of \$50,000 was established.

The Board of Control was created and given jurisdiction over University finances.

Buildings were erected as follows: physics building at a cost of \$75,000; veterinary building at a cost of \$25,000; engineering shops at a cost of \$32,000; and a meat house at a cost of \$7,500.

An intermediate year in the school of agriculture was established.

The Woman's League was organized.

A rural school agriculture act was passed.

The Minnesota Alumni Weekly was established.

1903.

The school of chemistry was organized as an independent school.

The short course for farmers was established.

School of mines building was erected at a cost of \$61,000, and the boys' dormitory at the school of agriculture at a cost of \$40,000.

\$11,000 was granted by the legislature for campus extension.

The Board of Control took actual charge of the University finances.

1904.

The "Old Main" was destroyed by fire.

Greenleaf Clark died.

The General Alumni Association was organized.

The four-year course in drawing and industrial art was abolished.

An addition to the law building made at a cost of \$28,000.

Live stock pavilion was erected at a cost of \$32,000.

Farm machinery building was erected at a cost of \$5,000.

Pillsbury heirs donated land valued at \$15,000 and Alfred F. Pillsbury enclosed Northrop field with a fence at a cost of \$15,000.

\$5,000 was added to the Ludden trust fund.  
1905.

The Board of Control supervision over University affairs abolished.

The graduate school was formally organized.

The school of agriculture was established at Crookston.

The University council organized.

1907.

\$105,000 granted by the legislature to increase salaries.

Professors' salaries advanced an average of about 30 per cent.

\$450,000 granted by the legislature for campus extension.

\$76,000 granted for additions to the experimental farm.

\$250,000 given for an engineering building. Pasteur institute established.

Folwell Hall erected at a cost of \$415,000.

Main building of the department of agriculture erected at a cost of \$250,000.

School building erected at Crookston at a cost of \$15,000.

Nelson bill became a law.



NORTHROP FIELD in winter

Old Northrop Field.

College of education established.

\$114,000 was left to the University for a hospital by Mrs. Elliott as a memorial to her husband Dr. Elliott.

1906.

Dr. Folwell resigned.

The students' soldier monument was unveiled.

Alice Shevlin Hall was donated and erected.

Office of dean of women was established.

Adams bill became a law.

\$20,000 appropriated for additional land for experimental farm.

Institute of public health and pathology erected at a cost of \$125,000, including equipment.

Botanical plant house erected at a cost of \$10,000.

\$15,000 added to Ludden trust by bequest.

\$40,000 contributed by friends of the University for a site for Elliott hospital.

1908.

The Minnesota Union organized.

Dormitory and dining hall erected at the Crookston school of agriculture.

Five-year course in engineering established.  
1909.

President Northrop resigned.—The Regents refused to accept his resignation and he temporarily withdrew the same.

Dean Jones resigned.

Professors Sanford and Brooks retired.

The legislature appropriated, including the 23-100 mill tax, \$2,639,472.07 for permanent improvements and support and campus extension for the years 1909-10 and 1910-11.



A view of the crop nursery at the University Farm showing the centgeners of grain in process of harvesting. Over half a million of plants are handled each year in this way.

## V. UNIVERSITY LANDS

### 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, reserving two townships for this purpose. The title to this land did not vest in the state until the act of March 2, 1861, *donated* what had previously been reserved 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 2d, 1862, gave the state 120,000 acres for the endowment and support of an agricultural college, including instruction in mechanic arts and military science.

The record of how this was finally secured for the University is a long and most interesting story, the main facts of which are as follows:

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 of 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 amounted to 4,684 acres, should remain in the possession of that institution as an endowment of Stevens Seminary.

By virtue of the act of February 18th, 1868, the act reorganizing the University and under which, with some amendments the University now exists, these lands were made over 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.

So far as appears no effort was made to secure for the University the land it was entitled to under this act, until the Reverend E. D. Neill, who was at that time chancellor of the Uni-

versity, brought the matter to the attention of Governor Ramsey and in a communication dated April 5th, 1860, set forth his views concerning the right of the University to 72 sections of land under the Enabling Act. Governor Ramsey took up this matter before the commissioners of the general land office who ruled against the University. Here the matter rested until the special board of three regents was created by the act of 1864. This board immediately took action looking toward the securing of the rights of the University under this act and at their request Governor Miller filed notice of the selection of a portion of said grant in the proper office in Taylor's Falls in February, 1864, in order to test the validity of the claim of the University to these 72 sections of land.

The commissioner of the general land office rendered an adverse decision. The regents appealed from the decision of the commissioner to the secretary of the interior and Governor Marshall volunteered to bring the claim of the University before the secretary and made a visit to Washington for the purpose. No decision was reached at that time and it was recommended that the regents employ an attorney to prosecute the claim of the University before the department. Under authority of an act passed February 18th, 1867, the regents employed Mr. H. B. Beard to conduct the case on a contingent fee of two sections of land to be selected by him. The secretary was finally persuaded that the claim of the University was just but did not feel warranted in reversing the decision of the former officer of the department and recommended a bill be introduced into congress allowing the University the 72 sections of land. Through the influence of Mr. Beard and the Hon. Eugene M. Wilson, representative in congress, and Hon. Alexander Ramsey, in the senate, this bill finally became a law July 8th, 1870, and these lands were made available for the endowment of the University.

A question was raised as to the right of the regents to employ the methods they did to secure this grant of land from the government, especially involving the agreement with Mr. Beard.

This matter was held open for six years and was finally settled by an act of the legislature February 17th, 1876, "legalizing a deed made by the University of Minnesota to Henry B. Beard as compensation for his services as counsel in prosecuting the claim of the state for 72 sections of land for a state University."

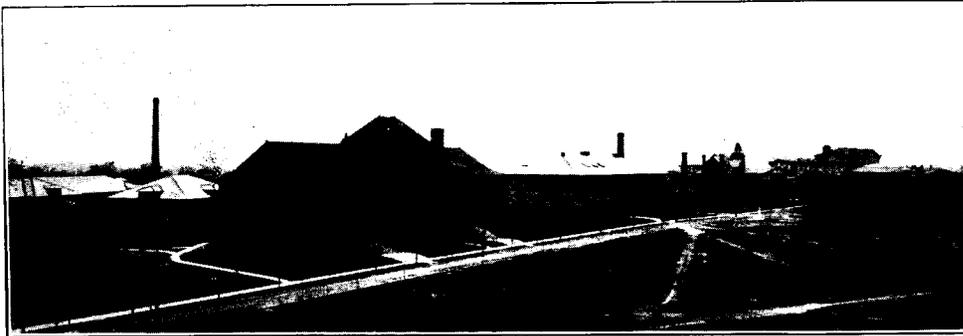
Afterward, there was another ruling of the interior department, in which it was held that since 9,764.60 acres of the territorial grant had not been selected and certified, until after the admission of the state into the Union, this amount should be charged against the second grant, reducing the number of acres available under that grant, to 37,079.24. This ruling was later overruled, and 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.

#### STATE INSTITUTION FUND.

Under the state law of 1865 certain swamp lands were set aside to be sold for the benefit of state institutions. The state constitutional amendment which was adopted in 1881 acted to repeal the law of 1865 and the law of 1907 was passed to make effective the plain intent of the constitutional amendment of 1881. The fund from the sale of this land had grown to be \$780,556.25 at the end of the fiscal year, 1906. This fund is kept intact and only its income apportioned for the benefit of the state institutions. One-half of the interest goes to the common school fund and the balance to state institutions pro rata on the basis of the cost of maintenance.

The latest report of the state auditor shows that the University has received from the two grants to the University \$843,069.76. There has been received from the agricultural land grant, \$570,747.59; making a total of \$1,413,817.35. Of the agricultural land grant but forty



acres remain unsold. This fund came from the following sources: sales of land \$824,534.57; forfeitures and right of way, \$15,314.71; sales of timber, \$497,407.27; mineral permits and leases, \$62,178.00; royalty on iron ore, \$6,040.07; from the state institutions fund \$7,292.73; from internal improvement land fund, \$150.00; profits on sales of bonds, \$900.

#### SALT SPRING LANDS.

The United States government, in 1857, ceded to Minnesota 46,080 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 the University 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 land grant, making a total of 27,515 acres not available for the endowment of the survey, and leaving but

18,754 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, \$4,815.17. There were about 5,000 acres of land unsold.

#### THE UNIVERSITY 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 his deed and to correct the same a new quitclaim deed was made by Calvin Tuttle, who quitclaimed the land intended to be conveyed in the previous deed, on July 21st, 1856. The quitclaim 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 north thirty-nine and three-quarters 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 \$6,000, \$1,000 in

cash advanced by friends and \$5,000 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 the following year, 1880, \$20,000 more was appropriated for the same purpose. With this money

lington street from the river to Harvard street and to vacate Union street from Arlington to University avenue for the benefit of the University.

The legislature of 1907 appropriated \$450,000 for the purchase of additional land to enlarge the campus and the same year friends contributed \$40,000 for a site for the Elliott Memorial Hospital. The legislature of 1909 added another \$350,000 for the purpose of enlarging the campus. When these purchases shall have been completed and some of the streets vacated, the campus will have been enlarged by approximately sixty acres, making the total number of acres in the campus something like one hundred twenty.

The agitation for a greater campus was start-



Alice Shevlin Hall.

was purchased the land to the north of the Great Northern tracks, (save a little strip, on eleventh avenue, twenty-six and one-half by one hundred and eighty-one 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 Ar-

ed in the fall of 1904 by C. J. Rockwood, '79, and took form at a meeting of alumni held at his office. At this meeting a committee was appointed to present the matter to the regents and ask to have a request for an appropriation of \$200,000 included in the University budget. It was thought that this would be sufficient to purchase all the land to the south of the campus between Pleasant street and the river and one block to the north of the campus, bounded by University, Fourteenth and Thirteenth avenues and Fourth street. The regents could not see their way clear to ask for this and the matter was allowed to lie dormant until about the time the construction of Folwell Hall was begun, in the fall of 1905. Henry H. Hovland, '94, led

the opposition to placing the building where it was finally placed and offered \$25,000 toward a fund to purchase the blocks along University avenue opposite the campus for a site for the building. He secured pledges from Duluth for \$50,000 and tried to get the business men of Minneapolis interested enough to contribute a fund sufficient for purchase of these blocks. He did not meet sufficient encouragement to enable him to carry out this plan, but his enthusiasm resulted in a greater activity in a work of the alumni through the General Alumni Association; the matter was taken up definitely by the association and presented to the regents who were asked to request an appropriation for the purpose of securing all of the land to the south of the campus from Harvard street to the river and the row of blocks across University avenue from the campus. This the board did not do and the matter was brought before the legislature by Senator James T. Elwell and an appropriation secured. Too much credit cannot be given to Senator Elwell for his part in securing these appropriations for campus extension.

#### THE UNIVERSITY FARM.

In 1868, when the University was re-organized, provision was made for teaching agriculture and as the purchase of a farm was a matter of necessity, the regents purchased 120 acres of land of Messrs. Baker and 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 attained, 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 \$65,500.

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 \$65,500, 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, and 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.

#### SUB-EXPERIMENT STATION FARMS.

The first sub-station was organized at Crookston by the purchase of 480 acres of land, August 21st, 1895. The second station was established at Grand Rapids by the purchase of 352 acres, July 2nd, 1896. For many years the Coteau farm, owned by O. C. Gregg, located at Lynd, Minn., was used by the University as a sub-station. A five acre tract, located at Owatonna and used as an apple experiment station, is under the direction of the board of regents by virtue of an act of the legislature dated March 2nd, 1887.

#### MINNETONKA FRUIT FARMS.

In 1878 the legislature authorized the regents to purchase a fruit farm at Lake Minnetonka at a cost not to exceed two thousand dollars and 116 acres were purchased of Culver and Farrington, and Peter Gideon, of Excelsior, was placed in charge of this farm. It was on this farm and under the direction of Peter Gideon that the

Wealthy apple was originated. For ten years this farm was maintained and many valuable experiments were conducted. It was thought at that time that the work being done at this farm could be as successfully carried on at the experimental station and so the legislature of 1889 authorized the sale of the farm. The total amount realized from the sale was \$16,469.43. One thousand three hundred and nine dollars and ten cents of this was turned back into the permanent University fund for the purchase price of the farm and the rest put into the current expense fund of the University.

#### THE NEW FRUIT 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). 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 additional land will be purchased.

The University owns a forestry experimental tract of 2,700 acres on the Fond du Lac Indian reservation. This tract was donated by the Weyerhaeusers and accepted by the legislature of 1909 and confirmed by action of the board of regents, June 26th, 1909.

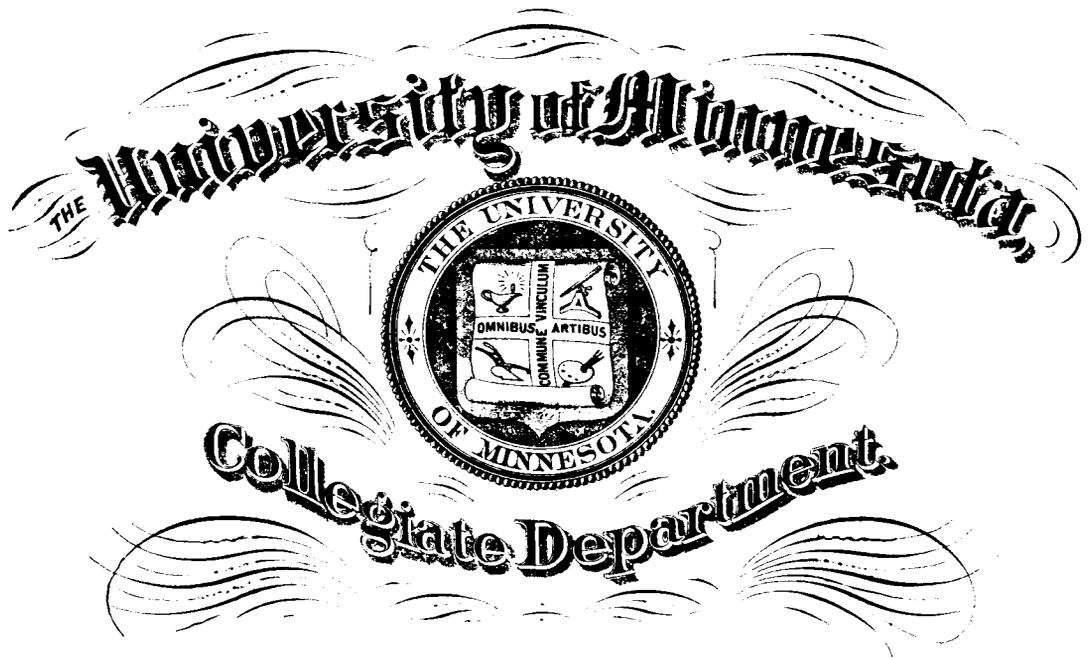
Lands in the state park at Itasca are available for use of the department of forestry for the purpose of practical instruction and the Morris agricultural school farm, which came into possession of the state by act of Congress and which was accepted by the legislature of 1909, is under the control of the board of regents. The farm on which this school is located contains 296 acres, 160 acres under cultivation and the balance devoted to the school buildings, grounds and pastures. This farm is located near Morris in Stevens county, one hundred and fifty miles north of the twin cities.

The University still owns 24,826.72 acres of land granted by the United States Government as an endowment; 5,040 acres are under mineral leases according to state law.



Original University Seal

VI. THE STORY  
OF  
THE COLLEGES



◆ ◆ ◆

## FINAL CERTIFICATE.

*This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_  
 has completed the Classical Course of Studies, in  
 the Collegiate Department, and is therefore entitled to be  
 received in full standing, in any appropriate "College  
 or Department" of the University.*

*Dated at the University this \_\_\_\_\_*

*day of \_\_\_\_\_ 188\_\_\_\_\_*

*By order of the General Faculty*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*President*

## The Graduate School



Henry T. Eddy, LL. D.  
Dean of the Graduate School

### THE GRADUATE SCHOOL.

The first degree of master of arts was conferred at this University in 1880 upon Graham Cox Campbell, '77; and the first doctor of philosophy upon Charles B. Elliott. From

1892 on there has been continuously a body of students studying for these degrees as will be seen by the accompanying table which gives the number of degrees conferred and the attendance for each year to the present time.

The direction of the graduate work was early put in charge of a graduate committee, of which Dr. Jabez Brooks was chairman. This continued until the formal organization of the graduate school in 1906, under the deanship of Dr. H. T. Eddy.

The ripe scholarship of Dr. Brooks and the high ideals he held as to the commanding position which graduate work should occupy in any true university, did much to put that work upon the plane since recognized everywhere as essential.

The graduate school was established by the regents of the University to include in a single organization under one faculty, the graduate work of all colleges and schools of the University leading to the higher non-professional degrees.

The administration of the school is entrusted to the dean, and its faculty consists of those professors in the University who give courses leading to the degrees it offers. Those degrees are respectively that of the master of arts or of science for one year of graduate study, and doctor of philosophy or of science for three years or more of graduate work covered by a thesis exhibiting some original contribution to human knowledge.

A beginning has been made in the endowment of graduate fellowships. Upon the multiplication of these will largely depend the rapidity of the development of the graduate work at this University, as it has at other universities.

#### LISTS OF DOCTOR'S DEGREES IN SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY GRANTED BEFORE 1910.

Abbetmeyer, Charles D. A. F. Ph. D. '00.—Moral evil in Old English literature.

Avery, Elizabeth Huntington, M. A. Ia. College. Ph. D. '95.—Influence on American history of French immigration.

Berkey, Charles Peter, B. S. '92. M. S. '93. Ph. D. '97.—Geology of the St. Croix dalles.

Brewster, Henry Webb, B. A. '92, M. S. '93, Ph. D. '92.—Sensation and intellection, their character and their function in the cognition of the real and the ideal.

Brohaugh, Gustav O., B. L. '99, LL. B. '93, Ph. D. '09.—The pine lands of Minnesota.

Bergin, Alfred. B. A. Augustana, M. A. Minn. '99. Ph. D. '04.—The law of the West Goths according to the manuscripts of Aeskil.

Carlton, Ernest C., B. A. '98, M. A. '00, Augustana, Ph. D. '09.—Oscar Levertin, a study of literary development.

Chittenden, E. Porter, Ph. D. '97.—The labial series in English sounds.

Colberg, Ernest J., M. S. '09, Ph. D. '09.—The English essay.

Copeland, John, M. A. Princeton, Ph. D. '03.

Crombie, John S., B. A. Univ. of Mich., '76, (Post obitum) Ph. D. '93.—Thesis never completed.

Danner, Harry Ross, B. A. Rutgers, LL. B. '93, LL. M. '94, Ph. D. '99.—Legal status of the Indian tribes.

Deinard, Samuel N., B. A. De Pauw. M. A., Chicago, Ph. D. '05.—The New Year's day and the day of judgment of the Jewish calendar.

Downey, Hal, B. A. '03, M. A. '04, Ph. D. '09.—The lymphatic tissue of the kidney of *Polyodon spathula*.

Eftman, Arthur H., B. L. '92, M. S. '93, Ph. D. '98.—Some points on the structure and composition of igneous rocks of northeastern Minnesota.

Eliason, Adolph Oscar, B. A. & M. A., Harvard B. L. '96, Ph. D. '01.—The rise of commercial banking institutions in the United States.

Elliott, Charles Burke, L. L. B. Iowa State '81, Ph. D. '88.—The United States and the northeastern fisheries: a history of the fishery question.

Elmquist, Anthony F., Ph. D. '00.—Studies in Ezra and Nehemiah with special reference to the return under Cyrus and the building of the second temple.

Erickson, Henry A., B. E. '96, Ph. D. '08.—The ionization of gases at high pressure.

Fink, Bruce, M. S. Univ. of Ill. Ph. D. '00.—Contributions to a knowledge of the lichens of Minnesota.

Flaten, Nils, B. A. '93, M. A. '96, Ph. D. '00.—El poema del Cid.

Freeman, Edward M., B. S. '98, M. S. '99,

Ph. D. '05.—The seed fungus of lobium temulentum, L., the Darnel.

Geisness, Thomas, B. A. '97, M. A. '99, Ph. D. '02.—A comparative study of moods denoting joy and grief in the Gothic, Old English, and Old Anglo Saxon with reference to the corresponding moods and expressions in Greek and Latin.

Glasoe, Paul M., B. A. '97, M. S. '98, Ph. D. '02.—Caphroxine.

Hemingway, Ernest, M. A. '03, M. D. '08, Ph. D. '04.—The anatomy of placobdella pediculata.

Jayne, Violet (Mrs. E. C. Schmidt), M. A. Michigan, Ph. D. '03.—George Eliot's character portrayal in the chief characters of "Adam Bede," "Mill on the Floss," "Middlemarch," and "Daniel Deronda" with special reference to its bearing on plot development.

Kovarik, Alois F., B. A. '04, M. A. '07, Ph. D. '09.—The effect of changes in the pressure and temperature of the gas upon the velocity of the negative ions produced by ultra-violet-light.

Lantz, Charles E., M. A. '02, Ph. D. '04.—The development of plots and characters in the comedies of Terence.

Lyon, Harold, B. S. '00, M. S. '01, Ph. D. '03.—The embryology of zinkgo.

McDonald, William, B. S. '98, Ph. D. '07.—Reclamation and settlement of arid lands. Sc. D. '09.—Agricultural education in America.

Magnusson, Peter M., B. A. Gustavus Adolphus '90, LL. B. '06, Ph. D. '93.—Some applications of logical and psychological principles to grammar.

Mattson, Peter, B. A. '02, Gustavus Adolphus, Ph. D. '06.—The development of the constitutional idea in Sweden.

Merrill, John E., B. A. '91, Ph. D. '94.—Ideals and institutions: their parallel development.

Miller, Frederick C., B. A. '03, M. A. '07, Ph. D. '08.—The history and organization of the police.

Mott, Alice J., M. A. Iowa, Ph. D. '99.—The ninth year of a deaf child's life.

Nilsson, Victor A., Ph. D. '97.—Loddfafnisnal: an Eddic study.

Norlie, Olaf, B. A. '98, St. Olaf, M. A. '01 Wis. Ph. D. '08.—The principles of expressive reading.

Peithman, Ernest, Ph. D. '98.—Investigation on Kant's conception of experience.

Rachie, Elias, B. L. '96, M. L. '97, LL. B. '02, Ph. D. '01.—Taxation in Minnesota.

Ramaley, Francis, B. S. '95, M. S. '96, Ph. D. '98.—Contributions to a knowledge of seedlings.

Sanford, John A., B. A. Brown Univ. M. A. '96, Ph. D. '94.—The stage in the Attic theatre of the fifth century B. C.

Sewell, Hannah R., B. A. '84, Ph. D. '99.—Theory of value before Adam Smith.

Vikner, Edward J., B. A. '01, M. A. '02, Ph. D. '05.—A study of romanticism and the romantic school of Swedish literature.

Wilkin, George F., B. A. Rochester, Ph. D. '02.—Control in evolution.

Zeleny, Anthony, B. S. '02, M. S. '93, Ph. D. '07.—The capacity of the mica condenser and its application as a standard for the comparison of electrical quantities.

Zeleny, John, B. S. '92, Ph. D. '06.—The velocity of the ions produced in gases by Roentgen rays.

## ADVANCED DEGREES GRANTED

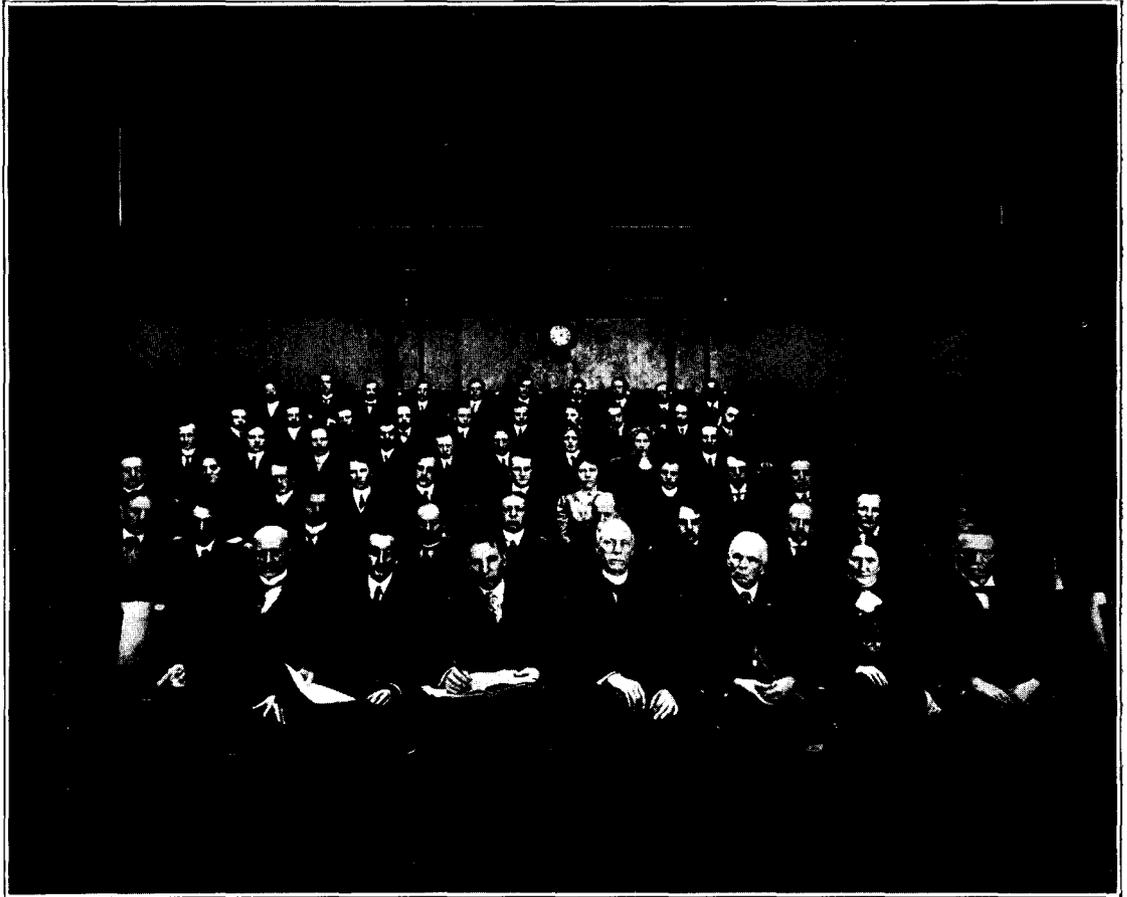
	1	2	3	Enrollment
1880—91	6	4	1	
1892	1	1	1	57
1893	5	4	2	88
1894	4	4	2	91
1895	3	6	1	88
1896	9	6	0	138
1897	10	7	3	139
1898	10	9	4	156
1899	12	5	4	174
1900	6	2	5	148
1901	8	13	2	160
1902	25	1	4	152
1903	20	1	3	136
1904	15	1	3	116
1905	15	1	3	116
1906	21	2	3	110
1907	21	3	2	95
1908	21	2	3	107
1909	30	6	6	127
Totals	236	76	52	

<sup>1</sup>This list includes 215 degrees of M. A. and 21 of M. L.

<sup>2</sup>This list includes seventy-one degrees of M. S., two of C. E. and two of M. Agr. and one of E. E.

<sup>3</sup>This list includes forty-seven degrees of Ph.D., one of Sc. D., one of Phm.D. and two of D. C. L.

## The College of Science, Literature and the Arts



The Faculty.

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 college extended from the grades to the completion of work for the bachelor's degree, and the revised plan adopted in July 1871, was shaped to provide for advanced work leading to corresponding advanced degrees. The preparatory work was dropped off gradually, preparatory classes being discontinued in 1874, 1876

and the final preparatory class being dropped in 1890.

According to the original plan of organization adopted by the regents this college was one of the group of colleges making up the University. The plan of organization contemplated the gradual dropping of preparatory work up to the junior year, as the high schools were prepared to take over this work, it being expected that the real University work in general and technical lines should begin with the junior year.

The original plan, as actually put into operation provided for the granting of a formal certificate upon completion of the work of the sophomore year, this certificate admitting the holder to any of the various colleges of the University. The form of certificate granted in the early days is shown in this history of the college. (See page 96.)

Naturally this plan resulted in merging the identity of the course in agriculture and engineering with one of the courses in this college, the work being identical with that of the scientific course up to the end of the sophomore year and the work of the junior and senior years were but slightly differentiated from that laid out for the scientific students. In the early years students used frequently to complete the work required for an engineering degree at the same time they completed the work of the scientific course. This state of affairs, the merging of the identities of the three colleges continued, to greater or less extent, down to the year 1885-86, when the college of engineering was organized as a separate and distinct college with its own course of study outlined from the freshman to the senior years.

Thus it is that the history of the college of science, literature and the arts, down to about 1888, the date of the organization of the departments of medicine and law, is the history of the University. Since that date the college has its own separate and distinct existence and history.

Despite its separate organization, the college remained, in a very considerable degree, "the University" down to the opening of the year 1903-04, when its first dean was elected, and even for some years after his election, President Northrop continued to preside at the meetings of its faculty and to feel for the college a special sense of responsibility.

The increasing tendency toward professional training, especially engineering, has caused many changes in the character of the work offered the students of this college and the relative number of men and women pursuing the same. The college now prepares all students pursuing courses in medicine and law, by giving them

their first two years of training, two years of college work being required for admission to medicine at the present time and the same amount is to be required for admission to the college of law after the coming fall. The figures for enrollment in this college for the past twenty years, by five-year periods are as follows:

	91-92	96-97	01-02	06-07	09-10
Men	314	477	544	536	613
Women	223	432	635	882	953

This shows that the increase in the number of men for the past twenty years has been but 299, while the increase in the attendance of women has been above four hundred per cent.

The large increase in the number of women is undoubtedly largely influenced by the fact that the University is located in the Twin Cities where it is convenient for the women to attend and the further fact that the average young woman is not so much concerned as her brothers as to the means of making a living, and the further fact that those who do expect to make their own living look forward to the teaching profession and they secure their training for that profession in the college of science, literature and the arts.

The housing of the students of this college has been as remarkable an example of the growth of the University, as any one thing about the University. In the beginning the "Old Main" housed the whole University; then the college of agriculture building was erected and cared for the work in chemistry. The college of engineering was partly cared for when the mechanic arts building was erected. Pillsbury hall followed soon after and this proving insufficient, the chemistry building was erected, then the library, then the physics building and then, upon the burning of the Old Main, Folwell hall, which houses most of the classes that were provided for in the "Old Main," and now several departments are so over-crowded that new buildings are absolutely needed to provide for them. Buildings on the new campus are being taken to make provision for various departments and already the department of free hand drawing is thus being provided for, and the college shares

with other departments in the use of the Armory, and to some extent the students of the college elect work in the departments of law, medicine and engineering. Alice Shevlin hall, the women's building, is filling a large part in the lives of the women of this college and the men are looking forward to the enjoyment of a men's building, which it is hoped and expected will be erected upon the campus in the not distant future.

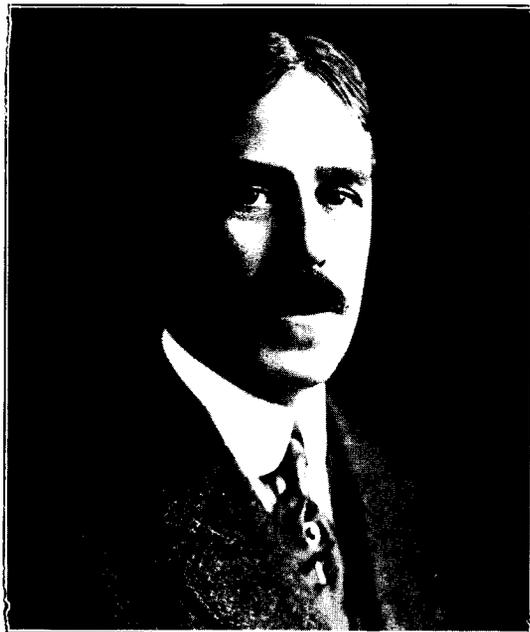
Admission to this college is based upon the completion of a full four-year high school course or its equivalent. The college course embraces four years and leads to the degree of bachelor of arts. The six-year medical course is a prescribed course, the first two years of the course being pursued in this college, and the first two years' work in the college of 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 other than imposed by the requirement for a major course and four minor courses for all who graduate. In 1908 the faculty, feeling that the elective privilege, for freshmen and sophomores, had been carried to extremes, collected the subjects open to freshmen into three groups, and required that, at least, one subject should be taken from each of these groups. In 1909 the same action was taken in reference to subjects open to sophomores. The groups for freshmen, in addition to the required work in rhetoric and in mathematics or those who enter with less than three years of mathematics are 1st, language, 2nd, science, 3rd, a group consisting of Greek, history and mathematics. The groups for sophomores are 1st, language, 2nd, science and 3rd, a group consisting of economics and political science, history, mathematics, philosophy and psychology. This college has forty-seven professors, thirty-three assistant professors, fifty-two instructors and fifteen scholars and assistants. 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.

Up to the present time the college has done very little in the way of University extension. This has not been due to any disinclination to enter the field but because no provision has been made for the maintenance of such work and because of the great demands upon the teaching force of the University to care for the regular University classes. The legislature of 1909 made an appropriation for a beginning of University extension work and the same has been organized and courses offered. Provision is made for lecture courses by various departments, also for correspondence courses where there is demand for such courses. The work will be prosecuted as rapidly as conditions may admit.

The College of Engineering and the Mechanic Arts



Francis C. Shenehon, Eng. '95, Dean.

Prior to 1872, the college of engineering did not exist, even on paper, as a distinct college. It was a part of the college of agriculture and mechanic arts.

Two courses were offered in 1871, civil engineering, and mechanical engineering; with Arthur Beardsley C. E. as professor of civil engineering and industrial mechanics.

In the University organization of that early period, the years below junior were included in the collegiate department. The junior and senior years in the division of the mechanic arts, alone constituted the vocational school.

While the mechanic arts division appeared ready to receive candidates for the degree of mechanical engineer, no curriculum for a mechanical course was laid down, while a full course in civil engineering was shown. Upon the shoulders of a single professor rested the manifold duties of the technical faculty of an engineering college with classes in arithmetic, algebra and history added. Equipment was sparse in those days, and it is with an apparent great satisfaction that Professor Beardsley states that,—“Towards the middle of the third term (1871)—a compass and a chain were procured, and the class received as much practice in the field with them as could be obtained without going out of hearing of the recitation bell—in the fifty minutes per day, which was all the time that could be spared from other work for this purpose.”

This class in field work numbered three men; classes in draughting numbered from one to fourteen.

Professor Beardsley resigned and went to Swarthmore College in 1872. In his report for the year 1871-2, he writes, “The college created by the State legislature last winter, has not been represented during the past year by any students in actual attendance, but will be represented in 1872-3 by a good class.”

The reorganization of the University in 1872 permitted the college of mechanic arts to emerge as an individual college.

Professor Mitchell D. Rhame, a graduate in arts at Yale, succeeded to the omnibus instructorship in engineering in 1872, assistant professor in 1873, professor in 1874.

The first graduates in the college of mechanics were made bachelors of civil engineering in class of 1875, three in all. The men were Henry Clay Leonard and J. Clark Stewart, who ultimately became surgeons, and Samuel Addison Rank, who became a mining engineer. Three more bachelors of civil engineering were graduated in 1876. Lewis Singer Gillette, Charles Edward Thayer, and Eugene Alvin Hendrickson. In 1877, Walter Stone Pardee was a lone graduate with the degree of bachelor of architecture. For three years 1880-1882 there were no graduates. Up to 1883 a total of only ten degrees were conferred.

The reports of 1873 and 1874 record an appropriation by the legislature of \$50,000 for buildings, and \$29,350 for heating, ventilating and furnishing the University. In the two new buildings, the main and the agricultural, the college of mechanic arts, shared in the better quarters; and out of the latter fund money was secured for instruments and tools—for surveying and shop uses. Of course these were days of cramped finances, and small beginnings, but the reaching up towards the ultimate technical school was manifest.

In 1874 Mr. Louis W. Peck was made instructor in physics and drawing.

In the fall of 1880 William A. Pike was made professor of engineering and in charge of physics. Professor Pike was a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He had served as a student instructor in civil engineering in that college, had been principal of evening industrial schools in Boston, and had been professor of civil engineering in Maine State college for a term of years. Professor Pike's coming into the college brought a man of keen mind, with full technical training and adequate professional experience. He gathered about himself in instructional capacities, such capable men as W. F. Decker, H. M. Waitt, and later W. T. Carr and John H. Barr. He emphasized the course in mechanical engineering in anticipation of demand. The new engineering impetus expressed itself in a call for a mechanic arts building, and this building was made possible by an allotment of \$45,000 from the ap-



The Faculty.

propriation under the Act of 1881. The building was erected in 1886, and gave the college "a local habitation and a name."

It is natural that Professor Pike, with his early experience in the Boston evening schools, should wish to transplant these to Minnesota soil. In the fall of 1881 free evening lessons in industrial drawing were given to young mechanics. The course was an immediate success.



Frederick S. Jones, Formerly Dean.

During the same fall, under Mr. W. F. Decker,—“an expert mechanic as well as a well trained scientific scholar,”—as instructor, shop work was offered as an industrial course. In 1883 an artisans’ training school, giving evening courses in shopwork and drawing, and day courses in mathematics and drawing, was made a separate department of the college of mechanic arts.

In 1883 only three graduates, and in 1884 only four, were given engineering degrees, with

a total of sixteen graduates from the beginning.

In the fall of 1885 Mr. John H. Barr became instructor in mechanical engineering and Mr. W. R. Hoag instructor in civil engineering. At the same time Mr. Frederick S. Jones, who was destined to play an important part in the development of the college, became instructor in physics. He came from Yale with two years of preparatory study in English.

In 1886 Professor Pike was made director of the college, this with a new and separate building indicating that the paper organization of the University, which made it an aggregate of individual colleges, was growing into fact. To round out the college, a course in electrical engineering was established in 1887. The artisans’ training school was reorganized some time during the biennial period 1887-1888, and renamed “school of practical mechanics and design.” Its scope included wood carving and freehand drawing in addition to its prior industrial courses. Professor Pike was made dean of the college of mechanic arts in 1890.

In 1891 the school of mines was instituted and Professor Wm. R. Appleby made professor of mining and metallurgy. This school was formally opened in January 1892 and was incorporated in the engineering college. The new name of the college was college of engineering, metallurgy and mechanic arts.

In the fall of 1891 Professor George D. Shepardson was called from Cornell to take charge of the electrical engineering department.

In the spring of 1892 Professor Pike resigned to go into private practice retaining only a lectureship in the college. He was succeeded as dean by Professor Christopher W. Hall.

A college is made up of three things, a body of students, a body of instructors, and quarters to get together in, and a fourth element in a technical school,—something of equipment.

In 1892 the college of engineering graduated ten men; in 1893, fourteen; in 1894, six men. The report of the regents for 1893-4 shows 114 regular students in college of engineering, and a considerable number of artisans, and irregular students.

The faculty shows some changes and much growth. In 1894 Dr. H. T. Eddy became part of the college. In 1895, Professor Arthur E. Haynes, Mr. Frank H. Constant and Frank W. Springer were permanently incorporated into the faculty. In 1894 Mr. W. H. Kirchner was brought in to take over the school of design. The school of design by reason of raised entrance requirements, shortly went out of existence to be succeeded by the school of industrial art, under Professor Kirchner.

Dean Hall, in the spring of 1897, resigned to resume the more studious life of professor of

Mr. H. Wade Hibbard was secured as professor of mechanical engineering. He resigned in 1898 to go to Cornell and the chair was permanently filled in the same year by the incoming of Professor John J. Flather, the present head of the department of mechanical engineering. In 1901 Professor Smith was succeeded by Professor W. H. Kavanaugh, the present head of the department of experimental engineering.

Meanwhile the number of students was increasing, money became available for equipment and buildings. During the years 1897-98 a



The Mechanic Arts Building.

mineralogy, and President Northrop was elected acting dean by the regents.

Prior to this, in 1896, the school of mines was detached from the college of engineering to form a separate school, and in 1900 Professor Appleby was made dean of mining school.

Frederick S. Jones, professor of physics, was elected dean of the college of engineering and mechanic arts in June 1902. In the words of President Northrop, "he brought order out of seeming chaos in this college."

Professor John H. Barr had resigned in 1891 to accept a professorship at Cornell. He was succeeded by Professor Harry E. Smith. In 1895 Professor Smith was placed in charge of experimental engineering and shop work, and

structural laboratory was installed for tests of materials. New equipment was added to the departments of mechanical and electrical engineering and in 1901-2 each of these departments was housed in a building of its own. In 1903-4 a new wing was added to the mechanic arts building; and additions were made to the power plant operated by the mechanical and electrical departments.

The number of students has increased until the aggregate exceeds four hundred. In 1907, the legislature appropriated \$250,000 for new engineering buildings. The erection of these buildings has been delayed by reason of campus purchases and settlements.

In the fall of 1909 Frederick S. Jones re-

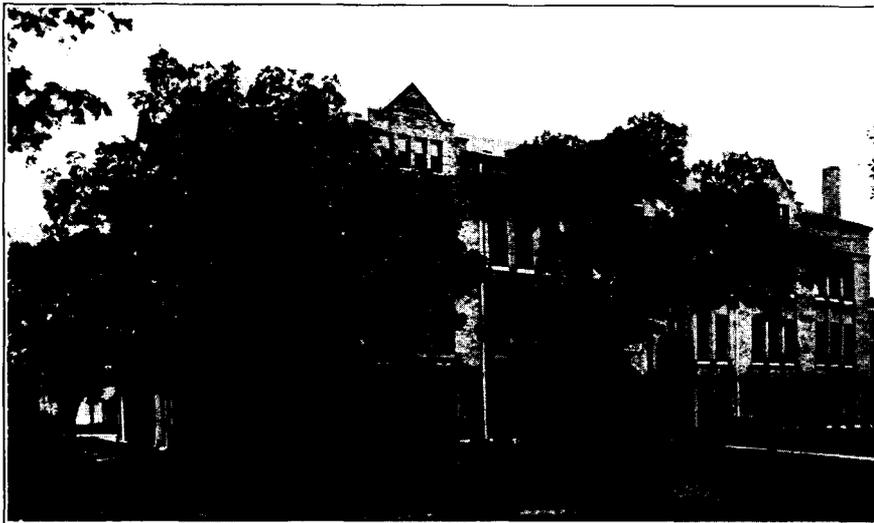
tired as dean to accept the deanship of the college at Yale. He was succeeded by Francis C. Shenehon, a graduate of the college of engineering of Minnesota.

The college of engineering has grown to be a great technical school, thronged with serious students, with a faculty of unusual strength, and equipment good in the present, and excellent in the near future. The number of students ranges between three and four hundred. Graduating classes exceed in some years, seventy men. The technical faculty has thirty-five men, in addition to the faculty appertaining to other colleges.

The college has three buildings, and by another year, will occupy in addition two mag-

nificent new buildings on the greater campus. The college already is two years on with its five year course in engineering leading to the degree of bachelor of science in engineering at the end of four years, and civil, mechanical, or electrical engineer at the end of the fifth. A course in architecture is announced to begin another fall.

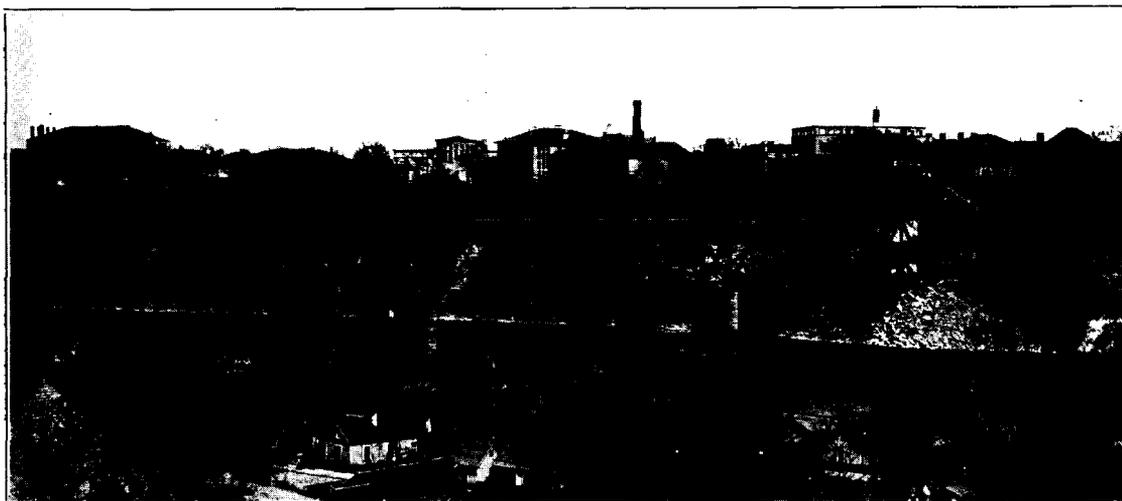
The future seems full of promise. The standing of the college is already high. Its growth seems assured, and more apprehension is felt lest it grow too fast, than that it may lack growth. Looking ahead a decade, the engineering group of buildings, ten in number covering two city blocks, will be alive with young men preparing themselves for a life of beneficent activity and helpful citizenship.



The School of Mines Building.



The Faculty.

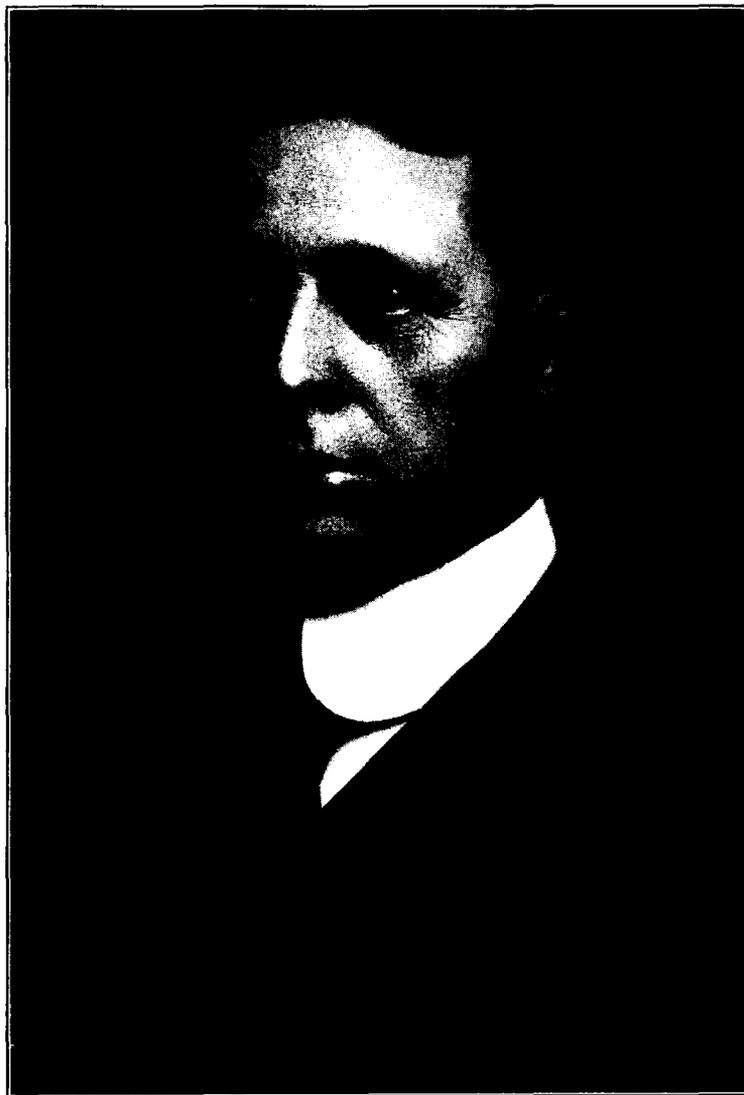


View from across the Mississippi.

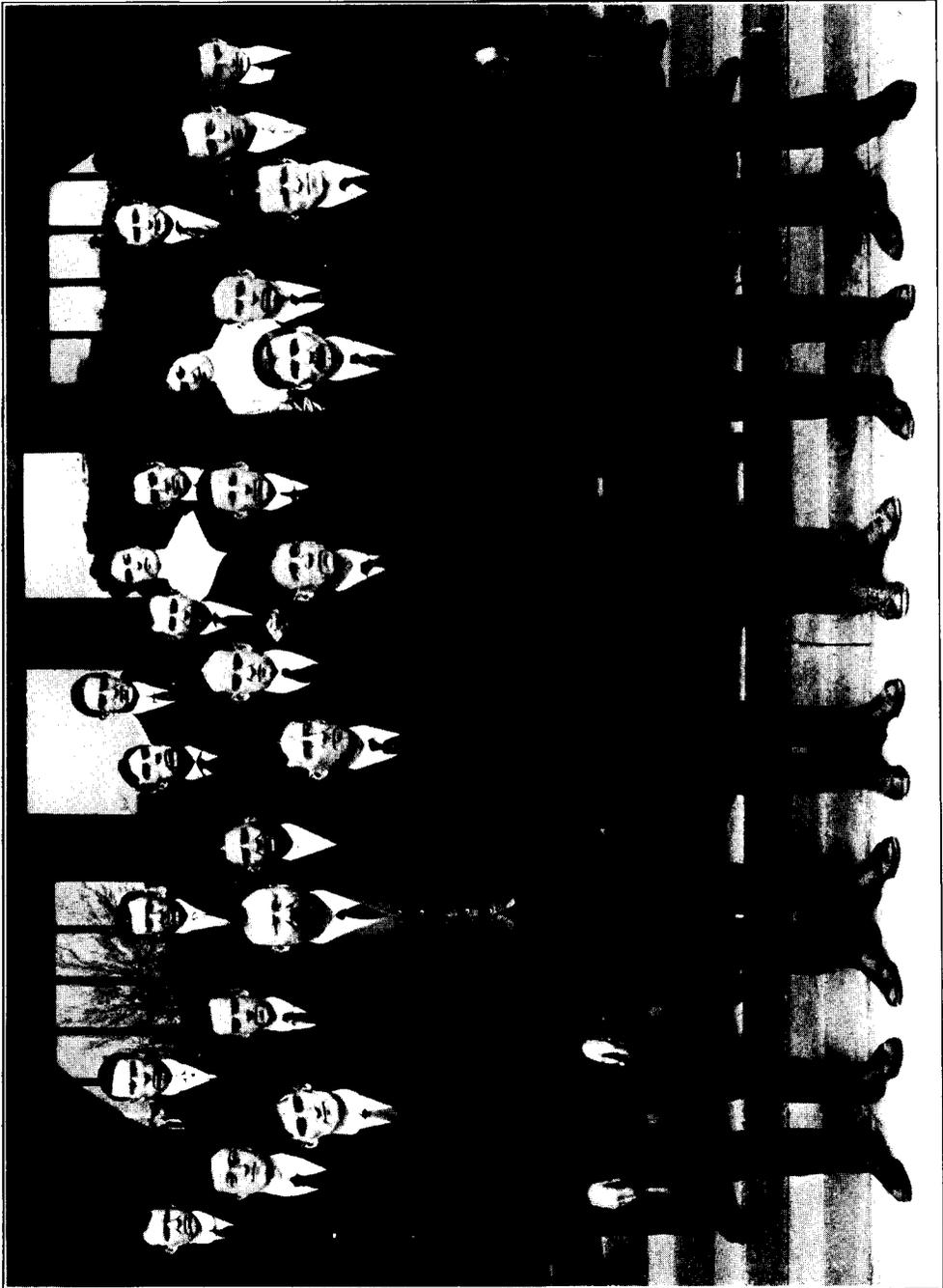
In Minnesota, with its large mining interests, a school of mines is a very important part of the University. Originally the school of mines was organized as an independent school, this was in 1888. For three years it existed as a separate organization when it was consolidated with the other branches of engineering under the college of engineering, metallurgy and the mechanic arts. Three years later another reorganization took place and the school of mines was made independent and given its own course of study and faculty and four years later Professor William R. Appleby, who had been in charge of the department of metallurgy, since 1890 was made dean. The college is housed in its own building and in an ore-crushing plant, both on the river bank. It is one of the most completely equipped departments on the campus. The legislature has recognized it in a special way by making a special appropriation for its support

and the school is doing a most excellent work in the preparing of mining engineers. In its internal affairs it is governed as the other colleges are, by its own faculty but in this college the dean and faculty have introduced, to a greater extent than has been attempted in any other department of the University, the idea of student self government and to a very great degree the affairs of this school, so far as they relate to student conduct, are in charge of a committee of students representing the various classes of the school. The plan has worked unusually well and the sense of responsibility which has been placed upon the students has resulted in a corresponding feeling of responsibility for the welfare of the school. Since its organization the graduates of this school have found ready employment upon graduation and have made good wherever they have located. Practically all of the graduates of the school are engaged in various lines of mining engineering.





Wm. R. Appleby, M. A., Dean of the School of Mines.



Faculty of the School of Chemistry.

## The School of Chemistry.



George B. Frankforter, Ph. D., Dean.

The school of chemistry was organized in 1896. At that time the demands for technical and applied chemistry were so limited that it did not seem wise to offer a course along those lines. A single course was, therefore, established in

analytical chemistry for the purpose of fitting men and women for teachers, analysts and investigators. As this work was more or less closely associated with the work in the college of science, literature and the arts, the school was

affiliated with that college. In 1903, however, the school had grown sufficiently to warrant making it independent. In that year it was reorganized as the school of analytical and applied chemistry with George B. Frankforter as dean. Through a marvelous development of the chemical industries of the country the demands for trained chemists so increased that it was found necessary to broaden the scope of work by additional courses. Accordingly, two additional courses were offered. The three courses offered were as follows:

1. Analytical chemistry, leading to bachelor of science in chemistry.

2. Arts and chemistry, leading to bachelor of arts and bachelor of science in chemistry.

3. Applied chemistry, leading to bachelor of science in chemical engineering.

It is important in this brief history to give an adequate idea of the scope of chemical work

pursued by our graduates. Among these may be mentioned:

1. Teaching of chemistry.

2. Pure research work as indicated by the bureau of standards at Washington.

3. Strictly technical work, as indicated by the work done in the treasury department at Washington.

4. General industrial work including paper, leather, paints and dyes.

5. Highly applied work as the chemistry of sugar, starch, glucose, cement, iron and gas.

6. Food chemistry as indicated by the work required in the federal and state laboratories in enforcing the pure food laws.

During the last three years the number of students has increased rapidly. There are at present in all of the courses about one hundred students. The faculty has likewise increased. The number giving instruction in the school is fifty-eight with twenty of that number giving instruction in chemistry alone.

GEORGE B. FRANKFORTER.



General view—Department of Agriculture

## The Department of Agriculture.

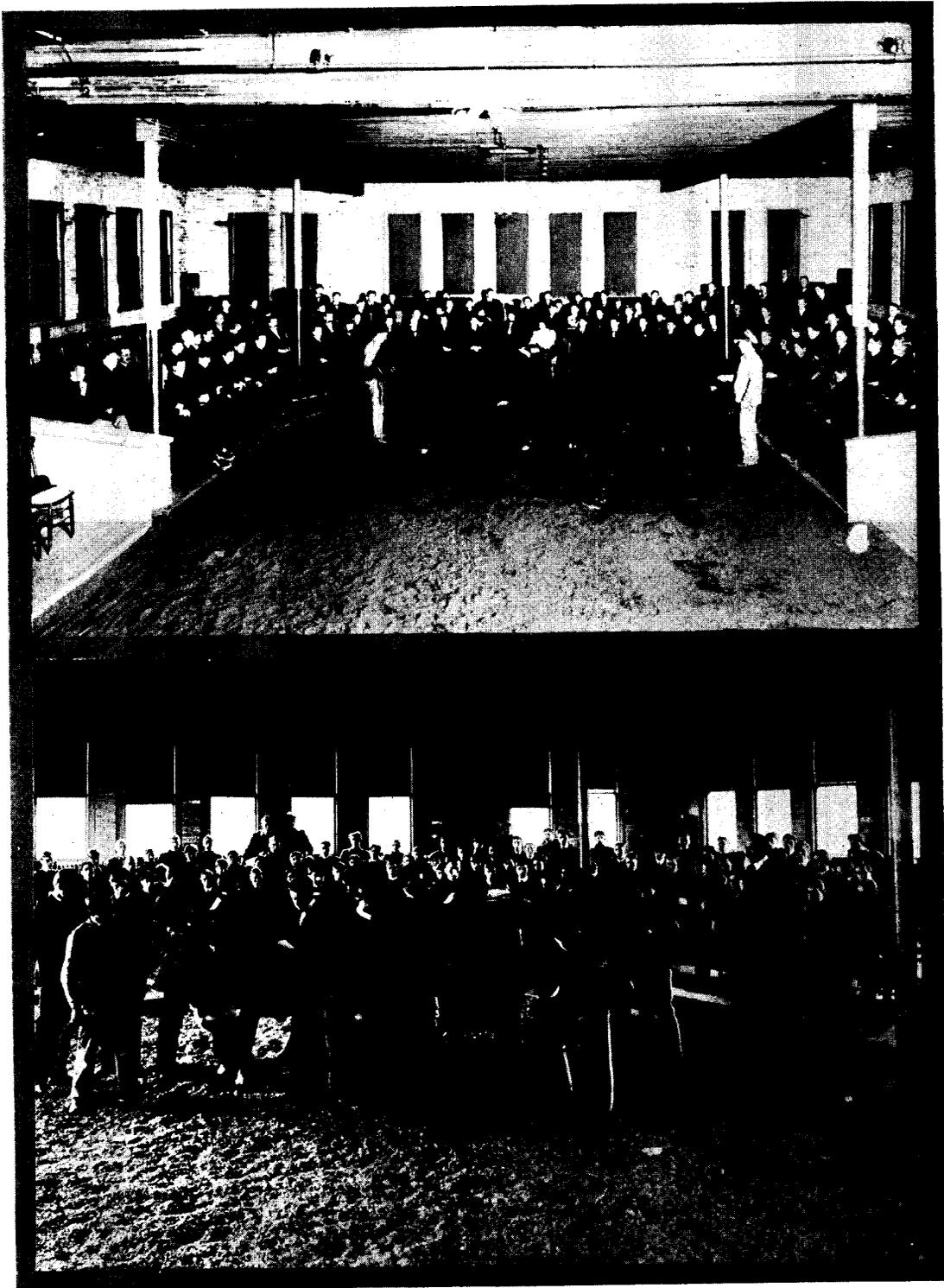


Albert F. Woods, M. A., Dean.

The history of agricultural education as a state enterprise, in Minnesota as in other states, had been, prior to 1888, mainly the story of a great Idea, present in the consciousness of multitudes of farmers and of many educators, but undeveloped, and unable to formulate itself in either language or satisfactory achievement. Farmers everywhere, possessed with a just conception of the innate dignity of their calling were clamoring for its larger recognition in the educational work of the state. Why should that

work be confined, they asked, beyond the "little red school house," to educating lawyers, doctors, engineers, and business men, while the farmer was neglected; as if he had no educational need which could not be satisfied with the curriculum of that red "landmark of civilization?"

The Morrill law of 1862, by which Congress donated a great tract of land to each state, for the establishment of a college where the leading object should be "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the



mechanic arts," was the fruit of the farmers' protest against what they deemed one-sided educational conditions. So also was the incorporation, at an earlier date, in the organic act of the University of Minnesota, of a requirement that the University should include a "college of agriculture." The aggressive movement of the Farmers' Alliance in "the eighties," to separate the college of agriculture from the University, arose from what was a very natural belief, on the part of farmers, that the regents had failed to make good the purpose for which Congress had bestowed the land grant of 1862. And really the showing of students, during nearly a score of years after it was opened, in the so-called college of agriculture—the number being so small as not to be deemed worth recording in federal reports down to 1886, when there were five—seemed to justify the contention that the regents were giving the state an agricultural college only "on paper."

Regents, faculty and farmers were in fact working in the dark. Rather, one might say, it was a case of the blind leading the blind; with a good deal of doubt, at times, as to which were the leaders and which the led. Neither regents nor professors had any clear conception of the farmer's needs, and the farmer didn't know exactly what he wanted. The former deemed that, having provided courses in a large number of arts and sciences having more or less relation to agriculture,—having manned the chairs with competent professors, and issued an invitation to all youths desiring an education in these branches of learning to enter the University, on terms as easy or easier than those exacted of other students—they had done their whole duty. The farmers, on the other hand, were possessed with a vague feeling that they were purposely proffered something they couldn't use.

The editor of the *Western Farmer* fitly compared the errors made in those early days of agricultural education with those made in the first endeavors to educate the southern negroes, during the restoration period. Said he:

"The early agricultural college taught similar subjects, with some mathematics, zoology, and

astronomy added, possibly that more exact knowledge of the moon's action in its first, second and third quarters, on dressing pork, planting potatoes or setting fence corner blocks might be known.

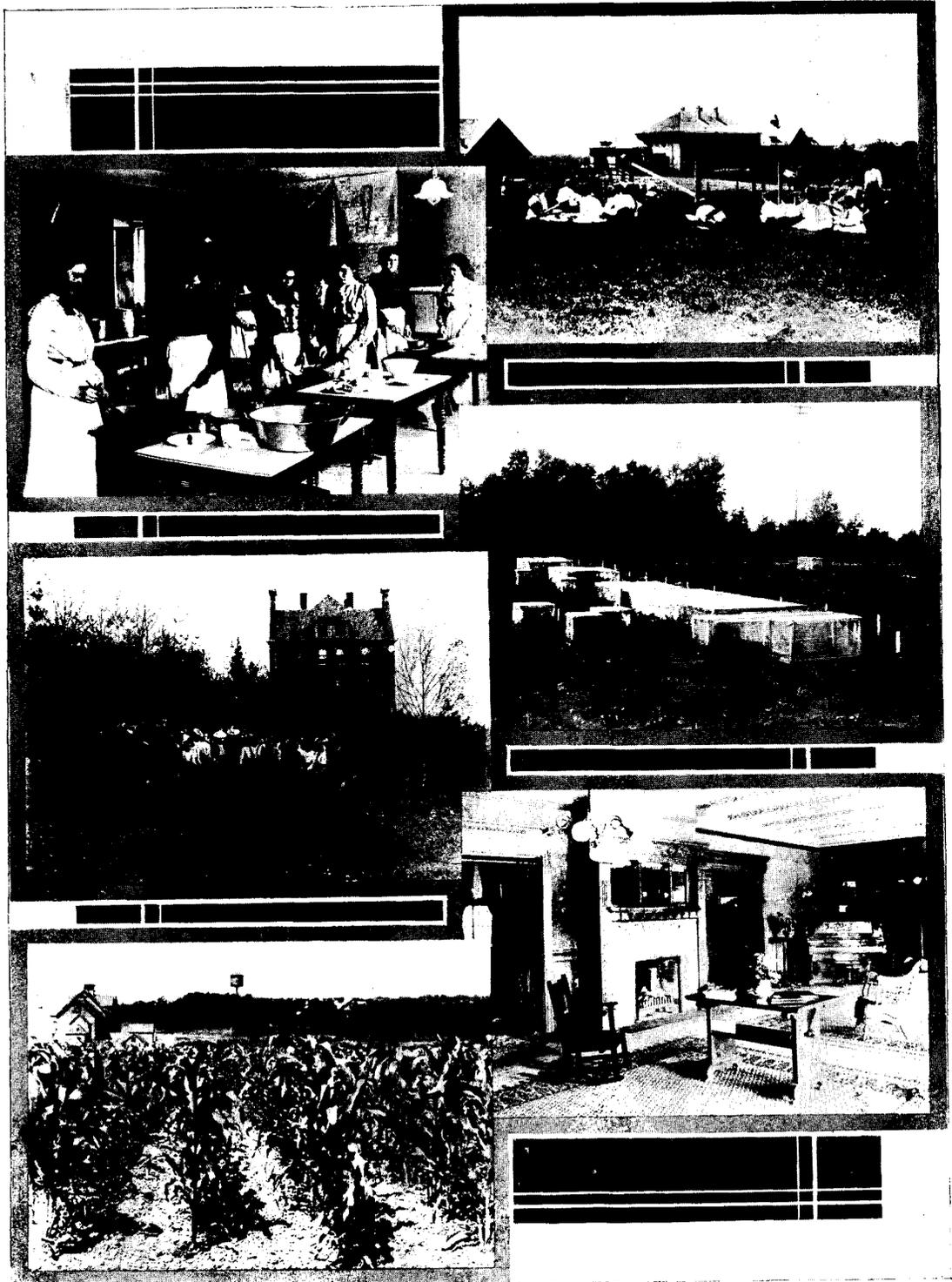
"At all events, the results were similar. The negroes' education was a complete failure. The agricultural college, up to 1888, so far as the farmers were concerned, was also. Its graduates, which were few and far between, looked for positions away from the farm. Its tendency was diametrically opposed to the agricultural education of today."

With the year 1886 a new and better chapter was opened in the history of the agricultural department of the University. It was resolved



Col. Wm. M. Liggett, Formerly Dean.

to test the cultural value of manual training, in association with a curriculum made up of studies related to the actual work of the farm. There had been an awakening to the fact that what the farmer most needed was not a course in advanced sciences, such as the University had tendered him, but an institution which should perform the same office, in fitting his youth for agricultural prosperity, as the ordinary high school performed in fitting others for business life or for college.



The foremost agent in this awakening was Dr. David L. Kiehle, superintendent of public instruction and ex-officio regent of the University from 1881 to 1893. He had followed the leadership of Dr. C. M. Woodward, of Washington University, St. Louis, in the battles which for successive years had been fought in the National Education Association, over the recognition of manual training in the schools; and had become an enthusiast in the advocacy of "the education of hand and eye" as a primary necessity in any system which should adequately meet the needs of an American population.

In the spring of 1888, Dr. David L. Kiehle submitted to the public press and to the board of regents of the University a plan of organization for a school of agriculture, which will be found in full in the general history of the University in this volume.

In a circular of information issued by the United States Bureau of Education, concerning the "History of Education in Minnesota," is embodied a contribution from Regent S. M. Owen; in which, referring to Dr. Kiehle's plan, he says:

"No proposition suggested in the foregoing met with more adverse criticism than the one to hold the school during the winter months, when, it was said, practical agriculture could not be taught, since the opportunity for object lessons in crop growing and conditions of practice would be wanting. But experience has confirmed the predictions of Professor Kiehle. Many of the disadvantages of teaching practical subjects in the winter have been overcome by means of plants, animals, machines, charts, models, and other illustrative material which from year to year is being collected. The boy receives instruction during the winter that he is eager to put in practice on the farm during the succeeding summer. While at work there, he discovers defects in his education that cause him to look forward with pleasant anticipation to the second term of the school, when the defects may be remedied."

The consideration of this plan by the board of regents was followed by its prompt adoption. This course was facilitated by the circumstance

that, in the experiment farm at St. Anthony Park, the University already possessed not only an ideal location for the new school, but a staff of trained specialists in several branches of agriculture, admirably qualified to assume the office of instructors; also a considerable equipment, which could be utilized in the work of practical instruction as well as of experimentation.

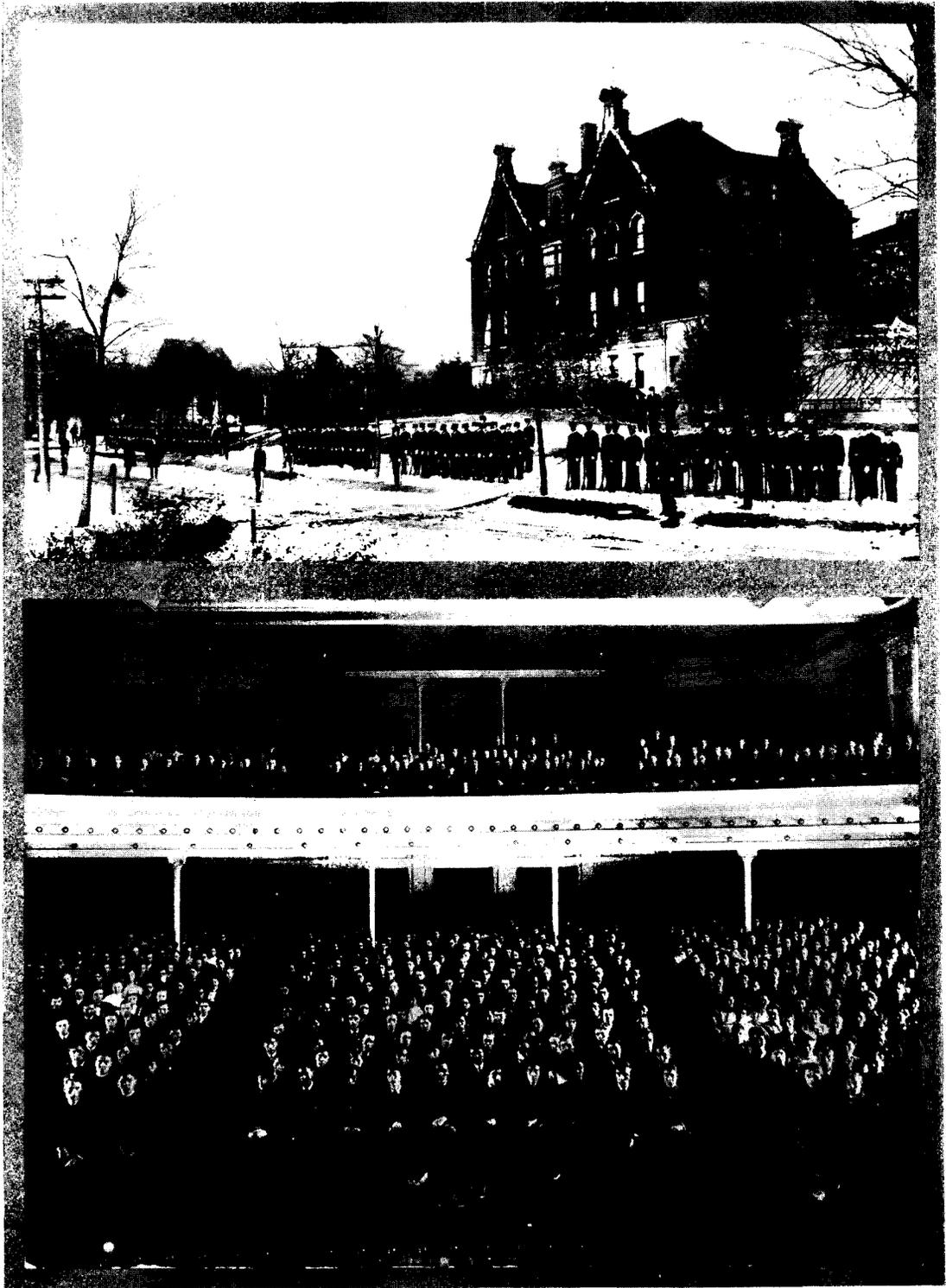
Aside from the two hundred and forty-nine acres of excellent land, this equipment consisted, in part, of a fine farm house and barn, a chemical laboratory (occupying the site of the present dairy hall); a very full assortment of



The "Home Building."

agricultural implements; cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, harnesses, wagons, etc.; a well and a water system.

As for instructors, the presence, at the beginning, of such specialists—already identified with the college of agriculture as well as the experiment station—as Professors Willet M. Hays, Samuel B. Green, Otto Lugger, David N. Harper, and Olaf Schwartzkopff, was in verity of more advantage to the school than a large endowment. These gentlemen accepted with enthusiasm the new responsibilities laid upon them by the establishment of the school; and to their quick comprehension of the needs of the situation, and the thoroughly practical way in which they addressed themselves to the work, must be mainly attributed the almost instantaneous success which followed. We have Dr. Northrop's word for it that "instruction in



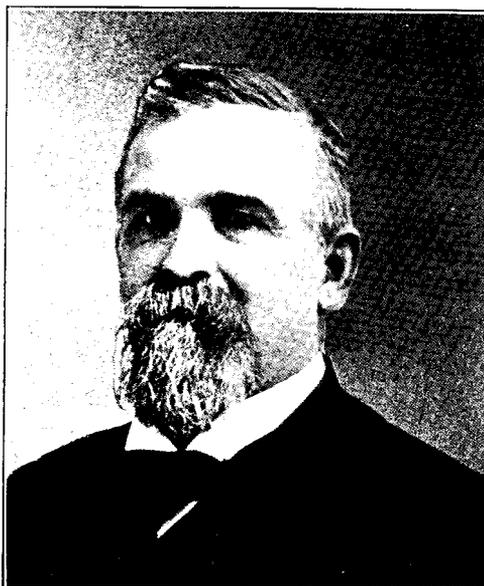
agriculture was offered at the opening of the college in 1869." A comparison of the relative progress of such instruction, during the twenty years following and including that date, and during the twenty years beginning with 1888, affords a very interesting illustration of the superiority of the new ideas represented by these instructors, over the old ideas of agricultural education.

To the buildings already existing on the experiment farm, the regents added a single one, designed to afford under one roof "the conveniences of educational, culinary, and dormitory service," at a cost of about \$40,000. It had dormitory accommodations for thirty-five persons. In this building the school was opened, October 18th, 1888, with eighteen students; a number increased, however, during the term, to forty-seven. This building, by the way, is still in use (1910) under the name of the "Home" building. Its prominent sign, declaring it to be the "School of Agriculture, University of Minnesota," evokes no little amusement among visitors, as they compare it with the statelier structures of the group of twenty-five now sharing the honor of housing the school.

The conditions under which the work of the school was begun are well described by Dean Liggett, in an address delivered at the thirteenth annual commencement, March 21st, 1902:

"There was a well-defined purpose, enforced by much enthusiasm, but that purpose was to start a school of agriculture, and was not backed by any clear and comprehensive knowledge of what a school of agriculture should be. There were no precedents. Agricultural education was in a most chaotic condition. There were many theories, and some so-called 'agricultural colleges' had been maintained for some years previous, but as a rule they taught very little agriculture. Likewise there were no text books; and no one had formulated a practical curriculum for a school of agriculture of a high-school grade. It was evident that the work must be experimental. A two-years' course was laid out, and instruction commenced. As we look at this course now, we see there was but little agricul-

ture in it, and this was, under the conditions just rehearsed, to be expected. There was difficulty in securing experienced teachers (or, to put it more accurately, there were no experienced teachers), and this added much to the difficulties to be overcome. It is true that two members of the faculty were graduates of agricultural colleges, and the school perhaps owes more to them than to any others for an early infusion of agriculture into the course of study. Professors Hays and Green were persistent and successful



W. W. Pendergast, First Principal.

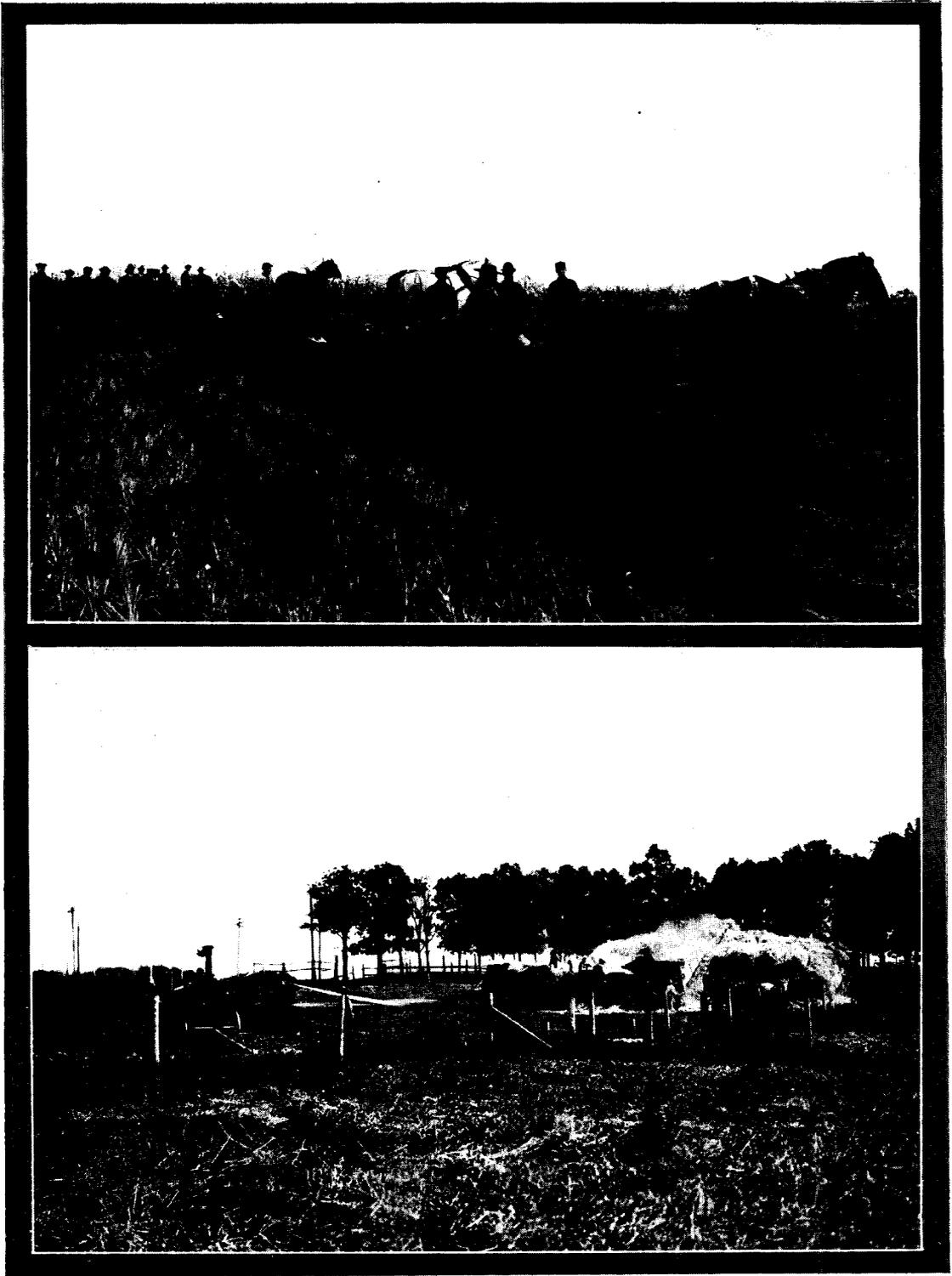
advocates of agricultural education in fact as well as in name, and to them is due the highest praise for their splendid work in laying the foundations of the agricultural work of the school."

The instructors engaged, and the course of study arranged, under the conditions so described, are shown by the following list, copied from one of the earliest announcements of the school:

W. W. Pendergast, Principal—Physics, Physical Geography.

H. W. Brewster, A. B., Assistant Principal.—Mathematics.

C. R. Aldrich, Manual Training.



Olof Schwartzkopff, V. M. D., Physiology, Veterinary Science.

D. W. Sprague, Penmanship, Accounts.

Samuel B. Green, B. S., Horticulture, Applied Botany.

W. M. Hays, B. S. A., Agriculture, Stock.

Otto Lugger, Ph. D., Entomology.

D. N. Harper, Ph. B., Agricultural Chemistry.

Mrs. Florence A. Brewster was the first matron of the institution.

#### THE TENTATIVE STAGE.

The tentative or experimental stage in the growth and establishment of the school may be said to have covered the first four years. The proper correlation of its work with that of the experiment station was a matter of much thoughtful consideration. The arrangement of the two-years' course so that it would articulate with that of the college of agriculture was a perplexing problem. The absence of text-books made it necessary that, in addition to their other duties, some members of the faculty should spend much time in their preparation. These text-books were practically the first of their kind ever published in America. Their practical nature, and their adaptation to the purpose for which prepared, have secured for them a welcome in many another state; and they contributed much to foster the leadership which Minnesota soon assumed in this type of education.

The attendance of students grew from forty-seven in 1888-89 to seventy-eight in 1889-90. In the latter year the first graduating class, fourteen in number, received diplomas. The building now known as Pendergast hall, containing dormitory facilities for sixty-five students, an assembly room, recitation room, etc., was erected in 1889, also a veterinary building. In 1890 the accommodations of the school were still further increased by the erection of a chemical laboratory; a small building devoted to offices and laboratory having previously been burned.

These additions, and the growing reputation of the school, resulted in an attendance during the third year, 1890-91, of one hundred and four students. In addition, five of its graduates en-

tered the college of agriculture in the University proper, for the purpose of taking the advanced courses in the sciences pertaining to agriculture, and thus fitting themselves for teaching and experiment work. The secret of attracting the aspiring youth of the farm to such a college—toward which President Northrop was vaguely feeling his way when, early in 1887, he said, "I am certain that our present plan of starting the agricultural department lower down in the course of study than heretofore is the correct one,"—had at last been found. The school of agriculture, taking the place, for the farm boy, of the high school in the ordinary course of education, between the common school and the college, supplied the vital but heretofore missing



Willet M. Hays, Formerly Vice-chairman.

requisite. Henceforth the college of agriculture would never lack students. Scientific agriculture was becoming one of the "professions." More acutely felt than ever was the painful scarcity of teachers and of men competent to take up the growing work of the bureaus—soon to become "departments"—of agriculture, federal and state. This scarcity inspired the regents to encourage those graduates from the school, who seemed adapted to the work, to take the advanced course and thus aid in supplying the demand. A similar plan has been pursued in other states. But so rapidly has agricultural education ex-



Pendergast Hall

Home Building

Dining Hall

panded, and so remarkable has been the differentiation of single branches into several others requiring special knowledge for their teaching, that after twenty years the demand is intensified rather than lessened. The competition of the different schools, and of the government, for the services of the best men, shows how eager have become our people for the advancement of a department of learning for the needs of which the common school was once deemed amply sufficient.

In 1891 Dairy hall was built at a cost of \$15,000. Although its dimensions were considerably smaller than at present, it was well equipped for giving practical instruction in butter and cheese-making, beside containing a large lecture-room arranged for the admission of animals before the classes, and affording splendid facilities for lucid demonstrations by instructors; also for the time being, it accommodated many of the administrative offices of the school and experiment station.

Preliminary to the completion of this building, the board of regents, early in 1891, announced the opening of a dairy school, in terms as follows:

"A course in home dairying to be given this

autumn, beginning November 16th and ending December 19th, is provided for the regular students of the school of agriculture, and for such other young men as cannot take the full course in that school and desire to take the dairy work only.

"It is the desire of the regents, however, that the dairy school should have a more immediate effect on the dairy interests of the state than can be accomplished by the education of the young people alone. A course of instruction designed especially for the persons now actually engaged in the manufacture of butter and cheese in the factories will therefore be given, beginning on the 5th of January next and continuing six weeks. The instruction in this course will afford opportunity for the careful study, under the tuition of specialists, of the best methods practiced in the most successful factories, and will be directed towards inducing the general adoption of uniform methods of manufacture throughout the state."

Such was the beginning of a department of the school which has lifted dairying in Minnesota to a greatly higher plane, and secured for the butter manufactured here a reputation superior to that of any other state.

There had been also organized, as a separate department of the University, a "department of veterinary science." This arrangement, however, was of brief duration; the work of the department being, in 1893, merged in the regular courses of the school and college.

Meanwhile the school faculty had grown from nine to thirteen members. In 1891, William Robertson, B. A., was added to the list as instructor in physics and language; John A. Vye succeeded Mr. Sprague as teacher of penmanship and accounts; Clinton D. Smith became professor of dairy husbandry; T. L. Haecker's name first appears as instructor in butter-making; that of W. H. Philips as instructor in cheese-making; while Florence A. Brewster combined the offices of matron and librarian. In 1892 the only noticeable change in the faculty was the coming of Harry Snyder, B. S., to the position of chemist, in place of Mr. Harper.

#### THE PERIOD OF PROGRESS.

By 1892 it had been shown that a two-years' course was inadequate, either to prepare the average student for the varied requirements of the farm or to fit him to enter on the college course in agriculture. The period was therefore lengthened to three years, and the course of study arranged accordingly. As formulated, the curriculum represented the result of the most painstaking thought and of four years' experience. Its excellence has been attested by the fact that—although the course of study has since been brought up annually in the faculty meetings, and various suggestions have been received and discussed,—very few changes of moment have been made. Such as have been made have been rather in the way of amplification of existing studies than of radical departure from established lines.

In the sixth year, 1893-4, a still larger growth demonstrated the hold which the school was gaining upon the people of the state and country; for already it was attracting students from other states, and the liberal policy of the regents forbade their exclusion.

The "plant" of the institution was enlarged,

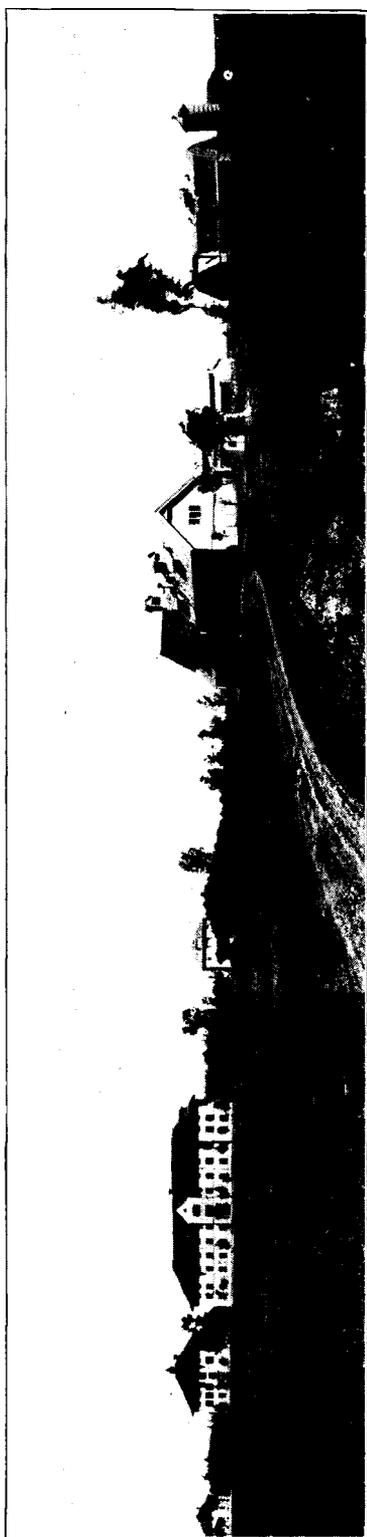
in 1893, by the erection of "Drill hall," the largest of the buildings on the campus up to that date. Besides a large drill hall and gymnasium, it supplied rooms for drawing and wood-working, office, lecture and recitation rooms for the professors of horticulture and entomology, a museum, a temporary blacksmith shop, and dor-



Dr. David L. Kiehle, who originally formulated the plan for the School of Agriculture.

mitory facilities for eight students. Despite this last addition, however, dormitory accommodations remained painfully inadequate, and it is no small tribute to the educational attractiveness of the school that so many students were willing to endure the disadvantages of boarding in distant dwellings in order to share the benefits of its courses of study.

In 1894 another element was added to the growth and usefulness of the school by the experimental opening of a summer school for young ladies. The term was only four weeks; and, to quote Mr. Owen again, it was "devoted mainly to instruction in dairying from the stand-



General View of the Crookston Station and School Buildings.

point of the home—home butter and cheese making—and to cooking and domestic economy, though lectures on small fruit growing, entomology, chemistry of foods, and hygiene, were given.” The results were so gratifying that the regents were encouraged to lengthen the term to six weeks in 1895.

Drill hall was eclipsed in size by the erection, in 1895, of a new building known as the Dining hall. Besides a dining room forty by one hundred and thirty feet, in which about five hundred persons could be seated, and kitchen facilities on a large scale, it has dormitory accommodations for sixty persons. It cost about \$40,000. During the same year, Dairy hall was enlarged; doubling its capacity and making it, according to Mr. Owen, “the largest dairy school building in the country, if not in the world.” A substantial blacksmith shop, with room for twenty-five forges, was also erected; and the importance of the American hen was recognized by the provision of a poultry building.

A further advanced step was taken in 1897, when the legislature appropriated \$25,000 for a dormitory for girls, that the school of agriculture might better fulfill its mission, through the admission of farmers’ daughters to the winter course on equal terms with the young men. The handsome structure afforded accommodations for ninety young ladies.

This advanced step was not taken, of course, without much previous debate and some opposition. Commenting on a letter from Professor Brewster, favoring the plan of co-education, the St. Paul Pioneer Press very cogently said:

“It has been generally conceded that the higher education of women is as important as that of men, and that the same arguments that have at last proved that proposition to the satisfaction of the world, apply to the special education of women engaged in a particular line of work. The girls who are reared on farms commonly marry farmers. They need, as much as their husbands, the widening influences which come from education, and which fit them to teach their sons and daughters in their turn. There is not only no reason why education should not play

an important part among the influences of farm life, but there is rather every reason why it should do so. Removed from the great centers of intellectual life, and deprived of many of the advantages which we of the cities esteem perhaps too highly, they are dependent on the store laid up and the stimulus received in their school-days for whatever progress they may make in the direction of culture. The mainspring of such activity in the home almost invariably centers in the wife and mother. It is the farmer's daughter of this generation who will mold the mind and character of the voter of the next.

"With this conviction we cannot approve too

ments. For the benefit of the young women I want to relate an incident which occurred at the commencement exercises of the University of California last year. When, in the roll of departments, the college of agriculture was reached, it was learned that there was but one graduate, and that graduate a young woman. The humorous side of the situation struck the audience, and the announcement was received with much laughter. It seemed at first thought a most incongruous state of affairs that an agricultural college should be graduating a woman, and a woman alone. But after the young woman made her graduating address there was no more laugh-



The Faculty

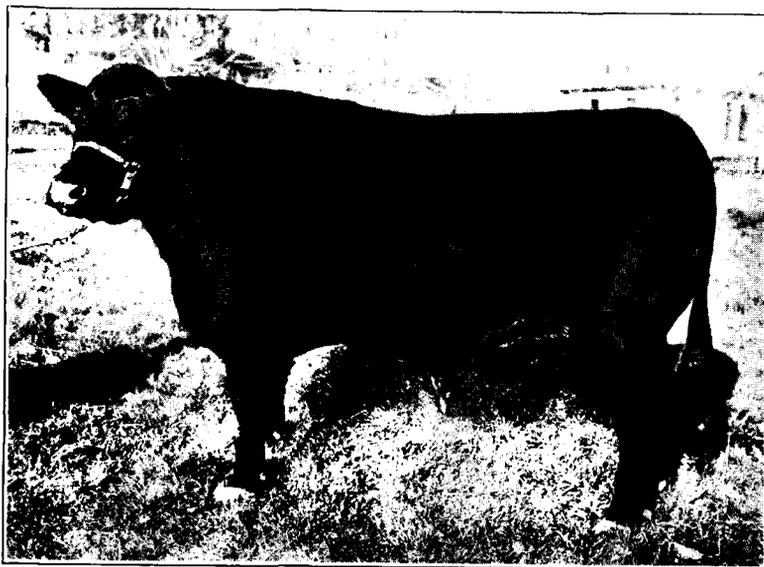
strongly the movement of Professor Brewster and his colleagues in favor of the extension of the course of study at the agricultural college to the girl of the farm."

Discussing the same topic, in his commencement address of 1892, Dean Liggett says of young women:

"With the development of co-education in agricultural schools there will be special fields for them which they only can fill. In government work there will be many positions opening to the young woman of scientific agricultural attain-

ter, but only applause and expressions of pleasure and astonishment, for the young woman was equal to the occasion. She not only made an excellent address, but so impressed everyone with her attainments in her chosen line of work that Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture, who was present, immediately expressed the highest appreciation, and publicly offered her a position in the department at Washington; where, as he said, there was great need for just such intelligent and expert attainments."

Between 1892 and 1897 the only noticeable



Clear Lake Jute, The Prize-Winner.

changes in the faculty were these: After five years of inestimable service, W. W. Pendergast resigned the office of principal in September 1893, to accept that of state superintendent of public instruction. He left upon the school however, the imperishable impress of a noble, pure and beneficent manhood. To him, more than to any other man, may be attributed what may be called the "moral bent" which has from the beginning characterized its institutional life. He seemed to regard himself as quite as much responsible for the development of character, in the students who came under his influence, as for their advancement in the course of study. He lived with the students in the home building, and made it really a center of those heaven-born influences which are the attributes of a true Christian home. Wherever today may be met one of the earlier students of the institution, there will be found a man eager to bear witness to the good which came to him through his contact with Mr. Pendergast. He was succeeded by H. W. Brewster. The office of assistant principal, heretofore held by Mr. Brewster, was abolished. Christopher Graham, appointed in 1892 instructor in physiology and veterinary science, was succeeded, the following year, by M.

H. Reynolds. Thomas Shaw entered the school in 1893 as instructor in animal husbandry; J. M. Drew as instructor in arithmetic and blacksmithing; and Lieut. George H. Morgan, U. S. A., as instructor in military tactics. In 1895, Andrew Boss joined the faculty as instructor in dressing and curing of meats. In 1896, William Boss became instructor in carpentry and farm engineering; Alvin Gaines, A. M., was appointed instructor in language, history, civics, and music; and Lieut. Harry A. Leonhauser, U. S. A., succeeded Lieut. Morgan as professor of military science and tactics. There were, in each successive year, a number of new names in the list of teachers in the dairy school. These appointments were usually but for a single session.

In 1897 a radical change was made in the organization of the faculty. The jurisdiction of the principal had not extended over the specialists of the experiment farm when engaged in the duties of that department, nor over the instructors in the school when they were engaged in the duties of professors in the college. Situations frequently arose where the need of a common head for all the divisions of the University's department of agriculture was clearly recognizable. Other departments of the University had



The Prize Guernsey Herd.

each a dean; why not provide a dean for this department also? The question was answered in the appointment, by the regents, of William M. Liggett, one of their own number, to the office.

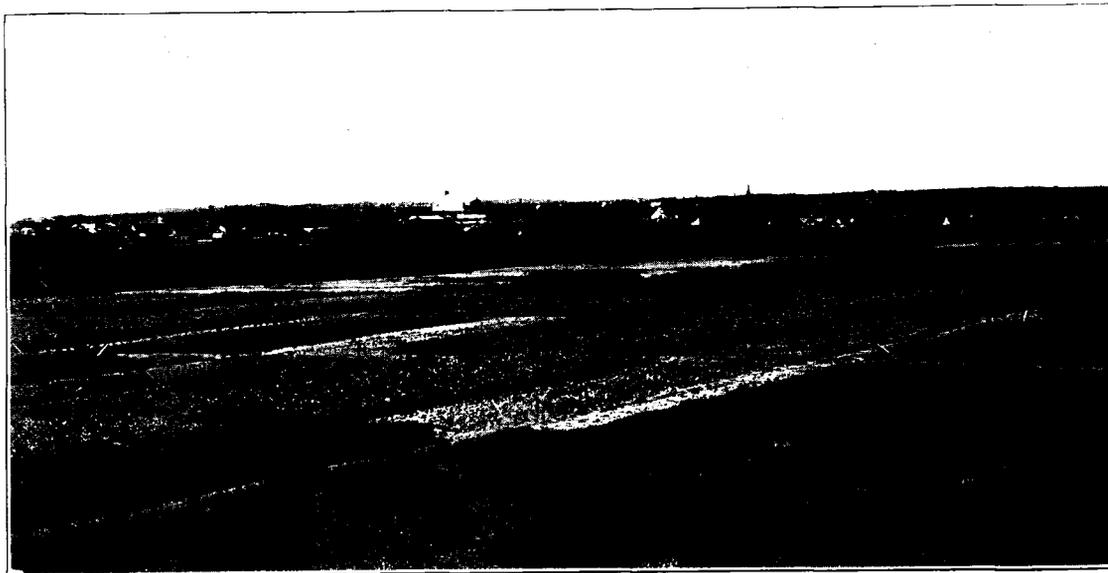
Mr. Liggett had no previous connection with agricultural education, beyond a few years' service as one of the regents. If the uninterrupted prosperity of the department of agriculture in all its branches, during the ten years of his administration, is to be taken as a criterion, the appointment could scarcely have been bettered. Much depended on the attitude of the legislature toward the department; much, too, on keeping alive the growing interest of the regents in its work.

The advantage accruing from Dean Liggett's alleged bent toward "politics" was noticeable in his tactful presentation of the needs of the school to the lawmakers, on many an occasion, both in print and in personal appeals to committees and to individuals. He had a way of "getting what he went for" from the legislature. His membership in the board of regents insured for his department a vigorous championship in the deliberations of that body; and whatever small jealousies it may have provoked among the friends of other departments not thus officially represented on the board, there can be no question as to the advantage it gave the school of agriculture. So long as that school shall continue its beneficent work, so long will Dean Liggett's memory be preserved as one of its foremost benefactors.

The year 1897 was made epochal in the history of the school, not only by the admission of young women to the benefits of its regular winter courses, and by the installation of a dean, but also by the additions of eight more members to its faculty. For convenience of comparison with the faculty of 1898, and with that of the present day, the list is here given in full, as it appears in the announcement for 1897-98:

Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., President; William M. Liggett, Dean; Henry Webb Brewster, Ph. D., Principal, Mathematics; Samuel B. Green, B. S., Horticulture, forestry; Otto Luggler, Ph. D., Zoology, entomology; Charles R. Aldrich, Carpentry, drawing, farm buildings; Florence A. Brewster, Librarian; William A. Robertson, B. S., Physics, botany; J. A. Vye, Penmanship, accounts; Harry Snyder, B. S., Chemistry; T. L. Haecker, Dairy husbandry; M. H. Reynolds, M. D., V. M., Physiology, veterinary science; Willet M. Hays, M. S., Agriculture; Thomas Shaw, Animal industry; J. M. Drew, Blacksmithing, poultry; Andrew Boss, Dressing and curing meats, machinery; William Boss, Carpentry, engineering; Alvin D. Gaines, A. M., Language, civics, music; Harry A. Leonhauser, Lieutenant U. S. A., Military drill; E. W. Mahood, M. A., Arithmetic and athletics; Juniata L. Shepperd, M. A., Cooking; Margaret Blair, Sewing.

Besides these, Messrs. B. D. White, A. J. Glover, E. W. Major, N. H. Fulton, J. R. Hobart, and H. C. Haecker were employed as



General View of Plant Breeding Fields.

special instructors in the dairy school; bringing the total membership of the faculty up to twenty-eight.

Of the total number, sixty were young women taking the regular agricultural course; the summer school for women having been discontinued with their admission to the regular winter sessions. The only change in the faculty this year consisted in the addition of Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith to the corps of instructors, with the title of preceptress.

In 1899 the legislature appropriated \$35,000 for the erection of the beautiful Horticultural hall; thereby providing Professor Green's department with much needed class-rooms, offices, and illustrative collections. \$10,000 was also voted for an enlargement of the heating and lighting plant.

In the faculty, 1899, Charles F. Keyes succeeded Alvin D. Gaines as instructor in language and music, and Louise Gilman Kiehle became instructor in physical culture for girls.

By this time the benefits accruing to the farmer from the instruction given the young men attending the school had become so widely recognized that a demand was heard for the ex-

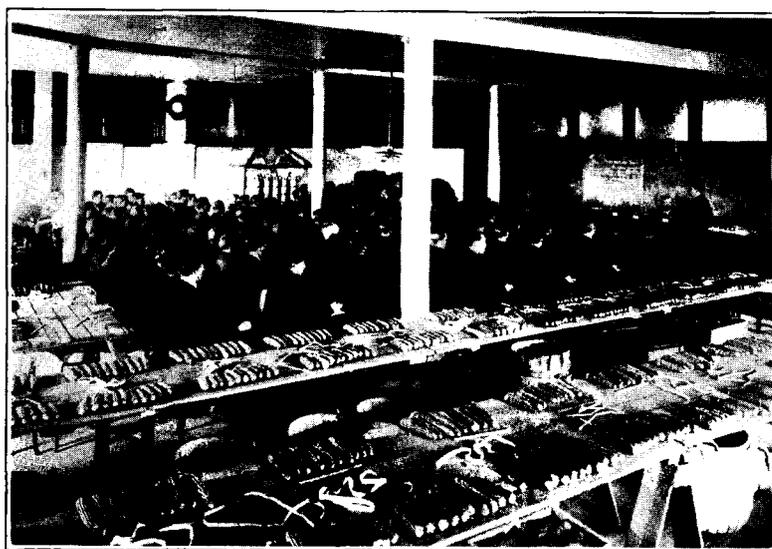
tension of these benefits to persons of mature age. To meet this demand in the annual bulletin for 1900 it was announced that such persons would be admitted to a special lecture course during the ten weeks of the winter term. A fee of ten dollars was to be charged for the course; which soon came to be known as the "Farmers' short course." The subjects discussed have been those relating to the practical work of the farm; and the endeavor has been to familiarize those attending with the progress constantly and rapidly being made in all departments of their work. Thus it happens that graduates of the school of agriculture often return, after several years of practical work, to learn of new principles and methods developed since they left school. This new departure, added to the normal growth of the institution, increased the total enrollment for 1900-01 to five hundred and thirty-nine.

The name of Sophie M. Pendergast, B. L., appears in the faculty this year, as instructor in English.

At the close of the school year, 1900-1901, Professor Henry Webb Brewster resigned the office of principal; which, with the chair of mathematics, he had so ably filled since 1894.

He had been conspicuous among the "builders" of the school; especially along the lines of its social and family life. In this he was admirably seconded by his excellent wife—matron of the school from 1888 to 1892, and librarian for a further period. This couple share, with Mr. Pendergast, the credit for the "moral impulse" given the work of the school at its beginning—an impulse which has not yet lost its force, and which has been, beyond question, an important factor in winning for the institution the reputation it has gained as a place where thorough and conscientious work is done and required. His acquaintance with the social needs of the

Otto Luggler. Of German birth, trained in the universities of Munster, Bonn, and Berlin, he came to America in 1865 with a rare equipment for scientific work in many fields. His coming to the University of Minnesota in 1888 was preceded by years of varied service, as an engineer in the U. S. Lake Survey; as an entomologist with C. B. Riley, in Missouri; as curator of the Maryland Academy of Science; as professor in Johns Hopkins University, and as a member of the scientific corps of the Department of agriculture at Washington. But the greatest work of his life was done as professor of entomology and zoology in the University and as state entomolo-



Short Course Class in Lecture on Corn

students doubtless had much to do with the zeal with which he worked for the admission of young women to the advantages of the school on equal terms with their brothers. In bringing the co-educational movement to a success he was a conspicuous leader.

Professor Brewster was succeeded by Frederick D. Tucker, B. A., a Congregational minister, and a man whose masterly abilities and engaging personality soon won for him unusual popularity in the school and community.

In 1901 the school, college, and state sustained a severe loss in the death of Professor

gist. The volumes he wrote while here have become standard text books. The methods he devised or perfected for combating insect pests, such as locusts, grasshoppers, chinch-bugs, etc., have saved the country many millions of dollars. This was one of the names, connected with its faculty which did so much to attract to our school and college of agriculture so many students from abroad and to give ours such high rank among kindred institutions.

The increasingly liberal spirit of the legislature toward the school of agriculture was manifested in 1901 by appropriations aggregat-



Class in Engine Running

ing \$75,500 for its further equipment. \$25,000 of this was for a veterinary and live stock building; \$12,000 for an additional girls' building; \$7,500 for a meat house; \$3,000 for a blacksmith shop; \$3,000 for a swine barn; and \$25,000 for the construction of a new chemistry building. The last item, however, was not to be available before July 1903.

In 1902 another new departure was made in the establishment of an "intermediate year," or course, supplementary to the regular three-year course; to enable students, desiring to enter the college of agriculture, to do so on even terms with the graduates of city high schools—that is, so far as concerned that part of their work to be done in the college of science, literature, and the arts. This intermediate course is devoted to algebra, geometry, English, general history, and economics.

This year, also, the name "short course for farmers" was adopted for the "special course" announced for several years previously. The name of Frederick L. Washburn appears in the faculty as successor to Otto Lugger in the chair of zoology and entomology. William A. Wheeler, B. A., M. S., becomes instructor in

agricultural botany, Lieut. Haydn S. Cole assumes the position of instructor in military science—a place which had been vacant for two years owing to the call for officers in the Philippines. Catherine Comfort, B. L., appears as instructor in English. The faculty is still further enlarged by the addition of eight "assistant instructors," making a total of thirty-two names for the school proper, beside nine more in the Dairy school—forty-one in all, as compared with twelve in 1888.

The altruistic spirit prevalent among the young men and women receiving the benefits of the school, and their eagerness that others should share in them, was pleasantly illustrated when the class of 1902 left with the faculty 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 of agriculture."

Quite possibly it was this example of self-sacrifice for others on the part of a body of youths, whose pecuniary resources were certainly none the largest, that impelled John A. Ludden, of St. Paul, shortly afterward to give to the University \$5,000 to be invested and the income

applied to the assistance of students of either sex in the school of agriculture.

About this time also, under an act of the legislature, the department of agriculture of the University was charged with the preparation of "leaflets and other material which will aid in introducing into rural schools studies calculated to build up country life and the business of farming." Here was the beginning of what is now called the extension work of the department, with its "industrial contests," etc.

In 1903 the legislature recognized in a marked degree the importance of the agricultural department by granting a special appropriation of \$250,000 for the erection and equipment of a main or administrative building.

graduates, and those of the Yale School of Forestry, there were then practically no teachers obtainable.

This year the name of Charles R. Aldrich, one of the "old guard" who had been with the school from its beginning, first as instructor in manual training and later in drawing and farm buildings, disappears from the roll of the faculty, having resigned to take up professional architectural work. He was succeeded by Clarence B. Randall.

In 1903 also, came the resignation of Frederick D. Tucker as principal of the school. Of a bold, masterful disposition, he was temperamentally unfitted for a subordinate position. The line between the duties of principal and dean



The Farm House

The legislature also voted \$50,000 more to the school; \$40,000 for an additional dormitory; \$5,000 for a machinery building; and \$5,000 for the equipment of the chemical building—all to become available, however, only on July 31st, 1904.

In the college faculty this year, appears the name of H. H. Chapman as instructor in forest exploitation, and that of M. L. Erickson as assistant instructor in forestry. Here was the first recognition by the University of forestry as a branch of scientific endeavor worthy of independent teaching. It is also noteworthy that Chapman and Erickson were graduates of the forestry class in the University college of agriculture; and that, outside the ranks of such

had never been accurately defined. There were frequent disagreements and clashes of authority between Mr. Tucker and Dean Liggett, his official superior. As a majority of the regents sided with the dean, Mr. Tucker's retirement became a matter of necessity, very much to the regret of a large portion of his associates in the faculty and of the students generally.

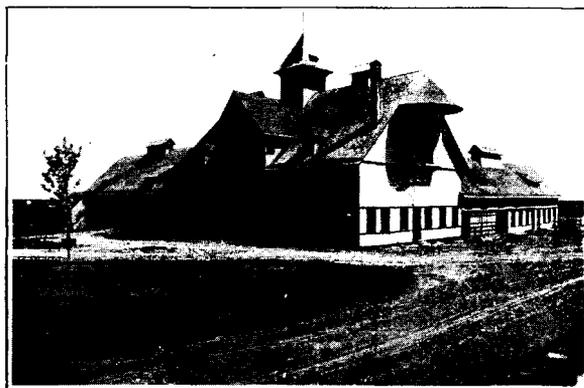
He was succeeded, however, by Professor Dexter Dwight Mayne, who came fresh from the educational field in Wisconsin and Michigan and who at once proved equal to a very trying position. He still remains as principal, an active force in the school work.

The growth of the school again so impressed the legislature of 1905 that it appropriated \$60,-

000 for the main or administrative building in addition to the \$250,000 appropriated by the legislature of 1903; \$10,000 for enlarging the kitchen in the dining hall; \$500 for a water tower and tank, and \$3,500 for other equipment. The main building, completed in the summer of 1908, is now the most conspicuous architectural feature on the campus; and the conveniences which it affords for carrying on the work of the school are probably unsurpassed in the country. Especially fine is its assembly room, seating 1,000 persons and having a commodious stage.

The legislature at the same session, passed an act creating a school of agriculture at Crookston, and placing it also under the direction of

a leading member of its "old Guard," Professor Willet M. Hays, to accept the position of assistant secretary of agriculture at Washington. Identified with the school and the experiment station from their earliest beginnings, he was wholly absorbed in the promotion of their work. As that work grew and branched, he grew with it, meeting every new demand with new capacity. Especially did he distinguish himself in the improvement of field crops and of the methods of handling them. His achievements in the breeding of new varieties of cereals won him a more than national reputation. Small wonder that the department at Washington coveted his services, and lured him away by the offer of yet larger opportunity!



The Farm Barn

the board of regents of the University. \$15,000 was appropriated for the construction and equipment of a building. The interest of the legislature in agricultural advancement was further shown by the grant of \$1,000 per year for two years to aid the work of the "farmers' club," a state-wide organization then recently formed, composed of students and former students and members of the faculty of the school of agriculture. The objects of the club were set forth as being "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."

In the spring of 1905 the institution sustained another great loss in the resignation of

From this date onward the faculty grows so rapidly in numbers and the changes become so numerous, that it is vain to attempt their enumeration here. For 1906-7 the list of members, including nine special instructors in the dairy school, reached a total of fifty-three. Among the recently added names appears that of A. D. Wilson, assistant in agriculture, and now (1910) superintendent of farmers' institutes and of the division of agricultural extension. His case affords another of the many instances where the school has educated the professors who are to carry on its work.

The faculty list for 1907-8 for the last time included the name of William M. Liggett as dean. He had for some months been in-

capacitated by illness and in 1909 ceased his earthly labors.

The legislature of 1907 appropriated \$22,000 for remodeling the heating plant and remodeling Dairy hall; \$15,000 for a dairy barn, and \$12,000 for sewers. It will be noted that the aggregate of these appropriations for minor accessories, is \$9,000 more than was deemed sufficient for the housing of the whole school of agriculture in 1888.

E. W. Randall succeeded in 1908 to the office of dean, left vacant by the prolonged illness of Mr. Liggett which made it necessary for him to lay down the burdens of administrative

The demand for the intelligent teaching of elementary agriculture in the public schools led to the inauguration in 1908, of a short summer course for teachers, principals, and superintendents. To give those having regular summer school work the opportunity to attend, the course was planned for three weeks, commencing the first year, June 8th and closing June 27th. The instruction was to be given by the leading professors of the school, the program to include not merely lectures, but practical laboratory and shop work and field practicums.

There was also established, this year, a Summer School of Forestry, at Itasca State Park,



The Forestry Float—Union Carnival of 1909.

work. As the secretary, for many years, of the Minnesota agricultural society, whose fair grounds adjoin those of the school, he had been in constant touch with the work of the institution, and had shown administrative qualities of a high order. But he resigned the deanship the following year to accept an advantageous business engagement. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of J. W. Olsen, at the time superintendent of public instruction; the understanding of the regents being that this arrangement was to be only temporary—to endure only until a man could be found who should possess, in larger measure than Mr. Olsen, the special training deemed necessary in an institution like this.

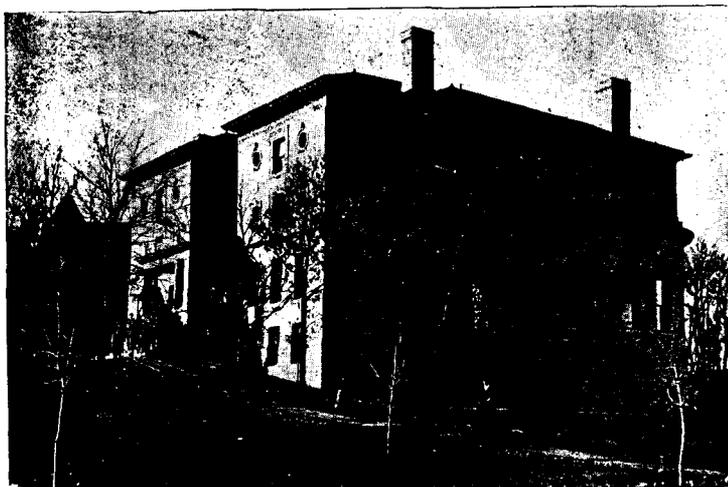
which the legislature had placed under the control of the board of regents, to be used as a demonstration ground for the state forest school. The school is open to students "of good moral character, over sixteen years of age, with sufficient training to enable them to benefit by the course." The course is planned for six weeks. It includes elementary silviculture, forest mensuration, botany, entomology, geology, and surveying.

Still another new departure, in 1909, was the establishment of a short course in traction engineering, with a term of four weeks, in May and June. It is intended to meet the steadily growing demand for competent men to manage

and keep in repair the necessary number of traction and other engines used on the farms; and its course is arranged accordingly.

The legislature of 1909 outdid all its predecessors except one in the liberality of its appropriations for the school of agriculture. It gave \$100,000 for a new mechanical building; \$50,000 for an additional ladies' dormitory; \$15,000 for the completion and equipment of the Dairy pavilion; \$15,000 for remodeling and equipping Dairy hall; \$13,000 for repairs to Pendergast hall; \$6,000 for a denatured alcohol plant; \$6,000 for coal bunkers and \$10,000 for miscellaneous repairs and improvements; making a to-

M.,—then holding a responsible position in the department of agriculture at Washington, and already, though comparatively young, occupying an eminent position in the scientific circles of the capital,—to fill the office of dean. He entered upon the performance of his duties February 1st, 1910. Surely—with an institution so splendidly equipped for its work; with so large and enthusiastic a body of instructors; with a legislature eager to co-operate in its advancement, and with an entire population looking on with manifest good will—the gates of opportunity open wide before him.



The Dining Hall

tal of \$215,000. Part of this was to be available in 1910, the balance in 1911.

But the need of such a great enlargement of the school's facilities was shown by the fact that the total enrollment for 1908-9 reached the figure of one thousand, three hundred and eighteen; having practically doubled in four years. To guide the efforts of this army of students, it had become necessary, in 1909, to so increase the faculty as to raise its membership to a total of seventy.

After much deliberation and correspondence—growing out of a determination to secure “the best available man” for the position—the regents at last fixed upon Mr. Albert F. Woods, A.

#### DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION.

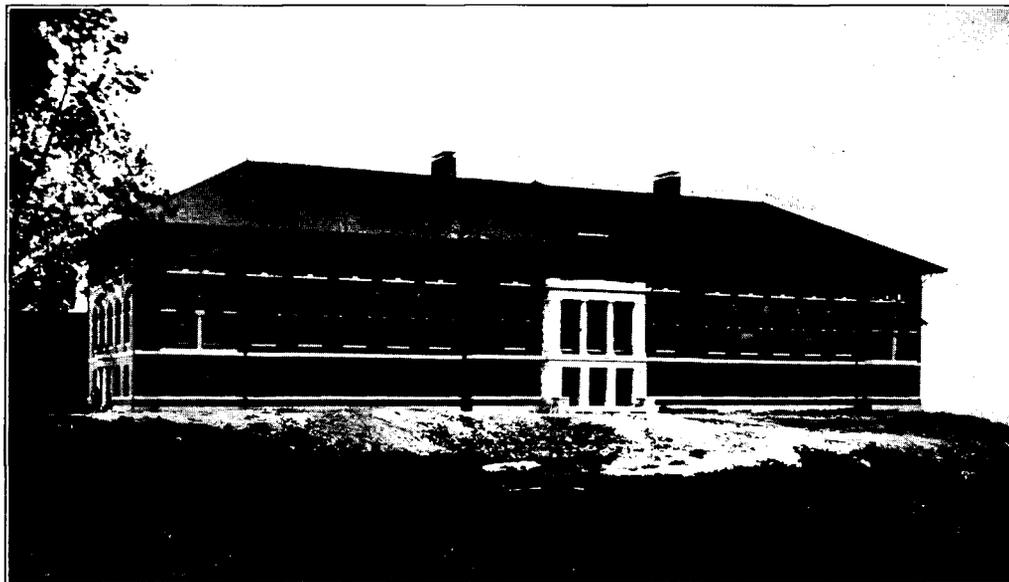
The beneficent reach of the University's department of agriculture over the agricultural interests of Minnesota was further enlarged by the passage, by the legislature of 1909, of a bill introduced by Senator Hackney, to establish a “division of agricultural extension and home education” in the University. It looked to the conduct of “comprehensive elementary courses in the various phases of husbandry,” under the direction of a joint committee appointed by the board of regents and the board of administration of the farmers' institutes. Fifty thousand dollars were appropriated for carrying on this work

**Attendance—Agricultural Department, 1888-1910**

	School		College	Dairy School	Short Course	Summer Forestry	Summer Teachers	Crookston School
	Men	Women						
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	...	...	...
1904-05.....	387	143	34	87	121	...	...	...
1905-06.....	381	155	45	109	95	...	...	...
1906-07.....	385	175	68	106	81	...	...	...
1907-08.....	401	179	116	93	141	...	...	...
1908-09.....	462	192	188	107	169	18	90	101
1909-10.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

during the years 1909-10. The first joint committee was made up of Dr. Cyrus Northrop, president of the University; Professor Samuel B. Green, president of the farmers' institute board, and Hon. A. E. Rice, chairman of the agricultural committee of the board of regents. The work was brought into harmony with that of the farmers' institutes by placing

Superintendent A. D. Wilson at the head of the working force, as superintendent of institutes and extension. The work will employ various specialists in rural school education, live stock, home economics, etc., as writers, editors, lecturers and demonstrators, in rural school and field. The division has already begun this work; also the distribution of popular editions of bulletins



The Main Building.

issued by the Minnesota and other experiment stations. It is conducting correspondence courses; co-operating with farmers' clubs; supplying short courses in agriculture in state high schools; and seeking in various other ways to kindle popular enthusiasm for agricultural advancement among those who cannot attend the school at University farm.

#### THE "OLD GUARD."

In the foregoing narrative, opportunity has been offered for personal references to but a few of the members of the "old guard" as President Northrop has been wont affectionately to

ing with difficult situations, and personal magnetism, have made him a valuable counselor in all the general concerns of the school. Legislators have found him "a good man to tie to," in deciding upon appropriations. His has been, in the main, the taste and judgment which has dictated the location of buildings and the beautiful arrangement of the grounds. As a teacher, his methods are luminous and impressive. He has been particularly happy in discovering, drawing out and placing in the way of advancement, students who showed that they might become successful instructors or investigators. His knowledge of forestry, reinforced



Grand Rapids Experiment Station.

call the little body of staunch supporters who, entering the service of the school and college of agriculture and of the experiment station in their earliest days, have continued "in harness" down to the present writing.

Conspicuous among these are Professors Samuel B. Green, T. L. Haecker, Myron H. Reynolds, William Robertson, Harry Snyder, and John A. Vye.

Professor Samuel B. Green joined the institution as one of the original family of 1888. Although his specialties have been those of horticulture and forestry—topics sufficiently inclusive, one would think, to absorb all one's powers—his broad interest in agricultural education, marked talent for business, tact in deal-

ing by study and observation in Europe, has made this department of the school second only to that of Yale; and for that university he trained one of its professors, H. H. Chapman. He is the author of several text books, on Fruit Growing, Vegetable Gardening, and Forestry; is chairman of the farmers' institute board, and a member of the state forestry extension board.

To Professor T. L. Haecker, beyond any other one man, is due the advanced position occupied by Minnesota as a "dairy state." His coming to the school of agriculture, in 1891, has been spoken of as "worth more to the prosperity of the state than the coming of thousands of ordinary immigrants." For the farmers of Minnesota had not before really awak-

ened to the fact of the vast superiority of their dairy resources over almost any other form of the state's potential wealth. With climate, soil, and native grasses of unsurpassed quality, pointing toward dairy farming as holding the secret of the largest future, they had yet set their faces toward other branches of agriculture. Much of the dairying done was crude and antiquated in its methods and unsatisfactory in its results. Professor Haecker may be said to have given them their first introduction to the "science" of the dairy. He taught them the importance of improving the quality of their herds; of "balanced rations"; of selecting cows according to the quality of their milk as ascertained by testing; and of absolute cleanliness in every process. He impressed upon them the enormous value of the cooperative creamery. The results of his labors are seen in the winning by Minnesota, for seven years, of the first prizes for the quality of its butter, in interstate contests.

"No cattle, no farm." The inability of the farmer to successfully contend with disease among his live stock has been, in times past, one of the greatest drawbacks upon agricultural prosperity. The importance of veterinary knowledge was recognized by the University even before the school of agriculture was founded. Over this department, in school and experiment station, Myron H. Reynolds has presided since 1893. He came to the school in that year, the bearer of degrees from three colleges. But he has never regarded his education as complete; has all along been a student as well as a teacher—the attitude best of all adapted to the establishment of sympathetic relations between professor and pupil. He, also, has been a writer of text books among which one on Veterinary Science is notable; and has contributed many valuable bulletins to the number issued by the experiment station. His work, like that of others in the "old guard," has done much to extend the reputation of the school.

William Robertson's name first appears in the annual of the school for 1901, as instructor in physics and language. The first-named

branch of instruction soon, however, demanded all his attention. He continued as instructor in agricultural physics until 1905, when his abilities received complimentary recognition in his appointment as superintendent of the northwestern experiment farm and school of agriculture at Crookston; a position which he held until his sudden death in January, 1910.

Harry Snyder, since 1901 professor of agricultural chemistry and soils, has been doing a work the fundamental value of which, in agricultural education, cannot be too highly appreciated. The analysis of soils, carried on in his



Harry Snyder.

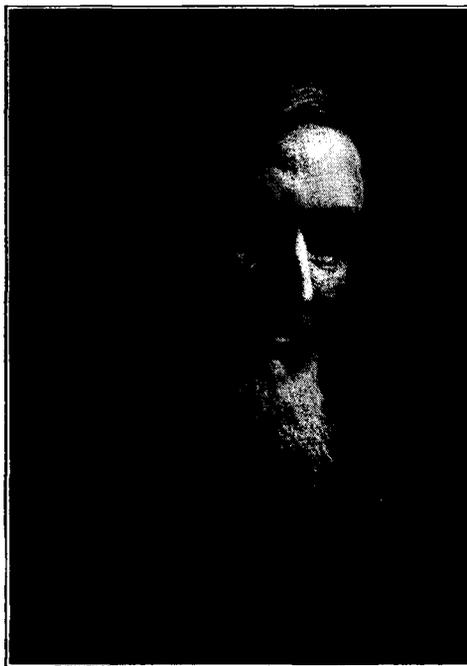
department, has been an important factor in determining the uses to which the farming areas of Minnesota could be most profitably put. Dairy chemistry, too, in which he has been a patient investigator, has counted largely in the development of the dairy interests, not only of Minnesota, but of the whole country. In association with the federal department of agriculture, he has carried on a series of important practical experiments to determine the nutritive value of different foods. He is the author of

"The Chemistry of Plant and Animal Life," and "Dairy Chemistry," and other works, all used as text-books, and of numerous bulletins and magazine articles, the literary as well as the scientific quality of which is noticeable.

What George B. Cortelyou was to three successive presidents, John A. Vye has been to as many deans of the department of agriculture. To his work as instructor in penmanship and accounts, in which he began his connection with the school in 1891, was soon added that of secretary to the faculty and to the experiment station. He rapidly acquired such a familiarity with all the details of the work of the school, in all its departments, as made him, with his methodical habits and ready command of docu-

mentary material, of great value to the administrative work of the school and station. His knowledge of institutional affairs has lubricated many a situation which, but for him, would have been a difficult one to successive deans and boards. Again recurring to Washington, for an illustration, he recalls one of those under-secretaries, without whose presence the new head of a department would often be at a serious loss. Besides all this, Mr. Vye has, in his class-room work, borne a beneficent part in bringing home to the students the importance of well-kept farm accounts, in determining the business outcome of their work. He is the author of a text-book on Farm Accounts, and of a treatise on Creamery Accounting.

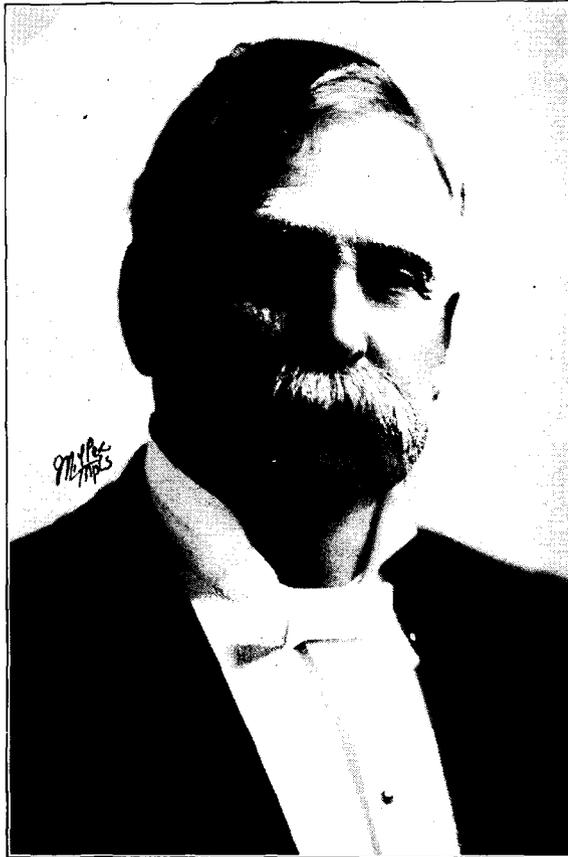
C. R. BARNES.



O. C. Gregg.

Mr. Gregg, as superintendent of the State Farmers' Institutes, for more than twenty years, rendered a service of inestimable value to the University and the State. He is the man who made the Minnesota Institutes the effective force they have been for the uplift of agricultural conditions in this State and in the northwest.

## The College of Law.



William S. Pattee, LL. D., Dean.

The act of the territorial legislature providing for the establishment and organization of the University of Minnesota provided for a department of law (Gen. Statutes, 1849-1858, Chap. 23, Sect. 10), and the legislature of the State of Minnesota by an act reorganizing and providing for the government of the University, also made provision for the establishment of a college or department of law (Gen. Statutes, 1862, Chap. 1, Section 2). It was not, however, until the 28th day of January, 1888, that the regents established or provided for such college

by electing Wm. S. Pattee, of Northfield, Minnesota, professor of law, and on April 26, 1888, he was made dean of the college. A corps of lecturers was selected from the bar of the state, embracing several of the most eminent practitioners in the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Among the number were Honorable Gordon E. Cole, Frank B. Kellogg, Chas. A. Willard, Honorable George B. Young, Honorable C. D. O'Brien, George N. Baxter, then United States district attorney, and Chas. W. Bunn, all of whom generously responded and



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Law

later became lecturers in the newly organized college. At the same meeting of the board the terms and the courses of study, and rules regulating the department were adopted.

On the 11th day of September, 1888, the department was formally opened with an address by the newly elected dean upon the subject "The science of jurisprudence." This address was given in the chapel on the third floor of the Old Main building in the presence of the regents, the faculty of the then existing departments of the University and twenty-seven law students who had presented themselves on this opening day as the first class in the recently organized department of law. On the next day the dean met the law students, thirty-two in number, in the Hermean room in the basement of the Old Main building which room had been set aside for the use of the college. Besides necessary chairs, the room contained the dean's law library which he had brought from Northfield, his place of practice. It consisted of the reports of Minnesota, of New York, and of Massachusetts, the session laws of Minnesota and a line of text books upon the most important branches of the law, such as are generally found in a practitioner's office.

For these books a rough book-case was constructed by a carpenter and fastened to the walls with nails and a coat of dark colored stain was put upon it by the dean himself. Later, he placed the books upon these shelves and the

department was ready for business. There was no other piece of new furniture provided for the department nor was there a new book purchased, nor a single item of expense incurred by the regents for the new department or college of law.

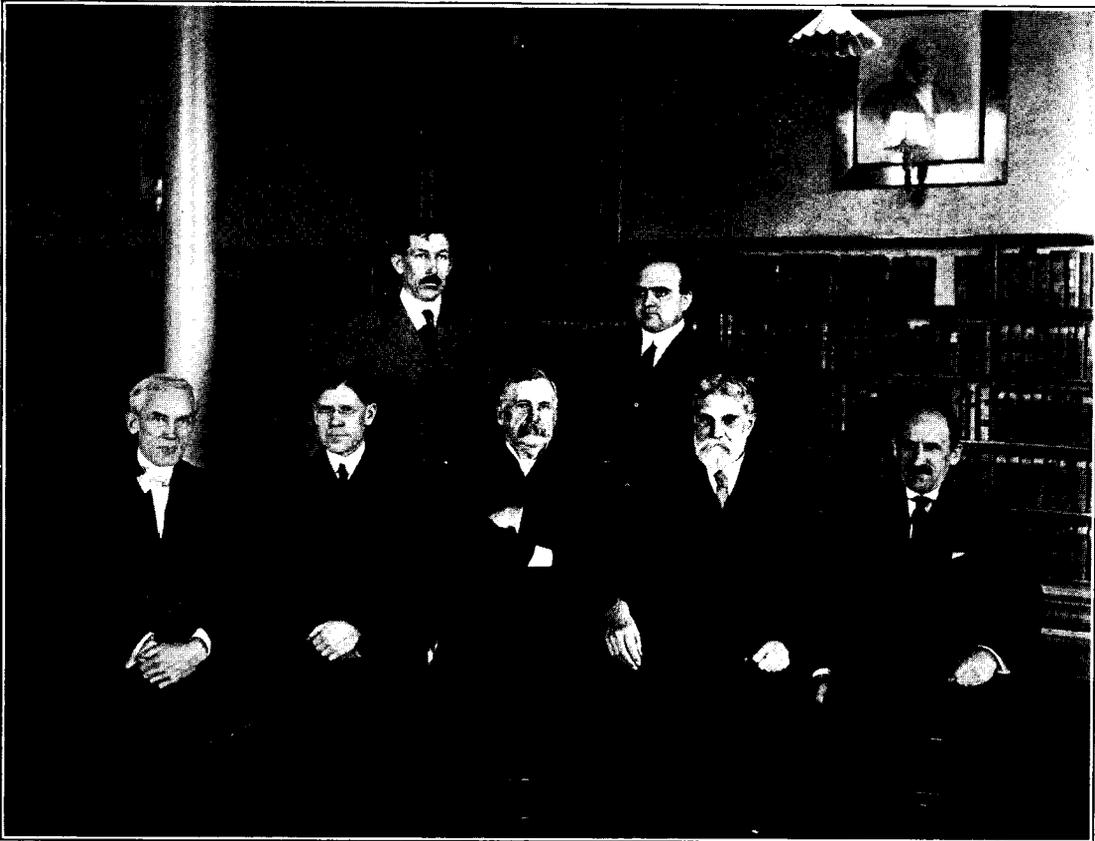
In this room and amid such surroundings, the work of legal education in the University of Minnesota began. The dean was the only resident professor of law. He was wholly unassisted, except by the lecturers who came from their practice when their business engagements did not prevent it. The subject of contracts was the first subject considered. This was taught by the dean and one recitation was had daily for six days in the week. The recitations were conducted at two o'clock in the afternoon upon the theory that the students could do their studying better in the morning than they could in the afternoon, a practice which was continued for several years, during the early history of the school.

In addition to this day class, an evening session was held for the benefit of those students who could not attend during the day. During the first year, the evening class consisted of twelve students. They were engaged during the day in business employments which prevented their attendance at the University, but they could control their time or a part of it each day for the purpose of study. This class occupied the same room as the day class and re-

cited five evenings each week, the dean being their only teacher the first year. From this beginning developed the night law college which has been one of the most prominent, helpful, and useful features of the college of law from its organization up to the present time. Two law colleges were therefore in reality established in the University, at the very beginning of the school year in 1888, and they have con-

him to pursue the study of law with advantage to himself and justify his entering upon the practice of law at the close of his college course. was allowed to matriculate.

The course of study extended over a period of two years and at the end of that time those students who passed satisfactory examinations upon the work of the two years were granted the degree of bachelor of laws. The curricu-



Fletcher

Willis  
Paige

Pattee

Mercer  
Hickman

Kolliner

tinued in operation without interruption to the present time—the day school and the evening school.

The requirements for admission to this college leading to the degree of bachelor of laws were similar to those required by the leading law schools of the country at that time. Any person of good moral character, eighteen years of age, who could satisfy the faculty that he had such a general education as would enable

him at the start, embraced the main branches of jurisprudence, and the method of instruction adopted was that generally used in other law schools at that time,—a good text book supplemented by lectures with the reading of such reports as the instructor considered desirable. The dean, who devoted all his time, day and evening, to the work of the college, used the text book as the basis of all his instruction, believing that was the method best calculated

to thoroughly ground the students in the fundamental principles of jurisprudence. He soon learned, however, that text books prepared for the practitioner were wholly unsuitable for the work of a law school; that the opinion of the text author was not what the student needed so much as he did the opinion and arguments of the learned judges of English and American courts from which the text book writer was obliged to gather his opinions and information. Consequently, this method of instruction was gradually displaced by the use of reported cases as the basis of instruction.

During this first year, sixty-seven students matriculated, two of whom, having had a year's work in other law schools, and one, having studied extensively in an attorney's office, were allowed to graduate in June, 1889, constituting the first class to receive their degrees from the institution.

In the early part of 1889, and during the first year of the college's history, the legislature, recognizing the assured success of the college of law, appropriated the sum of \$25,000 for the erection of a building for its exclusive use. It provided also that any person, having received a diploma from the college of law, should upon presenting the same to the supreme court be admitted to practice in the courts of Minnesota, without examination as to his learning, ability, or time of reading.

The building was constructed during the succeeding summer and on the 8th day of October of that year, the college took possession of its new quarters, both day classes gathering in the assembly room on the second floor in the westerly wing of the building. The dean addressed them, congratulating them upon their new surroundings. He urged them to remember that their environment would not make them either men or lawyers, but that the attainment of these ends was a work for them to perform personally. Judge James O. Pierce then delivered to the classes assembled a lecture upon constitutional law which was the first formal lecture delivered in the new law building.

During the first year of the school's history,

courses of lectures were given as follows: W. D. Cornish lectured upon the subject of insurance; C. W. Bunn, upon mortgages; Gordon E. Cole, upon corporations; James O. Pierce, upon domestic relations; C. D. O'Brien, upon criminal law; George N. Baxter, upon common law pleading; Frank B. Kellogg, upon torts; Chas. A. Willard, upon law of bailments.

The students matriculating in the school the first year of its history were distributed as follows: fifty-five in the day and twelve in the evening school. These students were, as a rule, men of maturity in years and understanding, and many of them have attained high renown as lawyers at the bar and others are holding high judicial positions at the present time. Charles Sumner Whiting of Rochester, Minnesota, was the first graduate of the law college to attain the distinction of becoming a judge upon the supreme bench, holding the position of associate justice of the supreme court of South Dakota, having been a judge upon the district bench of that state several years prior to his promotion. Of the sixty-seven matriculating in the first year, forty-two graduated June 4th, 1890 and were, on June 5th, 1890, admitted to the bar before the supreme court upon the presentation of their diplomas.

During the second year, the numbers matriculating in the college exactly doubled, there being sixty-seven the first year and one hundred thirty-four, the second. The courses and years of study remained as at first provided until the opening of the school year in September, 1891.

It has been the policy of the department to enlarge the curriculum, increase the years of study and to exact higher entrance requirements as rapidly as conditions and circumstances amid which the college was operating would, in the judgment of the authorities, warrant or permit. Consequently, in September, 1891, three years' work was offered to those students who wished to pursue their legal studies further than was possible under the established day and evening course of two years. It was provided also to confer the degree of master of

laws upon those students who should satisfactorily complete the work of this additional year. At the beginning of this course, such important subjects as could not be sufficiently considered in the preceding course of two years were offered, the design of the additional year being to supplement the work of the undergraduate course.

Some of the subjects in this graduate course were Minnesota law and practice, international and constitutional law, and in order to awaken the interest of the students in a wider range of study, general jurisprudence and constitutional history were added as a part of this graduate work. The first year, thirteen students matriculated in this course and four completed the same, receiving the degree of master of laws in June, 1892. This graduate course has been maintained with increasing interest and efficiency since its organization and one hundred ninety-one persons have received their degrees and many others have taken the course, but have failed for one reason or another to complete the work required for graduation. This course has proven a great stimulus to a wider range of reading and many of the students pursuing it have acquired a taste for philosophical and ethical inquiry and have acquired useful habits of thorough investigation and original research.

At the beginning of the school year in September, 1892, the evening undergraduate course was also lengthened to cover a period of three years of nine months each. This placed the evening course upon substantially the same basis as the day course with reference to the number and extent of the subjects pursued. The students in this evening school have been, as a rule, older and more mature than those in the day school, and have pursued their studies somewhat more rapidly. The extension of the course from two to three years greatly increased the efficiency and usefulness of the evening department.

Pursuing the policy of enlargement, at the beginning of the school year in 1895, the day course was also increased in length from two to three years and a special course of one year



Dean Pattee

was added for students not wishing to work for a degree, but desiring to pursue legal studies especially useful for business. This additional course embraced most of the contract subjects, liens, master and servant, and a few others. The object of this special course was to meet an urgent demand for legal knowledge on the part of young business men and thus to make the school as useful to as large a number of the young men of the state as possible. By these additions, the regular day and evening courses were both placed upon an equal basis of three years and they continued so until 1907 when the evening course was again lengthened to cover a period of four years. This is the requirement at the present time. It should be stated, further, that the extension of the period of study of law from two to three years in both day and evening courses and the later extension of the period of study from three to four years for the evening department was adopted first in the west by the Minnesota college of law. In these respects, it took the initiative, there being no other law school west of the Alleghany Mountains to adopt this extended course until some years later.

In 1897 an additional course of graduate work leading to the degree of doctor of civil law was provided and in September, 1898, a



class of thirteen students who had received their master's degree entered upon the work of this course. Studies were offered in Roman law, po-

litical science, comparative constitutional law, and the philosophy of jurisprudence. The student was required to investigate these subjects

under the guidance of lecturers and to prepare a thesis based upon original research and distinguished by its especial excellence. Of those entering these classes, three finally qualified themselves and have been voted their degree.

#### ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS.

In harmony with the requirements for entrance adopted by the leading law schools of the land at the time the department was organized, any person could matriculate and work for a degree who could satisfy the faculty that he had such a general education as would enable him to pursue the study of law with advantage to himself and warrant his entering upon the practice of law when his course in the college was completed. From the very beginning, students were urged to prepare themselves extensively for the study of the law. The completion of a high school course and even the completion of a college course were urged upon the student contemplating the study of jurisprudence.

In September, 1892, graduates from universities, colleges, state normal schools and high schools of the State of Minnesota were admitted upon presentation of their diplomas to the faculty; but others matriculating for a degree were to be examined among other subjects in English history, mathematics and some of the sciences. But persons not qualified to enter for a degree were to be admitted as special students, if qualified to study law with advantage to themselves and they were permitted to elect such branches of the law as were apt to be especially useful to them in the business in which they were engaged or to which they expected to devote themselves.

But in September, 1895, the requirements for admission were increased so that any student entering for a degree must be able to enter the freshman class of the University in the literary course, although a knowledge of foreign languages was not required, as the schools of the state did not generally include those subjects in their course of study. In September, 1901, further entrance requirements were demanded. While graduates of universities, colleges, nor-

mal schools and State high schools were admitted upon presentation of their diplomas, others were required to pass examination in those studies required for admission to the freshman class of the college of "science, literature and the arts."

In September, 1901, another advanced requirement for entrance as a regular student was demanded and the work of one year in the University or some other institution of equal grade was required. Those students who had completed a high school course of four years were permitted to enter as special students. It has further been provided that in September, 1911, no one can matriculate as a regular student in the college of law who has not completed two years of college work.

The effect of these requirements of college work has greatly reduced the numbers attending the college and the numbers must be still further reduced when in 1911 two years of college work will be required. With the urgent demands for legal education, the aptitude of many high school graduates to study law with as great success as many college men, and in view of the growing demand for legal education on the part of young business men, it is not an easy question to decide just who may and who may not enjoy the advantages of legal education offered by the State University. But in the matter of entrance requirements as in the matter of extending the length of the course of study, the law college of the University of Minnesota has, with the exception of Harvard and Columbia, been among the first in the land to require college work as a preparation for legal education. In all instances, the advanced step has been taken as early in the school's history as its conditions and circumstances would, in the judgment of the authorities, warrant and permit.

#### METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

In the study of jurisprudence, as in the study of any other branch of learning, the object is two-fold. It is, first, to educate and discipline the mind, and, second, to acquire knowledge;



The Original Law Building.

or in other words, to educate the mind by means of study and reflection. Education, not simply information, is the prime object. The power to think clearly, to reason cogently, to perceive distinctions clearly, to investigate intelligently and thoroughly, to generalize accurately and to express their thoughts lucidly and forcibly are some of the mental traits which students of law or of any other subject should acquire in the course of undergraduate work.

Experience has demonstrated that law students must go to original reports of courts of last resort as the fountain heads of positive law. It is in them that the student finds the fundamental principles of jurisprudence first recognized, discussed and finally formulated. The text writer must go to this original source for the materials of his book and in practice the lawyer is called upon to write a small text book in every important case under his consideration. Early, therefore, in the history of the college, students were directed to original reports of courts of last resort in England and America and to these original sources of knowledge

they are conducted throughout their entire course of undergraduate work.

But going to that fountain of knowledge is one thing and possessing one's self of what that fountain contains is quite another. The issue involved in the case, the law invoked by the judge, the essential facts before the court, must be thoroughly comprehended by the student, before he understands the significance of the case before him. Experience has taught that the practice of stating in writing the issue involved in each important case, and a statement of the law invoked by the court, and in addition a terse, briefly written statement of the essential facts so expressed as to show the logical relation of the law to the facts in the case is a most efficient method of securing clearness of understanding, and accuracy of expression upon the part of the student. "Writing," says Bacon, "makes an accurate man." Only as he writes carefully such an analysis of the cases can the student acquire ability to state clearly to the court the essence of the case cited. Therefore this method has been generally pursued in this college as

the necessary part of the regular daily work of the student.

While this written analysis was first generally adopted in the Minnesota law college, it has been adopted in whole or in part by other institutions of legal education. While this combined use of cases as a basis of instruction and the written analysis as a means of securing clearness of thought and accuracy of expression has been generally in use, a few subjects have been presented through the use of the text book, such as pleading, evidence, and taxation. Expositions of the law, summaries of conclusions, actual impartation of information regarding many points of practice not found in books, must of necessity be given in the form of lectures by the professors in their respective subjects.

Methods of work in the graduate courses have varied somewhat from time to time, according to the nature of the subjects considered. As already stated, the master's course was offered as supplemental to the two years' undergraduate work, and constitutional and international law, Minnesota practice and the principles of taxation were considered. Text books were used to some extent in these subjects, but when the undergraduate courses were lengthened to three years, the character of the graduate work changed. General jurisprudence, philosophy of jurisprudence, essential nature of law, ethical basis of jurisprudence, comparative constitutional law, the theory and nature of the state, constitutional history and jurisprudence, and Roman law, became the subjects of study, and each teacher adopted topical research, text books, lectures, or a combination of some or all of these methods as seemed best suited to the requirements of the subject under investigation. In later years, the ethical basis of jurisprudence has been made a subject of special consideration in the graduate work. In the undergraduate courses, the student's attention is repeatedly called to the fact that the moral law is the basis of positive law; that courts are constantly appealing to the moral law; that immoral conduct finds no favor with the judge; and yet, it has been found very de-

sirable that in the graduate course, it should be made very clear just how and in what manner positive law grows out of and rests upon and draws its vitality from the great moral order in which finite beings find themselves implicated. In other words, there has been a conscious effort to make perfectly clear to the student how positive law, to teach which the college of law was established, rests upon moral principles as its immutable and eternal foundation. In order to make plain to all that the great work of the college rests upon an ethical basis and the science of jurisprudence is a branch of ethical science, there has been a conscious effort to quicken the moral sensibilities of young men and to induce them to adopt and incorporate into their lives those controlling ethical principles to apply which to the complicated affairs of mankind is to constitute their daily occupation in the future.

At the end, therefore, of these twenty-two years of the college's history, we find a day course of study extending over a period of three years, an evening course extending over a period of four years, and a special course extending over a period of one year, and a graduate course leading to the master's degree, extending over a period of one year, and an advanced graduate course leading to the degree of doctor of civil law, requiring at least two years of resident study and whose entrance requirements are such that, except the first class, the number of applicants for admission thereto, has not warranted the organization and expense of another. Starting in 1888 with twenty-seven students, the number has increased to six hundred fourteen at the close of the year 1909.

The entrance requirements in 1888 permitted any one of good moral character and possessed of a good common school education to enter, but in 1910, a year of college work, and in 1911, two years of college work are necessary for admission to the department as a regular student.

It might also be stated here that in 1905 the school had increased in numbers to such an extent, and the library had become so extensive

and valuable, that the legislature generously appropriated \$30,000 for an addition to the law building, and in the same summer, the building was accordingly enlarged by a suitable addition, providing superior lecture room and library facilities, besides making ample provision for court rooms and offices.

#### FACULTY.

At the beginning of the college's history in 1888, Dean Pattee was the only professor of law. James Paige and A. C. Hickman were both made professors in the year 1896. Henry J. Fletcher became professor of law in 1902. Robert S. Kolliner was elected professor of law in 1909. Hugh E. Willis was made assistant professor in 1907; Henry S. Mitchell was made instructor in 1909.

These gentlemen devote their entire time to the work of the college and in addition to the work of these gentlemen, instruction is given by lecturers who devote a portion of their time to the school. It is interesting to note the distinguished promotions gained by many of these lecturers since their first connection with the department. Chas. W. Bunn who lectured upon suretyship and mortgages during the first year, subsequently became general counsel of the Northern Pacific Railway company and holds that position at the present time.

Frank B. Kellogg was also a lecturer in the college in 1888 and has since become distinguished as special counsel for the United States in prosecuting the case of the United States vs. the Standard Oil Company. Charles A. Willard, lecturer upon bailments, became one of the justices of the supreme court of the Philippine Islands and later was appointed judge of the district court of the United States. During the third year of the school's history, Charles B. Elliott became lecturer upon wills and administration. While a lecturer, he was elected to the district bench of Hennepin county and later to the supreme court of Minnesota, and still later, was appointed one of the justices of the supreme court of the Philippine Islands. He afterwards was appointed as commissioner in the executive department of the Philippine Is-

lands, with the portfolio of commerce and police.

Edwin A. Jaggard began his work as lecturer in 1892 and was elected to the district bench of Ramsey county and later to the supreme bench of Minnesota. Howard S. Abbott who began his work in the department in 1897 was selected as special master in chancery, in connection with the Central Pacific Railroad which important position he held for a term of six years. Hon. John Day Smith gave his first course of lectures in the year 1894 and was afterwards elected to the district bench of Hennepin county. T. D. O'Brien, who was made special lecturer in 1907, was appointed to the supreme bench of Minnesota in 1909.

F. V. Brown of Minneapolis, a lecturer for several years in the department, was also subsequently elected to the district bench of Hennepin county.

George B. Young, lecturer upon the "Conflict of Laws" was a member of the supreme court of Minnesota. Hon. Gordon E. Cole was attorney general of the State before he became regent of the University and later lecturer upon corporations in the college of law.

Besides these gentlemen, nearly all of whom were called to their respective places of official distinction while lecturers in the college, many others from among the most eminent practitioners at the bar of the state have given instruction from time to time to the students of the law department of the University. Of this number are to be found, Hon. C. D. O'Brien, Jared How, Hiram F. Stevens, J. W. Willis, A. B. Jackson, Ralph Whelan, Selden Bacon, T. Dwight Merwin, C. M. Ferguson, F. W. M. Cutcheon, Herbert S. Spencer, Francis B. Tiffany, A. D. Keyes, John C. Sweet, Ransom J. Powell, A. B. Choate, Fred E. Hobbs, J. F. McGee, H. V. Mercer, Honorable Daniel Fish, Honorable Edmund S. Dument, Rome G. Brown, and Arthur L. Helliwell.

#### ALUMNI.

At the close of the 21st year of the college's history, one thousand six hundred and eighty-three persons have graduated with the degree

bachelor of laws, and one hundred and ninety-one with the degree master of laws, and two with the degree doctor of civil law. To these numbers must be added at the close of this 22nd year of the department's history about eighty who will probably receive their bachelor's degree and ten who will receive their master's degree.

Members of the alumni are located in twenty-three different states of the Union besides those in the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico. As nearly as can be estimated, only about one half of the graduates ever intended or have actually entered upon the practice of law, the others having engaged in various business occupations or enterprises. But of those engaged in practice, many have already risen to places of distinction at the bar, in the judiciary, or in other positions of public distinction. Of the alumni are many of the most promising young members of the bar, not only in Minnesota, but in the Dakotas, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and other western and southwestern states.

During the last four years, of the eighty-five county attorneys in Minnesota, over one-half were graduates of the University law college. A large proportion of the state's attorneys in both North and South Dakota are also graduates of this institution. Two of the alumni are on the district bench in Minnesota, one in North Dakota, one in South Dakota, and one on the supreme bench of that state, and one upon the district bench of Montana, and another upon the district bench in Idaho. One has also occupied the distinguished position of judge of the district court of the United States. In each position, the occupant has served his state and country with distinguished ability and honor.

Clarence B. Miller of Duluth is the first of the law alumni to become a member of Congress, having been elected to the lower house in 1908. But from ten to fifteen of the graduates in law have been members of either the house or senate in the Minnesota legislature during the last three sessions. One of them was the speaker of the house of representatives during the session of 1908-1909. During the last ten years, they have appeared as members of the legislature in North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho and other Northwestern states. During the last two sessions, particularly, they have been a very prominent and potent factor in the legislature of Minnesota.

#### LIBRARY.

Starting with the books brought to the college by the Dean, the library has gradually increased until at the present time there are about 17,000 volumes, containing two sets of the English Reports, the Canadian Reports, all of the state reports, the United States reports, two sets of the Reporter System, and duplicate sets of the Reports of Minnesota, of Massachusetts, of New York, and of other states of the Union; besides a full line of text books, digests, encyclopedias and legal periodicals, and the law library of one thousand volumes donated by Judge R. R. Nelson upon his retirement from the Federal Bench. For the daily use of the college the library is ample, but constant additions are being made consisting of works of legal literature, and such other additions as should be found in a first-class law library in a State University.

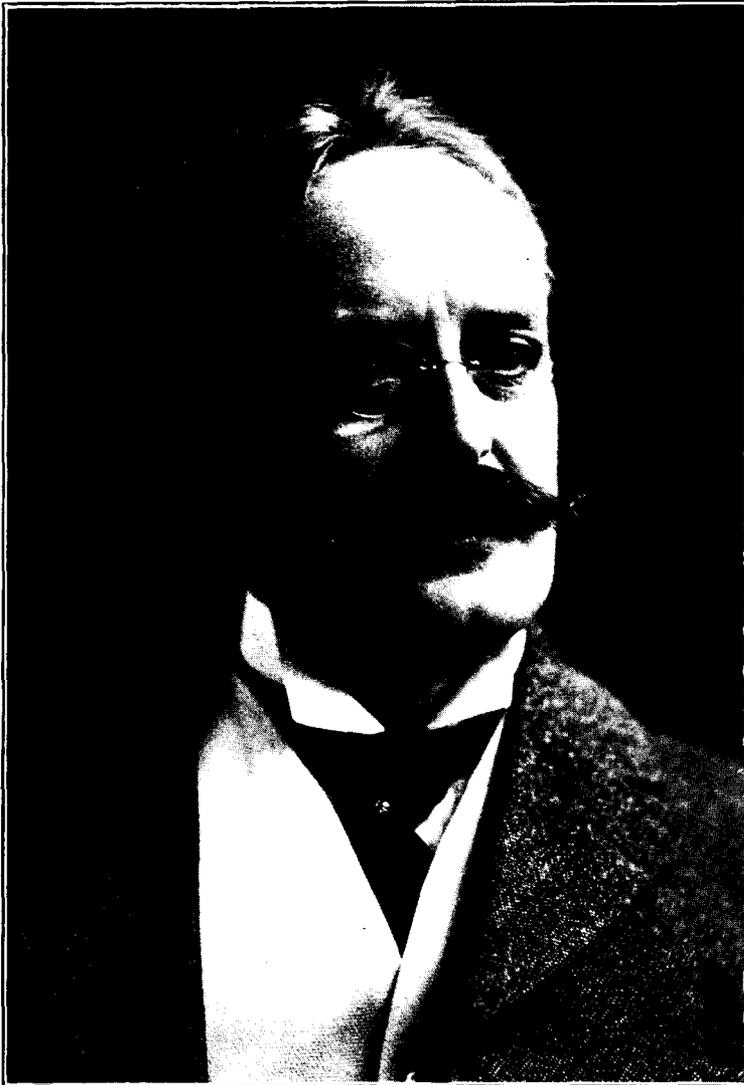
WILLIAM S. PATTEE.





Administration Officers and Assistants.

## The College of Medicine and Surgery.



Frank F. Wesbrook, M. D., Dean.

In the year 1882 the University of Minnesota took the initial step toward availing itself of its constitutional privilege, under the state constitution of 1853, of creating a department of medicine.

The credit belongs to Dr. Charles N. Hewitt, of Red Wing, for many years secretary of the state board of health, and long a member of the University faculty, for the impetus to this important step.

On June 29, 1882, he presented a communication to the board of regents proposing the organization of the department of medicine.

The board of regents responded to the proposal by appointing a committee to present a plan of organization, consisting of Dr. Charles N. Hewitt, Dr. Wm. H. Leonard, and President Wm. W. Folwell.

The action of the board of regents upon this report is matter of record and reads as follows:

Proceedings of the board of regents.

St. Paul, January 5, 1883.

The following resolution, offered by Regent Nelson, was adopted, to-wit:

*Resolved*, That there be and hereby is commenced at and in the University of Minnesota a college or department of medicine substantially in conformity with the plan embraced in the report made and submitted by Drs. W. H. Leonard and Chas. N. Hewitt and Wm. W. Folwell, and this day ordered spread upon the records of the board."

The following resolution, offered by Regent Nelson, was also adopted, to-wit:

*Resolved*, That Regents Hubbard, Pillsbury and Clark be and hereby are appointed a committee to select and nominate to this board names of persons to constitute the medical faculty."

A true copy.

Attest:

(Signed) J. B. GILFILLAN,  
Recording secretary.

The creation of the department of medicine of the University of Minnesota, its faculty to be a non-teaching and purely examining body, was an historical response to the recognition, awakening to alarm the minds of medical men throughout the country, of the undue multiplication, the low educational standards, the competitive struggle for a doubtful existence, and the precarious financial support of the private medical colleges.

The University of Minnesota took the first of several steps, subsequently taken by the educational and professional agencies of the state, in

the direction of establishing a state medical quarantine.

The first faculty of the new department of medicine of the University of Minnesota had initially five members, but one of whom survives:

Dr. Chas. N. Hewitt, of Red Wing.

Dr. Daniel W. Hand, of St. Paul.

Dr. William H. Leonard, of Minneapolis.

Dr. Franklin Staples, of Winona.

Dr. Perry H. Millard, of Stillwater.

The last served as secretary of the faculty.

To this number the board added later:

Dr. Charles E. Smith, of St. Paul.

Dr. Charles Simpson, of Minneapolis.

Dr. George B. Wood, of Fairbault, and

Prof. J. A. Dodge, of the University Department of Chemistry.

The legislature of 1883 passed an Act to Regulate the Practice of Medicine in the State of Minnesota, requiring all physicians to be licensed under the act and conferring upon the faculty of the department of medicine of the University the functions of an examining board, with power to approve and accept diplomas of recognized medical colleges, as evidence of fitness to practice, or to require the applicant for license to be examined by the board.

In this instance public sentiment, as expressed by the legislature, fell short of the purposes of the University, which were not only to subject the diploma to scrutiny, but to demand a professional examination of the applicant besides.

The act, in common with similar measures in many other states, was known as "The Diploma Law," and represented the first attempt at the state regulation of medical practice. Under the provisions of this act, as well as under the authority of the board of regents, the faculty of medicine organized.

Its first meeting occurred on April 23, 1883, and it put itself at once into the relation of an adjunct to the teaching colleges of medicine, and among its first acts it adopted the following interesting definition of a recognized medical school:



KEY—Top row—\*Dunn, \*Millard, Northrop, Riggs, E. J. Abbott; 2nd row—MacLaren, Fulton, \*Hendricks, \*C. J. Bell, Moore;  
 3d row—Bracken, Greene, Vander Horck, Ritchie, Dunsmoor, A. W. Abbott, Stewart; 4th row—Beard, Hunter,  
 Jones, J. W. Bell, Cates; 5th row—Stone, Allport, \*Wells; 6th row—Wheaton, \*Laton.

\* Deceased

"Whenever any physicians, holding the degree of M. D. of a college recognized and approved by the board of regents, upon the recommendation of the faculty, to the number of four or more, in towns having a public hospital of not less than twenty beds, under the professional control of said physicians, shall associate themselves as a teaching body, and offer and give such text-book instruction, oral and written examinations and clinical instruction for such periods and in such manner as may be satisfactory to the faculty of this college, they shall be recognized by said faculty as a 'school of medical instruction'."

Accordingly, the department offered three forms of examination:

(1) An entrance examination, preliminary to the study of medicine, in writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, United States history, general history, Latin grammar, and Caesar, or, equivalent to the latter, in French and German.

(2) A scientific examination in the so-called pre-medical subjects of physical geography, natural philosophy, elementary botany, chemistry and drawing; and

(3) A professional examination for the degree of M. B.

To the graduate in medicine it offered the further degree of M. D. upon the presentation and satisfactory defense of an approved thesis.

The first faculty of the department of medicine of the University of Minnesota, during the brief period of its history, fulfilled a larger function than that which attached to it merely as a state examining board. It served as an educational influence which was felt in the teaching colleges of this and other states and to none of its members is a larger meed of credit to be given than to the memory of its secretary, Dr. Perry H. Millard. Despite a habit of caution which made him often hesitant in action and indirect in policy, he was a man of large conceptions of his calling. He was a curious combination of the statesman and the politician in medicine. He could see ahead of his times, if he could not always keep abreast of his own ideas. He was

certainly a projection point in the medical period in which he lived. He gave to the faculty of the first department of medicine much of his own initiative.

On May 4, 1887, after directing the affairs of the examining faculty for three years, he resigned. That resignation was recognized as the prelude to two important and progressive steps in the history of medical education in Minnesota, with which he had much to do. It meant the introduction into the legislature of 1887, of a new medical practice act, to be thereafter known as the examination law and creative of an independent state board of medical examiners.

That act was a direct challenge to the efficacy of the medical diploma as a test of the fitness of the candidate to practice. It put the State of Minnesota to the forefront in the educational councils of medicine. It and its legislative archetypes have, perhaps, done more than any other single influence to elevate the standards of medical education in the entire country, to test the fitness of the efficient schools and to secure the extinction of the notably unfit.

#### THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.

That movement was accompanied, in the same year, by a petition to the board of regents to establish a teaching department of medicine of high grade in the University of Minnesota, and to the legislature to provide for its maintenance. The logic of the situation appealed to most of the medical teachers of the day, and on February 28, 1888, the faculties of the Minnesota hospital college and the St. Paul medical college appeared before the board of regents, in support of the petition, with the offer to surrender their charters and with the tender of their properties for the temporary use of the state. A month later, the Minnesota college of homeopathic medicine followed suit.

These proposals were accepted by the board of regents; and faculties of the new department of medicine, to include colleges of medicine and surgery, of homeopathic medicine and surgery, and, later, of dentistry and of pharmacy were named and organized.


  
 THE CHIEF DEPARTMENT

**COLLEGE OF MEDICINE - SURGERY**  
**FACULTY**  
**1909**



This page contains 36 individual portraits of faculty members, arranged in a grid around the central text and logo. Each portrait is accompanied by a small, handwritten-style caption identifying the individual. The portraits are in black and white, showing men in suits and ties.

The building of the Minnesota hospital college was nominally leased as the temporary residence of the department and instruction was carried on there during the ensuing five years.

The faculty of the college of medicine and surgery included twenty-nine members, headed by Dean Millard, who was, at the outset, also dean of the entire department.

In October, 1888, the first entrance examinations were held and were conducted by a committee of the college of science, literature and the arts.

The qualifications for admission upon credentials, were the matriculation of a college of science, literature and the arts; a high school or normal school diploma; a first-class teacher's certificate; or the certificate of the State high school board.

The examinations required, in lieu of these credentials, included an English composition of two hundred words, legibly written; the translation of easy Latin, German, French or Scandinavian prose; elementary algebra or plane geometry or botany; and elementary physics.

If these preliminary requirements seem low to the student of today, he must measure them by the prevalent standards of twenty years ago and he will then appreciate the lusty efforts that were required to establish and maintain them.

The course of study covered three years of six months each.

The fees were \$35.00 a year for residents, and \$60.00 for non-residents of the state, exclusive of dissecting material and laboratory charges.

The first faculty meeting was held on June 8, 1888, when by-laws and rules were presented and were adopted at the session of January 29, 1889; many of them remaining in force unto this day. In March, 1889, the first medical announcement was issued.

The record of the successive years of the department's history is full of interesting reminiscences to those who have participated in its progress. Space will permit of the suggestion of only the more markedly epochal incidents, or of events which have served as milestones by

which may be measured the length of the road which has been traveled. In this brief recital, mention will be made of many who figured prominently in the affairs of the Faculty but whom death has entered upon a higher roll-call.

In the year 1890, the medical college term was extended to eight months. The comparatively slender curriculum of that period is seen in the limitation of histology to sixty-four laboratory hours; embryology to ten lectures; bacteriology to twelve didactic hours; pathology to thirty-two hours; anatomy, chemistry and materia medica were limited to one hundred twenty-eight hours each; therapeutics to fifteen hours; and physiology to ninety-six hours.

Students of today may congratulate themselves that they are not required to condense their study of these major subjects into these massive doses and that a principle of dilution now obtains by which these concentrated solutions of fact undergo dissociation and, consequently, possibly absorption. For the purpose of this dilution, the faculty and the regents extended the college course in 1894 to four years.

In the previous year, 1893, the legislature provided for the removal of the department of medicine to the University campus, an event which the members of the department hailed with joy.

The board of regents, in that year, built Medical hall and the little chemistry building, the former afterwards re-christened with the name of Dean Millard.

In the latter edifice, smaller, then, than it is now, chemistry, histology, pathology, the infant bacteriology, and, later, pharmacy, were all housed; while Medical hall accommodated all the rest. Nevertheless, to the teachers who had taught and to the classes who had studied, in the old college building afterwards inhabited by Asbury Hospital, the new quarters appeared spacious enough.

In this year the several colleges of the department were reorganized upon a definitely individual basis and a dean was elected to the charge of each.

In 1895-6, the laboratory of medical sciences

was added to the medical buildings, and to it histology, pathology and bacteriology, physiology, and the college of pharmacy were removed; "the undivided occupancy of the chemistry building being left to the department of medical chemistry. At this time, the present graded system of study was definitely developed.

The session of 1895-6 was distinguished by the coming to the University of the present dean, to occupy the chair of pathology and bacteriology.

The following year was sadly signalized by the passing of the first dean of the department and of the college, Perry H. Millard, who died February 2, 1897.

surgery, of the University of Minnesota, records, with sincere regret, the untimely death of its Dean, Doctor Perry H. Millard.

In his death, a loss is sustained—not by this faculty alone, but by the medical profession of the State of Minnesota and by the cause of medical education throughout the country.

He was a self-made man, of large natural resources, of indomitable energy and perseverance, of unswerving devotion to his chosen purposes; and those purposes had, at heart, the good of his profession.

To that profession he devoted twenty-five years of his life—achieving an enviable success in its service. In it, he filled many positions of



Medical Group—Three Buildings.

No history of the department of medicine would be faithfully written which did not write large the name of Dean Millard upon its records, as it was later written large upon the tablets and in the title of Millard hall.

The memorial which stands upon the minutes of the faculty of that day than which no truer words can be spoken, should be a proper part of this history.

MEMORIAL TO DEAN PERRY H. MILLARD.

Adopted by the faculty of the college of medicine and surgery of the University of Minnesota, February 3rd, 1897.

The faculty of the college of medicine and

trust with faithfulness and places of honor with modesty.

His services to the State of Minnesota are written upon her statute-books and in the history of her medical institutions. He was the author and inspirer of the laws which have regulated the practice of medicine in the state, and, particularly, of that progressive measure known as the Minnesota medical practice act, which has become the type of legislation for more than one-half of the states in the Union.

He was one of the most active organizers of the American medical college association, a body which has been eminently serviceable in elevat-

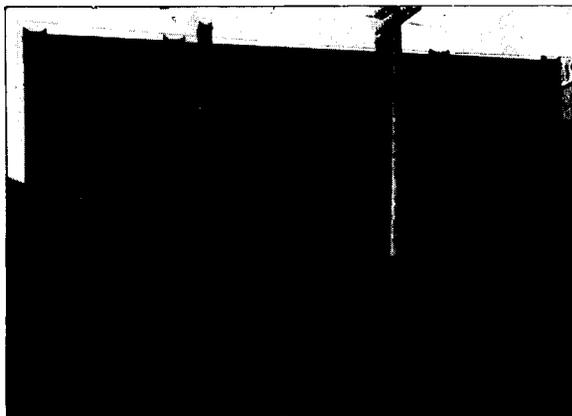
ing the average standards of medical teaching in this country.

His most signal service was rendered in the projection, organization, and development of the department of medicine of the University of Minnesota. It was in his brain that this institution, which has taken rank among the foremost professional schools of America, first took shape. It was his influence which secured the surrender of the charters of those private colleges which united in its establishment. It was largely through his unceasing labors and his persistent enthusiasm that it was placed upon the

dren, in which field of practice he was highly distinguished; and in the resignation and removal from the state of Dr. Frank Allport, of the chair of ophthalmology and otology, one of the most progressive of Minnesota's medical educators.

In 1898-9, a uniform entrance examination was agreed to for the medical departments of Minnesota and Hamline universities, alike; an arrangement which was maintained until, in 1902, a year of university work was adopted as a preliminary requirement by this faculty.

At this time, a seven-year course, leading to



Clinical Building—Seven Corners.

University campus under the roof of Medical hall. It was his first ambition, his daily duty, his well-justified pride to forward its interests throughout the years of his fatherhood of its faculty.

He passed from its immediate service, under the inevitable compulsion of a death-warning he had too long refused to heed, to a death summons which commands the sorrow of his associates and inspires this memorial to the duty he has wrought.

On the 28th of May, 1897, by nomination of the faculty and appointment of the board of regents, Dr. Parks Ritchie was installed as dean, in succession to Dr. Millard.

In the same year the faculty lost two of its most valued members, in the death of Dr. Charles L. Wells, professor of diseases of chil-

the degrees of B. A. and M. D., was made possible by the establishment of the principle of election of work, in the medical sciences of the first year in medicine, by students in the senior year of the academic course.

Death, again, in this year, levied its heavy tolls upon the faculty of this college, in the removal of Dr. Albert E. Senkler, professor of practice of medicine, and of Dr. George A. Hendricks, professor of anatomy,—men of the most genial natures, of faithful service and of scholarly attainments.

In 1900-1, the entrance examinations to the college of medicine and surgery were made identical with those to other departments of the University, and the partial principle of election was provided for in many special medical subjects. At the opening session of 1901-2, the

college year was extended to nine months. In October 1901, the faculty lost one of its most active workers in the resignation of Dr. Chas. A. Wheaton, of the chair of surgery, who, in the following year, was made emeritus professor in that branch.

In the year 1902-3, the faculty was called upon to lament the loss of another, among its younger clinical teachers, in the death of Dr. Rollin E. Cutts, whose widow, herself an alumna of the college, has endowed a memorial prize-fund which bears his name.

During this session, the board of regents was petitioned, by this faculty, to establish a six

four in 1906-7; eighty-eight in 1907-8; one hundred in 1908-9.

In the succeeding summer, the ranks of the faculty were again invaded by the untimely death of Professor Charles J. Bell, of the chair of chemistry, a man of rare genius in his special field.

In the following year, another great loss to the faculty and the University was suffered in the sudden taking off of Dr. James H. Dunn, the successor to Dr. Wheaton in the Chair of Surgery.

The resignation at this time and the subsequent death of Dr. W. S. Laton, of the chair of



Laboratory of Medical Chemistry.

years' medical course in the colleges of science, literature and the arts and of medicine and surgery, looking to the double degrees of B. S. and M. D.; the former to be conferred at the close of the fourth year and the latter at the end of the sixth year. The board appointed a joint committee from the two colleges to present a plan for such a course and this committee is still concerned in its management. The plan for the six years' medical course, evolved by this committee, was adopted and offered by the board of regents, in 1903-04.

The subject of much skepticism at the time of its initiation, the course has met with a measure of success unexpected even to its projectors. The students taking the first two years of the course numbered thirty-four in 1903-4; thirty-seven in 1904-5; fifty-three in 1905-6; seventy-

laryngology, regretted both as a teacher and a professional associate, are to be recorded.

In December, 1905, the University of Minnesota received the announcement of the bequest of \$115,000, from the estate of Dr. and Mrs. A. F. Elliott, by its executor, Walter J. Trask, Esq., to be devoted to the building of the Elliott Memorial hospital, an event which has been the promise of a great and coming good in the focussing of its clinical, as well as its laboratory, service upon the new University Campus.

In May, 1905, Dr. J. W. Bell, one of the original members of the medical faculty, the tale of whose faithful service to the profession and to the University, is not yet told, resigned the professorship of physical diagnosis and was elected to the emeritus professorship, and to the

rest from active work which he had so well earned.

The legislature, during this year's session, made appropriation for the building of the Institute of pathology and public health, which, in 1906-7, was completed and occupied jointly by the department of pathology and bacteriology and by the laboratories of the State board of health, which had for several years been under the management of the chief of the associated department, Dr. F. F. Wesbrook.

In June, 1906, Dean Parks Ritchie, who had given to the conduct of the college nine years of faithful service, presented his resignation to the board of regents. His successor was named by the board in the person of Dr. Frank Fairchild Wesbrook, the present incumbent of the deanship.

In the winter of 1906, a group of philanthropic citizens of Minneapolis, interested in forwarding the clinical interests of the college of medicine and surgery and in seconding the efforts of the University to secure the aid of the legislature, in the support of a hospital service, presented to the board of regents the sum of forty-four thousand dollars, for the purchase of a hospital site. With the Elliott Memorial hospital bequest and this land-purchase fund in its hands, the board of regents secured from the legislature a tentative appropriation, for the maintenance of the hospital, of \$25,000 per annum.

The college is anxiously awaiting the development of plans for the new campus and the settlement of certain of the vexing problems which have thwarted that development, for the selection of a site and the erection of the first of the hospital buildings and the permanent attainment of its own clinical service.

With the opening of the season of 1908-9, the standards of medical education were again advanced, and in most important, because essentially cultural values, by the requirement of two years of university training for entrance to the study of medicine, a measure which the faculty had advised the board of regents to adopt as early as 1905.

As further means of applying the work of these preliminary years of university culture to medical training, the faculty has ruled that courses representing one year of study in physics, inorganic chemistry, qualitative analysis, biology, and in either French or German shall be made obligatory features therein.

The direct result of the two years' university requirement, with these necessary courses embodied in it, is to enter practically the entire medical student body for the six years' medical course; the first two years of which are conducted in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, and include these prescribed studies; the remaining four years being given in the college of medicine and surgery. The immediate influence of this, as of former advances in preliminary requirements, has been clearly seen in the higher quality of the student body.

An indirect benefit arising from the general adoption of this course for medical students, is to be seen in the opportunity it affords for the demonstration of the cultural value of the foundational medical sciences in comparison with other and older cultural studies.

#### THE HAMLINE MERGER.

On the eleventh day of February, 1908, negotiations were opened by the medical department of Hamline University for its adoption by the University of Minnesota. Upon February 20, 1908, a plan of adoption was presented, for action, to the faculty, by which the medical students of Hamline University should be received and their medical education completed, for the bestowal of the Hamline University degree, within four years; by which certain members of the Hamline department faculty were invited to positions upon the University corps of instructors; and by which the equipment of the retiring college was to be purchased. The plan was approved by the faculty, and ratified by the board of regents on March 4, 1908. Thus passed from the field of medical education in Minnesota the last of the private medical institutions of the state and one which, under great financial burden and in competition with a state-endowed college,

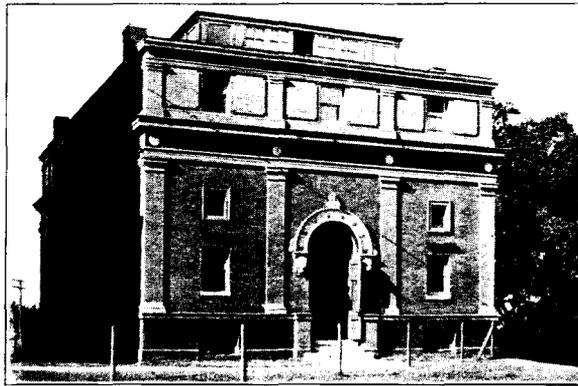
had maintained its recognized position through an almost unbroken period of twenty-five years, within which a rapid succession of advances in medical education has been made.

On May 29, 1908, the faculty had to record the loss of Dr. Jacob E. Schadle, professor of diseases of the nose and throat, a man of scientific and professional attainments of unusual degree and of singular devotion to his calling, with whose decease the death-roll of the faculty of the college of medicine and surgery is painfully complete.

ills is one in nature with the cure of vice and crime,—that health is a function of the whole man,—which is leading us to the introduction, also, of proposed courses in psychology, social economics and social pathology.

#### THE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

To the Elliott Hospital fund, the legislature of 1909 added the sum of \$40,000, bringing it up to a total of \$165,000. Plans for this building are approaching completion and the erection of the building will have begun in the early spring of the present year.



Anatomy Building—Before the Fire.

#### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

In 1904, Musser observed that “in but few medical schools is there a serious attempt to educate sanitarians.” It was doubtless his own recognition of the fact that the medicine of the future is to be very largely the science of disease-prevention and of health preservation, which prompted that criticism. It is its own recognition of the truth which is leading the faculty of this college to develop this important phase of medical education, and to thus fit the student of medicine the better to fulfill his normal function in society. It has submitted to the board of regents a recommendation for the establishment of a post-graduate course leading to the degree of doctor in sanitary science.

It is the recognition of the larger truth, that disease is not only physical, but mental and moral disorder, as well, and must be so treated by society, that the cure of bodily and mental

In the meantime, the board of regents has put at the disposal of the faculty four buildings upon the new campus for temporary hospital service. These houses have been suitably equipped and provide beds for forty-two patients and for the housing of an adequate force of nurses. This service, the first under direct University control, is already lending itself to the large improvement of the clinical opportunities of the school.

The private practice and the private hospitals of the two cities have long and generously fed the clinically hungry student out of their privileged stores. The public hospitals, in their management, have not yet risen to the conception to which those of older civilization than ours have reached; the conception that they have, not a single, but a double function to fulfill; that while, first, they serve the needs of the public for medical care; secondly, they are the proper ob-

ject-lessons of medical education; that, so far from favoring the medical profession by the offer of their clinical opportunities, they are a favored means of promoting the public good in the higher education of medical men and women for the service of the people.

The University hospital service is unique in respect of the fact that it exists primarily for educational purposes. It serves the needs of the entire state in the care of patients, suitable to the service, who are unable to pay physician's fees or hospital charges. It receives these patients only upon the certificate of the medical attendant as to their indigence.

Its devotion to educational ends is a sufficient guarantee of the high character of the service.

The faculty expects, by means of state support and private endowment, to develop a clinical hospital system of four to five hundred beds.

#### THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

A training school for nurses, under charge of the faculty of medicine, has been organized by authority of the board of regents and is the first school of its kind under University control. It, also, exists, primarily, for educational purposes while it will, at the same time, enable the faculty to train an efficient force of nurses for the hospital service.

#### THE NEW MEDICAL BUILDINGS.

The legislature of 1909 appropriated the sum of \$400,000 for two medical buildings, the one to be known as the Institute of Anatomy and the other as The New Millard Hall, which the department of physiology and pharmacology and those of medicine, surgery and obstetrics will occupy.

The buildings will be in process of construction during the year. They and the Elliott Memorial hospital have been placed on the new medical campus situated upon the bluffs overlooking the east and west bend of the Mississippi River.

#### THE FACULTY ORGANIZATION.

Educational success is estimated too frequently in terms of numbers, which, while not a just index to achievement, are of statistical interest.

A faculty which, in 1888, numbered 29, now includes 122 teachers of medicine. Subjects of instruction have undergone necessary subdivision and new subjects of medical interest and import have arisen; departments which were then conducted by a single man, are now employing from three to thirty teachers and their helpers; laboratories which did not then exist and were many of them non-existent in any institution in the country are now suitably manned and fairly equipped.

For many years, members engaged in the conduct of the executive affairs of the College have felt the need of a better organization of so large a force and of so varied interests. They have realized the necessity for a definite unit of organization, for a better principle of representation of these units in the conduct of college business, and for the creation of a general teaching body to which all teachers of medicine, of all degrees of standing and all periods of service, should belong.

This reorganization, the faculty has finally achieved. The unit in this organization is the department, consisting of its chief and its faculty or staff, including the entire teaching force attached to it. It is to develop its own courses of instruction, to subdivide its service, to meet regularly for discussion of its work and its needs, and to pass upon the work and determine the standing of its students.

It is to be represented by its chief, or his alternate, in the executive faculty, which the heads of the ten departments, so constituted, compose, and to which the conduct of all faculty business is assigned.

To a general faculty, all chiefs, professors and instructors engaged upon the teaching corps belong; a body, which will meet, semi-annually, for social intercourse and for the consideration of questions of educational policy.

A great improvement is expected, under this reorganization, in the development of the educational interests of the college.

During the twenty-two years of its existence, the college of medicine and surgery has entered 1,526 students, and has graduated 985 doctors

in medicine. The percentage of graduates to matriculants is 65 per cent.

#### THE UNIFICATION OF MEDICAL TEACHING.

The unification of medical teaching in the State of Minnesota is a signal event which has invited the congratulations of the medical profession and of medical educators throughout the country. This initiative is being followed already in other states.

A vital principle and power of growth has been established in thus fixing the place of medical teaching exclusively in the University system. The upbuilding of the standards of medical education can be most surely and safely accomplished under the fostering care and the permanent control of the State. The principle of State support and supervision is thus extended over those formed of culture and scientific training by which men and women for that most responsible of callings which is devoted to con-

serving the health and saving the lives of her citizens.

The efficient safeguards of the commonwealth are thrown around the people, not merely in the regulation of the *practice* of medicine, but in the *education* of those who are to be entrusted, largely, with the maintenance of the public health, with the prevention and control of human disease, with the physical and the mental development of human beings and with the preservation and extension of the term of human life. It is a large duty which is committed to those who serve, as the representatives of the state, in the conduct of medical education, so conceived and so interpreted. It is a broad horizon which is given to the medical teacher of today. The School of Medicine of the University of Minnesota has entered upon a new era of educational and scientific development which is full of promise and has been marked already by substantial achievement.

RICHARD OLDING BEARD.

## College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery.

As a result of several mass meetings of the homeopathic physicians of Minneapolis, Doctors A. L. Bausman, O. M. Humphrey, John F. Fargo, W. E. Leonard, and P. M. Holl, were elected on February 23, 1886, as a committee to prepare articles of incorporation of an homeopathic college of medicine and surgery, select the incorporators and secure their signatures, proceed with all the necessary details in the establishment of a journal, and do such other work as would naturally devolve upon a board of trustees until such board should be formed to succeed the committee.

This was the beginning of the Minnesota Homeopathic Medical college, which upon the establishment of the Medical department of the University, became the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery of the University of Minnesota.

It was with wise forethought that the founders recognized the necessity for a medical journal

as a mouthpiece of the college, and the first work done by the committees was the establishment of the Minnesota Medical Monthly, a journal devoted to the interests of homeopathy, and its practitioners in the Northwest. The first issue of the Journal was May 1, 1886, under the editorship of W. E. Leonard, A. B., M. D., who had associated with him in the editorial work, P. L. Hatch, M. D., and S. M. Spaulding, M. D., of Minneapolis, D. H. Roberts, M. D., of Owatonna, and A. I. Sherman, M. D., of Anoka.

Shortly prior to this there had been established the Minneapolis Homeopathic hospital and in this first issue of the journal we have an account of surgical work done in the hospital. So fathered by an homeopathic hospital and mothered by an homeopathic journal the college was born.

On the evening of May 14th, 1886, the committee appointed to draft the articles of incorporation reported. The articles provided that

the college should teach all the subjects common to such institutions, including pharmacy and veterinary medicine; they also provided for a board of trustees consisting of twelve members (afterwards increased to fifteen), seven to be laymen and eight physicians, and the following board was elected, for three years: Doctors D. M. Goodwin, P. L. Hatch, Geo. F. Roberts, and the Hon. W. D. Washburn and R. B. Langdon; for two years, Doctors W. E. Leonard, S. M. Spaulding, and H. W. Brazie, and the Hon. E. H. Moulton and S. P. Snyder; for one year, Doctors J. F. Beaumont and P. M. Hall, and the Hon. A. A. Camp, A. L. Bausman, and B. F. Nelson. On May 25th the trustees met and organized by electing the Hon. W. D. Washburn as president, Dr. P. L. Hatch, vice-president, Dr. A. A. Camp, secretary, and the Hon. E. H. Moulton, treasurer. During the month of June, after various meetings, the trustees selected a faculty and decided to open the college for the first course of lectures the following October; the spirit in which this organization was undertaken can best be told by quoting from the speech of acceptance to a position on the faculty by Dr. P. L. Hatch. "The trustees are men who comprehend not only the magnitude of the work undertaken, but its difficulties also; yet these difficulties only nerve them for their duty. It is undeniable that difficulties do lie in the way and many of them too, but what enterprise of a similar kind was ever begun without them? The highways to scientific knowledge have their rivers to bridge, and their mountains to scale or tunnel, but this is understood in the outset. The contractors base their estimates upon a knowledge of all these. The Mississippi, Missouri, Yellowstone, and the rugged crests of the Rocky Mountains are in the way and are there to stay whether this undertaking is inaugurated today, one year or ten years hence, they stretch out before us just the same and must be surmounted; let no man flatter himself that the way is cleared, and graded and ready for the iron, but the engineers have been over it and driven their stakes with the figures in red marked on them, and the first shovel-full of dirt must be removed now before it

will ever be accomplished. The cry of a parallel road, too many colleges, etc., are but little obstacles. No homeopathic college was ever yet built without laying the corner stone and erecting its superstructure upon granite difficulties; let no faint hearts be found among the founders of this enterprise, the completion of which lies many years ahead and will only be reached by a vast amount of unostentatious, unappreciated, self-sacrificing hard work, but their reward will come, these warm blooded, ambitious young men who 'enlist for the war' and are determined to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer, will ultimately return from the conquest loaded with the laudable honors they fought for."

The personnel of the faculty was:

Philo P. Hatch, M. D., dean and professor of obstetrics; David M. Goodwin, M. D., professor of principles and practice of surgery; Henry W. Brazie, M. D., professor of physiology; Albert E. Higbee, M. D., registrar and professor of gynecology; John F. Beaumont, M. D., professor of ophthalmology; Geo. E. Ricker, M. D., professor of theory and practice of medicine; Wm. E. Leonard, M. D., professor of materia medica; Robert D. Matchan, M. D., professor of clinical surgery; Salathiel M. Spaulding, M. D., professor of mental and nervous diseases; Pearl M. Hall, M. D., professor of clinical medicine and physical diagnosis; Martha G. Ripley, M. D., professor of paedology; Samuel A. Lock, M. D., professor of anatomy; Asa S. Wilcox, M. D., adjunct to chair chemistry and toxicology; Hon. Henry G. Hicks, professor of medical jurisprudence; Cyrus F. Mitchell, M. D., demonstrator of anatomy; Asa S. Wilcox, M. D., adjunct to chair of surgery.

On Monday, October 4th, 1886, at 9 o'clock, A. M., faculty and students met together for the first time at the college building, Fourth avenue and Twentieth street, and Doctor S. F. Brown opened the course with a lecture on chemistry; instead of a formal opening, the dean invited the faculty, professors and students to an informal reception at his residence between 8 and 10 P. M.

The first announcement provides for a minimum two years' course for which six months preliminary study under a preceptor is advised, and a three year graded course is fully provided for and earnestly recommended by the faculty; thus at its inception the college stood for higher medical education, a position which it has maintained throughout its existence—nor did the college start before ample provision for clinical instruction had been secured, the students of the college having access upon the same terms as all medical students to all the general hospitals of the city, as well as the Minneapolis Homeopathic hospital, the college dispensary, and the Sheltering Arms. Seven students registered; the year was one of unusual activity and labor among the faculty and the profession of the city, marked by several peaks of success. The dedication of the hospital annex on November 7th shows the growth and success of the institution supported by the profession and aided materially by the Ladies' Aid Society; the presentation to the college of a crayon portrait of Hahnemann by Dr. D. M. Goodwin, to whom it was voted at the Hospital Fair, as being the most popular homeopathic physician, shows the magnanimity of Dr. Goodwin and his interest in the college and the enthusiasm of all for the success of the enterprise.

April 4, 1887, occurred the first commencement, with twenty students in attendance, two of whom received the degree of doctor of medicine.

The second year was marked by the resignation of Dean Hatch as dean and professor of obstetrics; this resignation was regretfully accepted as it was necessitated by ill-health of Mrs. Hatch, which compelled a residence on the Pacific coast. Dr. Hatch was made emeritus professor of obstetrics and Professor D. M. Goodwin was unanimously chosen as dean and professor of obstetrics and his associate in surgery, Dr. A. S. Wilcox, was advanced to professor of the principles and practice of surgery. The faculty efficiency was further increased by the appointment of Judge Jas. O. Pierce as professor of medical jurisprudence, Dr. H. C.

Aldrich as lecturer on pathology, histology, and microscopy; Dr. Geo. E. Dennis as lecturer on sanitary science and preventive medicine, and Dr. D. A. Lock as demonstrator of anatomy and the clinical advantages were added to by the establishment of the Maternity hospital. In its announcement the college justly prided itself on being the first college in the West to require a full six months' term.

On Monday evening, April 2, 1888, the second commencement occurred with the graduation of four students; the address was delivered by the Rev. A. J. Burrill of Westminster church.

In April, 1888, the board of regents of the University decided that the time had arrived for establishing a medical department at the University, and plans were formulated looking to this end; these plans contemplated giving to the homeopathic profession two chairs, one of materia medica and one of therapeutics, but through the influence of the profession in the state the homeopaths were granted a full faculty outside the primary chairs common to all schools, and the department of medicine as finally established consisted of three colleges: the college of medicine and surgery; the college of homeopathic medicine and surgery, and the college of dentistry, each college having its own secretary, the whole department under one dean, the primary chairs belonging to the department and giving instruction to the students of all three colleges; two allopathic colleges, one in Minneapolis and one in St. Paul, and the Minnesota Homeopathic Medical college voluntarily yielding their charters. Thus the Minnesota Homeopathic Medical college became the college of homeopathic medicine and surgery of the University of Minnesota.

The first faculty under the University consisted of Henry W. Brazie, M. D., secretary and professor of paedology; Albert E. Higbee, M. D., professor of gynaecology; John F. Beaumont, M. D., professor of ophthalmology; H. C. Leonard, M. D., professor of obstetrics; George E. Ricker, M. D., professor of clinical medicine; Wm. E. Leonard, M. D., professor of materia medica; Robert D. Matchan, M. D.,

professor of surgery; Warren S. Briggs, M. D., professor of clinical surgery; S. M. Spaulding, M. D., professor of nervous diseases; Henry Hutchinson, M. D., professor of practice; B. H. Ogden, M. D., professor of skin and genito urinary diseases; E. L. Mann, M. D., professor of nose and throat diseases; D. A. Strickler, M. D., professor of otology.

The whole department was under the management of an executive committee, consisting of the dean of the department and the secretary and one member from the faculty of each of the colleges. It was soon found that the requirements of the colleges differed so materially that this arrangement was unsatisfactory and the dean of the department became the dean of the college of medicine and surgery, and the secretaries of the colleges of homeopathic medicine and surgery and of dentistry became deans of their respective colleges, thus effecting a separate and distinct organization of each faculty responsible directly to the board of regents and under such organization the college continued. Professor Brazie thus became dean of the college, which position he retained until 1893, when he resigned.

During this period various changes from time to time occurred in the personnel of the faculty. In 1891, A. P. Williamson, M. D., who had come from the New York State Homeopathic Insane asylum at Middletown to take charge of the Fergus Falls asylum, was elected to the chair of mental and nervous diseases, permission having been obtained from the trustees. Dr. H. C. Aldrich became associated with the faculty, as professor of skin and genito urinary diseases. Dr. H. C. Leonard resigned as professor of obstetrics and Dr. Asa S. Wilcox was appointed to fill the vacancy.

In May, 1893, Dr. H. Hutchinson, connected with the faculty from its start, resigned from the chair of practice.

During this period the college was located at the corner of ninth avenue south and sixth street, Minneapolis, in the building erected for the Minnesota College of Medicine and Surgery; the regents paying a yearly rental for the build-

ing. In September, 1902 the department was moved into a building erected on the campus by appropriations from the State legislature; four other buildings have since been erected, one for chemistry, one for anatomy, a pathological and histological laboratory, and a bacteriological building used in conjunction with the State Board of Health.

In the summer of 1893 a reorganization of the college was effected by the board of regents, resulting in the following faculty: A. B. Williamson, M. D., dean and professor of mental and nervous diseases; G. E. Clark, M. D., professor of practice; H. H. Leavitt, M. D., professor of paedology; A. E. Higbee, M. D., professor of clinical gynaecology; B. H. Ogden, M. D., professor of gynaecology and genito urinary diseases; J. F. Beaumont, M. D., professor of ophthalmology; D. A. Strickler, M. D., professor of otology and rhinology; A. S. Wilcox, M. D., professor of obstetrics; H. C. Aldrich, M. D., professor of skin and venereal diseases; Geo. E. Ricker, M. D., professor of clinical medicine; R. D. Matchan, M. D., professor of principles and practice of surgery; W. S. Briggs, M. D., professor of clinical and orthopaedic surgery; E. L. Mann, M. D., professor of diseases of the heart and respirating organs.

At the first faculty meeting Professor A. E. Higbee and J. F. Beaumont resigned; ophthalmology and otology were combined into one chair under Professor Strickler; Professor H. C. Aldrich was elected to the chair of clinical gynaecology and Dr. L. E. Penny was elected professor of skin and venereal diseases, and in lieu of the chair of ophthalmology combined with otology, a chair of history and methodology in medicine was established and Dr. P. M. Hall invited to accept the chair.

In January, 1894 Professor Aldrich resigned the chair of gynaecology; the two chairs of gynaecology were combined under Professor Wilcox; Professor Ogden advanced to the chair of obstetrics and a chair of clinical obstetrics formed and put in charge of Dr. R. R. Rome.

In 1895 Prof. Strickler moved to Colorado on account of the sickness of his wife and conse-

quently resigned the chair of ophthalmology and otology; Dr. F. M. Gibson was appointed to the chair of ophthalmology; otology was combined with rhinology and laryngology and Professor E. L. Mann appointed in charge. Professor Gibson continued in the chair of ophthalmology until 1904 when he resigned on account of poor health, and Dr. H. H. Leavitt was appointed to take the chair. Professor Mann continued in the chair of otology, rhinology and laryngology, doing both clinical and didactic work until 1904 when Dr. L. D. Shipman was appointed clinical professor of otology, rhinology and laryngology, Professor Mann still retaining the didactic work. At the death of Prof. Shipman, Dr. Geo. M. Haywood was elected in his place.

Professor Wilcox resigned the chair of diseases of women in 1895 and Dr. Geo. F. Roberts and M. P. Austin were appointed to the chair, Professor Roberts to do the didactic work and Professor M. P. Austin the clinical. The following year Professor M. P. Austin was transferred to the chair of clinical surgery and Dr. E. E. Austin elected professor of clinical gynaecology. Dr. Thomas Gray who had been lecturing on history and methodology in medicine was advanced to the chair of surgery.

In the fall of 1897 Dr. Asa F. Goodrich was elected to the chair of skin and genito urinary diseases, and upon his resignation in 1900 Dr. E. A. Comstock filled the chair until he was advanced to the chair of surgery in 1901 upon the resignation of Professor E. E. Austin. Dr. Ralph St. John Perry was then elected to the chair of skin and genito urinary diseases, which he filled until his resignation in January, 1904, when Dr. C. H. Neill was elected to this chair.

Upon the resignation of Dr. H. H. Leavitt from the chair of paedology in 1898, Dr. H. M. Lufkin was elected to fill the vacancy. subsequently, upon the death of Professor Ricker, Dr. Lufkin was advanced to the chair of clinical medicine and Dr. Geo. B. Hamlin elected to the chair of paedology. In 1908, upon the resignation of Dr. Wilcox, Dr. Lufkin was further advanced to the chair of practice and Dr. A. J. Hammond elected to the chair of clinical medicine. About this time a new chair of medical

economics was established and Dr. O. K. Richardson elected to the position.

In 1902, upon the resignation of Professor E. E. Austin from the chair of clinical gynaecology Professor R. R. Rome was advanced to the position. In 1903 Professor E. E. Austin again became associated with the college in connection with the chair of gynaecology and in 1904 upon the resignation of Professor Geo. F. Roberts, the chair of gynaecology was placed in the hands of Professors Rome, Austin and Ogden, at the same time Professor Tunstead was elected to the chair of clinical obstetrics, also doing the junior didactic work; Dr. A. E. Booth was elected professor of orthopaedia, Dr. O. H. Hall professor of renal diseases, Dr. D. W. Horning diseases of heart and lungs, Dr. Ethel E. Hurd, electro-therapeutics.

In 1903 Dean Williamson resigned the office of dean and Professor E. L. Mann was advanced to that office, Dr. Williamson still retaining the professorship of mental and nervous diseases and medical jurisprudence until 1904, when he accepted a call as superintendent of the Southern California Homeopathic Insane asylum at Patton, California, when during the session of 1904-05 and subsequent years, through the kindness of Dr. Geo. O. Welsh and his assistants the senior class in sections visited the insane asylum of Fergus Falls for a period of two weeks and to each section was given a course in mental diseases supplemented by work in the wards.

In 1905 Professor Clark of Stillwater resigned the chair of practice, and Asa S. Wilcox, M. D. of Minneapolis was elected to the vacancy temporarily, the chair of nervous diseases being added to practice.

It has been the policy of the college as far as possible to invite the interest of the profession of the Twin Cities and pursuant to this policy physicians outside the regular faculty have from time to time delivered lectures on special subjects to the students; in this line Dr. Adele S. Hutchinson, Dr. Geo. O. Dennis, Dr. O. K. Richardson of Minneapolis and Dr. H. Hutchinson of St. Paul.

The homeopathic profession has always prided itself on the position it has taken in regard to standards of medical education and when not leading it had been close to the front in all attempts to raise the standard; this was true in the change from a two-year course in medicine to a three-year, and later to a four-year course; it was true in raising the standard of entrance requirements from an indefinite something to a regular four-year high school preliminary requirement which is now the standard of both the American Medical Association (Old School National body) and the American Institute of Homeopathy (New School National body) and while it now maintains the proposition that no bounds should be set to the preliminary training and that the possession of the degree of bachelor of arts is a desideratum to one beginning the study of medicine, yet it holds that the high school diploma stands for sufficient preliminary training for the thorough understanding of medicine and for the development of efficient medical practitioners, and that a fifth year in medicine almost entirely of a clinical and practical nature would result in a more practically efficient physician than the same time spent in further preliminary training.

To return now to the college, the question of advancing the entrance requirements to include one year of college work had at various times been presented by the board of regents to the faculty of the college of homeopathic medicine and surgery; it had been carefully discussed by the faculty and the conclusion reached that inasmuch as the high school diploma did form a sufficient foundation upon which to build the study of medicine and was the National standard in this country of preliminary requirements, we did not feel that the attendance at the college was sufficiently large to warrant the addition of a year of academic work to the entrance requirements and be satisfied with the reduced attendance which such an advance would bring about; we felt that this advance would seriously handicap us in obtaining students in competition with the colleges of Iowa City and Chicago and that the college at the University did not have sufficient extra attractions to compensate in the mind

of the student for the expenditure of the extra year in preliminary work. The college was a mixed one, in itself a handicap from a sentimental point of view; it had no building of its own on the campus—no home—nothing to dignify it as a part of the University; it was in the position of a small tree trying to grow up in the shade of a large one—however, in 1903 the regents did advance the entrance requirements to include one year of academic work and in 1906 to two years of such work; the expected reduction in the student body did take place in both schools of medicine, but this reduction placed the attendance at this college so small that rumors began to be circulated that the college of homeopathic medicine and surgery was to be abandoned—rumors which the board of regents took no pains to deny. This was the beginning of a new attitude of the board of regents towards this college, from 1903 the board governed this college as if it were an addenda to the college of medicine and surgery and all petitions from this college were tabled by the board. In addition to this, the time required for laboratory work and lectures in the primary branches had increased to such an extent that all of the lecture hours of the first two years were absorbed in that work, and the members of the faculty of this college did not meet their students until the junior year.

The fall of 1908 found the college in this unenviable position with a very diminutive student body and no hope of obtaining any favors from the board of regents. They accordingly instituted a legislative campaign and came before the legislature which convened in January, 1909 with a bill for \$50,000 for a building for the college; this bill was successfully carried through and the appropriation made; things began to look brighter and the campaign for students for the next year was energetically and successfully inaugurated, when at the May meeting of the board of regents the board ruled that in lieu of the present organization there should be two elective didactic chairs, one of homeopathic materia medica and one of homeopathic therapeutics. The college was dead.

EUGENE L. MANN.

## The College of Dentistry.

The history of the college of dentistry is in a way a part of the general history of the medical department of the University. One thing that should be noted, however, is that medicine has as an element of strength a University tradition which goes back several centuries, whereas dentistry is modern in many things and naturally has been influenced by the environment. The private ownership of dental schools has never been encouraged to any extent in Minnesota; a

Thomas E. Weeks, D. D. S., professor of operative dentistry; Edward H. Angle, D. D. S., professor of histology and orthodontia; L. D. Leonard, professor of pathology and therapeutics.

The course covered a period of three years of collegiate study, each year representing six months in actual attendance.

In 1890 the following changes occurred: Dr. Leonard resigned and Dr. Bailey gave up



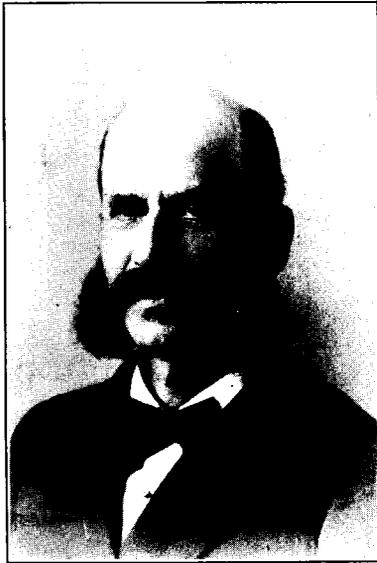
This is to be the future home of the College of Dentistry.

general tendency and belief in University control has always been manifest. The result has been good in that the dental horizon in the immediate northwest partakes less of commercialism. There is a solidity of structure to rest upon which has made higher standards possible both in regard to preliminary as well as technical attainments.

We owe a great deal to the early workers who made so many sacrifices in order to insure success. The first secretary of the college, Dr. Charles M. Bailey, had a great deal to do with the general installation of University ideals into the work.

First faculty, Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., president; C. M. Bailey, D. M. D., secretary, professor of prosthetic dentistry and metallurgy;

the secretaryship; Dr. W. X. Sudduth, of Philadelphia, was called to fill the latter post as well as becoming professor of pathology and oral surgery. In 1891 Dr. Sudduth was made dean and Dr. E. W. Angle withdrew from the college and Dr. W. P. Dickinson was made professor of operative dentistry. The faculty of the college of dentistry proper with a rearrangement of work then read as follows: W. Xavier Sudduth, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., dean and professor of pathology and oral surgery; Thos. E. Weeks, D. D. S., professor of operative technic and dental anatomy; Charles M. Bailey, D. M. D., professor of prosthetic dentistry, metallurgy and orthodontia; William P. Dickinson, D. D. S., professor of operative dentistry and dental therapeutics.



Charles M. Bailey, D. M. D.

In 1893 the title of Dr. Weeks was changed to that of professor of operative dentistry and dental anatomy and that of Dr. Dickinson to professor of therapeutics and crown and bridge work. In 1895 Dr. Sudduth resigned and Dr. Weeks was made dean and Dr. F. B. Kremer was made professor of prosthetic dentistry and crown and bridge work. In 1896 Dr. Bailey resigned. Dr. F. B. Kremer resigned in 1897; the faculty was then composed as follows:

Cyrus Northrop, president; Thomas E. Weeks, dean and professor of operative dentistry and dental anatomy; William P. Dickinson, professor of therapeutics and clinical professor of operative dentistry; Thos. B. Hartzell, D. M. D., M. D., professor of pathology and oral surgery; Oscar A. Weiss, D. M. D., clinical professor of prosthetic dentistry and crown and bridge work.

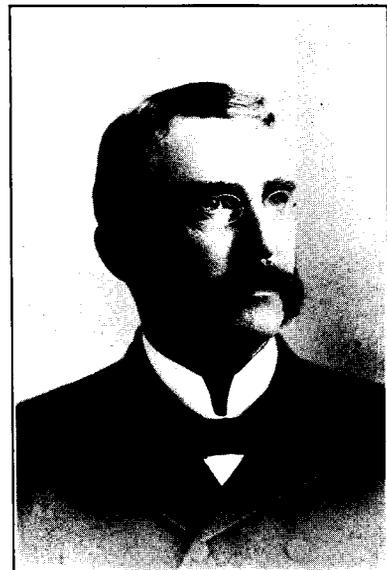
In 1899 Dr. Weeks resigned the deanship and Dr. Dickinson was made acting dean of the faculty. The course was lengthened to eight and one-half months and later to nine months, in 1898.

In 1900 Dr. Alfred Owre was made professor of dental metallurgy and clinical professor of operative dentistry and in 1902 Dr.

Weeks resigned and Dr. Owre was made professor of operative dentistry and dental metallurgy; Dr. C. G. Van Duzee, clinical professor of operative dentistry, resigning at the end of the same year. In 1903 Dr. E. F. Hertz was made professor of dental anatomy and prosthetic technique and Dr. James O. Wells professor of crown and bridge work. In 1905 Dr. Dickinson resigned from the college and Dr. Alfred Owre was made dean.

In 1906 the University offered an optional six year course of study. The first three years of the course were given in the college of science, literature and the arts. The last three, in the college of dentistry. The course led to the bachelor's degree at the end of the first four years and to the degree of doctor of dental surgery at the end of the six year course.

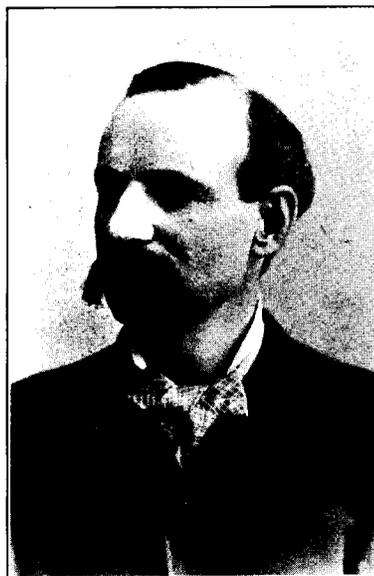
In 1907 Dr. Hertz resigned. In 1908 Dr. J. M. Walls was made clinical professor of operative dentistry and the same year Dr. J. O. Wells died and Dr. F. H. Orton was made professor to succeed him. In 1909 Dr. H. S. Godfrey was made clinical professor of operative dentistry and Dr. J. N. Pike, clinical professor of orthodontia.



W. X. Sudduth, A. M., M. D., D. D. S.

The faculty of the college, as at present constituted includes:

Alfred Owre, D. M. D., M. D., C. M., Dean, professor of operative dentistry and dental metallurgy; Thomas B. Hartzell, M. D., D. M. D., professor of clinical pathology, therapeutics and oral surgery; Oscar A. Weiss, D. M. D., professor of prosthetic dentistry and orthodontia; James M. Walls, D. M. D., clinical professor of operative dentistry; Forest H. Orton, D. D. S., professor of crown and bridge work; H. S. Godfrey, D. M. D., clinical professor of operative dentistry; Jay N. Pike, D. D. S., clinical professor of orthodontia; Norman J. Cox, B. S., D. M. D., instructor in operative dentistry; G. M. Damon, D. D. S., instructor in prosthetic dentistry and dental anatomy; R. O. Green, D. D. S., instructor in operative dentistry; Charles A. Griffith, D. D. S., instructor in operative dentistry; Mary V. Hartzell, D. M. D., instructor in comparative dental anatomy; U. E. Heddy, D. D. S., instructor in crown and bridge work; R. R. Jones, D. D. S., instructor in operative dentistry; W. F. Lasby, B. A., D. D. S., instructor in prosthetic dentistry; Harry C. Lawton, D. D. S., instruc-



Wm. P. Dickinson, D. D. S.

tor in prosthetic dentistry and dental anatomy; Herman A. Maves, D. D. S., instructor in operative dentistry; Oscar Owre, M. D., instructor in oral surgery; A. A. Pagenkopf, D. D. S., instructor in crown and bridge work; J. F. Schefcik, B. S., Ph. G., M. D., C. M., instructor in materia medica; E. T. Tinker, D. D. S., instructor in operative dentistry; Andrew J. Weiss, instructor in technics; Amos S. Wells, B. A., D. D. S., instructor in crown and bridge work; Charles Wiethoff, D. D. S., instructor in crown and bridge work; F. R. Wright, D. D. S., M. D., instructor in anaesthesia and oral surgery; P. J. Brekhus, student assistant in crown and bridge work; W. J. Finke, student assistant in electricity; A. P. Little, student assistant in crown and bridge work; H. C. Whitney, student assistant in dental anatomy; Mrs. M. C. Clyde, professional nurse; Miss Lucy E. Halbert, professional nurse; Miss Agnes G. Elson, professional nurse; A. L. Moore, infirmary clerk.

This list does not include something above 20 who give instruction in the college but who are primarily members of another college faculty.

The growth of the college since its University affiliation has been remarkable in many ways.



Thomas E. Weeks, D. D. S.

The entrance requirements have been increased steadily and are as high as the present stage of dental development permits. It is however, the aim of this college with other University dental colleges to advance conservatively in this direction as soon as possible; the alumni are taking an active interest in these plans.

The college of dentistry has made a place for

itself which is felt throughout the northwest. It may well be said that it has fulfilled its mission in the development of the state as far as circumstances have allowed. The college has had to refuse many students owing to a lack of space and equipment. With some adjustment to the present and future needs a realization of the higher ideals may not be so far distant.

ALFRED OWRE.



Pillsbury Memorial Gateway

## The College of Pharmacy.



Frederick J. Wulling, Phm. D., Dean.

The college of pharmacy was organized in 1892 when it began its first junior course in October. Professor Frederick J. Wulling of the chair of inorganic pharmaco-diagnosis of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy and formerly of the New York College of Pharmacy was made

dean of the faculty and given charge of the organization of the college. The legislature at its previous session voted an appropriation of \$5,000.00 for the initial equipment of the college. The institution of a thoroughly scientific and comprehensive course in pharmacy quickly

caused the college to be recognized as a very important and active factor in the development of Northwestern pharmacy. The entrance and graduating requirements and the length and nature of the curriculum and its affiliation with the University of Minnesota gave the college very soon a high rank among American colleges of pharmacy. During its eighteen years of existence it has had a very satisfactory growth in most respects. It has become firmly established in the confidence and support of Northwestern pharmacists. It has inaugurated a number of distinctly valuable reforms and progressive steps in pharmacy and has always taken active part in all state and national pharmaceutical activities of a scientific and professional nature. Members of its faculty are found in the high offices not only of the Northwestern pharmaceutical associations, but also of the several national bodies.

The college provides a regular course extending over two college years of nine months each and occupying the students' entire time; a three-year course identical with the former in scope and curriculum, but affording students more time for home work and study; a first post-graduate course leading to the master's degree in pharmacy; and a second post-graduate course leading to the doctor's degree in pharmacy. As soon as the building that has recently been provided for the college can be occupied, which it is hoped will be in about a year, the college will offer an additional course extending over four years, including some cultural academic work and leading to the degree "bachelor of science in pharmacy."

The enrollment in 1892 was twelve and in 1909, one hundred. The first graduating class numbered six, that of 1909, twenty-four. The total number of graduates is 260, which is about forty per cent of the number of matriculants.

While the growth of the college compared with that of others has been satisfactory, lack of sufficiently large quarters has materially interfered with a more rapid expansion of the college. The assignment of Millard hall, a four-story building, 60 by 115 feet in dimensions, will afford the college somewhat more room

for growth than it has heretofore enjoyed. At present the college is resident in the medical science laboratory building. Its equipment is very ample.

The work of the college is largely laboratory and practical and the standard maintained is in all respects equal or superior to that which is advised by the three most representative national pharmaceutical bodies.

The fee for the regular course is \$165, which may be paid in two or three installments according as the work is taken in two or three 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 the examinations of the state boards of pharmacy wherever standards of efficiency have been established and its diploma is recognized in all other states as well.

The recognition of the need of substantial college training for pharmacists finds expression in many ways. In New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Hawaii, Wisconsin and Louisiana such training is obligatory either by law or by rule of the boards of pharmacy. In a number of other states credit is given for college work. Graduates from this college need have only two years of practical experience, while all others must have had four years of drug-store experience before they become eligible for examination by the State Board of Pharmacy for full license to practice in Minnesota. Graduates of the three-year course, who have gained practical experience concurrently with their college work, need only one additional year of drug-store experience before they become eligible for full registration.

At the joint conference of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, recently held in Indianapolis, Indiana, the following resolution was adopted; "Special education for the practice of pharmacy is in this age a necessity and should as rapidly as possible be made compulsory. The rules of the boards of pharmacy are such as to promote and encourage it in all practical ways. The special pharmaceutical education should include substantial la-

boratory courses." This college affords opportunities for a considerably higher training in pharmacy than advocated by these two most representative bodies and by the American Pharmaceuti-

cal association. It is admitted that the state of Minnesota, through its University College of Pharmacy, is affording instruction of the most approved kind. **FREDERICK J. WULLING.**



Millard Hall—The Future Home of the College of Pharmacy.

## The College of Education.

The college of education was instituted at the University of Minnesota in response to a statewide demand for better training of high school teachers, principals, and superintendents. The legislature in 1905 directed the establishment of the school, and it was organized under the direction of the board of regents the following year, according to the plans of Professor George F. James, who was chosen dean of the new school.

The first tentative effort toward the training of teachers at the University of Minnesota was made in 1885 by the establishment of a brief lecture course on methods of teaching, which was given by Professor Harry P. Judson as a senior elective. This course was continued for several years, but when Professor Judson resigned to accept a professorship in the newly established University of Chicago, a movement was begun looking to the organization of better facilities in this line. Dr. D. L. Kiehle, one of the foremost men in the history of Min-

nesota education and at that time state superintendent of public instruction, planned a teachers' course for the first two college years, of which he was put in charge. In 1899 this two-year course was given up and courses in the history of education and the theory of teaching were made junior and senior electives. Academic students who elected these subjects and completed a half-year in psychology were given the university teacher's certificate, a license for secondary teaching. In 1902 Dr. George F. James, at that time director of the teachers' training work in the Los Angeles State Normal school, was chosen professor of education. During the succeeding three years the work of the department was considerably increased in scope and the number of students was trebled.

When the department of education was differentiated as a distinct school in 1905, broader plans were adopted for the university training of secondary teachers. The half-year course in

psychology was extended to a full year by the addition of a course in educational psychology. The history of education was made to cover two semesters instead of one, and a course in the theory of teaching was added to that in the principles of education hitherto given. Additional courses were offered in the history of secondary education, the organization of high schools, in the management of elementary schools, in school supervision, in school hygiene, as well as seminar courses in current elementary, and secondary school problems, with other electives in educational classics, in the administration of higher education, and in the history and principles of religious education. To meet the larger demand for instruction, Professor A. W. Rankin, long-time state inspector of graded schools in Minnesota, was made professor of education, and Dr. Fletcher Harper Swift was called from the University of Washington as professor of the history of education.

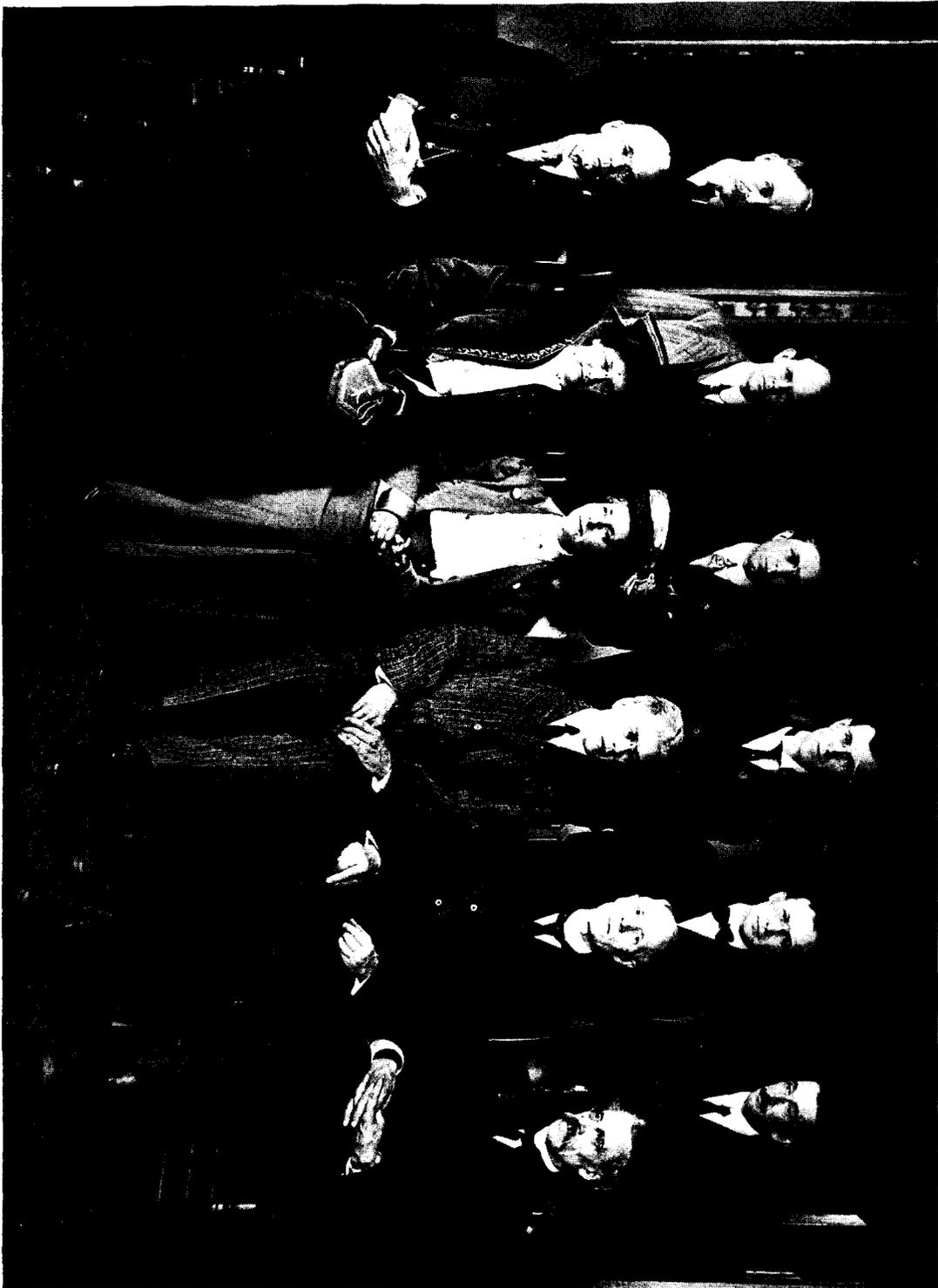
After the theoretical instruction was thus initially organized, the need became evident for training on the practical side. In response to this need the regents of the university authorized the establishment of a secondary school for observation and practice teaching to serve as the laboratory or clinic of the new college. The practice school was opened with the admission of pupils of the seventh and eighth grades, and with each successive year the retention of these pupils led naturally to the addition of another grade, until the school represented a six-year secondary course beginning with the seventh school year. It was housed provisionally in one of the larger buildings of the new campus, and conducted under the general direction of Professor A. W. Rankin, with Dr. Alice J. Mott in immediate charge.

From the first the college of education endeavored to co-ordinate the various courses of the university that might be made helpful to future teachers and to supplement these with additional opportunities. In accordance with this plan, arrangements were made with the college of engineering to give special courses during the academic year and during the summer school for the benefit of future manual training teachers

and supervisors. In a similar way the college of agriculture co-operated by establishing special winter and summer courses for teachers of agriculture and domestic science and art. In order to supply two of the greatest deficiencies in the preparation of teachers, the college instituted courses in voice culture and in public school music, and systematically encouraged prospective teachers to participate in literary society work, in public debate, and in athletics, to the marked advantage of the public high schools of Minnesota.

The college was not even in the beginning merely a separate grouping of already established courses of significance to the future teacher. On the contrary from the first it definitely organized special opportunities in training in such a way as to appeal not only to the college student looking forward to this work, but also to teachers in active practice who had not as yet finished the ordinary bachelor's course. A goodly number of the more progressive young men and women in public school work have been attracted to the professional courses of the college and have been thus enabled to complete a preparation for higher positions. The University Summer School has been administered in close sympathy with the purposes of this college and has during the vacation months afforded valuable opportunities to teachers in professional and liberal training. This happy combination of vacation study with the courses of the college year has been further supplemented by Saturday and evening courses conducted under the direction of the college for the benefit of teachers in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

In 1909 the legislature made a special appropriation to the college of education for the conduct of extension work through lectures, classes, and correspondence study particularly for the benefit of Minnesota teachers. Under this foundation, Professor Edward G. Quigley, a graduate of the University of Iowa and for many years in charge of professional training in the Moorhead State Normal school, was engaged for work partly in the University and partly in the field. Three days of each week are devoted by him to school visiting, lectures before city and



Faculty—College of Education

county institutes, and public evening addresses on educational topics. After he was added to the teaching force the college found it possible to give to the experienced teachers among its students a special preparation for the normal training departments so rapidly instituted in the public high schools of Minnesota.

As a special part of the extension work, correspondence courses were offered in all the subjects of the state professional teacher's certificate and along many lines in the languages, mathematics, history, and science common to the first two college years, thus affording new opportunities to teachers and others for both liberal and technical study.

The college of education appears thus as a clearing house in the system of public instruction in Minnesota, connecting the university with the other parts of the system and focusing and distributing educational thought, experience, and effort throughout the commonwealth. In intimate touch with the state department of public instruction, in close relations with the state normal schools, and in immediate contact with the public high schools and through their training departments with the great body of rural school teachers, the college of education may fill a place in Minnesota fully proportionate to whatever means are put at its command.

GEORGE F. JAMES.



Northrop Field

## VII. GIFTS AND BENEFACTIONS.

### BUILDINGS.

**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.

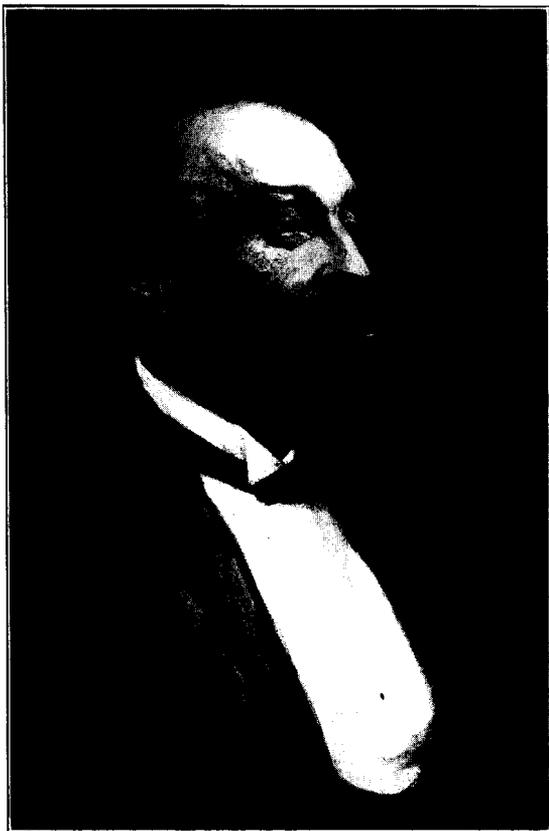
**STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING**—This building was erected in 1888 at a cost of \$12,000, by private subscription. It was dedicated June 6, 1888. The building is a single story and high basement building. It provides reading rooms, offices, assembly rooms, game rooms, toilet rooms. Since 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.

**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 114 x 55 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, and 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 Woman's League and their friends.



rs. A. F. Elliott, whose will provided for Elliott Hospital.



Dr. Adolphus F. Elliott, in whose memory Elliott Hospital was established.

In 1909 Mr. Shevlin added \$20,000 to his gift for the purpose of enlarging the dining room of the building.

**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 this summer and the hospital will be erected on the site purchased with the \$44,000 raised by the medical alumni for the purpose.

**ORE TESTING WORKS**—This building is located on the bank of the Mississippi, and was erected in 1894, at a cost of \$8,000. Four thou-

sand one hundred dollars 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.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**PILLSBURY MEMORIAL FENCE**—This fence which extends along University avenue from 14th to 17th avenues was erected in the summer of 1902 by Mrs. Sarah Pillsbury Gale, '88, in memory of her father, John S. Pillsbury. The fence is of stone and iron in ornamental design, the main gateway is at 14th avenue.

**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.

**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.

#### COLLECTIONS.

**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.

**NELSON LAW LIBRARY**—This is a rare collection of fifteen hundred volumes, donated to the University by the Honorable R. R. Nelson, of St. Paul, upon retirement from the federal bench. It contains many old English reports, and many ancient treatises upon common-law.

**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.

#### TRUST FUNDS.

**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.

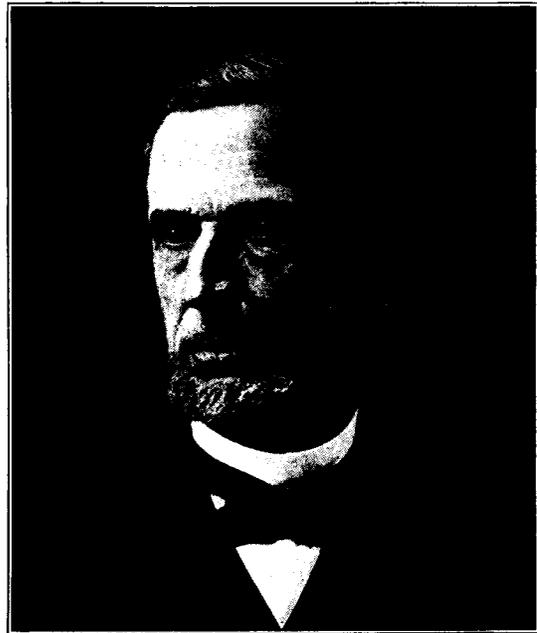
**LUDDEN TRUST, THE**—The Honorable John D. Ludden, of St. Paul, in 1902, gave the University of Minnesota \$5,000, which was afterward increased to \$10,000, to be held, invested and reinvested by the University, through the board of regents, and the income thereof to be collected, received and applied by said board of regents to the financial assistance of students of either sex in the school of agriculture. The fund produces about \$1,200 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.

**ELLIOTT SCHOLARSHIP LOAN FUND, THE**—



John D. Ludden, Founder of the Ludden Trust.

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 of 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.

**STUDENTS' TRUST FUND**—The class of 1902, of the school of agriculture, left with the school



Professor Moses Marston, in whose honor the scholarship was established.

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.

**THE PURITAN COLONY SCHOLARSHIP LOAN**—The Puritan Colony of the National Society of New England Women has established a loan

fund for women students of the University. For the year 1909-10 this scholarship loan amounts to one hundred dollars. It is available for women students of New England birth or ancestry. In awarding it the preference will be given to young women in the junior and senior classes. Application for it may be made to Miss Comstock, Dean of Women.

#### FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

**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.

**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.

**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 as had been expected and the fellowship association asked to be relieved 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.

**THE COLLEGE WOMEN'S CLUB SCHOLARSHIP**—The College Women's Club of Minneapolis has established a scholarship for the benefit of women students in this University. For the year 1909-10 this scholarship amounts to \$150. In awarding it the preference is given to stu-

dents in the junior and senior classes and to graduate students.

**THE THOMAS H. SHEVLIN FELLOWSHIP FUND**—In January, 1910, the Honorable Thomas H. Shevlin, of Minneapolis, gave the University \$40,000 to establish fellowships. The details of the administration of this fund have not yet been settled.

**THE JOHN A. JOHNSON MEMORIAL FUND**—Soon after the death of Governor John A. Johnson a committee of his friends and associates organized to raise from among the people of the state a fund of thirty thousand dollars to be known as the John A. Johnson Memorial Scholarship Fund, to be placed under the charge of the regents of the University of Minnesota. The committee in charge were F. B. Lynch, Paul Doty, John E. Burchard, Charles W. Farnham, B. F. Nelson, Anton C. Weiss and Joseph B. Cotton.

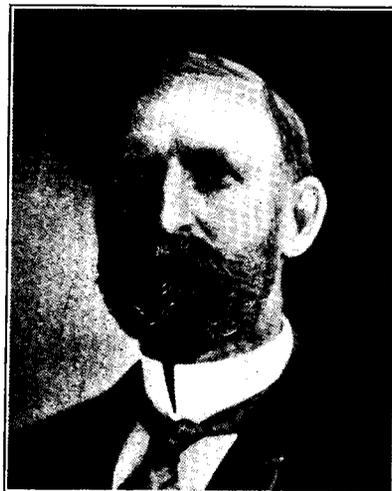
The purpose of the fund, as stated by the committee, is twofold, to provide for Mrs. Johnson during her life time and to assist worthy students through the University, such students being either graduate or undergraduate students as may be decided by the Board of Regents. Upon recommendation of the committee, the Board of Regents at its meeting, March 22nd, voted to accept the fund upon the terms specified which provides that Mrs. Johnson shall be paid \$100 monthly, during her life, and upon her demise the income from the fund shall be used by the Board of Regents to provide scholarships or fellowships for worthy students of the University. It is provided that Mrs. Johnson may waive her right to benefit under the provisions of this endowment, in which case the whole income shall be used by the Board of Regents to establish scholarships or fellowships. It is provided that the fund shall be the absolute property of the University, subject to the terms specified and that the control of the same shall vest solely in the Board of Regents.

**RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP IN MEDICINE**—The Minnesota Academy of Medicine established in 1910 a research scholarship in medicine amounting to \$300 annually. The scholarship

is given to a graduate of the college of medicine and surgery who shall devote his time to some particular line of research. The result of these investigations to be put in the form of a paper and read before the Academy and afterward be published under its auspices.

**UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS**—It is the policy of the University to establish scholarships, in the different departments, where extra help is needed for instruction, under regulations somewhat as follows:

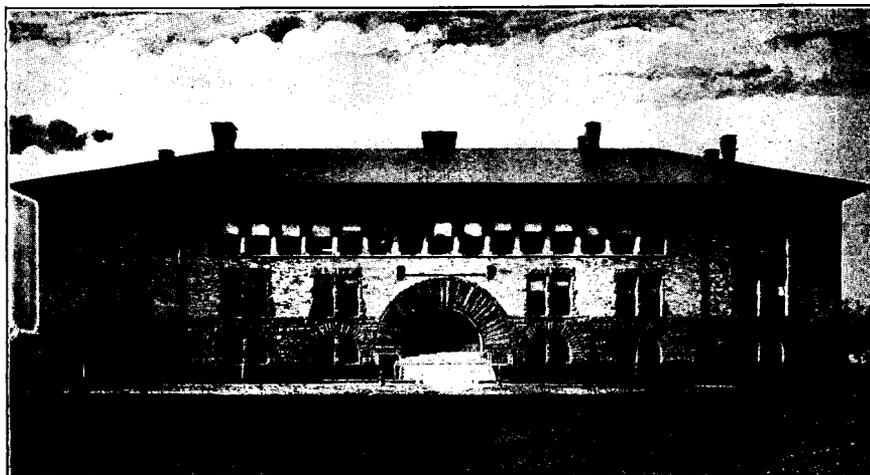
1. The appointments are made by the Executive Committee of the board of regents, upon the recommendation of the department in which the appointment is desired, after approval by the



Thomas H. Shevlin, Donor of Alice Shevlin Hall.

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 provisions 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 department in which the scholarship is provided.

**FELLOWSHIP ASSOCIATION, THE**—Incorporated March 10th, 1888. Its object being the encouragement of graduate students in special



The Chemistry Building.

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. Lommen; 1892, Andrew Nelson; 1893, Elizabeth Peters; 1894, no appointee; 1895, Alexander N. Winchell; 1896, appointee ill, no call for funds; 1897, Paul W. Glasoe; 1898, Harold M. Stanford; 1903, Ernest E. Hemmingway.

#### PRIZES.

**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.

**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 by John S. Pillsbury in 1888.

**THE WILLIAM H. DUNWOODY PRIZE**—Mr. William H. Dunwoody has provided a cash prize of seventy-five dollars for the members of the team winning the inter sophomore debate, and another prize of twenty-five dollars for the student in the sophomore class writing and delivering the best oration.

**THE FRANK H. PEAVEY PRIZE**—Mrs. Frank T. Heffelfinger continues the prize of one hundred dollars, established by her father, the late Frank H. Peavey. This prize consists of seventy-five dollars for the members of the team winning the freshman-sophomore debate, and another prize of twenty-five dollars to the student in the freshman or sophomore class writing and delivering the best oration.

**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 \$3,000, 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.

**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.

**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.

**THE ROLLIN E. CUTTS PRIZE IN SURGERY**—Dr. Mary E. Smith Cutts, '91 Medical, has given to the University, as a memorial of her husband, Dr. Rollin E. Cutts, '91 Medical, 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.

**THE JOHN W. BELL PRIZE IN PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS**—Dr. John W. Bell, professor emeritus of physical diagnosis, established in 1910 an annual prize of \$100 to be given to that student who makes the best record in the subject of physical diagnosis.

**THE 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 will be awarded for the best essay relative to the above subject. No prize will be awarded if less than five essays are submitted in competition. Essays should contain about 3,000 words, and must be submitted to the professor of rhetoric on or before May 1st.

**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.

**PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION PRIZE**—Nomination for membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association and the first year's dues are offered annually by Dean Wulling to the student in the College of Pharmacy earning the highest total average of all standings.

**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 1903-4, and by the Forums in 1904-5. The cup was first won by the Shakopeans in 1900.

**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 had 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.

**ROSTER OF ALUMNI AND OTHER FORMER STUDENTS**  
**OF THE**  
**UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA**  
**WHO WERE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY OR NAVY DURING THE WAR WITH SPAIN.**  
**TWELFTH REGIMENT.**

LIND, JOHN 1ST LIEUT. AND REGIMENTAL QUARTERMASTER.  
 GUNZ, N. A. SERG. HOSP. STEW. O. KENOLL, W. J. HOSP. STEW. O.

CO A   BOOCK, ALBERT D. MUSICIAN	CO B   BRAND, JOHN S. SERG.	CO F   ALLARD, E. K.	CO M   HOUSE, CHAS. A. CORP.
MCKITTRICK, JAMES CORP.	CO C   BYERS, JAS. G.	CO H   ELLSWORTH, FRANKLIN F.	CO M   BONWELL, ARTHUR G.

**THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.**

LAW, ARTHUR A. CAPT. AND ASSISTANT SURGEON. RITCHIE, HENRY P. CAPT. AND ASSISTANT SURGEON.  
 SMITH, ROBERT P. PRINCIPAL MUSICIAN.

CO A   ANDERSON, SAMUEL G. JR.	HARRISON, MERTON E.	CO F   COLBY, CAPT. W. MUSICIAN	SMALL, DAVID A. CORP.
ARMSTRONG, GEORGE W.	HARRIS, JAS. D.	EDWARDS, ALBERT E.	STONE, CARL L. 2ND LIEUT.
ALDERSON, CHARLES F.	HERRING, RALPH E.	MONTGOMERY, GEORGE D.	TEW, MARTIN E. 2ND LIEUT.
BAGLEY, SIDNEY W.	HIGBEE, MATT L.	STETSON, CARL L.	
BOANCAMP, CHARLES JACOB	JOHNSTON, GEORGE S.	CO G   CLEMENS, ARTHUR R.	SEEBACH, OSCAR, CAPT.
CHURCH, GEORGE E. JR.	KENASTON, BERT, 2ND LIEUT.	G   POTMAN, FRANK D.	AND BREVET MAJOR
* GOLWELL, C. E. PAYSON	LA FANS, WALTER S.	CO H   BELDEN, GEORGE JR.	BJORNSTADT, ALFRED W.
DEAN, HARRY L. CORP.	LANE, LEON	H	CAPT. AND BREVET MAJOR
DOWNNEY, HORACE	MCDONNELL, WM. N.	CO I   BEARD, H. F. CORP.	MILES, R. S. JR. HOSP. STEW.
DOWNEY, HAL	OLANDER, WILLIAM	BYRNES, WM. 1ST LIEUT.	MONTGOMERY, GEORGE D.
DUNN, WILLIAM WESLEY	PICKARD, SAMUEL	BUFTINGTON, ALVIN L.	OVERMIRE, WM. R.
EVANS, GEORGE	* PRATT, SIDNEY	CORRISTON, FRANK CAPT.	ROBERTS, JOHN N. MUSICIAN
FORCE, FRANK E. MUSICIAN	SMITH, EZRA R.	DUNSTON, G. A.	SUTTON, HARRY E.
FOSTER, WILLARD C.	STARK, HARVEY W.	GALLAGHER, GEORGE A.	WAEHLER, WM. W.
GILBERT, HOLDEN P. CORP.	WILSON, WIRT	HVOSELEF, JOHN G.	WARD, AUSTIN L. HOSP. STEW.
GILL, JOHN R.	WILLIAMSON, FRED	MCDERMID, ROBERT R. SERG.	WORKS, WM. J.
GILSON, BJORN B.	WOODWORTH, RICHARD E. CORP.		
HANSOON, EUGENE SERG.		CO K   JENKS, HARRY G. TIT.	
CO 3   CAMPBELL, FRANCIS A.	SHAUGHNESSY, MICHAEL D.	O   BASSETT, LOUIS B. 1ST SERG.	NEYHART, FRANK O.
FARNHAM, JAMES M.	UPSON, JOHN E. SERG.	HACK, JOHN F.	RIDER, ERNEST E.
KENNEDY, WILLIAM V.		LACKORE, HARRY D. 1ST LT.	SHORT, THOMAS W.
CO D   ANDREWS, F. E. HOSP. STEW.	HALL, ROBERT B.	AND BREVET CAPT.	TENNEY, GEORGE F. N. CAPT.
CAMPTON, WILLIAM G.	HEFFNER, JOHN MCKEE, SERG.	NEYHART, ARTHUR R. SERG.	
ESPY, OLIN H.	WALLACE, JAMES G.	CO M   BRUCKART, JOHN D. 1ST LT.	NEWBALL, AXEL
CO 7   BACH, CHRISTIAN A. SERG.	NEY, CHRISTOPHER W.	LAWRENCE, WM. H. SERG.	PATISON, J. B. Q. M. SERG.
FRITCH, WILLIAM C.	O'REILLEY, GABRIEL A.		
CO F   BINKER, RUSSELL S. 2ND LT.	HUMPHREY, OMAR C. SERG.		
CLARK, CHARLES A. 1ST LT.	RICE, CLARENCE P.		
HARTY, HUGO O. 1ST LIEUT.	AND BAT. ADJ.		

**FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.**

VAN DUZEE, C. A. COLONEL. MATCHAN, W. J. HOSP. STEW.  
 SCHAEFFER, CHAS. M. MAJOR. MATCHAN, W. J. HOSP. STEW.

CO E   BURGHARDT, ARTHUR W. M.	CO H   BRADY, JOHN R. SERG.	CO L   DUNLAVY, ROSCO G.	CO M   O'BRIEN, RICHARD D.
MOORE, FRANK H.	FRANKLIN, JOHN C. CORP.	PRATT, ARTHUR, 2ND LIEUT.	Q. M. SERG.
CO F   COLE, CARL V.	CO I   THURGOOD, SPRINGTON W.	CORP.	
CO G   EATON, JAMES C. CORP.			

ROSTER OF ALUMNI AND OTHER FORMER STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

WHO WERE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY OR NAVY DURING THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

- LEONHART, HARRY A. CAPT. 55TH U.S. INF. COLONEL.
DENNIS, WARREN A. SURGEON-MAJOR.
VAN DUZEE, EDWARD M. SERG. MAJOR.
CO. A. JAMES D. SWEET, JOHN G. 2ND LT.
CO. C. BAUM, CHARLES C. SERG.
CO. E. DUNCAN, ORIN E. SERG.
CO. G. BOND, CHARLES J. CAPT.
CO. I. BRUCKER, NORWOOD W. SERG.
CO. K. KIEFER, MIKE A. SERG.
CO. L. CLARKE, WILLIAM W. CORP.
CO. M. HASK, OWEN H. 1ST LT.
CO. N. HAUKE, EDWARD W. SERG.
CO. O. RINKER, JOHN P.

MISCELLANEOUS REGIMENTS AND NAVY.

- ARNES, CONRAD A. U.S. NAVY U.S.S. OSCROCK.
BEEBE, DAN L. G. U.S. NAVY U.S.S. MONADROCK.
BEND, GEO. JR. CAPT. CO. H. 1ST U.S. INF.
BURCHER, LINNEUS P. CO. L. 32ND MICH. VOL. INF.
BYRNE, EDWARD L. 1ST LIEUT. 5TH U.S. INF.
CHARLES, A. W. CO. A. 2ND NEBRASKA VOL. INF.
COSSHOVE, BERTHAM M. CORP. CO. H. 1ST S. DAK. VOL. INF.
DE FRATE, AUGUST CO. C. 1ST N. D. VOL. INF.
EDWARDS, G. H. Q. M. SERG. 3RD WIS. VOL. INF.
ESPUN, CHARLES J. 1ST U.S. ENGINEER.
FOSS, AUGUST CO. H. 2ND NEB. U.S. VOL. ENGINEER.
FRUELI, WILLIAM B. 1ST LT. 1ST U.S. INF.
GLENN, EDWIN FORBES. CAPT. 25TH U.S. INF.
GREEN, FRANK E. CAPT. CO. H. 1ST MONT. VOL. INF.
GROUN, SAMUEL E. SERG. MAJOR. 3RD WIS. VOL. INF.
GRANT, JAMES C. CAPT. 2ND COMMISARY OF SUBSISTENCE 1ST CORPS 2ND DIV. 3RD BRIG.
HACK, CHARLES W. ACTING ASST. SURG. U.S. ARMY.
HAYDEN, CHAS. G. SERG. 1ST REG. B. 1ST ILL. VOL. CIV.
HANSLEY, JOHN H. 2ND LT. CO. G. 3RD U.S. INF.
HOWE, THOMAS P. A. SERG. 1ST MONT. VOL. INF.
HOTY, HENRY F. SERG. MAJOR. U.S. A.
HUNTINGTON, ELON O. ASST. SURG. U.S. NAVY.
HUNTINGTON, FRED G. 2ND LT. CO. F. 1ST S. D. VOL. INF.
JEROME, ALBERT G. CLERK COMMISSARY DEPT. 1ST CORPS 2ND DIV. 3RD BRIG.
JOHNSON, JOHN ARVID, HOBBY CORPS U.S. A.
KEPNER, THOS. E. 3RD U.S. INF.
KNAUFF, M. K. ASST. SURG. U.S. A.

\*DIED IN HOSPITAL.

\*KILLED IN BATTLE, MANITAO, SEPT. 16, 1900.

## STATUES.

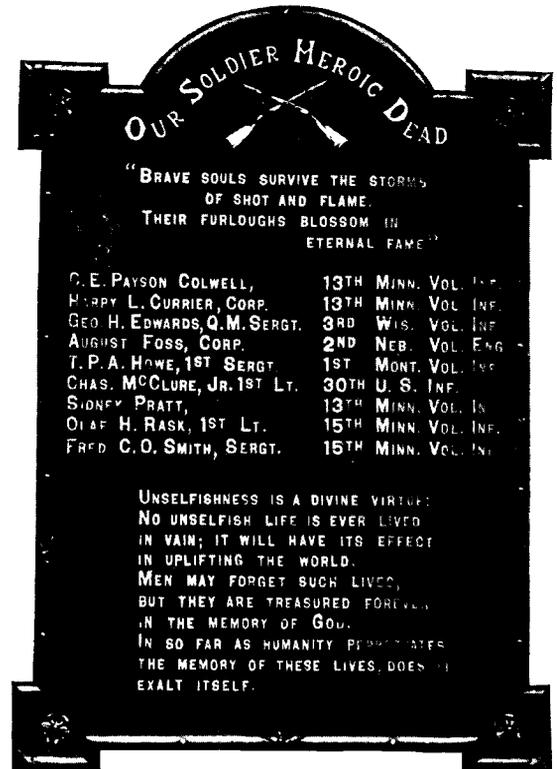
**PILLSBURY STATUE**—Dedicated September 12, 1900. This statue was erected by alumni and friends of the University and by the alumni presented to the University, as a token of honor and appreciation of the services of Governor Pillsbury to the University. The committee which had the raising of the funds in 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.

**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 student 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 campus 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, and upon his shoulders fell the chief burden of raising the funds to carry the plans through.

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 \$6,000. 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—



The cut on the following page shows the men who died in service during the war with Spain.



STEPHEN PAYSON COLWELL  
1ST LIEUTENANT



GEORGE HOWARD EDWARDS  
QUARTER MASTER SERGEANT



FRED CO SMITH



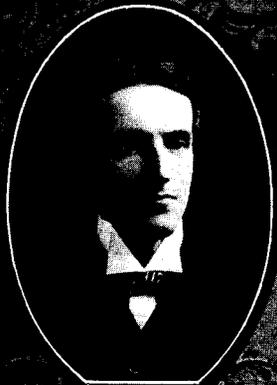
LT. CHAS. MC CLOUD



1ST SERGEANT  
T. P. A. HOWE



SIDNEY PRATT  
1ST LIEUTENANT



WM. LOCKE CURRIER  
1ST LIEUTENANT



OLAF H. RASIC  
1ST LIEUTENANT



AUGUST FOSS  
1ST LIEUTENANT



The Student Soldier Statue

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; 28

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.



Ada L. Comstock, Professor of Rhetoric and Dean of Women.

#### THE OFFICE OF DEAN OF WOMEN.

At their meeting on the eleventh of December, 1906 the board of regents expressed their intention of establishing at this University the office of dean of women. On the second of May, 1907, they elected to the office the writer of this article, who is now completing her third year of service. The position has had from

the outset the kindest treatment at the hands both of the regents and of the faculty. The dean of women is exofficio a member of the University council, and a permanent member of the committee on students' work; and although she is at the head of no college she is always treated as one of the group of deans. Under such favorable conditions the position has had the

best possible opportunity to prove its worth; so that if it has at all justified its existence at Minnesota the credit must be given largely to the generous and helpful attitude which the faculty and the board of regents have steadily maintained.

The work of the dean of women naturally takes three main lines. The first of these, while perhaps most important, is most difficult of definition. She must make herself accessible. It must be easy for those to see her who desire her help or her advice. While she cannot pretend to stand in the place of a parent or even of an older sister, she ought to be able to offer some solution for those problems which distinctly pertain to college life. The girl who finds her course of study too heavy or too difficult, the girl who does not know to what end to direct her work, the girl who finds in her private life hindrances to her work as a student—these and many others should have free access to such an officer as the dean of women. It is impossible to catalogue the variety of cases which present themselves for discussion and settlement, nor can any definite account be given of such work. It is highly exhausting. It consumes what sometimes seems like an inordinate amount of time, and it is bound to be unsatisfactory to one who knows her advice to be, very often, quite the reverse of wise and enlightened. Yet it is necessary work, and, as our University is at present organized, it falls particularly to the lot of the dean of women. Nor does it lack its joys and its rewards.

In the second place, the keeping of a list of boarding places, and of opportunities for employment is numbered among the duties of the office of which we speak. Because of the importance which living conditions and conditions of employment have in the life of the college girl, this work should always be a part of the general supervision of the women students. Yet in itself it is somewhat mechanical and may, in time, be shifted to the hands of a secretary or an assistant.

In the third place, it is the work of a dean of women to keep in close touch with the great

organizations which control certain phases of student life. At this University the Woman's League, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Women's Athletic Association and the Student Government Association are these great controlling bodies. They are the constructive forces in which certain principles and ideals are given a habitation and a name. To neglect them would be, in my mind, to ignore great influences for the teaching of democracy, helpfulness, and public spirit. In general, this work—which, concretely means a faithful attendance at councils and committees—is wholly delightful. The girls who throw themselves into these activities are of our finest types. To work with them is constantly to renew one's belief in the generosity and loveliness of the human heart. Very often the chief service which an older person can perform is to restrain the ardor which urges the students to work beyond their strength.

At present, the dean of women is connected with one of the departments of the University, and is occupied for a part of her time with teaching. In many ways this division of duties is to be desired. The peril which always confronts this office is that it may degenerate into the position of a preceptress or head chaperone. The holding of academic rank and the performance of academic duties give the dean of women an advantage both with the faculty and with students, and afford her with the latter, an additional avenue of approach. On the other hand, the work of the office grows steadily heavier; and it may soon be necessary either to relieve the dean of women of her teaching duties, or to reinforce her by an assistant.

The immediate occasion which led to the creation of the office with which this article deals was Mr. Thomas H. Shevlin's gift to the University of Alice Shevlin hall. This building has been the stronghold of the dean of women, her domain, and the most effective of her tools. The dormitory, now in process of construction, will be, it is hoped, another instrument of great value. Work among the women students of the University is likely to develop it seems to

me, in two ways: in the fitting of women for a greater variety of gainful occupations, while retaining for them the broad training which we associate with the bachelor's degree; and in the

creation for them of influences tending toward the refinement and cultivation which we love to call womanly.

ADA L. COMSTOCK.

## The University Library.

The act establishing the University of Minnesota passed by the territorial assembly in February, 1851, empowered the board of regents to elect, among other officers, a librarian and on May 31st of that year, the board, at their first meeting, appointed to that office William R. Marshall, one of their own number and later governor of the state.

The library, however, notwithstanding its very dignified head, had little more than a fictitious existence. A few books seem to have been collected, which, when instruction ceased in 1854, were left in the care of Isaac Atwater, secretary of the board, and by him turned over to the new board in 1860. No record of what these books were is in existence and it is very improbable that any of them are extant in the library of today.

When instruction in the preparatory department was resumed in the fall of 1867, efforts were made at once to gather the nucleus of the future library and, at the end of the year, Principal Washburn was able to report that the University possessed a set of Appletons Cyclopedia, a few dictionaries, forty volumes of the Annals of Congress, ten volumes of the Congressional globe, ten volumes of the reports of the Smithsonian institution and a small collection of miscellaneous documents.

Not a very large beginning surely but good so far as it went. I am inclined to believe that this catalog was included in the report to add emphasis to the plea which Mr. Washburn makes for an appropriation of from \$2,000 to \$3,000 to buy the reference books, without which instruction of any kind was almost impossible. Money was, however, very scarce and during the following year there were no purchases, although 83 volumes were added by gift, 72 of them from the Minnesota historical society.

The great accession of this year, and one worth far more for the future of the library than the purchase, at that time, of the entire list of books of which the professors reported



James T. Gerould, Librarian.

themselves in need, was the coming of Dr. Folwell. In other sections of this volume, there are tributes of appreciation of the work which he did in the organization of the University but, of all the good things for which he was responsible, and they were many, one of the most valuable, and probably the most lasting in its effects, was his constant interest in the library and his far sighted appreciation of what it meant and must mean to the University and to the state. A scholar himself, he brought with him to his new work not only a scholar's love for books but a willingness to sacrifice almost everything else, if necessary, to secure them.

The University and in particular the present librarian, will never cease to be grateful that, for a period of thirty-seven years, he was the head of the library. The writer knows something of a good many libraries but he has never seen one, which, in his judgment, shows the evidence of greater discrimination and catholicity of taste in its collection than does ours at the University of Minnesota. The library as it stands to-day, is a monument to Dr. Folwell, a "momentum aere perennis" and if those of us who are continuing his work can keep up the high standard which he has set, we shall continue to have a library of which the University may well be proud.

When Dr. Folwell became president, the library, such as it was, was housed in a room at the north end of the top floor of the original part of the "Old Main" and was kept open during the afternoon under the charge of Arthur Beardsley, instructor in engineering.

Shortly after the arrival of Dr. Folwell, the executive committee of the board, without the knowledge of the president, appointed a student by the name of Campbell, a brother of Professor Campbell, as assistant in the library. It was the understanding of Professor Beardsley that Campbell was to work under his direction and of Campbell that he was to have exclusive charge.

Sparks flew for a while and one fine morning, when Professor Beardsley appeared at the library, he found the door locked against him and Campbell holding the fort. In the informal manner of those days, Beardsley kicked in the door and took possession. In a few hours Professor Campbell appeared on the scene, accompanied by Governor Pillsbury, the president of the board, and demanded that Beardsley be dismissed from his position in the University. The matter was referred to President Folwell who succeeded in quieting, if not harmonizing, the warring factions and cut the Gordian knot by taking charge of the library himself. This incident, trivial in itself, was responsible for the beginning of Dr. Folwell's long term of service as librarian. Mr. John Sinclair Clark,

then a student and later our honored professor of Latin, was engaged as assistant.

The legislature of 1867 made an appropriation of \$10,000 for repairs and equipment of the University building and Dr. Folwell had the courage to use \$4,000 of it in the purchase of books for the library. A portion of this sum, \$1,200, was used for the purchase of the Robertson collection of about 1,300 volumes. Col. D. A. Robertson was a pioneer citizen of St. Paul, editor of the Democrat and the first professor of agriculture in the University. His collection contained many books of great value in the fields of anthropology, voyages and travels, slavery, etc.

During the same year Professor Campbell, who was on leave of absence in Europe, was commissioned to expend a considerable part of the remainder of the fund and he brought back with him nearly 3,000 volumes of great value.

The purchase of these two collections made it necessary to provide larger quarters for the library and a room on the second floor next to the office of the president was assigned to it.

An alphabetical author catalog was at once begun and completed in time for inclusion, in printed form, in the regents' report for 1871. As published separately, it makes a volume of 177 pages and contains about 4,000 titles. Most of the work in the preparation of this catalog was done, without remuneration, by Professor Edward Hadley Twining and Professor Beardsley, and, in accuracy and technical form, it is quite on a par with most of the printed catalogs of its day. Supplements to this catalog were printed at various times and were published as appendices to the regents' report: that of 1874 containing the list of additions from March 1872 to February 1874; that of 1875, the books received up to February 1875 and in particular the Tappan collection; those of 1877 and 1878 contain identically the same list, that of the books added up to April 1878; and the fifth and final printed list, covering the period up to June 1881, was included in the first biennial report for 1878-80.

This report contained also the first attempt at the publication of a subject index. This list

had been in preparation since 1873 and was in the form of a classed catalog with an excellent index. All of these lists, after the first, were very largely prepared by Dr. Folwell and the amount of labor which he must have put upon them can be realized only by those who have had some personal experience in the preparation of similar lists.

The next notable addition to the library was made in 1873 by the purchase of the Tappan collection of about 2,500 volumes on philosophical and historical subjects. Dr. Tappan was the first president of the University of Michigan. He retired in 1863 and spent the remainder of his life in Europe leaving his library in Ann Arbor. The negotiation for its purchase, conducted largely by Professor Campbell, extended over two or three years and was finally consummated by the payment of \$2,500.

This was the last purchase of books in bulk and from this time on the growth of the collection was steady but all too slow, the annual expenditure for books not exceeding \$500 for a number of years.

The addition of the Tappan books to the library again made it necessary to secure larger and more convenient rooms and, in the winter of 1875, after the completion of the addition to the "Old Main," the library was moved to its new quarters consisting of four rooms on the first floor of the building where it had for the first time adequate and comfortable housing.

Since 1870 the library had been a designated depository for government documents and many volumes had been received but, beginning in 1875, Dr. Folwell began the persistent search for these documents which has resulted in making our collection one of the most complete in the country. In this effort he was aided by many friends of the University and in particular by Governor Ramsay, who at various times, gave a great many of these volumes to the library.

The year 1877 is notable in the history of the library by reason of the increase in the library appropriation from \$500 to \$1,000. One fourth of this sum was expended directly by Dr. Folwell and the remainder by the faculty.

It was in this year, too, that the state legis-

lature turned over to the University all of the miscellaneous books in the state library. For a number of years this library had had little if any supervision and as a result many valuable books were lost or destroyed. At the earnest solicitations of the State Historical society, the University allowed such of the volumes as related to the history of the state to be taken by the society. The total number turned over was 1,473 but, after deducting duplicates, documents, broken sets, etc., only 378 volumes were added to the library.

For the next few years and until the end



Letitia M. Crafts, Assistant Librarian.

of President Folwell's administration, there were few notable changes in the library. The income remained at about \$1,000 and the yearly additions varied from 500 to 900 volumes. Mr. Clark served as assistant until 1877, when his place was taken by Mr. Graham Cox Campbell, who, during the previous years, had been working with him. Mr. Campbell held the position until 1878 when he retired to enter the ministry. Miss Charlotte A. Rollit, his successor, was assistant librarian until her death in March, 1885 and Lettie M. Crafts, who had already been connected with the library for

two years, was elected to fill her position. It is a matter of gratification to all friends of the University that Miss Crafts still remains in the service of the library. How much we all owe to the long continued and devoted service of Dr. Folwell and Miss Crafts is difficult to estimate.

Dr. Folwell resigned the presidency in February, 1883, but he was persuaded to retain the executive position until the coming of President Northrop in September, 1884, when he became professor of political science and librarian. In September, 1886, he submitted to the board, through the president, a report on the condition and future of the library which was, and still is, of great interest. After calling attention to the need for more books, due to the development of the institution, the fact that many books soon became out of date and the changed methods of teaching, he institutes a striking comparison between a college library as he knew it in 1856 and the library of Columbia university at that date. "The ideal library," he says, "is not a mere collection of books, but it is books plus skilled hands and brains to discover and record the contents of books and put them instantly before the eyes of busy men. . . . It involves a large proportionate expenditure for administration with the purpose of converting mere dead volumes into live books." He then outlines what, in his judgment, a new library building should be and, it is interesting to note, suggests the idea of the separation of "dead" from "live" books which President Eliot so strongly recommended twenty years later. He urges the immediate increase of the budget for administration to the annual sum of \$3,500 and the book fund to \$5,000 per year, the provision of a building fund, the formation of a library council and the authorization of the librarian to make an annual visit to book centers for the purpose of purchasing books for the library. President Northrop strongly urged upon the board the necessity of carrying out, so far as possible, the recommendations of Dr. Folwell and the

result was doubtless reflected in the increase of the expenditures for the library from \$1,262.76 in 1886-87 to \$3,041.11 in 1887-88. President Northrop, in his next report, presented an even more vigorous plea for increased library facilities and recommended that immediate action should be taken looking toward the erection of a fire proof library building. He called attention to the fact that the 23,000 books, then forming the library, were stored in six small crowded and uncomfortable rooms in a building which was not fire proof, and that facilities for the use of the books was almost absolutely lacking.

The necessity of a fire proof building was shown to be very real by the two fires which occurred, one in December, 1889, and the other in April, 1892. In both cases the library was hurriedly removed with a loss in the latter instance, amounting to at least \$2,000.

Application was accordingly made to the legislature for a fund for the erection of a library and assembly hall and an appropriation of \$175,000 was secured. In May, 1893, after a competition in which sixteen architects engaged, the plans drawn by Messrs. Sedgwick and Buffington were accepted. The necessity for the construction of the building in such a way as to provide for such varied uses as those of library, the administration of the University, for an assembly hall and recitation rooms, made the task of planning the building very difficult and a satisfactory result impossible. That the present building is unworkable and an adequate administration of a library in it out of the question is simply the result of conditions under which it was built. Dr. Folwell protested vigorously at the time against the adoption of the unsatisfactory plan but the necessities of the situation caused him to be overruled and we are still facing the problem of providing satisfactory quarters for the library.

During the next two years the work on the building proceeded under the supervision of a committee consisting of Regents Pillsbury, Lind, Liggett and Kiehle. The material chosen was

buff Bedford sandstone and the contracts were awarded as follows:

Construction, Pike & Cook . . . . .	\$133,522.00
Heating and ventilating, Kelly & Lamb . . . . .	6,275.00
Electric wiring, W. I. Gray & Co. . . . .	705.20
Plumbing and gas fitting, J. G. Beat-tie & Co. . . . .	3,410.00

Early in 1895 the building was completed and, during the summer, the library was moved into new quarters.

The increased space provided in the new building enabled Dr. Folwell to give up the old and out of date fixed location for the book and to adopt instead a modern and satisfactory relative classification and arrangement. By this system a book is assigned, not to a definite shelf as before but to a definite class, within which the arrangement is alphabetical. The main divisions of the new classifications were not essentially different from those of the old, the ten primary classes of the decimal system corresponding very closely with those adopted by Dr. Folwell nearly twenty years before. To facilitate the change from the old system to the new and to enable those who moved the books to place them in approximately their correct location in the new stack room a very ingenious method was used. Before the books were moved from the old building, Dr. Folwell placed in each a small piece of colored yarn, a color being assigned to each of the ten classes, so that, when the moving was in progress it was possible to tell from the color of the projecting piece of yarn exactly where each book belonged.

Shortly before the removal, a change was made in the card catalog. We have already seen that, up to June, 1881, five catalogs had been printed, each containing a list of the additions to the library during a definite period. Such a system inevitably broke of its own weight, as it was a matter of some difficulty to search through a large number of lists for the book desired. After 1881, therefore, all new accessions were cataloged on cards of the so-called "Boston Standard" size and the entries in the five printed catalogs were clipped and pasted

alphabetically in a blank book in somewhat the fashion of the present British museum catalog, so that the number of places in which a reader must search for a book was reduced to two. Even this, however, proved unsatisfactory and as fast as possible the entries in the old printed catalog were again clipped, pasted on cards, and filed with those already written. In 1894, the cards already in use were trimmed down to the library bureau size, now universally adopted.

Lack of funds for proper cataloging made it necessary to do the work in a very hasty and unsatisfactory way and rendered any attempt at subject cataloging impossible. This condition continued until 1907 when a special legislative appropriation made it possible to undertake the preparation of a complete and, it is to be hoped, final catalog of the library.

The next ten years were comparatively without incident. The growth of the library was steady but very slow. In every report Dr. Folwell and the president urged upon the board the necessity for more generous appropriations but the growth of the University was so rapid and the demand for buildings and equipment was so insistent that it was never found convenient to take the library seriously in hand and give it the appropriations which were and are still necessary to make it the efficient tool for instruction and research which it should be. In the meantime many of our sister institutions, more farsighted in this particular, far outstripped us in their development of facilities for advanced work and, if we are to keep step with them, we must in some way provide for more generous support of the library.

On the retirement of Dr. Folwell in 1906, James Thayer Gerould, the present librarian, was elected to succeed him. Bismarck once said that only,—he really did say women, but I hesitate to repeat it—and children talk of uncompleted work. One or two things should however be noted. Reference has already been made to the commencement of the catalog. Work was begun in the fall of 1907 under the superintendence of Miss Helen B. Shattuck. The catalog is in the so-called "dictionary"

form, having entries under author, subject, title, etc. arranged in one alphabet. After two years service, Miss Shattuck resigned her position and became librarian of the University of Vermont. Her place on our staff was taken by Miss Minnie E. Sears, late head cataloger of Bryn Mawr college.

The present organization of the staff of the library is in five departments, one of which, that of the catalog, has just been mentioned.

The order and accession department, at present under the charge of Miss Crafts, assistant librarian, has the over-sight of all purchases and gifts except those of serial publications, and of the library account.

The reading room is under the most able superintendence of Miss Ina Firkins. Miss Firkins has been a member of the library staff since 1889 and during that time, she has developed a degree of efficiency in her work for which hundreds of Minnesota students are grateful.

The loan department, under the charge of Miss Helen Smith, is responsible for all books loaned either for use in the reading room or outside, both to students and members of the faculty.

The department of serial publications, in charge of Miss Helen Carson, keeps the records of all the nine hundred to a thousand periodicals and other serials received by the library. In this department also are included the publications of universities and of the United States government.

The expenditures of the University for the increase in the library, have been, during the

last three years, greater than ever before, the amount aggregating:

1906-'07	.....	\$16,591.21
1907-'08	.....	26,283.78
1908-'09	.....	25,630.50

The purchase and cataloging of the books for all departments, except those of agriculture and of law, is now done by the library staff. More and more every year, the administration of our library has been unified and we hope, made more efficient. We are still far from attaining our ideal, but that ideal is always before us.

JAMES T. GEROULD.

EXPENDITURE FOR BOOKS, PERIODICALS AND BINDING

Date	Cur. Exp.	Sp. Lib.	Sp. Pr. & Bd.	Law	Mn. Bld.	Totals
1884-5	1846.39					1846.39
5-6	1431.89					1431.89
6-7	1212.06					1212.06
7-8	2692.63					2692.63
8-9	2458.31					2458.31
9-90	1806.82					1806.82
1890-1	3534.60					3534.60
1-2	4275.44	3936.10				8211.54
2-3	9634.25	5964.51				15598.76
3-4	5402.46	99.30				5501.76
4-5	7373.30					7373.30
5-6	8400.37	9737.20				18137.57
6-7	4021.02	7737.11				11758.13
7-8	3958.75	8525.69				12485.44
8-9	5928.91	5113.85				11042.76
1899-00	5897.48	6710.31				12607.79
00-1	7843.87	6673.28				14517.15
1-2	7112.53	7583.52				14696.05
2-3	7824.38	6503.52				14327.90
3-4	30.75	7135.00				7165.75
4-5	2834.41	4276.34				7110.75
5-6	3725.40	3133.57	1328.01			8186.97
6-7	4947.41	6097.77	954.88		8604.23	20604.29
7-8	9148.22	7854.12	2392.14	2497.48	4391.82	26283.78
8-9	3709.39	12246.42	1998.79	6062.86	592.04	25809.50



The Military Department.

There is a surprising degree of ignorance among both the alumni and the students as to why military training is conducted at the University and why it is made compulsory. It is

deemed advisable to submit the following statement from Mr. D. W. Sprague together with the data furnished by him.

His statement shows that the Morrill act was

originally designed as a war measure and that the main object of giving assistance to agricultural colleges and universities was to insure military training to the students who should be used as officers of volunteers in time of war. Many believe and still continue to erroneously believe that the Morrill bill was designed principally to establish agricultural and mechanical colleges with the military training as a side issue. Such an attitude has been taken by many of the institutions in the past but it was and is entirely wrong—the primary object of this bill being the military training of the students at these universities.

In 1905 the federal government directed that all institutions comply with the provisions of the Morrill act so far as related to military training and serious work is now being done and the desired results being arrived at to some extent. For if the work is of any value it should be well done or the military feature entirely abandoned.

STATEMENT BY MR. SPRAGUE.

The people of the United States have always been opposed to a large standing army. A force sufficiently large to “man” the government posts, keep the Indians in subjection, and to be prepared for incipient riots and rebellions, like the one which occurred in Chicago a few years ago, is about all the army the people have thought necessary in the past. Our standing army, consequently, is a mere bagatelle, compared with those of even the second and third rate powers of Europe.

From the time of the American Revolution up to the time of the War of 1812, little or no effort was made in the several states, or by the general government to provide even a “reserve” upon which the government could fall back in case of an emergency. There were in the larger towns and cities, small independent companies of troops, made up usually of the sons of wealthy families who were able to purchase their own equipment; but these troops seldom saw service, except as guards of honor upon the occasion of the inauguration

of a governor or president or at some other important civic function.

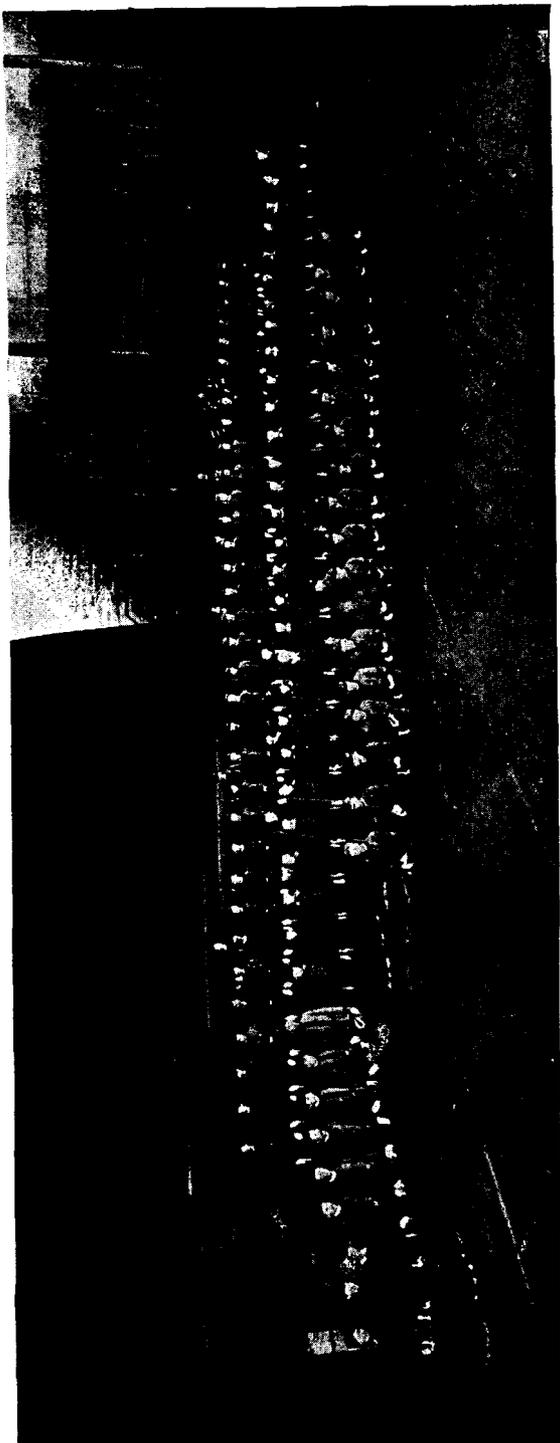
The War of 1812, coming on rather suddenly, found the government wholly unprepared to cope with the most powerful nation of Europe. However, the American army that was quickly raised and put into the field, was able to hold its own with the finest troops that had ever appeared upon a European battle field. Pioneer conditions explain, in part, at least, the effectiveness of our hastily gathered army, for in those days nearly every American boy was as familiar with the rifle and the shot gun as he was with the pitchfork and the axe. This



Captain Edmund L. Butts, U. S. A., Commandant.

fact will explain, in part, the promptness with which our forces were put into the field and the superiority of our troops over the British regulars, to whom they were opposed. However, notwithstanding the superiority of our troops over the British regulars, many of our statesmen thought we were running great risks in not providing more adequately for the general defense. There was no complaint as to the efficiency of our army, but the size of our army was deemed inadequate.

In 1800 we had in the regular army less



Cadets in the Old Coliseum.

that 5,000 men. In 1808, just previous to the War of 1812, we had less than 10,000. The greatest number of men under arms during the War of 1812, was in the year 1814, when we had 62,674; but the next year, 1815, the number dropped back to 12,383; nor did the succeeding years show any increase. In 1821, we had 6,126; in 1832, we had 7,129; in 1838, we had 12,539.

In obedience to the demand for an increase in our military forces, the several states organized all their able bodied young men, between the ages of twenty and twenty-five years, into companies, regiments, and brigades, constituting a reserve militia, to be called out only in case of an emergency. These militia were required to spend three days each year in military drill, or what was then known as "general training." This system of organization and "general training" was continued with more or less regularity for some thirty years. This system of "general training" proved to be of great service to the government in providing trained men for our army in the war with Mexico in 1846-8.

After the Mexican war, this "general training" fell into disuse; the people, becoming tired of being warned out to drill, shirked the duty whenever possible and in time the whole system was abandoned. As a consequence, when the first shot was fired on Sumter, in April, 1861, the North was wholly unprepared to cope with the most gigantic rebellion which the world has ever seen. We had but a mere handful of men in our army, of which nearly one-half felt loyal to the South. On the water, also, we were weak. Our navy consisted of forty-two commissioned vessels most of which had been purposely sent to distant seas, so that our entire available fleet for the defense of the whole Atlantic coast of the United States was the ship Brooklyn of twenty-five guns, and the store ship Relief of two guns. A number of the forts and arsenals of the North had been stripped of their arms and munitions of war; they had been sent south by Secretary Floyd previous

to the breaking out of the war. The ostensible reason given for the removal of these stores was that they were to be replaced by better and more modern equipment.

The South had taken time by the forelock and when the crisis came was able, without delay, to put a large well drilled and well equipped army in the field. The North, while not lacking abundance of men, and the ability to equip them, yet did lack experienced officers to drill the men. It took many months to get into the field an army, drilled and equipped for service. Consequently the first year's struggle resulted in a succession of reverses for the North and victories for the South.

This lack of men with some training for military service gave deep concern to our public men who sought long and earnestly for a remedy. To Senator Morrill of Vermont, who is the author of the following bill, belongs the honor of solving the problem. The "Morrill Bill" in substance is as follows:

"That there be granted to the several states, for the purpose hereinafter mentioned, an amount of public land equal to thirty thousand acres, for each senator and representative in Congress to which the states are entitled. That the proceeds derived from the sale of these lands shall be invested in stocks and bonds, the interest of which shall be appropriated to the endowment of at least one college in each state where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including "military tactics," to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts." (Approved July 2nd, 1862).

The state of Minnesota received, under this grant, ninety thousand acres, among the choicest lands of the state. The proceeds from sales of these lands amounts to \$570,749.59, and the annual interest amounts to about \$25,000. This has been supplemented by a direct annual appropriation of \$25,000, which is increased annually by \$5,000, until the direct appropriation shall reach \$50,000 per annum. This sum, together with the annual interest named above, will give an annual income in a very short time of \$75,000.

The Morrill bill has proved to be one of the wisest measures that has been passed by Congress during the last twenty years and stamps its author as one of the ablest statesmen of his time. The Morrill bill was introduced ostensibly as a peace measure for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts, but in reality it was a war measure.

We had a military school which was able to provide all the officers needed in times of peace; but in a war like the rebellion of 1861, West Point could not furnish one in a hundred of the number required. Senator Morrill had, no doubt, witnessed the old "general trainings" of his boyhood days, when an effort was made to teach the art of war to all the young men of the country in the "general training" of one or two days in a year. That system had proved a dismal failure and had become extinct away back in the "forties."

Senator Morrill's measure was wise in that it kept steadily in view the national opposition to standing armies and military camps; and instead of undertaking to train large masses of private citizens to become soldiers, it has undertaken to teach the manual of arms to a class of bright, intelligent, and well educated young men, studying at the agricultural colleges or universities in the several states, the very men who would naturally be selected as officers in organizing companies and regiments. In case of war, we have as a result in each state, thousands of intelligent men who understand the manual of arms, and who in a month's time could give the necessary military instruction to a million of men. These are some of the reasons why "military tactics" has become a part of the curriculum of agricultural colleges and of some universities.

The government pays for this military instruction; it provides the necessary arms and equipment, except buildings and grounds; it furnishes the instructors for this department, men who have been educated at West Point and who have seen more or less service in the regular army. Since its organization, the University of Minnesota has received from the general government under various grants, including

those provided for in the Morrill bill \$2,437,000 for equipment and support.

In return, the University is preparing its young men for possible military service. In this year, 1910, over one thousand students are receiving military training at their state University.

As a result of the Morrill act the University became a beneficiary of the United States government and the institution has been aided in other ways by the federal government, through the Nelson bill, and about four or five thousand dollars' worth of ammunition is furnished each year.

Some of the beneficiaries of the Morrill act were not conscientiously fulfilling their obligations in establishing proper military training and led the war department with the authority of the president of the United States to issue in 1905 an order which required all such institutions where regular officers were detailed as instructors to make a part of their scheduled course military training for three hours per week for two years or a minimum of eighty-four hours per year.

The present year, 1909-10, the cadet corps comprises nine companies, one battery field artillery, bugle corps and band and also two companies of the college of agriculture who attend drill at the main university in the spring on Saturdays—thus making an entire regiment (less one company) which drills the entire school year. Beside this regiment there is the school of agriculture which has but a course of six months from October to March. This school has an organization of six companies, band and bugle corps and numbers over three hundred. The cadets live in dormitories and next year will have a regular military dormitory system. The school of agriculture is composed of young men who come from the farm and most of whom return to the farm. They are interested in drill and farmers will always be found in a larger per cent than any other class in the regular army and in the volunteers.

#### THE ARMORY.

The armory 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 220 × 135 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 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.

This armory was all right at the time it was built but at the present time there is hardly standing room when nine companies, the battery and band are present. At present it is used as a gymnasium by male and female students and as a convenience by all branches of athletics from fancy dancing to football.

The school of agriculture is in even a worse plight for an armory as the drill must now be held in cellars and a small gymnasium and there is so little time during the outdoor season that the school is greatly handicapped.

The drill ground is too small at the University and in the plans for the new campus space should be left for a drill ground and a larger armory.

The aim of the war department in instructing the cadets is to fit them for officers of infantry of volunteers in time of war. To that end the instructions covering these class "B" institutions—as they are called—provide that all cadets shall be taught drill regulations, guard duty, small arms firing regulations and service regulations. At this institution they receive good instruction in the first two, i. e., the principles of ordinary drill and guard duty; in the last two, i. e., target practice and field service work, they have never had any instruction; so that the practical part of soldiering, from the conditions which limit the military

training, has not been given. It is now expected that there will be an encampment during the first week of the school year next September and that the present freshmen and sophomores can be taken to Fort Snelling and given a full week of target practice and instruction in camp life and field service conditions. This should be of great benefit to them. Twenty-seven colleges held encampments last year.

The cadet officers are taken from the third and fourth year men or even beyond the fourth year. These men take the work voluntarily and are deserving of great credit for the interest they take in drill and for giving their time to the instruction of cadets of the lower classes. They do this without remuneration with the exception of the cadet colonel.

The military department is bound to take a more prominent place in the University as time goes on. It should be looked upon as a vital part of the instruction that the student receives. When encampments become yearly affairs it will be found that they will do much to unify the mass of students at the University. After three encampments there will be more unity at this institution than could be attained in any other way in ten years.

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; 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 1909. 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. Captain Sigerfoos was returned to duty at the University and continued in service until the end of the college year 1908-9, when he was succeeded by Captain Edmund L. Butts,

Edmund L. Butts, U. S. A.  
Captain and Commandant.

## Intercollegiate Oratory and Debate.

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 Uni-

versity 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 Frankenfield and J. G. Briggs, Mr. Briggs took second and Miss Frankenfield 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 though Minnesota did not drop out of the old state league until 1902. Joseph W. Beach was Minnesota's first representative in the Northern Oratorical League contest and took sixth place in the contest of 1899. A. J. Finch and F. G. Sasse, who won second and third places in the Pillsbury contest went to the state contest and won second and sixth places. In 1900, W. M. Jerome won the Pillsbury contest and represented the University in the Northern Oratorical League contest and was awarded fourth place. H. G. Spauld-

ing and W. R. Hubbard who won second and third places in the Pillsbury contest won the same places in the state contest. The next year T. D. Schall won first and R. L. Dillman and O. A. Lende second and third in the Pillsbury contest. Mr. Schall was given fifth place in the Northern Oratorical League contest and Mr. Lende fourth place in the state contest and Mr. Dillman was debarred on a technicality. In 1902 T. D. Schall carried off first honors in the Pillsbury contest being followed by J. A. Layne and J. G. Steenson in the order mentioned. Mr. Schall won first place in the interstate contest. The following year George P. Jones won first and was followed by J. A. Layne and J. G. Steenson, in the order mentioned, and Mr. Jones was given third place in the interstate contest. In 1904 Mr. Jones won first at home and first in the interstate contest and was followed in the home contest by A. J. Bushfield and W. I. Norton, in the order mentioned. In 1905 Theodore Christianson won first at home and second in the interstate contest. In the home contest he was followed by Fanny Fligelman and H. L. Brockway. In 1906 Lucile Way won the home contest and was given fifth place in the interstate. At the same home contest O. B. Flinders and Fanny Fligelman won second and third respectively. In 1907, Minnesota was again represented by a woman and Vivian Colgrove won the first place in the home and fifth place in the interstate contest. The second and third places in the Pillsbury contest were won by Louis Schwartz and Algernon Colburn.

The contest of 1908 resulted in Clarence I. Harter's winning first place, followed by Louis B. Schwartz and Zenas N. Potter. Mr. Harter was given sixth place in the interstate contest. The 1909 contest was won by T. R. Dahl, who was not eligible to go to the interstate and so the second man, Sigurd Peterson, represented Minnesota in the interstate contest and won second place. Mr. Zenas N. Potter won third place in the home contest. The Pillsbury contest of 1910 was held April 5th and Edwin W. McKeen won first place and the honor of

representing Minnesota at the interstate contest held in this city. He was followed by Chester L. Nichols and Rhoda Jane Dickinson.

#### INTERCOLLEGIATE 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.

Minnesota has been a member of two formal intercollegiate debating organizations, the first the Central Debating League composed of the debating associations of the University of Michigan, the University of Minnesota, Northwestern university, and the University of Chicago. Its

purpose was 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 including the universities of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska. The constitution of the central debating circuit 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.

Minnesota's record in intercollegiate debate follows:

Three debates with Chicago—lost in 1899 and 1905, won in 1901.

Two debates with Illinois—won in 1907 and lost in 1908.

Fourteen debates with Iowa—won 1894, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1907 and tied in 1905; lost 1893, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1901, 1903.

Two debates with Nebraska—won both, 1907 and 1909.

Three debates with Northwestern—won 1900 and lost 1903, 1906.

Eight debates with Wisconsin—won 1895, 1903, 1909; lost 1894, 1896, 1897, 1902, 1907.

### Football.

The history of football at the University of Minnesota, like that of all things subject to varying fortunes, may be most easily told by dividing it into periods. Four periods, each marked by its own peculiar characteristics, may be readily distinguished. The first, a period of very small beginnings, lasted until the season of 1890. The seasons of 1890 to 1893 inclu-

sive constitute the next period—one of undisputed supremacy among the colleges and universities of the northwestern states. The next four years, 1893 to 1897, brought some success but more failure; taken as a whole those years must be characterized as the period of decline. Looking upon the seasons of 1898 and 1899 from the standpoint of games won there



would appear to be no reason for separating them from the preceding period; but when viewed from the standpoint of the whole football situation it becomes apparent that these years marked a period of revival, one distinguished by the growth of a new spirit and the development of new methods which augur well for the future.

#### BEGINNINGS.

The date of the first actual playing of football at the University seems not to have been recorded either in oral or written tradition. But the first game played against an outside team was properly regarded as a great event and given extended notice in the *Ariel*. The occasion was the first intercollegiate athletic meeting in which the University of Minnesota ever participated, a field day held at the old fair grounds in South Minneapolis on September 30, 1882. Carleton, Hamline and the University of Minnesota had agreed to participate, but the Carleton men did not appear. The football game was the last event on the program and it was given a characteristic notice in the *Ariel*.

"It was now half-past five, and Hamline did not want to stay. They said that they had promised to be back at halfpast six, and

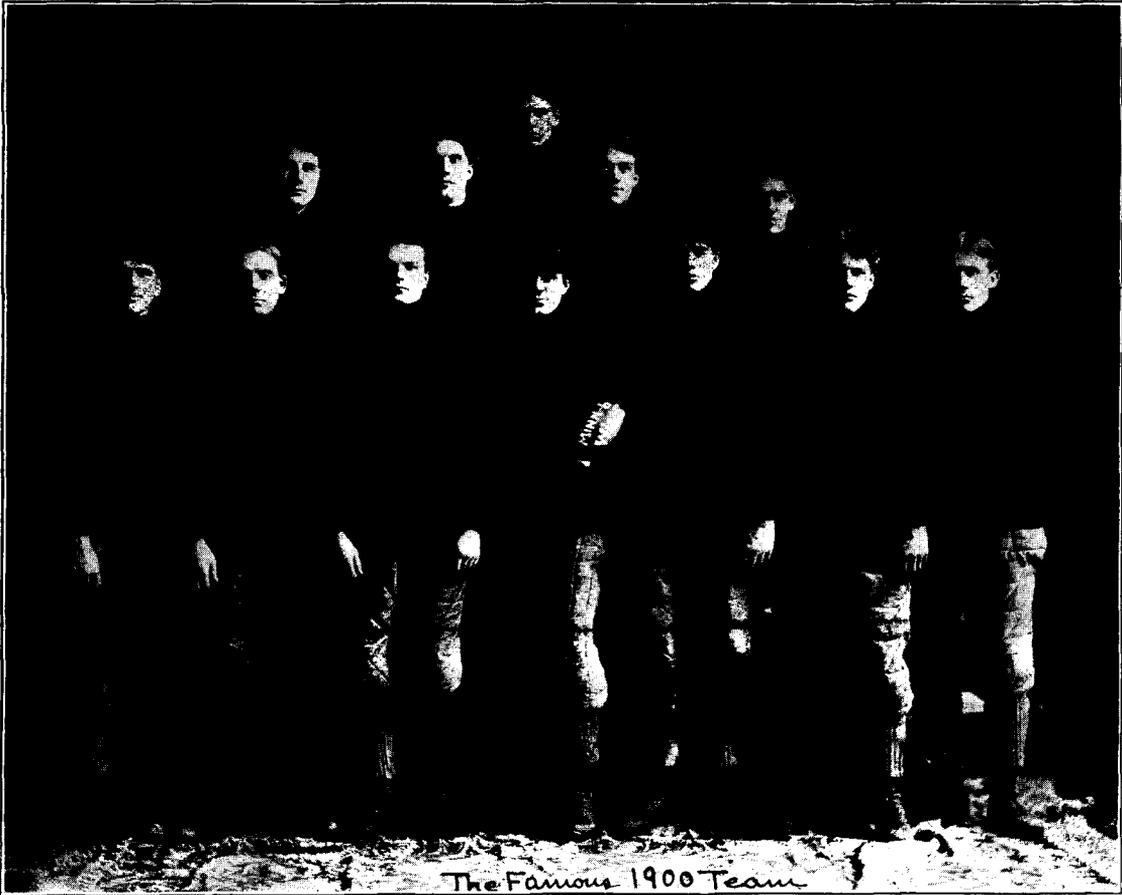
if they didn't do it the faculty wouldn't let them come again, and besides they didn't really like the idea of playing on a race track. The University boys now tried to persuade them by promising to intercede for them in case it was not all right, and if their intercessions were not heeded they would come down and help them charivari their faculty in such a way that the University faculty would be jealous. This satisfied them, and the game was called. It is only fair to say that the Hamlines did not have their full strength, and the University won the game by two goals in fifty-six minutes. This ended the day and the crowd dispersed well satisfied with the beginning which had been made in intercollegiate sports."

Later that same season the University experienced its first defeat, Hamline administering it. After about an hour of play the Hamline captain got the ball near his own goal and when a spectator cried foul, ran the length of the field, while the University team made no effort to stop him, supposing that the umpire had called a foul. No more games were played that season though the Academy team thought itself equal to the task of defeating the University.

The season of 1883 witnessed greater activity and uniform success except on one occasion,

when the team, in the language of the Ariel, ventured away off to Northfield where it received a severe drubbing at the hands (or feet, rather) of the Northfield-Carleton Farmers' Alliance Football association. This defeat was, however, in the eyes of the University world of that day more than atoned for when the team "marched" to Hamline and defeated the

ployed. In the fall of 1884 the Ariel published the Rugby rules, but the immediate effect, if there was any, seems to have been unfavorable, for the next two years have nothing for the history of football save the first appearance of two now familiar appeals—for candidates to come out and for the students to support the team. As for the team, it was



Wesleyans by a score of 5 to 0. As a token of gratitude the Ariel published the names of the players, remarking that it was in the habit of publishing the names of everybody about the University.

The games of 1882 and 1883 seem to have been played according to no set of rules now recognizable; probably local rules drawn from both the association and the Rugby games were em-

probably mastering the intricacies of the new rules.

At the opening of the University in 1886 the first agitation in behalf of football was started. It began, and apparently ended, with the Ariel's greeting, "Boom football." Somewhat later in the season, after some instruction by Professor Jones, who was then just beginning his career as promoter-in-chief to football

at the University, the team went to Faribault and defeated Shattuck, 9 to 5. Just before winter set in Shattuck played a return game at the old baseball grounds on Park avenue, the first for which an admission fee was charged. There was "quite a crowd" present and the gate receipts paid the expenses of the game, which was won by Shattuck, 18 to 8, the University losing, as the *Ariel* put it, for "want of practice." Next year in midseason the team boasted that it "had met and conquered" the Minneapolis high school and in consequence it decided to arrange for a game with the University of Michigan if the state of the weather would permit. Probably the weather did not permit for the game was not played.

The fall of 1888 brought to the University the class of 1892—a mighty football class—and with it came renewed interest and improved play. Only two games were played, however, both of them with Shattuck. The first, at Faribault, was notable for the presence of about twenty University enthusiasts under the leadership of Lieutenant Glenn. To them belongs the proud distinction of originating at the University what has become the most unique of all football institutions, the rooters. That day they learned how to be good losers, for Shattuck won the game in the second half after victory for the University seemed assured. When the return game was played in Minneapolis, the mighty yelling of these same enthusiasts, much reinforced, and the "surprisingly mountainous contour of the campus" in front of Pillsbury hall contributed to a University victory by a score of 14 to 0.

In 1889 the usual two games with Shattuck were played with the usual results. Shattuck won the game at Faribault, 28 to 8; the University the game at Minneapolis, 26 to 0. The most notable feature of the season was the inauguration of a series of games which extended over several seasons, and which played an important part in the evolution of high grade football at the University. These games were with teams usually known as the ex-collegians or the Minnesotas, made up of men who had played on the best of the eastern college teams. For sev-

eral years prior to the introduction of a regular system of coaching, the experience obtained in playing with these teams was an excellent substitute for instruction in the science of the game. The gate receipts from these games was also an important factor, for the entire amount went to the University, and in those days when the University following in Minneapolis was still quite small it constituted no small source of revenue. The honors that year, as most often happened while the series lasted, were evenly divided, each team winning one game. That year a game with the University of Michigan was again agitated and was at one time thought to be a possibility; but when it was discovered that Michigan wanted Minnesota to pay all the expenses of the trip, amounting to the sum of two hundred dollars, the Minnesota management, which was noted in its day as the most enterprising in the annals of the game, felt compelled to relinquish the idea.

#### SUPREMACY.

After the season of 1889 was over, the football association elected Byron H. Timberlake as president. Mr. Timberlake had served as secretary of the association, and as business manager of the Gopher of '91. In the latter position, especially, he had acquired the reputation of doing things on a big scale, and his election was secured for the express purpose of bringing about a new departure in football. This expectation the season of 1890 realized; from that season dates the beginning of scientific football at the University. With the introduction of improved playing came also four years of uninterrupted success on the gridiron.

At the beginning of the season an inspired editorial in the *Ariel* set forth the problems which confronted the management. These were the lack of experience on the part of the players, their physical condition, and the ever present money problem. The management announced its intention of proceeding upon the theory that if the first two problems were solved satisfactorily, the third would take care of itself. For the solution of the first two problems, the management hired the first trainer ever employed

by a university athletic team, exacted from the players an iron-clad written agreement to observe training rules, and to be on the field for every match or practice game. Announcement was also made that a training table would be started, but apparently that was too much of a venture, and it was not undertaken.

During September and October the team practiced four times a week on the campus, not venturing to try its prowess against outsiders until late in October, when Hamline was defeated 44 to 0. A week later this success was

vals from outside the state. Grinnell had an excellent team, and the handful of enthusiasts who braved a fierce snowstorm on that occasion witnessed one of the most exciting games ever played by a University team. At the end of the first half, the snow lay undisturbed upon Grinnell's territory; but in the second half the superior physical condition of the University team reversed the aspect of affairs, and Minnesota won, 14 to 8. Clever, plucky and scientific playing made the Grinnells prime favorites with the audience, and the same qualities exhibited by



A view of the old field back of the West Hotel which shows what was considered a good crowd for those days and also shows one of the formations then used to put the ball in play.

more than duplicated at Faribault, when Shattuck was defeated 58 to 0, to the great amazement of the University world, which on the record of preceding years, looked for defeat. The event was signalized by the first football jollification. A crowd of several hundred students met the players at the depot and carried them about the business quarter of the city to the accompaniment of University yells and similar racket. Two days later the pride of the team was somewhat humbled by a drawn game with the Minnesotas, neither side scoring a point. In three days more came a great event—the first occasion when a University team met ri-

their successors every year since, have made the Grinnell game one of the most popular of the football season.

A week after the Grinnell game, Minnesota and Wisconsin met for the first of the ten games which have filled so large a place in the history of football of both universities. Little was known beforehand about the Wisconsin team, and that little was not reassuring, for the only word that came from Madison was that Wisconsin was confident of success and rather despised the prowess of Minnesota. Tradition says that the Minnesota players met in their training room before starting for the field, joined hands



Through the center

in a circle and vowed that they would at least compel Wisconsin to respect Minnesota. And the vow was kept, for Wisconsin was given a terrible drubbing. The game was one continual procession towards the Wisconsin goal, and only once, for a few seconds, did Wisconsin come within spy-glass distance of Minnesota's goal line. The score was 63 to 0.

Two games with the alumni of eastern colleges brought the season to its close. The first was lost, 14 to 11, owing to a fumbled punt, the University team having the ball within their opponent's five-yard line when the game ended. The largest crowd of the season (about 1,000 to 1,500) witnessed this game. The second game was won by the University, 14 to 6. After the last game had been played, the Ariel proclaimed the University team the champions of the Northwest. This happy result was, in the opinion of the Ariel, due to the enterprise of the management and the superior physical condition of the men, Grinnell and the Eastern alumni having excelled in the science of the game. As for the future, the Ariel ventured this prediction: "We believe that in a very few years, these games will be one of the events of the year \* \* \* and that the baseball park will be filled to its utmost capacity by admirers of the game."

Despite the great success achieved in 1890, the season of 1891 opened inauspiciously. A change in the management had to be made after the first of October, and until after the middle of that month there was no training, and but little real practice. A defeat by the Eastern alumni brought about greater and better directed

activity. On October 17, the compensation of the team was announced and the training table started—the first at the University, and thought of at the time as a piece of phenomenal enterprise. One week later came the Wisconsin game, which Minnesota entered feeling much handicapped, since Wisconsin, early in the season, had obtained by subscription, for training and coaching expenses, the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars. So much money, it was thought, would certainly produce a superior team. At the end of the first half the prospects were not reassuring for Minnesota—Wisconsin had scored twelve to Minnesota's six. Wisconsin worked a mass-on-center play for repeated gains, while Minnesota lost the results of most of its efforts by dropping the ball just as it crossed the Wisconsin goal line, permitting a Wisconsin half-back to pick it up and run the length of the field for a touchdown. But in the second half Minnesota's play greatly improved, while Wisconsin could do nothing, leaving the final score, Minnesota 26, Wisconsin 12.

The most notable event of this season was a trip into Iowa, the first ever taken outside of the state. Two games were played, one on Saturday at Grinnell, the other on Monday with Iowa State University at Iowa City. The former resulted in a tie, 12 to 12; the latter was an easy victory for Minnesota, 42 to 4. A pleasant feature of this trip, which the more stringent training rules have since almost eliminated, was its social side. At both places the men were royally entertained, Grinnell arranging a reception at the home of President Gates, and Iowa University a dancing party and banquet. Neither



Around the end

Grinnell nor Minnesota was satisfied with the outcome of the game, and a return game was played at Minneapolis. This game Minnesota won, 22 to 12. Again Minnesota claimed the championship of the Northwest.

Until after the season of 1891 was over, little attention was ever paid by the students in general to the management of football. Each year a few enthusiasts paid fifty cents for membership in the association and elected a president and secretary, who between them managed the team. In the winter of 1891-1892 a number of circumstances, mostly political, combined to bring about a great contest for the two places. The membership of the association increased from about thirty to nearly three hundred, and so close was the contest that one candidate on each of the two combination tickets was elected, Mr. Charles S. Dever getting the presidency, and Mr. George H. Spear the secretaryship. Incidentally the contest had a beneficial effect in awakening general interest in the management of football affairs. Before the opening of the football season a league known as the Inter-Collegiate Athletic association of the Northwest was formed, consisting of Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin and Northwestern. Naturally most of the interest that season centered in these championship games. The first of the series was played in Minneapolis against the University of Michigan. Michigan that season introduced an innovation in Western football by securing the services of an eastern coach, and in consequence came to Minneapolis thinking herself invincible. Much to the surprise of all, Minnesota's rushing proved more than a match for Michigan's running game. Michigan did not score until the game was nearly over, after Minnesota had made victory certain by scoring fourteen points. One who has known the University for the past three or four years only can scarcely realize what joy that victory gave. Up to that time the University of Minnesota had been thought of, and had in the main thought of itself, as a small college, while the University of Michigan had held a position of unapproached supremacy in all lines. The victory was celebrated exuberantly, and, be it re-

membered to the credit of that generation of University students, without anything at which the greatest stickler for propriety could take offense. The enthusiasm even lasted until spring, when the Gopher celebrated the victory on many pages, most strikingly in a parody on the well known Michigan song "The Yellow and Blue."

## IN MEMORIAM

(Dedicated to the University of Michigan.)

## BEFORE

Sing to the colors that float in the light  
Hurrah for the yellow and blue;  
Yellow's the gold we put up tonight,  
And takers we find are quite few.  
For great is our team! and loud is our scream! Hail!  
Hurrah for the colors that gloat in the light,  
For we have played football with Yale.

## AFTER

Blue are the billows that bow to the sun,  
Our feelings are something like that.  
Our pocket books ache, for they're empty of mon—  
And our heads—Oh! where were we at?  
Blue are the blossoms—you know all the rest—  
We supposed they couldn't play football out West.  
H—1!

Well—Hail to the ribbons that nature has spun.  
Hurrah for the yellow and blue!  
Here's to the college whose colors we wear,  
Here's to the hearts that are true!  
Had our center been stronger our tale would be longer  
For we'd have shown them a thing or two.

Garlands of blue-bells and maize intermix  
When the yellow-robed morning—Oh—14 to 6  
Hail to the college whose colors we wear,  
Hail to the yellow and blue.

The Wisconsin game was played at Madison and was an easy victory, 32 to 4. Wisconsin had been beaten by Michigan and consequently did not expect to do anything against Minnesota. Minnesota started the game rather poorly and the four hundred spectators were momentarily surprised into hope for a victory; their demonstration of enthusiasm nettled Minnesota and from that time Wisconsin could gain only by kicking, its only score being made on a fumbled punt.

The most desperately contested game of the season was that played with Northwestern at Minneapolis on election day. Northwestern had for its captain, Noyes, a former Yale player, and a victory over Michigan made it supremely confident that the outcome of the Minnesota game would make it the champion of the Northwest.

At the end of the first half the score was 6 to 6. Northwestern opened the second half with a rush and carried the ball to Minnesota's six-yard line where Minnesota made a determined rally and got the ball on downs. Minnesota then took the ball and by short desperate rushes carried it to the Northwestern goal line without once losing it. A number of brilliant runs by the Northwestern backs tied the score, but Minnesota responded by making six more points. Northwestern was now desperate and seemed about to tie the score again, but was stopped on Minnesota's ten-yard line. The game ended a moment later, with the ball in Northwestern territory. The result of the game made Minnesota the champion of the league and carried with it the undisputed supremacy in the Northwest, as the games with Grinnell and Eastern alumni were both easy victories. For the first time Minnesota went through a season without a defeat or a tie game. The season was also notable as the first in which there was any very general interest on the part of the students. Much of the interest was developed by prodding editorials, such as this, with which Horace E. Bagley filled the columns of the *Ariel*:

"Go to the game on Monday. Don't stay away under any circumstances. If you have outside work beg away, steal away, run away, get away some way and go to the game. You can't afford to miss it. If you haven't money enough to go, beg it, borrow it, get it some way. The going will do you more good than the money can possibly do. If you haven't college spirit enough to go, go from a sense of duty. You owe it to the college. In fact, go if you have to creep, or if you have to be carried. You will be a better student and a more loyal son of the University for having done so."

The season of 1893 was, like its predecessor, one of unbroken victory. Kansas University was defeated in a poorly played game at Minneapolis, 12 to 6, and Grinnell, 36 to 6. Afterwards a trip was made to Ann Arbor and Evanston, Michigan being defeated 34 to 20, and Northwestern two days later, 16 to 0. The feature of the season was the Wisconsin game. Wisconsin had beaten Michigan and everybody at

Madison expected Wisconsin to give Minnesota a close contest, while almost everybody expected to win the game and the championship. A big procession and a mass meeting enthused some Wisconsin students to the point of venturing to Minneapolis and the rest of them to buy up yards of cardinal bunting for use in celebrating the victory which was coming. Some cannon were pulled from Capitol Park to the top of University Hill. This done, the Wisconsin students waited for reports from the game. In Minneapolis the situation was different. So much had been heard of the wonderful things which Lyman, formerly captain of the Grinnell team, had been able to do for Wisconsin that nobody knew precisely the state of his own mind regarding the probable outcome. Minnesota's team was considered a good one, but it had not been tested against a formidable rival. In the first fifteen minutes of the game Wisconsin kept the ball most of the time in Minnesota's territory, but at the end of twenty minutes Minnesota made her first touchdown. One more was made before the half ended. Between the halves, Jacobs, the big Wisconsin guard, confidently predicted that Wisconsin would overcome Minnesota's lead, but Wisconsin scarcely touched the ball except after Minnesota's touchdowns. Five minutes before time was up, when the score stood Minnesota 40, Wisconsin 0, Lyman suggested that the game be called, a courtesy readily conceded. While the game was still in progress, a telegram reached Madison saying that the score was 34 to 0, but nobody believed it. Later the true score was received but everybody took it as a mistake for 4 to 0. Still later there were rumors of 50 to 0, and in consequence many refused to believe any of the reports until the next morning when they read the story on the faces of the team as they left the cars at the station.

A game with Cornell was arranged for Thanksgiving day at Minneapolis, but afterwards was cancelled by the Cornell management, owing to the breaking up of the Cornell team.

#### DECLINE.

In 1894, the first season in the period of decline, only four games were played, the Wis-

consin game again being the feature but for quite a different reason. The season opened portentously. Grinnell was beaten 10 to 2, but in a game described as "about as poor a specimen of football as any one would care to see." Two weeks afterwards wonderful improvement was shown, when Purdue, a team with a great reputation, was defeated 24 to 0 in the presence of 3,000 people. Beloit made its first appearance at Minneapolis and was beaten 40 to 0, but Illinois University cancelled its date. Until late in the season it looked as if Minnesota and Wisconsin would not meet. Wisconsin insisted that Minnesota ought to come to Madison, to which Minnesota objected for financial reasons, its last game there having brought into the treasury but a hundred dollars. A vigorous and not altogether creditable war of words was waged in the columns of the *Ariel* and the *Cardinal*; finally Minnesota consented to go to Madison and had no ground for complaint, as a large crowd was in attendance. For the first time in the history of Western football, a large delegation went a long distance to lend support to its team. About two hundred Minnesota enthusiasts went and made their presence felt before and during—but not after—the game. At the opening of the season the *Cardinal* had besought its readers to remember "that we must beat Minnesota," and Wisconsin did win, 6 to 0. The touchdown was made late in the second half on a long run, made possible by the fact that the Minnesota fullback was dazed from a fall on the frozen ground, though his condition was not discovered until he permitted the runner to pass without an attempt to down him. Nevertheless, Wisconsin deserved to win, and the *Ariel* displayed sportsmanlike spirit in acknowledging that Minnesota "was outplayed and outgeneraled at every point." and that "Madison deserved to win." The Minnesota men, individually, played magnificently, but the Minnesota team did not, and in that lay the whole story.

At the beginning of the season of 1895 a new departure in coaching methods was made. Prior to that date Minnesota had won its victories with but little coaching, and that little of the occasional sort. The defeat by Wisconsin and



Strenuous work

the practice of other Western universities led to the engagement of Walter Heffelfinger, the famous Yale guard, as coach for 1895. The season itself is a hard one to characterize. Taking it as a whole, Minnesota had less success than in any year up to that date, but as all of the Western teams except Michigan led checkered careers that season, and as two of our victories were so gratifying, the year seemed like a great success. At the very beginning Grinnell treated Minnesota to a great surprise, winning the game, 6 to 4. Two weeks of hard practice improved the team wonderfully, and Ames was beaten on its first appearance in Minneapolis, 24 to 0. A trip to Chicago and Lafayette, Indiana, followed. The University of Chicago, then just beginning to play high grade football, was defeated on Marshall Field in one of the best contested games ever played by a Minnesota team. Victory was snatched from the very jaws of defeat—not by luck, but by the hardest kind of hard playing. When the game was nearly over, Chicago led, 6 to 4, and considered the game as good as won, but desperate playing in the last five minutes enabled Minnesota to make another touchdown, leaving the final score 10 to 6 for Minnesota. Three days later the game with Purdue was lost, the result being largely due to the handicap imposed in playing too soon after the Chicago game. A long interval of preparation enabled Minnesota to enter the game with Wisconsin in the best of trim. The two teams faced each other on very equal terms; the weights were almost identical, each had about the same number of experienced men, both teams had tasted victory and defeat. At the end of the first half the score stood 10 to 4 for Wiscon-

sin, and its large delegation of followers put in the time between the halves waving cardinal banners and singing songs of triumph. In the second half Minnesota added ten to its score, while Wisconsin could make no further gains, though they did work the ball nearly to Minnesota's ten-yard line just before the game closed. The season ended a week later at Detroit, where the heavy Michigan team, on a sleet-covered field proved too much for Minnesota, and won, 20 to 0. Financially the season was a great success. Manager Grant Van Sant secured a large subscription from the business men of the city, the attendance at all of the games was good, and at the close of the season there was a large surplus in the treasury. The financial outlook was never brighter, but under some bad luck and more bad management, during the next two years, the surplus gave place to a deficit.

In 1896 a new coach had to be engaged, as Heffelfinger could no longer be secured. Preposterous as the idea now seems, football coaches were then selected upon their records as players, instead of their qualifications as teachers and disciplinarians. Minnesota had an opportunity to get Phil King, but took Alexander N. Jerrens, of Yale, instead, a choice for which Wisconsin has never displayed the gratitude to Minnesota which she ought to feel. The team, in the opinion of many competent critics, was as good a one as Minnesota ever had, but both of the big games were lost by small margins on low scores. The minor games in the early part of the season were promising, and when Michigan came to Minneapolis early in November, hopes ran high. The game was most stubbornly contested, but all the luck was with Michigan. In the first half, neither side scored. In the second, each side made one touchdown, but Michigan kicked the goal and Minnesota did not. As it was, many of the spectators believed that blundering by the officials deprived Minnesota of the game, or at least, of a tie. The Wisconsin game at Madison was lost in the last ten seconds, after a chance to make the score a tie had been thrown away by bad judgment in trying to keep the ball, instead of kicking it. The only considerable success of the season was at Kansas City on Thanksgiving

day, when Kansas University was defeated, 12 to 0.

The season of 1897 is one which, for obvious reasons, would be gladly omitted entirely. A very few words will suffice for all that must needs be said. The material at the time was pronounced of the best, and it is safe to say that it was good; the student and city interest was greater than ever before, as is attested by the gate receipts which were the largest in the history of the game. All the games but one were lost, most of them by humiliating scores, and a large deficit created. At the end of the season the Ariel voiced a very general, and probably well-grounded opinion, when it declared that the fault lay with the management. The one compensation was that disaster and disgrace led to reorganization. Four years before, a general athletic association had replaced the old football association, but did not lead to any real change in the methods of managing football affairs, for the manager was still chosen by the students, and the Advisory Board had no real control over them. In December the constitution was revised, and the present excellent system inaugurated—one which it is safe to predict will make forever impossible a repetition of the condition of 1897.

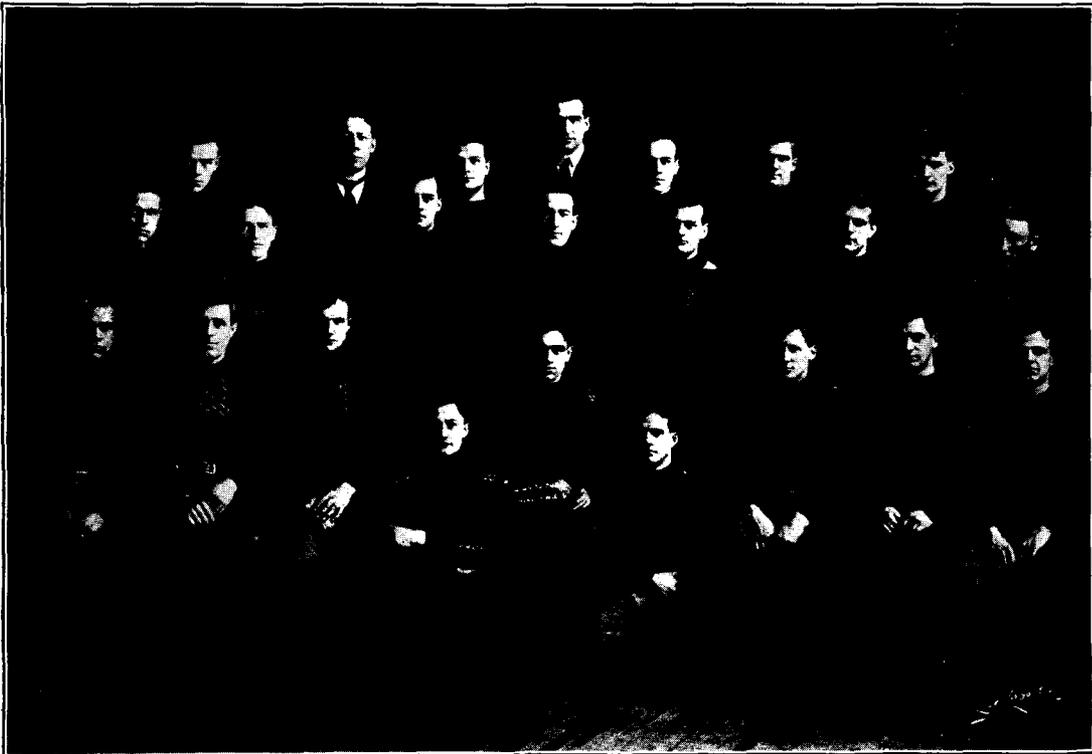
#### REVIVAL.

The past two seasons are still fresh in the minds of all, and are, perhaps, too near for reliable estimation of them. A complete chronicle would show few victories and many defeats, but it is a safe prediction that in the future these two years will occupy an honored place in the history of football, for in spite of adversity, enthusiasm for the game and all of its interests steadily developed. In 1898, among the difficulties to be overcome, were an unfavorable schedule, bad weather, small attendance, absence of material, a new style of playing, a new coach, and an accident which deprived the team of its captain in mid-season. Yet one important game was won, and the business management left a record which will constitute the standard of excellence for years to come. Moreover, the University learned to feel proud of its team, despite

its defeats, and acquired courage for the innovation in 1899, which will make that season notable in the annals of football. Aside from the games, which are familiar to all, the season will be memorable from four things—the removal of the debt, the equipment of Northrop Field, the newspaper, Football, and the trial of the system of alumni coaching. The removal of the debt

employed by our two great rivals, which have two of the best coaches in the country engaged as resident directors, makes necessary for Minnesota a modification of the system, but alumni coaching has become a permanent feature of football at the University.

Has football paid? Yes, most emphatically. Some of its beneficial effects, especially in the



The 1909 Team.

McGovern—1909 All-American Quarter

should be credited to the whole student body who attended the games in large numbers, to careful management by all in charge of affairs, and to Mr. Sidney Phelps, who arranged the excellent schedule. Northrop Field we owe mainly to Governor Pillsbury and Professor Jones. The credit for Football and the interest it aroused in the game belongs to Messrs. Miller, Luby, and Bagley. The system of alumni coaching was, all things considered, a success, and Messrs. Leary and Harrison deserve great credit for it. Compared with the system which it displaced, it deserves nothing but praise. The system

development of the University spirit, must be apparent to all who do not shut their eyes and refuse to see. A thousand others are so bound up with the general University life as to escape separate notice ordinarily. Whether we like it or not, football is a part of the University life and is deserving of consideration and support by every one of its loyal sons and daughters.

Frank Maloy Anderson, '94.

SCORES 1889-1899.

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, 36-0; (vs. Kansas, 12-6; vs. Hamline, 10-6)?

1894—Minnesota vs. Grinnell, 10-2; vs.

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.

#### THE PAST TEN YEARS.

In the foregoing, Professor Anderson brought the history of football down to the end of the season of 1899. At the close of that season, the board of athletic control made a contract with Dr. Henry L. Williams, who had had successful experience as a coach, to come to Minnesota and coach the football and track teams for a term of years. L. A. Page, Jr., was captain of the team and he immediately



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, 0-39.

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.

entered into correspondence with Dr. Williams and under the direction of Dr. Williams got a squad of boys out for spring practice. Mr. Page was an untiring and never discouraged worker and under his leadership the squad became imbued with the determination to turn out a winning team.

Dr. Williams arrived early in the fall and took hold of the material presenting; he soon had the loyal support of all the men and what is more he was able to instill into them a confidence in their ability to make good. The first game against the Central high school team was a tie and the croakers predicted another disastrous season; St. Paul high school was defeated by a score of 26 to 0 and then Macalester, Carleton and Ames followed, being defeated by scores of 65, 44 and 27 to 0, respectively. Then came one of the most famous games Minnesota ever played; Chicago was met and for sixty-nine minutes Minnesota pushed Chicago at will over the

field and the score stood 6 to 0. During the last minute of the game, Chicago attempted a play which was easily stopped and the Minnesota men thought the play was over, when suddenly, Henry of the Chicago team slipped by the Gopher boys and was on his way down the field for a touchdown and the score was tied. So clearly was the game Minnesota's that the most ardent adherents of Chicago did not attempt to claim any standing in the championship race, despite the tie score. And the rest of the season's scores followed with Grinnell 26 to 0; North Dakota 34 to 0; Wisconsin 6 to 5 (this was a famous struggle and it was only by grace of Wisconsin's failure to kick the goal that Minnesota won); Illinois 26 to 0; Northwestern 21 to 0; and Nebraska 20 to 12.

In some respects this was the most famous team Minnesota ever produced and has been pronounced by experts to be one of the best scoring machines the country has ever produced. All of the men composing this squad were large and Dr. Williams won a reputation, which has not yet entirely disappeared, for winning games by the use of "beef."

The following year, Warren C. Knowlton led the team as captain and the men started the season with unbounded faith in Dr. Williams' ability and with the determination to better the record of 1900 and they came near doing it. Up to the Wisconsin game every game was won by a good score and not a tally against Minnesota. The scores were—St. Paul high 16; Carleton 35; Chicago Physicians and Surgeons 27; Nebraska 16; Iowa 19; Haskell 28; North Dakota 10; and then came Minnesota's Waterloo—Wisconsin won the game by a score of 18 to 0. Many explanations have been made of this game but the only one that explains is that, on that day, Wisconsin had the better team, though the showing through the season, outside this game all favored Minnesota. The remaining two games of the season were won by handy scores of 16 points each against Northwestern and Illinois.

The season of 1902 promised a strong team but the record was marred when Nebraska defeated the Gophers on their own field by a

score of 6 to 0. Two weeks later Minnesota met Grinnell. Nebraska had played Grinnell and had made a total of seventeen points against that team. Minnesota started out to wipe out the defeat by Nebraska and actually piled up a score of 102 to 0, seventeen touchdowns and as many goals, scoring as much by means of goals kicked as Nebraska had been able to make altogether. It is said that the Grinnell captain said to the Minnesota captain during the progress of the game, "Let up on us a little; we'll take your word for it that you could beat Nebraska rather than to have you take it out of us." The rest of the season's scores show excellent work until the final game of the season when Michigan was met and in that game Minnesota was completely outplayed. The only touchdown Minnesota was able to make was the one made



by "Johnnie" Flynn, who got the ball on a fumbled punt and carried it over for a touchdown. This season saw the evils of football reach a maximum at the University. The season's scores were—

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.

The habit of pointing to Minnesota's "giants" and scoring their slowness was by this time firmly fixed upon the sporting writers of the west. However, the season of 1903 gave these writers a severe jolt when the scores against opponents began to mount up from the "teens" to the forties, seventies and went to 112 in the game against Macalester. Though the season of

1902 had seen one score running above 100, the remaining scores were not high, as scores ran in those days. The scores of 1903 were high and when Iowa was defeated by a score of 75 to 0, the largest ever piled up against a conference college, the critics sat up and began to take notice. Michigan had been hailed as the leader of the west and when the two teams met, few outside Minnesota thought that victory would come to the Gophers. The game was Minnesota's until the middle of the second half when Michigan got the ball and carried it over for a touchdown. Then followed one of the most magnificent rallies ever seen on a football field. Minnesota took the ball near the center of the field and carried it straight over for a touchdown and tied for the championship of the west. The only other score against Minnesota this season was six points in the first game of the season when the Minneapolis Central high team managed to score a touchdown. This was the first season when the games were played upon greater Northrop Field, a field made possible by the generosity of Governor Pillsbury and his heirs, who purchased over half the necessary land, enclosing the field with a brick wall. The season's scores read—

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.

The season of 1904 found Minnesota with another famous team that started with a record-breaking score against the Twin City high schools, 176 points being piled up in short halves. Later in the season Grinnell was defeated by a score of 146 to 0. Every game of the season was won and the only score against the team was made by Nebraska and the score of that game was 16 to 12. This team won an absolutely clear title to the championship of the west and the record of the season was one to be proud of as the following will show—

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.

The season of 1905 brought out a good team but not one particularly remarkable among the many good teams produced of late years. All of the season's games were won by large scores save that with Wisconsin which was lost by a score of 12 to 16. This was the last season of the unlimited schedule of games, the re-action against the fact that football was taking entirely too large a part in the life of the college world had set in and numerous reforms were instituted. The scores for the season show that Minnesota had a strong and well-balanced team and one that played ball all the time.

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 brought out a team capable of most brilliant work at times and again capable of falling far from form. The Chicago team, exploited as one of the strongest that ever represented the Maroon, fell an easy victim in a game played in a drizzling rain on Marshall Field in Chicago. The following Saturday Minnesota met and was defeated by Carlisle by the humiliating score of 17 to 0. The score was no more distressing than the game which the Minnesota team put up and it is one of the few games Minnesota men seldom like to speak about. The following Saturday Indiana, which was not particularly strong was met and defeated by a score of 8 to 6, on a field that had been frozen and was thawed just sufficiently to make it slippery.

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

The season of 1907 saw Minnesota still down. Of the five games played two were lost and two won and one tied. None of these games were lost by large scores and the followers of

the maroon and gold were inclined to take a philosophical view of the situation. The Carlisle game was lost rather through hard luck than poor playing and in the Chicago game, which was lost, Minnesota put up a wholly creditable game. This season brought out the most famous kicker ever produced at Minnesota; George Capron did some of the best work in this line ever seen in the west, rivalling the far-famed O'Dea of Wisconsin and Herschberger of Chicago. But the possession of a star of such magnitude was not conducive to the best team work and in football team work is what wins. The season's scores were—

in the game from the beginning of the season and the results of the season's work show that Minnesota was master of the new game. The team of 1909 was, all things considered, the best that ever represented the institution. No team ever played in harder luck and never was there such an abundance of good material. Hardly a game of the season when Minnesota did not lose a star player and after winning every game of the season, by most brilliant work, the game with Michigan was lost by a score of 6 to 15. In this game, McGovern, the only Minnesota man who ever made the All-American team, was suffering with a broken shoulder which was not



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

There is only one game of the season of 1908 that Minnesota men like to talk about and that the game with Carlisle when the Indians were finally defeated by a most decisive score of 11 to 6, the game being at all times clearly Minnesota's. Wisconsin won her game with Minnesota by a score of 5 to 0 and Chicago literally buried Minnesota with a score of 29 to 0. The new game proved the undoing of Minnesota, though the last game was won by brilliant use of the new game. In this game the forward pass and onside kick were used repeatedly for large gains. The Nebraska game was tied with a score of 0 to 0, and the Ames game won by a score of 15 to 10.

By the year 1909 the new football was accepted without question and the team was trained

thoroughly healed and Pettijohn, the mainstay in the forward pass work, was out through injuries received in the game with Wisconsin. The smooth running machine which had been in evidence all the fall failed to work with the precision and force it had previously exhibited and the game was lost. No one had any complaint to make over the loss of the game for the men played their best and under the hardest sort of fortune and won honor even in losing to a worthy foe.

With the return of prosperity, which came with the winning teams turned out by Coach Williams, there came a wave of football enthusiasm, or frenzy, as some would term it, that gave football an importance in college life all out of proportion to its real significance. In other words, football became "the whole thing" and overshadowed every other activity of student life. With this state of affairs grew up evils incident thereto, that threatened to bring

the most serious consequences. The reaction began to set in in the season of 1905 and reforms were instituted with two ends in view—to eliminate, as far as possible, accidents to players and then to curb the tendency of football to absorb too much of the attention and energy of the student bodies. The schedule was cut down and games with preparatory schools prohibited and the length of time any player might participate was limited to three years and freshmen were denied membership on the college teams. These reforms were worked through the Big Nine conference and other reforms were worked within the various colleges by college action. In the case of Minnesota football was placed under the complete control of the faculty as the following regulations, now in force, will show.

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.

During the past ten years the game has not changed more than the attitude of the general public toward the game. Beginning with 1900,

when the only style of football known was the heavy line plays that barely netted five yards in three downs and time was frequently taken out to measure distance, down through the history of the years when, in response to the demand of the public for a more open game and one less liable to cause injury to the players, to the present open style of play, the interest of the public, and especially the student public has been never-failing. The intense interest in the game and the consequent pressure upon the coach to turn out winning teams brought in many evils which threatened the very life of the game.

With the peaceful revolution at the end of the season of 1905, some of these evils were forever removed, but in their place have been growing up other problems that are likely to tax the wisdom of the college world. The problem brought into existence by the piling up of immense sums as the result of paid admissions to the games, with all its tendency to extravagant expenditures is a very real problem and now that football has been brought within certain bounds so that it is no longer dangerous to question matters connected with the game, people are beginning to wonder if it does not still occupy too large a place in the life of the college world. It is openly questioned whether all that is now gained by a schedule of seven games with other colleges could not be gained by a single intercollegiate game each fall and a great deal that is desirable secured in addition.

At the present time the preparation for the intercollegiate games makes a local schedule, within the walls of the college, practically impossible. The cream of the college football material is taken to build up the 'Varsity team and those who are naturally most interested in football are bending all their energies to make the team and there is no incentive and none with special interest in the game to urge their more leisurely brethren to get out and arrange interclass, inter-fraternity, and inter-society games. In addition the interest in the larger intercollegiate games absorbs the attention of the public whose only interest in the game is to watch the contests and there are few to stand

by and cheer the class, fraternity or society teams when they do meet and so there is little interest in such contests.

Football is a noble game and entirely too good a game to be the property of the few. Instead of seventy men out trying for the 'Varsity team each fall there ought to be several hundred out trying for their class, fraternity or society teams. The past has shown progress, not only in the form of the game and its interest to spectator and participant but in its real value as an educative force and a promoter of University spirit and there is little doubt that the future will show changes of similar merit and progress.

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;

1908, Orren E. Safford; 1909, John McGovern; 1910, Lyle Johnston.

DR. HENRY L. WILLIAMS, COACH.

No account of football would be complete without a statement concerning the coach. Dr. Henry L. Williams has coached ten football teams for the University. Three times his teams have won the middle-western championship, in 1900, 1904, 1906, and once tied, in 1903. Every team turned out by him has had points of strength that were commendable. Under the old form of rules he turned out some of the best teams that the west has ever seen. Under the new rules he has not been so successful until the season of 1909, which, despite the defeat by Michigan, was one of the best teams that ever fought for the maroon and gold. Every coach has his ups and downs and Dr. Williams has turned out quite as many good teams as any other western coach and more than most of the coaches.

On account of his growing medical and surgical practice it is only a question of a few years when Dr. Williams will feel that he can no longer afford to take time from his practice to coach the 'Varsity team. It is to be said, however, that if he should devote himself to this line of work to the exclusion of his practice, he might have a life lease on the position.

FOOTBALL FACTS.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Totals		
											Won	Lost	Tied
Wisconsin .....	6-5	0-18	11-0	17-0	28-0	12-16	.....	17-17	0-5	34-6	5	3	1
Michigan .....	.....	.....	6-23	6-6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6-15	0	2	1
Chicago .....	6-6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4-2	12-18	0-29	20-6	2	2	1
Iowa .....	.....	19-0	34-0	75-0	11-0	39-6	.....	.....	.....	41-0	6	0	0
Northwestern .....	21-0	16-0	.....	.....	17-0	72-6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	0	0
Illinois .....	23-0	16-0	17-5	32-0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	0	0
Indiana .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8-6	.....	.....	.....	1	0	0
Big Nine Record.....	56-11	51-18	68-28	130-6	56-0	123-28	12-8	29-35	0-34	101-27	22	7	3
Nebraska .....	20-12	16-0	0-6	.....	16-12	35-0	13-0	8-5	0-0	14-0	7	1	1
Lawrence .....	.....	.....	.....	46-0	69-0	46-0	.....	.....	.....	25-0	4	0	0
Ames .....	27-0	.....	16-0	46-0	32-0	42-0	22-4	8-0	15-10	18-0	9	0	0
Carlisle .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0-17	10-12	11-6	.....	1	2	0
*Outside.....	47-12	16-0	16-6	92-0	117-12	123-0	35-21	26-17	26-16	57-0	21	3	1
** Total Scores.....	308-25	183-18	342-39	657-12	792-12	522-28	47-29	55-52	26-50	158-21	78	10	5

Clear title to the Middle Western Championship in 1900, 1904, 1906 and tied in 1903.

\* Major teams outside Big Nine.

\*\* Totals for all games played.

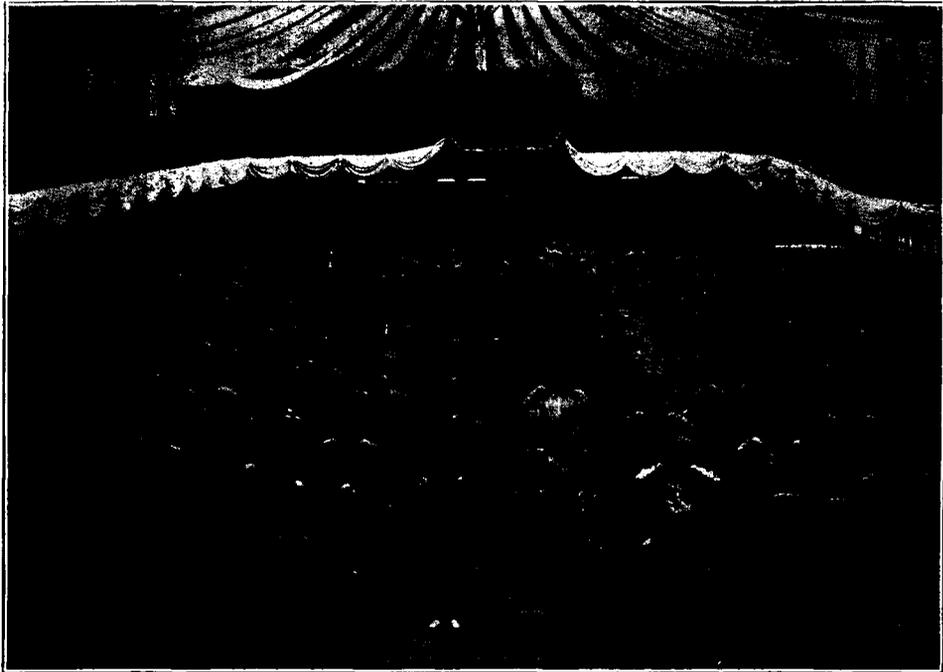
## Athletics

Almost from the beginning the University has had its baseball and track teams, but owing to the fact that no coach has been employed to look after such work, or, at best has looked after such training for only a short period each season, few records have been kept and for the most part the records have not been such as the University followers would care to have kept, though some excellent material has been turned out in the years past.

It is impossible, at this time, to make up anything like a complete record of the various

toward the top and once won the national record for team as well as endurance work.

The track records of the University have never been officially kept and any figures given must be understood to be the best available from the information at hand. The coaching of the track teams has been for the most part lacking and under the circumstances the records are nothing to be ashamed of. As nearly as can be determined the University records in the following events are as follows and held by the persons named.



Freshman Class in the Armory

meets that have been held by the track and gymnasium teams and even the records of the baseball nines have not been kept carefully enough to make it worth while to try to compile anything like a complete and accurate record of the scores.

Minnesota has had some very excellent gymnasium teams that have made enviable records and in strength tests which were kept up for several years, Minnesota was always well up

Fifty yard dash....	:5 3-5	Bockman, 1901
Sixty yard dash....	:6	Redman, 1904
One hundred yard dash .....	:10	Stevenson, 1899 and Dougherty
Two twenty yard dash .....	:22 1-5	Stevenson, 1899
Four forty yard dash .....	:50 1-5	O. C. Nelson
Quarter mile run...	:53 4-5	Harris
Half mile run.....	1:59	Harris, 1901
Eight eighty yard run .....	2:3	Hull
Thousand yard run.	2:56 2-5	Treadwell
Mile run.....	4:39 4-5	Bedford
Two mile run.....	10:33 3-5	Beddall, 1910
Mile walk.....	7:29	F. S. Bunnell
Sixty yard low hurdle .....	:7	Hasbrook, 1904



Northrop Field



80 Game, 1907

Sixty yard high hurdle .....	:8 1-5	Bockman, 1901, Ostvig, 1904, Harmon, 1910.
One hundred twenty hurdle .....	:15 4-5	Bockman, 1902, Harmon, 1909
Two twenty yard hurdle .....	:25 3-5	Hasbrook, 1904
Quarter mile bicycle .....	:34 3-4	Sudheimer, 1900
Mile bicycle .....	2:29	L. A. Page
Two mile bicycle .....	5:57 1-8	F. A. Erb
High jump .....	5' 10"	I. N. Tate
Running broad jump .....	22' 5"	E. C. Gaines, 1899
Standing broad jump .....	10' 5"	Tate, 1900
Pole vault .....	10' 4"	E. B. Pierce, J. Harrison
16 lb. hammer .....	110' 5"	LaFans, 1902
16 lb. shot .....	41' 5 1-2"	LaFans, 1902
Discus throw .....	106' 9"	LaFans and Knowlton, 1902

that date and some excellent work has been done.

From almost the beginning of the University down to 1897, the annual field day during commencement week was a feature of that week. The events of these meets were always hotly contested and created no end of interest, though lack of proper training caused the records made to be of little consequence.

DR. RICHARD GRANT, TRACK COACH.

In the spring of 1909, the athletic board of control secured Dr. Dick Grant as coach for the track team and since then he has been de-

Minnesota has had some excellent gymnasium teams and has always made a good showing in



F. E. Tydeman                      Dr. Dick Grant, Coach                      John Connolly  
 R. B. Rathbun                      Harold Hull                      David Fieldman

The 1909 Western Intercollegiate Championship Cross Country Team

intercollegiate meets, winning first place in 1908, by seven points.

Intercollegiate track meets have been a feature of athletics since 1900 when the first meet was held with Wisconsin.

The first indoor all-around meet was held in 1898. This has been an annual affair since

voting his full time to the work and the results have shown the wisdom of such course. Not only have the men been doing better work and entering into their work with greater enthusiasm, but many times as many men are getting out for work and so securing the training that is so valuable, the most valuable part of all athletics. The man who writes the next history of the

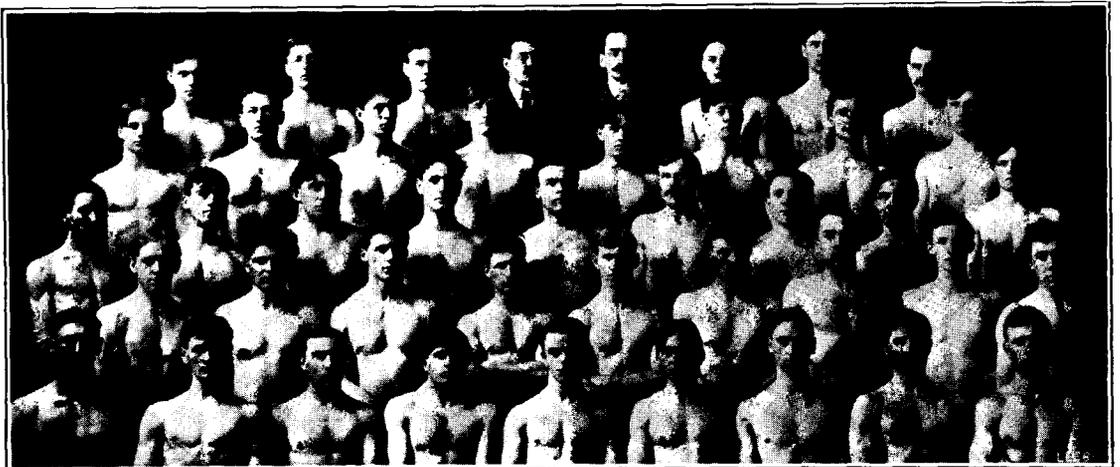


Roy W. Allis, 1900-01 National Championship Strong Man

University will have an abundance of material to make up a record of track work that will be a source of pride to every man interested in such work.

Dr. Dick Grant has been coach of the track

team but a year, but in that time he has won the enthusiastic allegiance of all men who have been under his direction. He has boundless enthusiasm and an ability to train and inspire the men under his charge to always do their best,



The 1903 Intercollegiate National Championship Strong Men's Team

and under his leadership that best is always good. Dr. Grant holds many records for long distance running and in other lines, and is a man whose influence, outside his technical training of the men, is the very best.

#### 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 competition are as follows: 1898-99, M. Ferch, 1242.4 points; 1899-00, R. W. Allis, 1558.8 points; 1900-01, R. W. Allis, 1782.8 points.

rules and the increased roughness of the game a larger number of colleges have entered the field and have turned out excellent teams and Minnesota has had to work to keep near the head of the list, but she has done this and the record of the years since the game was started is as follows:

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.



The 1902 National Collegiate Basket Ball Champions

#### BASKET BALL.

In basket ball, because it is a comparatively new game and because the team has had in Dr. Cooke a most excellent coach, the matter is different and the records are complete and a source of pride to every lover of the game. Under the old form of rules, making the game a test of skill and eliminating rough features. Minnesota turned out some of the best teams that the country has seen and won the national championship in 1902 by defeating Yale. With the change of

School of Agriculture, 7-10; 9-20.

1899-1900—Minnesota vs. Minneapolis Central, 8-14; vs. Fargo Y. M. 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; Cen-

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.

1908—Minnesota vs. Stout, 40-12; St.



The 1903 Championship Gymnasium Team.

tral 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; 44-6; 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, 18-47; 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-

John's, 52-15; Columbia, 9-8, 16-11; Iowa, 32-12, 33-25; Wisconsin, 16-37, 14-34; Grinnell, 19-25; Illinois, 15-16, 20-22; Chicago, 23-26, 12-22; Nebraska, 43-12, 32-10; Purdue, 34-25, 2-0 (default).

1909—Minnesota vs. Ripon, 41-7; Illinois, 18-17, 20-21; Wisconsin, 13-14, 14-37; Chicago, 2-27; 15-20; Northwestern, 21-16; Nebraska, 24-17, 39-21, 28-26, 29-21; Iowa, 16-37.

1910—Minnesota vs. Stout, 36-8; Purdue, 18-10, 15-17; Iowa, 20-9, 22-18; Wisconsin, 14-24, 16-9; Chicago, 15-10, 15-18; Illinois, 22-9; Northwestern, 31-18; Nebraska, 33-14, 27-9.

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 1901-2 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.

## The Alumni

The first official mention of the General Alumni Association is found in the records of the original Alumni Association (representing the colleges of science, literature and the arts, engi-

This action was taken June 5th, 1900. A year later, June 5th, 1901, Mr. Firkins, for the committee, reported a constitution which had been prepared by the joint committee. This con-



Henry F. Nachtrieb, '82, President



Charles F. Keyes, '96, Law '99, Treasurer

neering and agriculture—all of the colleges in existence when this association was organized). The record is that, on motion of Professor Springer, a committee consisting of Mrs. Alice Adams Eggleston, '88, and Messrs. O. W. Firkins, '84 and Frederick W. Sardeson, '91, was appointed to confer with similar committees from the alumni associations of the colleges of law, medicine, and agriculture, "for the purpose of promoting affiliation of the various alumni associations of the University of Minnesota."

stitution, which was substantially the one finally adopted at a joint meeting of all alumni of all departments of the University, held January 30th, 1904, was adopted by this association and representatives from the college association were elected to the board of directors of the new general alumni association.

The law alumni association did not approve the plan, but appointed a committee to consider it and make a report; the college of medicine and surgery approved the plan; the college of

homeopathic medicine and surgery made no report; the colleges of dentistry and pharmacy also approved the plan and elected delegates. For some reason, which does not now appear, nothing was done to effect an organization and the association did not come into existence until January 30th, 1904.

Upon call of Professor Henry F. Nachtrieb, '82, the following named gentlemen met in the office of President Northrop and took action which finally resulted in the adoption of a constitution and the organizing of an association

SEC. 2. The objects of this Association shall be—

1. The promotion of the welfare of the University of Minnesota through the stimulation of an interest therein of all graduates and non-graduate matriculates of all colleges, by keeping them in touch with and informed of the doings of their Alma Mater, and by the cultivation among them of a fraternal spirit.

2. The furnishing of such specific information as may be sought by any graduate or former matriculate upon any subject in connection with



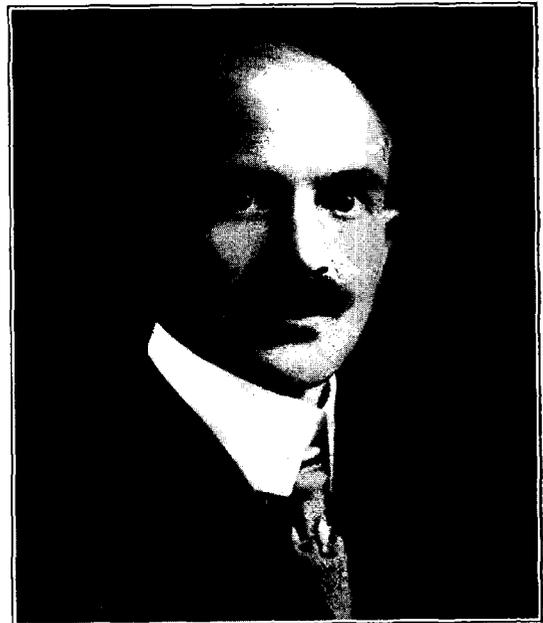
E. Bird Johnson, '88, Secretary

for active work. Those present at this meeting were Messrs. Fred B. Snyder, Charles F. Keyes, Louis B. Wilson, and Henry Nachtrieb, and a few others whose names we have not been able to secure. This meeting was held in the winter of 1903-04 and plans were made for a meeting to be held at the University Armory, January 30th. The constitution was submitted to the alumni at this meeting and was adopted.

The constitution follows:

ARTICLE I.—NAME AND OBJECTS.

SECTION 1. This Association shall be called the General Alumni Association of The University of Minnesota.



Soren P. Rees, '95, Med. '97, Medical Representative

the University or any of its organizations.

3. The disbursing of any contributions made for specific objects connected with the University.

4. The maintenance of a list as nearly correct as possible of the names and addresses of all graduates and matriculates of the University.

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. The membership of this Association shall consist of the graduates of all the departments of the University.

SEC. 2. There shall be eligible to—  
Associate membership—

Matriculates who have not been graduated.  
Honorary membership—

(a) Members and ex-members of the teaching corps of the University.

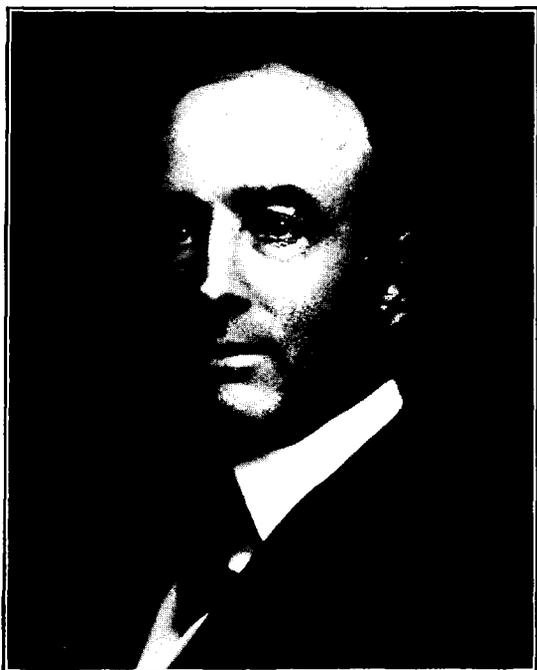
(b) Members and ex-members of the Board of Regents.

SEC. 3. The annual membership dues shall be fifty cents or such amount as may be determined by the Board of Directors, which Board shall also determine the method of collecting the dues.

Association, a Secretary-Treasurer, who shall by such election become an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors if not already a member of said Board.

SEC. 2. The Board of Directors shall consist of two members from each of the college alumni associations represented in this Association, and shall be chosen by the alumni associations of their respective colleges to serve for two years from the date of their appointment.

Provided, that of the first Directors so



Fred B. Snyder, '81, President of the Academic Alumni Ass'n



Louis B. Wilson, Med. '96, one of the original promoters

SEC. 4. Any person eligible to membership may become a life member of the Association by the payment at one time of the sum of ten dollars (\$10.00) which fund shall be invested as a permanent fund, the principal of which shall be kept intact, and the income thereof shall be used as determined by the Board of Directors.

#### ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a Board of Directors, who shall elect from among their number, a President, a Vice-President and from the members of the

selected, one shall be chosen to serve for one year and one for two years from each college and that annually thereafter, one Director from each college shall be elected to serve for two years.

Provided furthermore, that the present representatives of the several colleges as announced shall continue on the Board of Directors until their respective college alumni associations shall elect representatives in accordance with the above provisions.

SEC. 3. Vacancies on the Board of Direc-

tors shall be filled by representatives from the respective college alumni associations appointed thereto by the presidents of the respective college alumni associations.

SEC. 4. The management of the affairs of the Association shall be vested in the Board of Directors, which Board shall annually make a report at the regular meeting of the Association.

ARTICLE IV.—MEETINGS.

The time and place of the annual meetings of the Association shall be definitely determined by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE V.—QUORUM.

Fifty members shall constitute a quorum of the Association and five members a quorum of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VI.—BY-LAWS.

By-laws or changes therein, recommended by the Board of Directors may be adopted at any regular meeting by a majority vote of the members present.

ARTICLE VII.—CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

Amendments to this Constitution recommended by the Board of Directors may be adopted at any annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

The work of the association was launched under the leadership of the following named board of directors.

For the College of Science, Literature and the Arts—Fred B. Snyder, '81; Henry F. Nachtrieb, '82; Frank M. Anderson, '94.

For the College of Agriculture, and School of Agriculture—Benjamin T. Hoyt, '96; William H. Tomhave, '02.

For the College of Law—Hugh V. Mercer, '94; Frank Arnold, '97.

For the College of Medicine and Surgery—Soren P. Rees, '95, Med. '97; Louis B. Wilson, '96.

For the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery—Oscar K. Richardson, '90, Hom. '93; Albert E. Booth, '99.

For the College of Dentistry—Thomas B. Hartzell, Dent. '93, Med. '94; Jay N. Pike, '03.

For the College of Pharmacy—Gustav Bachman, '00; Arthur G. Erkel, '02.

At the first meeting of the board of directors, which was held February 8th, 1904, representatives of the colleges of science, literature and the arts, agriculture, medicine, homeopathic medicine, dentistry and pharmacy, met and organized by electing Professor Nachtrieb, president; Dr. Louis B. Wilson, vice-president and Charles F. Keyes, secretary-treasurer.

One of the first things to engage the attention of the newly organized general alumni association was the fight against the board of control. The members of the board did their best to arouse the interest of the alumni out through the state to the necessity of such relief and exerted a strong influence in securing the release of the University from the board of control supervision. The alumni were, by all odds, the strongest single factor in this fight.

In addition to this the association entered upon a definite program of raising an endowment fund through life memberships for the support of the work. But it was soon seen that there were a vast number of matters which needed to be done but which could not be done properly because there was no one whose business it was to do them when they were needed to be done in order to be effective. There was a growing feeling that something must be done along this line. This feeling reached a crisis at the annual meeting held February 10th, when Professor Nachtrieb reported what he had found out about the workings of the alumni association of the University of Michigan. After the meeting a few alumni got together and talked over the situation and the result was that on the 27th of the same month, Dr. Soren P. Rees, '95, Med. '97, addressed the following letter to the president of the general alumni association.

Henry F. Nachtrieb, President General Alumni Association.

My dear Professor Nachtrieb: The last year has shown that as an association we do not lack in interest, energy or even money, but that we do need some one who can give his whole time to harmonizing and focussing these efforts and making them effectual. Personally I feel the regents made a very big mistake when they

did not a year ago adopt our plan for creating such an officer, a "financial secretary" of the University, to be a "field man" for all University interests. All the agitation for a change in location of the new main, the offer of money to be donated for this purpose, talk of a greater campus, etc., etc., would not have petered out to nothing if some one had been constantly on the ground to arouse and direct effort along practical lines.

Not only should the life membership fund grow by \$5,000 a year for some years to come, but the Alumni Weekly should be developed and reach not only every alumnus, but become the medium of keeping the state and the whole northwest in close and correct touch with the University. Private gifts should be encouraged and surely when another Hovland comes forward, I care not how difficult it may be to comply with the conditions, the money and the spirit which prompts the gift, must never be turned down. And lastly the alumni must be aroused to take such united and wholesome interest in the University that we shall never again have regents appointed for political favors, but largely selected from the alumni who can be trusted to act in a broad and generous spirit towards the University.

It is because of the present great need that I have solicited aid to be used as a guarantee fund wherewith to pay such an officer until the funds of the Association will be able to support him. I have met with sufficient encouragement to warrant my asking you to consider the plan and, if you think well of it, to call a meeting of the board to further discuss it.

Yours truly,

Soren P. Rees.

On the 9th of March, the same year, Dr. Fred C. Bowman, '97, president of the Duluth alumni association, also addressed a letter to President Nachtrieb, urging that steps be taken, at once, to enlarge the work of the association along lines suggested by President Nachtrieb in his report on conditions which he found at Michigan.

The board entered into negotiations with E. B. Johnson, '88, formerly registrar of the Uni-

versity and at that time no longer connected with the University, though editor and proprietor of the Alumni Weekly. Mr. Johnson gave up the business he was engaged in and entered upon his duties as secretary April 21st, 1906, devoting his whole time to the work and two years later formally turned the Weekly over to the association.

During the past four years, since it has had the services of a secretary to devote his whole time to the work, the work has progressed in a most satisfactory way. In addition to an immense amount of detail work, all valuable in itself and all tending to promote the welfare of the University, the association has had a large part in promoting the highest welfare of the University. It was almost wholly due to the efforts of the association and its members that the fight for larger appropriations from the state for the distinct purpose of raising University salaries was undertaken and pushed to a successful completion. An appropriation was secured large enough to allow of an average increase to all persons giving instruction in the University of about 30 per cent. The association took up a movement that had been instituted by C. J. Rockwood, an alumnus, a number of years before, namely, the securing of more land for the campus, and pushed this to a successful completion. An appropriation of \$450,000 was secured from the legislature of 1907 and an additional appropriation of \$350,000, from the legislature of 1909 for this purpose, enabling the University to practically double the size of the old campus. The work of the association has been almost wholly responsible for the fact that open public sentiment concerning the University is more favorable to-day than ever before.

The budget of the association at the present time runs well above six thousand dollars a year and the association has made its influence felt on the life of the University so that it has a well defined place in the life of the University.

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#### THE ACADEMIC ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The alumni association of the University of

Minnesota held its first annual meeting June 6th, 1877. An informal sort of an organization had been in existence for two years previous to this time; a constitution was adopted June 22nd, 1876. At the first meeting that was held it was voted that a committee "be appointed to draft a bill to be presented through the proper channels to the next legislature asking that the choice of one of the regents be given to the alumni of the University." This motion was amended so as to call for a drafting of such a bill and its submission to the next annual meeting. The point thus raised was, however, one of the questions that was kept alive for a number of years by the alumni, nothing being accomplished along this line. This association included the alumni of all departments of the University as it then existed and is now perpetuated as the association of the academic alumni.

Among the things that engaged the attention of the alumni in those early days was the so-called dropping of the fourth class or the merging of the fourth and third classes into a proposed sub-freshman class and other matters connected with the internal affairs of the University. The association usually held only an annual meeting at commencement time though occasionally meetings were arranged for when matters of special importance seemed to demand action. An annual banquet was held at commencement time for the alumni and members of the graduating class. This practice was kept up for a number of years and finally the University took charge of the commencement dinner and maintained the practice until about ten years ago when it was discontinued. In a general way this constituted the activity of the association until 1888.

A meeting of the alumni was called February 22nd, 1888, for the purpose of organizing a University fellowship association for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a fellowship at the University. This meeting was called by C. J. Rockwood, '79. A committee was appointed to draft the articles of incorporation for a University fellowship association and instructed to report on the 10th of the following March. The officers of this association were,

George B. Aiton, president, E. A. Hendrickson, vice-president, James Gray, secretary, Fred B. Snyder, treasurer, and directors E. A. Currie, H. C. Leonard, F. C. Bowman and A. H. Hall.

The purpose of this association was the encouragement of graduate students to pursue special lines of work and to assist them in this work by raising a fund for the purpose. The association supported fellows as follows. U. S. Grant, '88; K. C. Babcock and O. L. Triggs, '89; J. B. Pike and Louise Montgomery, '90; T. G. Soares and C. P. Lommen, '91; Andrew Nelson, '92; Elizabeth Peters, '93; Alexander Winchell, '95; Paul W. Glasoe, '97; Harold Stanford, '98; Ernest E. Hemingway, '03.

On July 30th, 1892 this association entered into an agreement with the class of 1890 to take charge of a fellowship fund raised by that class and later an appointment was made to Charles E. Stangeland who was known as the class of '90 fellow and who spent a year pursuing graduate work in Germany.

Since the organization of the general alumni association few meetings of the academic alumni association have been held, the members of that association preferring to put their efforts into the support of the work of a general alumni association. Its representatives on the board of directors of the general alumni association are Henry F. Nachtrieb and Fred B. Snyder.

#### THE ENGINEERING ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

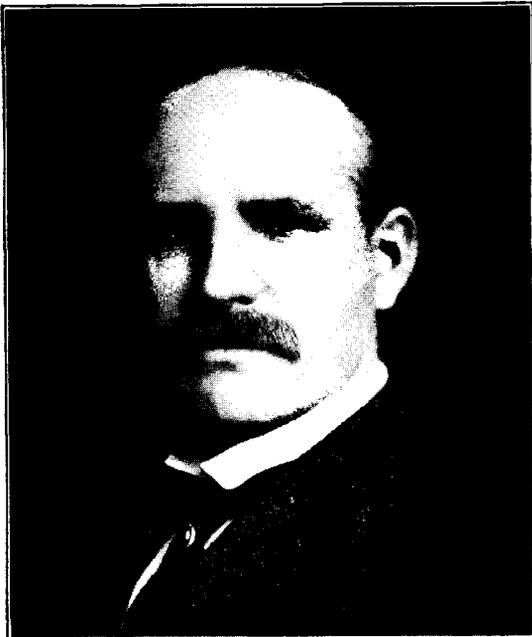
The engineering alumni association was originally merged into the University alumni association when the two colleges were practically one in everything except name. In later years, as the colleges began to become more distinct in their organization and purposes, it was found that the engineering alumni had interests that were not common to all other alumni and so an engineering alumni association was organized. This organization has usually held an annual meeting for the purpose of getting together for social purposes and for the discussion of live questions of interest to the college.

This association has made its influence felt upon the college in many ways. The associa-

tion, through its members, has kept closely in touch with the college and has offered suggestions concerning various matters connected with the college and took an active and effective part in legislative campaign to secure for the college an appropriation for the new engineering building. The association has also taken a very active and effective part in the proposition to secure, from the United States government,

#### THE AGRICULTURAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The activities of the agricultural alumni association, up to the present time have been largely social. The association has undertaken once or twice some particular thing which was believed to be in the interests of the department and has made its influence felt. The plan of the organization, as at present constituted, in-



Wm. I. Gray, Eng. '92, Engineering Representative



Walter N. Carroll, Law '95, Law Representative

certain water rights on the Mississippi at the government dam near Fort Snelling. The members of this association have always taken an active interest in the work of the general alumni association and they are represented on the board of directors of that association by Messrs. W. I. Gray and W. R. Hoag.

#### THE SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The school of chemistry alumni association has been organized but a very short time and its field of activity has not yet been determined. This association is represented in the general alumni association by Frank W. Emmons and Edward J. Gutsche.

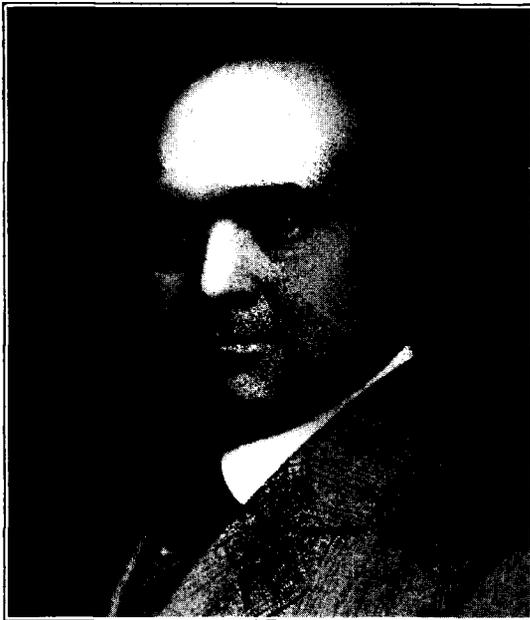
cludes the taking of a larger interest in all matters relating to the department of agriculture and the making of the influence of the alumni of that department felt over the whole northwest. With a view to carrying out this idea a special committee of alumni, none of them connected with the department, has been appointed to keep in touch with the department and to do whatever may be done to further the interests of the department.

The officers of the association are John A. Hummel, president; Andrew Patterson, vice president; William Hagerman, secretary-treasurer. The executive committee includes the additional names of Professor Coates P. Bull and Miss Anna Wilkinson.

The representatives of this association on the board of directors of the general alumni association are Professor Thomas Cooper and Harvey Bush.

#### THE LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The law alumni association has been in existence since the very beginning of the department. The activity of the association has been confined chiefly to holding an annual meeting and banquet for its members at commencement



Hugh V. Mercer, Law '99, Law Representative

time. At these meetings the attendance runs all the way from one hundred to one hundred and fifty and it is the custom to have some distinguished judge or lawyer, brought from a distance, make the address of the occasion. The graduates of the college of law have always been well represented in the state legislature and when occasion has arisen they have been able to do many things worth doing for the University. The association has under consideration a proposition to create an advisory committee of law alumni whose duty it shall be to cooperate with the dean and the faculty in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the college.

The officers of the association are Edward O. Wergedahl, St. Paul, president; Charles F. Keyes, Minneapolis, vice president; Fred Spicer, Minneapolis, secretary and Josiah H. Chase, treasurer.

#### THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

The alumni association of the college of medicine and surgery is undoubtedly the most effective college alumni association connected with the University. This organization has been actively at work in the interests of the college for many years. They take a very earnest and active interest in all matters connected with the college. The association is organized for work and has an advisory committee of twelve graduates of the college whose duty it is to keep in touch with the University and to be ready at all times to do anything possible to further the interests of their college and of the University as a whole. The alumni of the college of medicine and surgery are loyal to the University as a whole. A large percentage of the alumni of recent years have held degrees from the college of science, literature and the arts or have had at least two years' work in the same, causing them to be interested in other departments of the University outside their own. This association took a large part in securing the appropriations from the legislature for the new medical buildings and also contributions from the citizens of Minneapolis amounting to \$40,000 for the purchase of a site for the Elliott memorial hospital. A member of this association, Dr. Louis B. Wilson, was one of the organizers of the general alumni association and until his removal from the city, its vice president. The members of this association have been among the most active in the work of the general alumni association and it is due to the activity of one of the representatives of this association in the general alumni association that the larger work calling for the full time of the secretary was taken up at the time it was. The officers of the association are Drs. Charles A. Erdmann, Minneapolis, president; J. W. Meighen, Twin Val-

ley, first vice president; Nellie Barsness, St. Paul, second vice president; Herbert W. Jones, Minneapolis, secretary-treasurer. The representatives from this association on the board of directors of the general alumni association, are Drs. Soren P. Rees and Frank C. Todd.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE  
COLLEGE OF HOMEOPATHIC  
MEDICINE AND SUR-  
GERY.

The alumni association of the college of homeopathic medicine and surgery has always

ished, the alumni who have received their diplomas from the college are as loyal a set of alumni as the University has and they are ever ready to do their part to promote the general welfare of the University. The members of this association took an active part and had a large influence in securing from the legislature an appropriation of \$50,000 for a building for their college, which the board of regents felt it was not wise to construct. The association has been represented in the general alumni association by two representatives, Dr. A. E. Booth and the late Dr. O. K. Richardson. Dr. Richard-



\*Oscar K. Richardson, '90, Hom. '93, Vice President of the General Alumni Association at the time of his death, Dec. 10, 1909

been an active and effective working organization. The annual meeting of the association has usually been held at the time of the state meeting of homeopathic physicians and frequently their banquet has been merged with the banquet of that association. The members of this association have always been very active in behalf of the interests of their college and have taken an effective part in the activities of the general alumni association. Although their college, as an independent college, has been abol-



Albert E. Booth, Hom. '99, Homeopathic Representative

son at the time of his death and for three years previous to that time, had been vice president of the general alumni association.

THE DENTAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The college of dentistry has maintained an alumni association from the earliest days. Dr. Caroline Edgar, now Mrs. C. A. Erdmann, was the first president of the association and Dr. Alfred Owre, the present dean of the department, was the first secretary. The activity of the formal organization is confined practically

to holding annual meetings and transacting business that presents itself at that time. However, the members of the association, since they constitute such a large portion of the practicing dentists of this state, really meet very frequently at the meetings of the various local and state associations. When the state association meets usually half or more of the members present at the meetings are graduates of the college.

The loyalty of the dental alumni to the dental college is pronounced and their interest in

progress of dentistry is a matter of interest. Many of the alumni are contributing papers, the result of research work, and some have an international reputation as authorities in their particular lines. The standard authority on orthodontia is a text book by an alumnus, Dr. Pullen, who is located at Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Dahlgren who had won a great reputation in his specialty before changing his line of work is now recognized as one of the world's greatest workmen in a particular line and is connected



Frank W. Emmons, '99, School of Chemistry Representative

all matters relating to the general cause of dentistry never wanes. Wherever a Minnesota graduate in dentistry is found, there will be found a man who has high ideals of what his profession should be and a man who is thoroughly awake to the interests of the profession. The number of graduates from the college of dentistry, including the class of 1909, is 505, most of whom are practicing in this state and in the immediate northwest, some however, will be found scattered in various places over the country and even in Europe. Among the dental alumni will be found numerous contributors to dental literature and many who are making the name of Minnesota known wherever the



Arthur G. Erkel, '02, Pharmacy Representative

with the Field Columbian museum of Chicago. The dean of the college has always stood for the highest ideals in dentistry and is frequently called upon to contribute to dental magazines and dental text books. The alumni of this college are recognized as peculiarly well fitted for the practice of dentistry and are upholding the name of Minnesota wherever they may be found.

The dental alumni are represented on the board of directors of the general alumni association by Drs. Thomas B. Hartzell and Frank E. Moody. Both of these men have taken an active part in promoting the interests of the

general alumni association and have helped to make the work of that association effective.

#### THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The activities of the alumni association of the college of pharmacy have been in the past mainly social. The annual meeting and banquet have been held during commencement week of each year and the alumni have shown their interest in the college by turning out to these meetings and renewing memories of their college days. The members of this association have taken an active interest in college affairs in trying to secure, through the legislature, an appropriation for a building for the college of pharmacy; the graduates of the college are scattered through the northwest and wherever one is found will be found a loyal Minnesota man.

The officers of the association are Nelson Root, president; Miss Emily Lyman, vice president; A. E. Lovdahl, secretary; A. G. Erkel, treasurer.

The representatives on the board of directors of the general alumni association are A. G. Erkel and Oscar Blosmo.

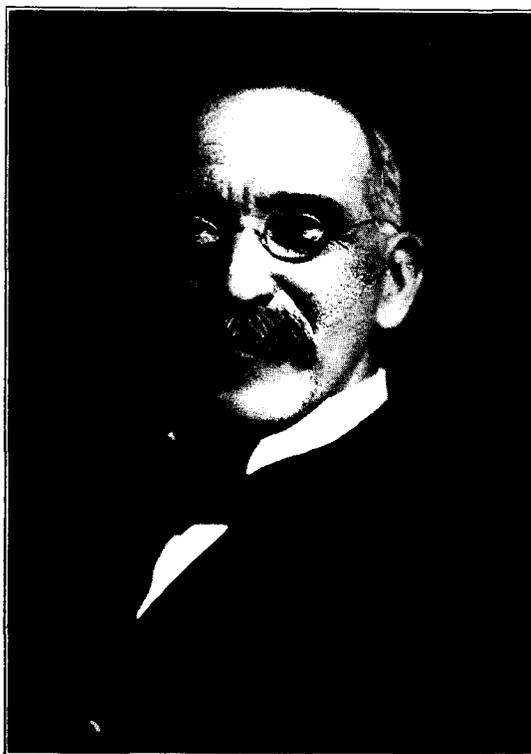
#### THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Though the alumni of the college of education number scarcely a score they are active in the interests of their college and have maintained an organization since the first class of four members graduated. As the years go on this association will take a larger and larger part in the affairs of the college and will doubtless do effective work in its behalf. This association is represented on the board of directors of the general alumni association by Conrad G. Selvig and Edgar C. Higbie.

#### LOCAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS.

The alumni of the University scattered in various places over the country have organized themselves into local alumni associations for the purpose of getting together for social meetings and to further the interests of the Uni-

versity in any way possible. The largest local alumni association is that of northern Minnesota at Duluth, which has a membership of something above two hundred. This association has taken a very active part in University affairs and has made its influence felt in numerous ways for the good of the University. Dr. Fred C. Bowman, '79, has been president of the association since its first organization.



Dr. Fred C. Bowman, '79, President of the Northern Minnesota Alumni Association

There are local associations organized at Seattle, Spokane, San Francisco (northern California), Portland, Boston, New York, Washington, D. C. In Minnesota and the Dakotas there are also a number of local associations—in Minnesota at Alexandria, Crookston, Fari-bault, Mankato, Anoka, New Ulm; Williston, N. D. The alumni of a number of other localities are planning local associations.

The Spokane alumni are particularly active and hold bi-weekly "Dutch treat" luncheons at which the attendance runs up to as high as fifty.

## University Buildings

	Year Built.	Cost.	Equipment.	Total.
*The Old Main Building .....	1857-8 and 1875	\$113,573.33	\$12,000.00	\$125,573.33
Agricultural College Building .....	1875	12,500.00	4,500.00	17,000.00
*The Coliseum .....	1884	35,000.00	.....	35,000.00
Farm House .....	1884	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00
Farm Barn .....	1884	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
Mechanic Arts Building .....	1886	40,085.97	11,478.68	51,564.65
Boys' Dormitory .....	1888	18,000.00	.....	18,000.00
*Station Building .....	1888	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
Plant House .....	1888	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00
Pendergast Hall .....	1889	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00
Pillsbury Hall .....	1889	128,735.00	25,302.09	154,037.00
Law Building .....	1889	56,546.89	.....	56,546.89
Boiler House .....	1890	18,295.31	11,818.00	30,113.31
Economics Building .....	1890	6,500.00	.....	6,500.00
Dairy Hall .....	1891-2 and 1896	30,000.00	3,000.00	33,000.00
Chemical Laboratory .....	1891	81,481.52	25,666.55	107,148.07
Millard Hall .....	1893	60,737.46	5,799.71	66,537.17
Medical Laboratory .....	1893	14,127.65	2,000.00	16,127.65
Drill Hall .....	1893	28,997.43	1,526.56	30,523.99
Library and Assembly Hall .....	1895	164,230.07	6,676.23	170,906.30
Ore Testing Works .....	1895	7,176.69	10,794.69	17,971.38
Sheep Barn .....	1895	2,718.21	19.09	2,737.30
Swine House .....	1895	937.94	143.13	1,081.07
Poultry House .....	1895	906.72	39.10	945.82
Blacksmith Shop .....	1895	1,764.00	471.81	2,235.81
Dining Hall .....	1895	39,897.70	2,601.90	42,499.60
Laboratory of Medical Science .....	1896	33,450.95	20,208.19	53,659.14
The Armory .....	1896	77,983.67	4,514.32	82,497.99
The Astronomical Observatory .....	1896	2,266.24	7,064.16	9,330.40
Power House .....	1897 and 1900	18,000.00	10,000.00	28,000.00
Girls' Dormitory .....	1897	35,973.47	1,026.53	37,000.00
The Clinical Building .....	1899	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
Hortical. & Physical Lab. Bldg.....	1899 and 1900	35,000.00	.....	35,000.00
Engineering Shops .....	1900	33,000.00	.....	33,000.00
Electrical Building .....	1900	20,000.00	60,000.00	80,000.00
The Anatomical Building .....	1900	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
Meat House .....	1901	7,500.00	.....	7,500.00
The Physics Building .....	1901	66,000.00	9,000.00	75,000.00
The Barn .....	1901	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Veterinary Building .....	1902	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00
Chemistry Building .....	1902	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00
Hog House .....	1902	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
Boys' Dormitory .....	1903	40,000.00	.....	40,000.00
School of Mines Building .....	1903	57,675.51	14,824.49	72,500.00
Livestock Pavilion .....	1904	32,000.00	.....	32,000.00
Farm Machinery Building .....	1904	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Laboratory of Pathology .....	1906	100,000.00	25,000.00	125,000.00
Alice Shevlin Hall .....	1906	60,000.00	.....	60,000.00
Felwell Hall .....	1907	372,500.00	37,500.00	410,000.00
New Main Building .....	1907	172,571.00	42,429.00	215,000.00
Heating Plant .....	1909-11	150,000.00	.....	150,000.00
Anatomy Building .....	1909-11	200,000.00	.....	200,000.00
General Medical Building .....	1909-11	200,000.00	.....	200,000.00
Elliott Hospital .....	1909-11	158,000.00	.....	158,000.00
Homeopathic Medical Building .....	1909-11	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
Woman's Dormitory .....	1909-11	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
Woman's Dormitory, School of Agriculture.....	1909-11	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
Alcohol Plant .....	1909-11	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
Coal Bunkers .....	1909-11	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
Mechanical Building .....	1909-11	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
Engineering Building .....	1909-11	250,000.00	.....	250,000.00
General Building .....	1909-11	40,000.00	.....	40,000.00
Woman's Dormitory, Crookston .....	1909-11	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00
Crookston Station .....	1909-11	3,500.00	.....	3,500.00
<b>Totals .....</b>		<b>\$3,542,632.73</b>	<b>\$355,404.14</b>	<b>\$3,898,036.87</b>

\*Destroyed by fire.

	67-78	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78
College of Science, Literature and the Arts.....					J.S. 3	I.S. 8	I.S. 13	J.S. 17	J.S. 29	J.S. 32	J.S. 39
Preparatory Students.....	72	146	194	18	201	24	238	24	231	36	212
College of Engineering, Metallurgy and the Mechanics Arts..							J.S. 3	J.S. 4	J.S. 7	J.S. 5	J.S. 3
Graduate students (in colleges named above).....										5	2
School of Mines.....											
Artisans Training School.....											
School of Practical Mechanics.....											
School of Freehand Drawing and Design.....											
Evening Drawing School.....											
College of Agriculture.....									1	1	
School of Agriculture.....								2	2	1	1
Farmers Lecture Course.....											
Summer School of Science.....											
Summer School for Teachers.....											
College of Law—Graduate Students.....											
Undergraduate Students.....											
College of Medicine and Surgery.....											
College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery.....											
College of Dentistry.....											
College of Pharmacy.....											
College of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.....											
Special Students in Medicine.....											
Duplicates.....											
Revised Totals.....	72	146	212	225	265	278	287	237	267	304	371
Men.....	108	108	138	165	202	202	203	188	196	211	235
Women.....		38	74	60	63	76	84	49	71	93	136

### The University of Minnesota TABLE OF REGISTRATION

	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89
College of Science, Literature and the Arts.....	J.S. 39	J.S. 38	J.S. 55	J.S. 47	J.S. 42	J.S. 34	J.S. 163	180	223	282	342
Preparatory Students.....	190	150	108	158	56	159	71	116	53	103	59
College of Engineering, Metallurgy and the Mechanics Arts J.S.	3	J.S. 2		J.S. 4	J.S. 5	J.S. 8	J.S. 7	2	8	18	25
Graduate students (in colleges named above).....			1			9	17	25	22	21	34
School of Mines.....						10					
Artisans Training School.....				14	20	64	68	86	41	113	
School of Practical Mechanics.....											72
School of Freehand Drawing and Design.....											43
Evening Drawing School.....				54	51						
College of Agriculture.....				1							
School of Agriculture.....	3	1			10	1			6	3	2
Farmers Lecture Course.....				191	281	1118					
Summer School of Science.....				42	73	105					
Summer School for Teachers.....											
College of Law—Graduate Students.....											
Undergraduate Students.....											67
College of Medicine and Surgery.....											75
College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery.....											13
College of Dentistry.....											22
College of Pharmacy.....											
College of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.....											
Special Students in Medicine.....											6
Duplicates.....											8
Revised Totals.....	386	308	271	253	222	289	310	406	412	491	781
Men.....	253	211	183	178	146	214	227	318	315	357	621
Women.....	133	97	88	75	76	75	83	88	97	134	160

Boldface figures indicate Freshmen, Sophomores and Specials.

## DEGREES GRANTED.

	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	Men	Women	Total
Science, Literature and Arts.....	434	519	537	631	679	722	819	909	940	907	941	1093	1179	1215	1252	1249	1362	1418	1484	1494	1567	812	1078	1890
Engineering and Mechanic Arts.....	33	74	108	152	145	159	191	181	129	151	209	265	345	394	396	399	412	458	473	467	392	126	88	214
Agriculture (College).....	3	5	3	7	7	9	10	14	23	21	23	27	21	18	30	33	50	73	116	188	285	463	152	615
Agriculture (School).....	78	104	115	144	203	351	344	426	447	388	480	517	598	620	675	760	718	752	814	1139	1253	63	8	71
Law.....	134	176	229	270	285	310	348	334	411	426	499	441	492	470	529	496	494	498	500	614	376	132	331	463
Medicine and Surgery.....	87	134	143	173	199	231	243	222	226	281	344	330	362	314	266	227	192	190	165	253	176	10	11	21
Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery.....	8	15	21	24	17	31	31	32	27	22	24	27	20	18	14	15	14	14	7	3		4	6	10
Dentistry.....	28	36	50	61	43	79	90	97	96	110	125	106	107	142	137	121	150	162	176	193	196	40	4	44
Pharmacy.....					25	37	33	35	60	62	63	70	62	55	68	67	80	76	99	101	81	4	4	8
Mines.....									54	62	77	86	109	111	118	106	121	138	148	150	120	1	0	1
Chemistry.....															36	33	47	60	68	80	78	22	0	23
Education.....																		17	32	41	69	115	0	115
Graduate School.....	48	45	57	81	66	88	115	139	156	174	148	160	176	159	137	123	110	95	107	127	93	23	0	23
College Section Summer Session.....					148	243	234	257	302	305	302	290	237	318	212	186	210	256	262	291	315	188	0	188
Totals (less duplicates).....	1002	1183	1374	1620	1828	2171	2467	2647	2890	2925	3236	3413	3656	3788	3845	3790	3955	4145	4421	5066	5004	17	0	17
<i>The College of Science, Literature and the Arts—</i>																								
Bachelor of Arts.....																						812	1078	1890
Master of Arts.....																						126	88	214
Bachelor of Science.....																						463	152	615
Master of Science.....																						63	8	71
Bachelor of Literature.....																						132	331	463
Master of Literature.....																						10	11	21
Bachelor of Philosophy.....																						4	6	10
Doctor of Philosophy.....																						40	4	44
Doctor of Science.....																						1	0	1
<i>The College of Engineering and the Mechanic Arts—</i>																								
Bachelor of Civil Engineering.....																						48	0	48
Civil Engineer.....																						150	0	150
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering.....																						22	0	22
Mechanical Engineer.....																						115	0	115
Bachelor of Electrical Engineering.....																						23	0	23
Electrical Engineer.....																						188	0	188
Bachelor of Architecture.....																						5	0	5
Bachelor of Science (in Engineering).....																						17	0	17
<i>School of Chemistry—</i>																								
Chemical Engineer.....																						4	0	4
Bachelor of Science (in Chemistry).....																						23	3	26
Bachelor of Science (in Chemical Engineering).....																						4	0	4
Analytical Chemist.....																						8	0	8
<i>School of Mines—</i>																								
Bachelor of Mining Engineering.....																						6	0	10
Mining Engineer.....																						10	0	10
Engineer of Mines.....																						110	0	110
Metallurgical Engineer.....																						4	0	4
<i>College of Agriculture—</i>																								
Bachelor of Agriculture.....																						31	0	31
Bachelor of Science (in Agriculture).....																						42	0	42
Bachelor of Science (in Home Economics).....																						0	10	10
Bachelor of Science (in Forestry).....																						8	0	8
Master of Industrial Pedagogics.....																						0	0	0
Master of Agriculture.....																						3	0	3
<i>College of Laws—</i>																								
Bachelor of Laws.....																						1664	19	1683
Master of Laws.....																						183	8	191
Doctor of Civil Law.....																						2	0	2
<i>Department of Medicine—</i>																								
Bachelor of Medicine.....																						8	1	9
Doctor of Medicine.....																						872	52	924
Doctor of Medicine (homeopathic).....																						78	15	93
Doctor of Dental Surgery.....																						293	3	296
Doctor of Dental Medicine.....																						206	4	210
Bachelor of Pharmacy.....																						36	4	40
Doctor of Pharmacy.....																						69	6	75
Pharmaceutical Chemist.....																						107	15	122
Master of Pharmacy.....																						2	0	2
The College of Education.....																						12	18	30
Total Degrees Granted.....																						6004	1838	7842

## VIII. MISCELLANEOUS INTERESTING FACTS

### ENDOWMENT.

From sales of lands granted by the United States government, \$1,413,817.35.

Lands granted by the United States government unsold, many rich in iron ore deposits, estimated at from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

The State of Minnesota in natural resources ranks as one of the richest states in the Union.

### FINANCES FOR 1909-10.

For the current fiscal year the University pay roll will be approximately ..... \$590,000  
 Current expense bills will be .... 353,150

A total for the year ..... \$943,150

In addition the University has the following available for the biennial period ending July 31, 1911:

Campus extension .....\$ 350,000.00  
 Buildings, repairs and permanent improvements ..... 1,460,672.07  
 A total of .....\$1,810,672.07

### VALUE OF PLANT.

Campus, very conservative .....\$1,500,000  
 Farm Lands (Exp. Station) ..... 500,000  
 Substations ..... 45,000  
 Buildings and those provided for ... 3,542,632  
 Books, Pamphlets, Maps and Charts ..... 346,000  
 Furniture ..... 140,000  
 Scientific Apparatus, Instruments ... 263,000  
 Photos, Lantern Slides, Paintings, Engravings ..... 28,780  
 Machinery ..... 94,750  
 Live Stock ..... 28,000  
 Miscellaneous ..... 17,400

Total .....\$6,505,562

United States land grant lands unsold 24,826.72 acres valued at from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

These figures do not take into account the fact that many of these buildings could not be duplicated for fifty per cent more than they cost originally, nor the fact that extensive changes and improvements have been made in

many of the buildings, nor the fact that thousands of dollars have been spent for equipment of a nature that would not naturally be included in an inventory, but valuable and costing money, such as sinks, desks, tables, etc., built into the building and considered part of the same. The lands are valued at an exceedingly conservative estimate and it would be fair to say that the plant could not be duplicated today for less than seven or eight million dollars.

### RANK OF THE UNIVERSITY IN POINT OF ATTENDANCE.

Omitting the summer school enrollment the University of Minnesota ranks first among the colleges of the country. Figures, except for Chicago, from catalogues of 1908-09.

Minnesota .....	4685
Michigan .....	4579
Columbia .....	4484
Pennsylvania .....	4223
Cornell .....	4158
Illinois .....	4017
Harvard .....	3918
Wisconsin .....	3903
New York .....	3492
Yale .....	3434

When the summer schools are included the institutions rank as follows:

Columbia .....	5633
Chicago .....	5114
Michigan .....	5082
Minnesota .....	5066
Cornell .....	4999
Harvard .....	4915
Pennsylvania .....	4570
Wisconsin .....	4521
Illinois .....	4379
New York .....	4118

### GRADUATING CLASSES—STATISTICS CONCERNING.

	Men.	Women.	Total
1873 .....	2	0	2
1874 .....	2	0	2
1875 .....	8	1	0
1876 .....	11	1	12
1877 .....	13	3	16
1878 .....	13	3	16

1879	18	8	26
1880	13	5	18
1881	20	8	28
1882	20	14	34
1883	15	10	25
1884	19	7	26
1885	14	5	19
1886	13	9	22
1887	28	2	30
1888	27	11	38
1889	42	10	52
1890	108	12	120
1891	114	15	129
1892	145	17	162
1893	208	42	250
1894	213	34	247
1895	246	50	296
1896	300	46	346
1897	261	59	320
1898	259	65	324
1899	242	93	335
1900	328	76	404
1901	337	84	421
1902	351	108	459
1903	335	113	448
1904	347	126	473
1905	402	146	548
1906	380	161	541
1907	351	156	507
1908	378	174	551
1909	421	164	585
Total	6004	1838	7842

This statement of student organizations is by no means exhaustive, a great many more organizations of less importance being maintained by small groups of students.

FRATERNITY AND SORORITY STATISTICS.

GENERAL.		Fraternities	Sororities
Chi Psi	19	...	...
Kappa Kappa Gamma	21	...	22
Phi Delta Theta	21	...	...
Delta Gamma	27	...	21
Delta Tau Delta	25	...	...
Phi Kappa Psi	25	...	...
Sigma Chi	25	...	...
Kappa Alpha Theta	30	...	24
Beta Theta Pi	22	...	...
Delta Kappa Epsilon	22	...	...
Phi Gamma Delta	25	...	...
Delta Upsilon	26	...	...
Alpha Phi	31	...	33
Psi Upsilon	20	...	...
Alpha Delta Phi	20	...	...
Theta Delta Chi	20	...	...
Delta Delta Delta	24	...	20
Zeta Psi	21	...	...
Kappa Sigma	29	...	...
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	31	...	...
Alpha Tau Omega	16	...	...
Gamma Phi Beta	23	...	23
Sigma Nu	22	...	...
*Acacia	11	...	...
Pi Beta Phi	21	...	22
Alpha Xi Delta	21	...	11
Alpha Gamma Delta	435	...	198

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS.

The number of student organizations is legion and have to do with every phase of student life and activities. Briefly stated they include:—

Men's organizations—general 1; technical 6; nationality 2; literary 6; social 10; Christian 1; musical 5; fraternities 33.

Women's organizations—general 2; technical 1; literary 5; social 6; Christian 1; musical 1; sororities 10; graduate 1.

Both sexes—technical 2; nationality 1; literary 1; dramatic 3; Christian 2; musical 2; honorary fraternities 7.

Athletics are controlled by a student, faculty and alumni board of control and teams are maintained in football, basketball, baseball, bowling, hockey, gymnasium, cross-country, track and tennis.

PROFESSIONAL.		Fraternities	Sororities
Phi Delta Phi	18	...	...
Delta Chi	21	...	...
Delta Phi Delta	29	...	...
Alpha Kappa Phi	15	...	...
Nu Sigma Nu	31	...	...
Alpha Kappa Kappa	44	...	...
Phi Beta Pi	24	...	...
Phi Rho Sigma	39	...	...
Delta Sigma Delta	29	...	...
Xi Psi Phi	31	...	...
Phi Delta Chi	17	...	...
Alpha Zeta	17	...	...
Theta Tau	31	...	...
Sigma Kappa Alpha	31	...	...
Totals	377	...	...

HONORARY.

	Men	Women
Phi Beta Kappa ... 4	(Scholastic) .....	14
Sigma Xi .....40	(Scientific) .....	5
Delta Sigma Rho .. 7	(Forensic) .....	0
Scabbard & Blade..19	(Military) .....	0
Mu Phi Delta ..... 4	(Musical) .....	0
Tau Beta Phi .....26	(Engineering) ....	0
Alpha Chi Sigma..25	(Chemistry) .....	0
<hr/>		
Totals .....	125	19

of what the students spend they earn themselves. Probably more than half that is earned by students to pay their way through college is made during the summer vacations.

A pamphlet has been printed by the University in which are related the actual experiences of students who have made their way through the University.

SCHOLARSHIP.

The following table represents the result of a very thorough and extended investigation into the effect of fraternal relations to scholarship and also the effect of preparatory school influences upon university scholarship:

Freshmen 1906-8	Delinquent Per Cent
All Freshmen .....	127/1454 8.7
Non-Fraternity men .....	50/482 10.4
Non-Fraternity women ....	43/675 6.2
From private schools .....	20/133 15.0
From public schools .....	107/1321 8.1
From Twin City pub. schools	66/667 9.9
From other Minn. pub. schools	20/474 4.2
Fraternity men .....	29/145 20.0
Fraternity women .....	5/152 3.3

The numerators of the fractions indicate the number of students on the delinquent list and the denominators the total number in the group.

STUDENT EXPENSES.

The following figures are based upon reports received from one hundred seventy students living away from home and ninety-five students living at home and attending the University.

The out-of-town student spends all the way from \$215 to \$885 a year, the average being \$427.45. Students can get along comfortably on from \$350 to \$450 a year. The out-of-town student spends from \$60 to \$75 on clothing.

The student who lives at home and attends the University spends on an average \$325 a year, nearly one-half of this sum, \$133, being for clothing.

About 65 to 70 per cent of the students earn their way in whole or in part. About one-third

UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS.

The students of the University own and publish the Minnesota Daily, a newspaper issued five times each week during the University year.

The Minnesota Magazine is edited by a board of students chosen from the senior class and is devoted to the cultivating of literary taste and effort among the students of the University.

The Minne-ha-ha! is a humorous magazine published monthly by the students of the University.

The junior annual, which is known as the Gopher, is published annually by the junior class of the University.

The Minnesota Engineer is published quarterly by the society of engineers of the college of engineering. It is devoted to the publishing of articles upon engineering subjects by University professors, students and alumni.

The Minnesota Forester, the official organ of the Minnesota State Forestry Association, is edited by the forestry department of the University.

The Minnesota Alumni Weekly is the official organ of the General Alumni Association of the University. It is published every Monday during the college year and is devoted wholly to the interests of the University and the alumni.

The Minnesota Farm Review is a paper owned and published by the Alumni Association of the school of agriculture and is the official organ of the Farmers' Club. Its aim is to keep the alumni and former students of the school of agriculture in touch with the school and with each other and also to bring the farmers of the

(Continued on page 247.)

## Income of the University

Year	Fees	*Support	*Bldgs and Equip	*Library	††Lands	†Morrill and Nelson Bills	Campus and Farm	Hatch and Adams Bills	Grand Total
1867	\$ 302.00		\$ 15,000.00		\$ 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		10,000.00		22,500.00				33,087.73
1871	1,680.58				17,500.00				19,180.58
1872	1,690.79				21,000.00				22,690.79
1873	1,290.00	2,500.00	50,000.00		25,500.00				79,290.00
		**84,000.00			-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			17,135.00				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		76,548.00
1880	2,228.62	19,000.00			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				76,862.62
1883	342.64	23,000.00	30,000.00		23,091.67				76,434.31
1884	1,632.87	23,000.00	30,000.00		36,706.83				91,339.70
1885	1,885.08	23,000.00	30,000.00		49,140.18				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			15,000.00	96,441.56
1888	2,725.47	40,000.00			14,990.50			15,000.00	72,715.97
1889	7,475.53	60,000.00			35,740.00			15,000.00	118,215.53
1890	41,017.36	65,000.00	129,612.32		63,342.46	15,000.00		15,000.00	328,972.14
1891	16,337.43	65,000.00	86,000.00	10,000.00	60,927.20	16,000.00		15,000.00	269,264.63
1892	25,432.33	69,500.00			39,048.15	17,000.00		15,000.00	165,980.48
1893	30,769.90	69,500.00	210,000.00		57,696.33	18,000.00		15,000.00	400,966.23
1894	48,351.50	120,004.64			33,839.58	19,000.00		15,000.00	236,195.72
1895	55,964.57	160,300.16	189,500.00	20,000.00	54,012.08	20,000.00	12,500. I	15,000.00	527,276.81
1896	68,251.99	119,570.97			53,150.06	21,000.00		15,000.00	276,973.02
1897	69,496.48	91,832.59	12,000.00	12,000.00	50,266.55	22,000.00	2,500. I	15,000.00	275,095.62
1898	75,623.16	111,404.78	56,000.00		57,277.68	23,000.00		15,000.00	338,305.62
1899	116,405.46	152,835.48	157,000.00	14,000.00	56,429.09	24,000.00		15,000.00	535,670.03
1900	115,383.72	145,128.25			60,830.38	25,000.00		15,000.00	361,342.35
1901	108,682.46	151,502.53	283,550.00	15,000.00	53,185.74	25,000.00		15,000.00	651,920.73
1902	131,732.66	193,530.69			53,613.50	25,000.00		15,000.00	418,876.85
1903	126,114.70	197,018.00	543,000.00	10,000.00	53,203.62	25,000.00	11,000.00	15,000.00	980,336.32
1904	152,869.38	196,529.68			53,752.55	25,000.00	3,000. I	15,000.00	446,151.61
1905	158,506.82	245,542.71	548,000.00	13,000.00	53,987.54	25,000.00	20,000.00	15,000.00	1,079,037.07
1906	156,491.78	262,464.20			53,797.56	25,000.00	9,000. I	20,000.00	526,753.54
1907	169,206.88	286,551.09	356,000.00	34,000.00	51,896.60	25,000.00	526,000.00	22,000.00	1,470,654.57
1908	175,289.96	402,771.19			57,494.60	30,000.00	7,000. I	24,000.00	696,555.75
1909	166,391.04	497,508.30	1,032,500.00	22,500.00	57,007.32	35,000.00	358,000.00	26,000.00	2,194,906.66
1910	157,500.00	641,300.00		22,500.00	57,200.00	40,000.00		28,000.00	946,500.00
Total	2,216,744.82	4,750,795.26	3,925,662.32	173,000.00	1,570,136.23	500,000.00	1,007,000.00	405,000.00	14,548,338.63

\*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.

state into close touch with the school, the college and the experiment station.

The official publications of the University itself include the bulletins and catalogues which are issued regularly throughout the year and special bulletins of the agricultural department, containing reports of the work done in connection with the college of agriculture and the experiment station.

The department of botany publishes Minnesota Plant Studies in connection with the work of the department and investigations made in the botanical branch of the geological and natural history survey.

The Minnesota Stockman is the official organ of the Live Stock Breeders' Association but it is published by members of the University faculty and its offices are on the campus of the school of agriculture.

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#### DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATES.

The University has conferred 7,842 degrees upon 7,434 different individuals. Of this number 5,519 are men and 1,915 are women. There have been 275 deaths reported among the alumni, leaving the total number of living alumni 7,159.

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#### RELIGIOUS LIFE AT THE UNIVERSITY.

We quote the following from Professor Sanford's commencement address since it states so well the general facts concerning the religious life as it is to be observed at the University.

"The University is a teacher of righteousness. It knows no creed; as it is bound to do, it leaves all, Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile absolutely free; but it exerts upon all a powerful influence for good. At this transition time, when we hold so lightly dogmas for which the fathers went cheerfully to dungeon and to death, when there is so great danger that with the form the essence also of religion may be lost, it is of the highest consequence that the influence of the University is decidedly religious. This could not be otherwise while the hand that has so long guided the University is still upon

the helm. Let us pray that, whatever changes may come this priceless influence may not be lost. Here the student learns reverence for any faith which lifts the souls of men toward love of God and man; and learns also the liberality which not only tolerates in others beliefs which he does not accept, but tolerates the idea that he himself may be wrong. He is taught by the lives of those from whom he receives instruction that liberty does not mean license, and that in accepting the conclusions of science one does not renounce his allegiance to God.

"The narrow zeal of the bigot may declare that the University is irreligious but anyone, who with jealous care and watchfulness for the interests of religion, has studied for years the influence of the University upon the student body and upon the state, must emphatically deny the charge. If students sometimes give up tenets which they held before, they learn to reverence 'their conscience as their king,' and to accept as 'true religion and undefiled,' 'to deal justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before God.'"

The students are organized into four distinct bodies for religious ends. The Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations are affiliated with the national and international associations and conduct not only religious work but employ numerous other lines of work for the sake of helping the student body, such as educational classes for the removal of entrance conditions, employment bureaus, information bureaus, and the paid secretary of each of these two organizations make it their business to help the students in every way possible.

The Young Women's Christian Association has offices and parlors in Alice Shevlin Hall so that the work is not a thing apart from the life of the young women of the University but it is a part of the life of the women of the University.

The Young Men's Christian Association has a building on the campus in which its work is prosecuted. It is expected that when a men's building is erected on the campus that the work of this association will be transferred to such a building, making the work as in the case of the young women, a part of the life of the men of

the University. These two organizations, actively backed by the international committee, have undertaken a work that is entirely new in university life, that is, the maintenance of a student pastor who is the representative of the so-called evangelical churches, who is to be the religious work director of both associations, devoting his whole time to work in Bible study and what might fairly be termed pastoral duties with the students who desire such relationship.

Students of the University affiliated with the Catholic church maintain an organization and expect very soon to erect a club house near the campus for the prosecution of their work with the young men and women of the University who are naturally affiliated with that church, working along lines to some extent similar to those employed by the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.

The Episcopal church likewise has an organization of students connected with that church and the assistant pastor of one of the city churches is known as the student pastor of the Episcopal students in the University. Of course in a state university in which all denominations, and those without any denominational affiliations are represented, the religious life must be broadly tolerant yet is none the less strong and effective for the up-building of all that is desirable in character.

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#### 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, \$10,000.00. 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 \$1,409.00; fully covered by insurance. The laboratory of medical sciences suffered a loss of \$84.82, June 21st, 1898. 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 \$3,333.45, 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. October 6th, 1908, the anatomy building again suffered loss by fire, the amount collected on insurance was \$11,667. The building has not been rebuilt. The same day Millard hall suffered loss, due to the same fire and insurance was collected



Truman E. Rickard, '04, author of "Hail Minnesota"

to the sum of \$3,931.36. On December 24th, 1909, Millard hall again suffered a heavy loss by fire, the insurance allowed on this loss was \$30,785.27.

D. W. Sprague.

### THE UNIVERSITY SONG.

The University song, Hail Minnesota, 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, and the second verse from the pen of Mr. Upson. The music was composed by Mr. Rickard.

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

#### TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT NORTHROP.

Hail to thee, our Prexy, Sire  
 Thou hast made us all thine own,  
 And our hearts one boon aspire,  
 That our love may be thy throne.  
 Throughout our future years  
 Naught can e'er thy memory mar,  
 We will guard thy fame  
 And adore thy name,  
 Thou shalt be our Northern Star.

T. E. Rickard.

#### A COLOR VERSE.

Maroon and gold our colors wave,  
 Ever for the right and true,  
 O'er the children, fair and brave,  
 Of the dear old North Star U.  
 Though her children wander far,  
 Their hearts will ne'er grow cold  
 But will ceaseless yearn,  
 And oft return.  
 Where they wear the maroon and gold.

E. B. Johnson.

**HAIL! MINNESOTA.**

Music by T. E. Rickard. '04

AIR: Min - ne - so - ta hail to thee! Hail to thee our col - lege

dear! Thy light shall e - ver be A

bea - con bright and clear. Thy sons and daugh - ters

true Will proclaim thee near and far. They will

guard thy fame and adore thy name; Thou shalt be their Northern Star.

The musical score is written for voice and piano. It consists of five systems of music. Each system has a vocal line on a treble clef staff and a piano accompaniment on a bass clef staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 2/4. The music features a variety of chords and melodic lines, with some sections marked with 'X' and 'A' above the notes. The lyrics are printed below the vocal line.

Copyrighted 1905.

## IX. PRESIDENT NORTHROP



To *Cyrus Northrop*

—

*WHAT* voice was that that cried, "The day-star pales!"  
 Spake ye of twilight, reapers? Look again!  
 Floats the bright orb, clear-edged, above the plain;  
 And harvest's gold, not sunset's, crowns the vales.  
 Listen! No signal from the nightingales,  
 No turret trembling to the vesper strain.  
 Look homeward! Lampless is the cottage pane;  
 And dellward! Not a spark the glow worm trails.  
 Plunge, plunge, the sickle deeper in the corn!  
 Day yet, glad day, its heart and hope are ours!  
 For us still beams the light that smiled at morn,  
 Unset, undimmed, on sheaf and blade and flowers.  
 Long be it ere it pass the fateful bourne,  
 And leave us, weeping to the sunless hours!

January 4th, 1909

—O. W. Firkins, '84

President Northrop was born September 30th, 1834, at Ridgefield, Connecticut. "Who's Who in America" devotes a very short paragraph to this man who has filled so large a part in the life of the great Northwest. Many men who have not had one-tenth his influence in building up the nation have been given many times the space President Northrop has in biographical dictionaries. There is a reason for this silence on the part of the makers of biographical dictionaries; President Northrop has never courted such publicity. He has made his impress upon the life of the University and the state and the nation, mainly through his spoken words and the influence of his personality. A brief outline of the main facts of his life include the fact that he graduated from Yale college in 1857; from the Yale law school in 1859, and received the degree of doctor of laws in 1886. In 1904 both Wisconsin and Illinois conferred upon President Northrop the degree of doctor of laws and in 1905 South Carolina college also gave him the same degree. President Northrop was admitted to the bar of Connecticut in 1860 and served as clerk of the Connecticut house of representatives in 1861 and of the senate in 1862. He was editor of the New Haven Palladium in 1863 and became professor of rhetoric and English literature at Yale in 1863, holding that position until he came to the University of Minnesota in the fall of 1884. Between these few facts can be filled in the history of busy years in public service. Before the Civil War and subsequent to that time it is said that President Northrop probably made more public addresses in Connecticut than any other one man. These addresses were not written and have not been preserved. One of these addresses is worthy of very special mention. The legislature of Connecticut had been called together in special session to pass upon the question of whether Connecticut would accede to President Lincoln's demand for more troops for the prosecution of the war. There was a decidedly ugly sentiment prevalent and the question of whether Connecticut would stand by the president, was in serious doubt. A large number of the members of the legislature had gathered at a hotel in New Ha-

ven and some one suggested sending for Northrop who was then engaged in editorial work on the Palladium. Mr. Northrop walked into the lobby of the hotel and began a speech which is said to be the most powerful speech he ever delivered. By the time he had finished the question of whether Connecticut would stand by President Lincoln was no longer open to question of doubt. His logic and his personality carried conviction and won over those who were hesitating whether or not to stand by the president.

From the early days in his college life President Northrop has been known as a ready and convincing speaker. While in college he won everything offered in the way of oratorical prizes. The dominant traits of his speaking were then, as they are now, clearness and directness of statement and convincing logic; moreover, he put a personal feeling into what he had to say that was even more convincing than his logic. The personality of the man was behind everything that he said and carried weight beyond the mere logic of the words to which he gave utterance.

During the years that he held the chair of rhetoric and English literature at Yale he was one of the most popular professors in that institution. His ready wit and clearness of vision and appreciation of literature and the ability to make others appreciate the beauties which he saw, all combined to make him a wonderful teacher. A little incident is related of President Northrop in connection with President Taft, who was at one time in his classes, which is characteristic of President Northrop's attitude toward his pupils. President Taft had written an essay of a good many pages and submitted it to Professor Northrop for his inspection. After reading it over Mr. Taft was called in and Professor Northrop said to him, "Is there anything in the first eighteen pages that are not found in the last two?" Mr. Taft owned up that there was not and was at once advised to cut out the first eighteen pages.

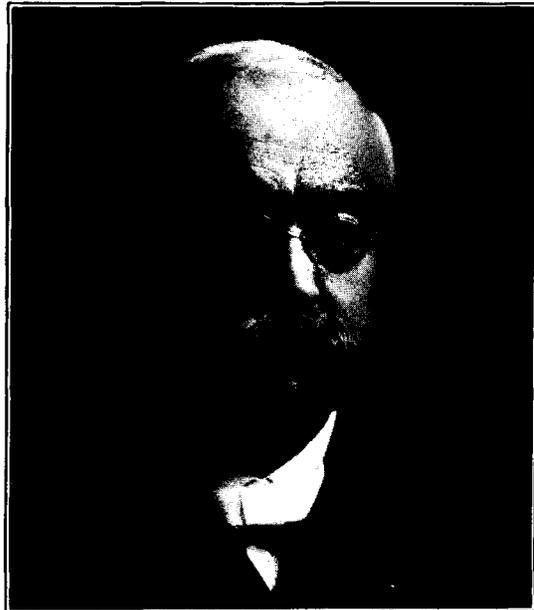
President Northrop's decision to come to the University of Minnesota was undoubtedly due to the pressure brought to bear upon him by

Governor Pillsbury. A committee of the board of regents, including Governor Pillsbury, went east to visit President Northrop and to offer him the presidency of the University. At that time President Northrop had no more intention of coming to Minnesota than he had of going to the moon, but Governor Pillsbury used his persuasive powers in a way that made an impression upon President Northrop and he agreed to visit the University and consider the matter further. At the time he visited the University, Governor Pillsbury held a reception for President Northrop and got together one of the most distinguished gatherings of Minnesotans ever brought together. President Northrop was made to feel the genuine warmth of a western reception. Each member of the party that evening, in passing President Northrop, to say good-night shook him by the hand and told him they hoped that he would decide to accept. That reception clinched the matter and induced President Northrop to come to Minnesota.

Although President Northrop had been brought up and spent his life up to that time in the east, when he came to Minnesota he cut loose entirely from the east and cast his lot with the people of Minnesota. He has been from the first day of his arrival at the University to the present, a thorough Minnesotan. His home has been here, his interests have been here and he has been ever ready to respond to any call from any part of the state for any service he could render. No man in the state of Minnesota is known to more people and none more truly loved and revered.

Under President Northrop's leadership the University has grown from a little handful of students to an enrollment of five thousand. The men and women who have passed through the University in the twenty-six years he has been in charge of the institution have all felt the uplifting influence of this man and his personality, even though they may not have come into frequent personal contact with him. The door of his office is never locked and no one stands guard over it. Any student or any professor, or any citizen of the state of Minnesota or any other state for that matter, can reach the Presi-

dent upon any subject he desires to bring to his attention at any time. Not only this, but President Northrop's home has been open to receive visitors at any time of the day or night and any one who has had anything that President Northrop could help him about has been a welcome visitor. Many and many times students, discouraged and ready to give up, have found in President Northrop a warm friend, a wise counsellor and a real helper. A little incident illustrating President Northrop's way of dealing with



Cyrus Northrop, LL. D.

students will not be out of place here. One day President Northrop came upon a young lady who was attending the University who was the picture of utter dejection. Immediately he was touched with her evident misery and stopped to speak with her. He soon found that she was not only completely discouraged and ready to give up the struggle for an education, but was actually suffering from hunger, not having had anything to eat that day. President Northrop took her home with him, gave her a dinner, cheered her up, helped her to find work and made it possible for her to continue her college course. And what was better than all, he made her feel that he had a real interest

in her welfare and a desire for her success. This is but one of a multitude of incidents that might be cited of his personal interest in everything that concerns the welfare of the student body. Hundreds of students have gone to him for a loan of money when they were hard pressed and not one was ever refused. Not always has his confidence been rewarded the way it should have been, but if he has ever regretted his action in any case, no one has ever been the wiser concerning it. It is said by those who have had means of knowing conditions at various other institutions that there is not in the country to-day a college president who has such a hold upon the student body

the kindly intent of the artist and are perhaps average samples.

*Note.*—The following sketch appeared first in the Gopher of 1901 and was written by Alice Jackson, a member of the Gopher board. Miss Jackson spent all her spare time for nearly nine months gathering the material for this study and had numerous interviews with the President, his family and friends and corresponded with many of his old classmates and Yale associates. The article was rewritten innumerable times and submitted for criticism to various friends for suggestions. This remarkable article is one of the best pieces of work that ever



President Northrop with a Senior Class

of his institution as President Northrop. His lightest word is law with the student body and a request made by him is far more effective than the most drastic threats of punishment could be. The students know that he has a genuine love and regard for them and in return they revere him and give him such love as it has been the lot of few men to ever win.

appeared in a student publication at this University and is by all odds the best thing that has been written about President Northrop. We are glad to be able to give our readers the benefit of such painstaking work and such a vivid pen sketch of our President. Miss Jackson is now Mrs. G. S. Wheaton and resides at Havre, Montana.

#### CARTOONS OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Northrop has always been a favorite subject for the cartoonist. His characteristic face and figure have often appeared in the public prints in form of cartoons. We give herewith a few cartoons which have appeared in past years. These cartoons are neither typical nor are they exhaustive of the various lines in which he has been cartooned, but they show

#### A STUDY OF HIS PERSONALITY.

Rarely is the position of president of a college or university satisfactorily filled. Ideally, it is a position that requires qualities that seldom exist in combination. The tact of a diplomat, who has had the world for a training school, must be supplemented by a philanthropic spirit of helpfulness and love to all mankind. A knowledge of the wisdom of books must

be possessed; but yet, the knowledge which knowing all, knows nothing. There must be firmness and decision of character, and yet an approachableness, a cordiality and a sweet reasonableness which none can fear. The multitudes of young men and women who are in the criticism-making period, as well as the character-forming period, whom the college president must deal with, are reliable and sincere, if exacting censors. Their demand is for a measure of learning, but with the predilection of youth for moral ideals, they demand that the president of their college shall have in greater measure a sense of justice and honor, a lack of pride and hauteur, a dignity of presence and a kindness of heart. And yet, with these qualities inherent, a man might not be a success as the head of an institution of learning. A good deal of machinery outside of the campus grounds must be kept in smooth running order, so that a steady, even, onward course may be maintained. To pursue a consistent, conciliatory policy toward other institutions is a task somewhat trying, and to be a satisfactory medium between the governing body and the governed at home, requires still more diplomacy. Although the local reputation of a college, as a usual thing, rests largely with the students, outsiders estimate its standing by its president.

Several years ago an address was made by President Angell, of the University of Michigan, before the Minnesota chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa society. In the course of the address President Angell enumerated the qualities which an ideal college president should possess. In conclusion he remarked: "I did not intend to make this an individual portrait, but do you not think it describes the man who is at the head of the University of Minnesota?" A consideration of the life of President Northrop, in connection with the University, would be a story of personal self-sacrifice and devotion to the interests of the institution. Yet it is the man's own personality more than anything else, and the general appreciation of the nobility of his character, that have won for him, and through him, for the University, a host of friends. Even a casual visitor at the Uni-

versity can readily see who is the throne and the power behind it, as well; while the students, who for the most part see him in his uncompromising official capacity, will unanimously bear witness to his ability and power, and will pay enthusiastic tribute to the greatness and charm of his character.

It has long been wished by President Northrop's friends that he write an autobiography, but it is to be feared that it would not be so



On the chapel stage in the '88 memorial chair

true as it would be brilliant and interesting. For if there be the faintest touch of pride in his nature, it is in the thought that he has none. The purpose of this sketch is to give a brief account of his life and career, thus to throw light upon his personality and cause a deeper and wider appreciation of the versatility and virility of his nature.

We Philistines of the west largely owe what is worthy and enduring in the civilization of our commonwealths to the Puritan blood of their upbuilders. Fortune has favored the University of Minnesota, in that she has given the insti-



BIG CHIEF:—"Ugh! see heap picture-writing on rock; want go look for scalps."

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tution a head who has the New England stuff inborn, and who, as a farmer's boy, in the struggles for supremacy with the rocky soil and its gnarled stumps, discovered that perseverance, courage and resoluteness were the weapons of success. On the walls of his home in Minneapolis there is a picture of a plain New England farmhouse, strength and simplicity in every line, with wide-spreading, sturdy trees and an old-fashioned well-sweep and bucket in the doorway. Here, in the old Northrop homestead, on the Ridgefield hills of Connecticut, he was born, September 30th, 1834, and here was spent his early life. He first attended school in the West Lane district in a tiny one-room school building hidden amidst the splendid native trees. Here gathered in the winter time the big and little children of the neighborhood, the younger ones stimulated to more strenuous exertion by the mystic sounds of the Rule of Three and polysyllabic words propounded for spelling. They somehow got the essence of education in

those days instead of the accessories. They were taught how to think, not what to think.

He was prepared for college at Williston, East Hampton, Massachusetts. In 1852 he entered Yale, but withdrew during his freshman year on account of failing health. He was able to return the following year, however, and has always attributed his recovery to the practice of deep inhalation and slow exhalation.

A glorious band, one hundred and five strong, was the class which graduated in 1857 at Yale.

"Around the walls Yalensian,  
The fleeting years may flow,  
But never bring the equal here,  
Of Fifty-seven, O,"

and the fame which the individual members of the class have since won, justifies the class song. Cyrus Northrop was one of their number who came to the front at once. College honors and prizes somehow stuck to him as the burrs did when he went through one of the Ridgefield

### SUSPENDED.



pastures in his early days. He never tried for anything, so far as his classmates knew. Indeed, he was not particularly addicted to hard work in his studies—probably on account of a lack of robust health. A member of his class says: "His native resources were so ample that he generally thought a study of stupid textbooks on metaphysics, mental and moral science, superfluous; and when called on in recitation to answer some query, he delivered with great gravity his original views on the subject, wholly unbiased by the opinion of the textbook, which he had not read. And while they were not the same, I do not pretend that they were not superior to those of the author. Indeed, I used to think that Northrop, on 'The Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion,' was far more entertaining than Butler; and Whewell and What-you-call-'em were not in the same class with Cy on the abstractions of mental and moral science. In translating Latin and Greek, he might often depart widely from the musty author's meaning, but he gave us magnificent English."

In college politics—and they had them then the same as now, extensively and intensively—it is said he picked up what he thought would be de-



WHERE THE SMOKE ORDINANCE IS ENFORCED.

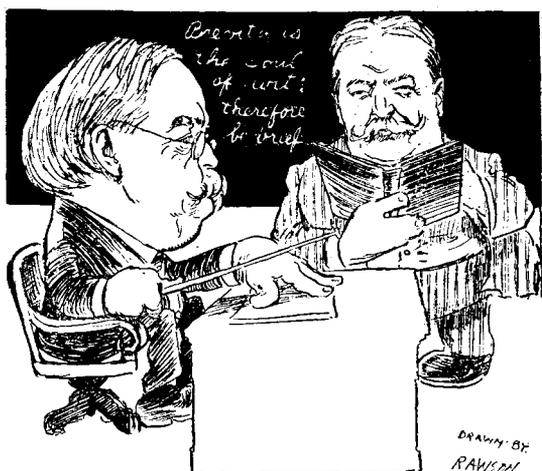
### AT THE STATE UNIVERSITY.



Classifying the Specimens.

sirable and proper as his share, in his usual leisurely and matter-of-fact style. There were no more signs of his tracks on the way than of a yacht making port. He was notably *facile princeps* in oratory—the Daniel Webster of his class. His noble brow, refined features, dignified presence, sympathetic, musical voice made him a striking figure on the platform. A classmate tells of an oratorical contest held in their junior year. John Milton Holmes, Augustus H. Strong, Norman C. Perkins and some others had their rival following and great greeting of applause. But when Northrop appeared and gave his opening sentence—"The noblest work of God is the human soul," then the hurrahs and tumultuous greetings showed him the favorite orator of the college world. Well might the Connecticut boys be proud of him.

But it was not only for intellectual and oratorical ability that he was conspicuous among his fellows. They loved him for his personal worth and character, while admiring his talents. They respected his serious, earnest, studious habits and worshipped at his shrine the more willingly that the qualities of moroseness or crustiness usually complementary to such natures were replaced by perfect geniality and courteousness. Cyrus Northrop was naturally "popular" though he never sowed his crop of wild oats



and no humorous incident, anecdote or frivolity connected with his career or conduct at Yale has been handed down to the succeeding generation. He just moved on in his large, serene way, living an "all-round" life in the college fraternities and societies, minding his own business and doing it exceedingly well.

Many of Dr. Northrop's close friends supposed from their knowledge of him that he would choose the ministry as a profession, though all his classmates had marked him out for a great lawyer, and eventually senator of the United States at least, for his proper work seemed to be that of statesman and leader in public affairs. Though the succeeding years have proven them all false prophets, he nevertheless took a course of law at Yale, graduating in 1859. During these two years he also taught in the Skinner school on Hillhouse avenue, New Haven. Upon the death of Professor Skinner he assumed charge of the school and completed the work of preparing the senior class for college. After he was admitted to the bar he commenced the practice of his profession at Norwalk, Connecticut. The story goes that when he first hung out his Counselor-at-Law shingle, his first four cases were brought to the wrong term and the wrong end of the county, and all were abated and thrown out of court. How could the best orator of Yale stop to study out the almanac and court calendars? Let all the freshman unfortunates of the Minnesota University take courage!

But the fates were kindly disposed and did not long hold him to the drudgery of the law for he was drawn into politics, and this chapter of his life is an interesting one. It was at this time that he made a famous series of stump speeches for Lincoln throughout the states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. It was a cause worthy of his strength in argument and convincing eloquence; and to the powerful speeches of such men as he, do we largely owe the preservation of the Union. The two years following he was clerk of the house of representatives of Connecticut, and in '63, clerk of the senate. Though he did not serve in the war of the rebellion, he served his country most efficiently in other important capacities, being sent by General Buckingham as his representative to Washington to induce President Lincoln to allow regular army officers to take commissions in volunteer regiments, and during the draft riots of '62 and '63, giving staunch support to the government through his editorials in the Palladium, the leading paper of New Haven, of which he was at that time the editor.

Though Mr. Northrop was never a devotee of what is called society, he was an early and devoted lover. On September 30th, 1862, occurred his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Warren, the belle of Stamford, Connecticut. Their home life has always approached the ideal. In those earlier days he always impressed outsiders with his reserve and seriousness, but those who knew him intimately, saw him in a different character. Here in his home, though he always preserved entirely his dignity, his sunny, mirth-loving nature revealed itself. His fondness for home and those who were in it, was deep and unaffected. In the days when his little children were growing up about him, his friends were not wont to see him often, except in his strict attendance to business routine. The story of the king, who, when an ambassador from another kingdom was introduced, was found on his hands and knees with a child on his back, might almost be paralleled in the case of President Northrop.

In 1863, he was called to the chair of rhetoric and English literature at Yale college. The

work promised to be far more congenial to him than his chosen profession, and the regents of Yale could have decided on no one more admirably fitted for the position. The call was accepted, and the work in which he has been, through all the succeeding years, so peculiarly successful, was now begun. His record through all the many years of his connection with the college was a highly honorable one. He devoted much more than the required time to his classes, giving extra series of lectures to the members, while performing much outside work. The Bible class which he held in New Haven on Sunday afternoons, was largely attended and noted for years afterwards. It used to be said that he was about the only professor there who could "handle" a mass meeting. None of the rest, with all their erudition, could draw or hold a crowd, but Professor Northrop could always be sure of a large and eager audience.

Again, at this time, he went into the political campaign and made some notable speeches in Connecticut for the republican candidates. Sectional feeling between the two political parties at this time was high in the college, and the excitement was intense. Professor Sumner had made a speech in favor of the democratic candidate Tilden, and had an ardent following among the students. An opposition movement was started by the Hayes followers, who wished to get Professor Northrop to answer Sumner. At the time they most wanted him he was out of the city stumping the neighboring towns. They finally ascertained when he was expected home, and arranged a meeting for the same night. When the professor arrived in the city early that evening, they met him at the train, explained the situation, and gave him a newspaper containing Sumner's speech in condensed form. The only time he found to read it was on his way to the meeting. An enthusiastic crowd was waiting to hear him. Taking the newspaper out of his pocket, he said, "I haven't had a good chance to read this speech over; let's read it over together." He then read it aloud; sentence by sentence, commenting upon and answering every point in his able, vigorous way. Then he said, "Having thus disposed of Professor

Sumner, let us now get down to the issues of the campaign." The speech that followed was a masterly one. The audience went wild with applause, and the professor was carried home on the shoulders of an excited multitude.

In February, 1884, when a committee of the regents of the University of Minnesota went East for the purpose of choosing a man to fill the post of president of the University, a great many Minnesotans strongly urged the name of Professor Northrop. He was finally persuaded to visit the University and look over the field. At a reception given him at the home of Governor Pillsbury, he made a strikingly favorable



President and Mrs. Northrop, photo by Luxton

impression. As he walked across the room, one of a group of distinguished citizens made the remark, "He walks like a westerner." The confidence and faith which the people of Minnesota have always felt in him began when, at his inaugural ceremonies, he said in his straightforward, impressive manner, "I am a Christian, and so far forth as my influence goes, as long as I am president of the University, it shall be on the side of Christianity." In 1885, when he said these words, it was the custom to talk much of the godlessness of state universities and to suppose that it was hardly possible to have a catholic Christianity which should have charity for all, and bring no embarrassment to the institution.

There is no question about the popularity of the president among the student body. Even a distinguished speaker at the morning chapel exercises has always to share the honors of the day with "Prexy." The students will listen in a more or less interested manner to the remarks of the stranger, give him the applause he deserves, then the room will suddenly grow quiet and the president will come forward. If the speech has been of a serious didactic nature, in a concise definite way he will sum it all up, touching on the salient points, clinching them firmly in the minds of the hearers. If the speaker has given a light, humorous talk, the president will make a few impromptu remarks so contagiously amusing that one laughs involuntarily, one's hands clap in spite of oneself, and when the exercises are over every one feels so thoroughly relaxed that the yelling of the Ski-U-Mah to the limit of lung capacities seems the only fitting postlude.

Sometimes the president thinks that a visitor is not likely to be accorded the enthusiastic reception he may deserve, and when the applause begins to subside he very quietly and slyly once or twice claps his hands together. That is all the cue the students need, and the embarrassed speaker would have to stand until hands toughened by football, baseball, basket ball and what-not were blistered, did not a wave of the hand of the president, in turn, cause the tumultuous greeting to cease.

An admirably keen analyst of student nature has President Northrop repeatedly shown himself. Though there have been remarkably few instances within a number of years past when a stern exhibition of authority has been needed, yet the students have proven themselves students (thank Heaven!) on several noteworthy occasions. When a serious, senseless act of vandalism or barbarism is committed as the product of an ebullition of mistaken patriotism or sectional enthusiasm, the chapel air on the following day is not on fire with burning anathemas. Several days pass, and then in a calm, gently reasonable way the affair is discussed in all its bearings and the senselessness and consequences of the act are made plain. He must be a rene-

gade, indeed, who, after listening to the words of the President, does not see the reasonableness of his view and heartily endorse his judgment in the matter.

The following incident indicates perfectly the attitude of the President toward the students, and one of the secrets of his success is revealed in his own words. Several years ago a ukase prohibiting smoking on the campus was issued. One night the Superintendent of Buildings reported to the President that some of the law students had been seen smoking after dark behind the oaks. The Superintendent said he had not sternly repressed them, but he had used discretion. The President turned on his heel and marched away with the simple remark, "Use more discretion."

Like most of the rest of humanity, President Northrop is exceedingly fastidious as to the correct spelling of his surname, and an applicant for favor at his hands must needs look to it that the fourth instead of the fifth vowel is used in the last syllable. It is most interesting to watch him when he has an appointment to make. He does not depend on dry credentials; he sends for the man. He does not catechise him with reference to his preparation for the work and subjects he is to teach. He engages him in some unlooked for general conversation, and, without the victim's knowing it, the President is reading the man through and through and making up his mind if he has found what he rightly deems so essential in an instructor—personality. A listener to interviews that take place in his office would hear more than once the tables turned on his interlocutor. A short time since, a householder living near the University complained of an injury that would result to his property should a high fence be built around the athletic grounds. Finding he could get no satisfaction on these premises, he began to assail the game of football, saying it made the members of his family ill to see the players carried off the field in the practice games, stunned, injured perhaps for life. "My dear Mr. So-and-So," said the President, rising and placing his hand on the gentleman's shoulder, "that is just the reason we are building that fence, so

that your family will not be forced daily to look upon this awful sacrifice of human life."

It is said that Macaulay, when a fat boy of three or four, used to lie on the floor, munch bread and butter and read. By some subtle association, when one sees President Northrop lying upon the hearthrug in his study and smoking up his chimney, Macaulay is recalled. It is there in his home that we see the President at his best, there that the sweet, cheerful, unselfish, tender side of his nature is in evidence, there that he seems pre-eminently Bunyan's "Great-Heart" in the Nineteenth Century. A large-heartedness and broad sympathy are in his very bearing, and all who come in contact with him are impressed with it. It has no doubt opened the door to many an imposter, but it has made him the helper of many more who sorely needed help. And the readiness of his giving was never greater than when his own burdens were heavier than any knew, heavier sometimes than those of the one he was helping. A student in sore straits is for that time as his own son or daughter, and more often than even those who know him best have knowledge of, has he seriously inconvenienced himself to proffer sympathy and help and show his kindly interest. To the sorrowing and afflicted among his acquaintances, he is continually giving a comfort that comforts and a consolation that consoles, for he speaks straight from his infinite depth of experience and from the fullness of compassion in his heart. His religion is not of the conventional type. It is the strong vitalizing force of his whole being. His moral and intellectual natures never seem to quarrel with each other. His faith in the divine is child-like, pure, simple and unchangeable. When at the chapel exercises the prayer is offered by him, the room is reverently still, all heads are bowed and a spiritual uplifting is felt, for there has been veritable sacred communion with the Unseen yet Ever Present.

Long have the people of the State of Minnesota rejoiced in Dr. Northrop's gift of speech. As an orator, his honest, sterling, vigorous Saxon style, his wonderful faculty of getting at the heart of a situation, of seizing the vulnerable

point of that which he is opposing, the strong point of that which he is favoring, his commanding voice and figure, his personal magnetism, render him second to few in his generation. Moreover, the rare tact for which he is noted, his wonderful faculty of always being ready without showing how he got ready, the power which he possesses of comprehending the right thing to do or say at the right time, and, withal, the ability to do it, his brilliant and spontaneous wit, have given him an enviable reputation throughout the country as an impromptu speaker and after-dinner orator.



The following story has been told, until now everyone knows it, but it will bear much repetition. It was at the great Cornell banquet where Chauncey Depew was toastmaster. He thought to turn the laugh on the President by introducing him as a Western educational cyclone who carried all before him. Settling his spectacles on his nose with that familiar gesture which means fun for him and confusion for somebody else, Dr. Northrop said very suavely, that the appellation was a new one to him. However, he supposed he ought not to object to it, since the gentleman who had conferred it upon him was a generally recognized authority on wind.

Some one, in comparing these two men, has commented; "President Northrop is as taking an after-dinner orator as the renowned speaker of the New York Central, but not making a business of attending banquets, this fact is not so widely known."

President Northrop's wit, as the story shows, is irresistible and never fails in its object. He

does not often tell amusing stories, but numerous stories are told of him, chronicling occasions when he has hit the nail squarely on the head and has made a remark so pregnant with humor, so quickwitted and appropriately good, that it is local currency.

At the dedication of the new Hillside cemetery in Minneapolis, he was one of the speakers. As is usual on such occasions, the men removed their hats, though the day was raw and unpleasant. Before the President began his address he put his hat back on his head, with the suggestion that the others do the same, remarking that as for himself, he did not care to contribute personally to the success of the enterprise.

A number of years ago, when he was professor at Yale, he attended a meeting of the Yale Alumni Association in a certain Western city. There was present at this time a certain unfriendly faction of the younger alumni. When he rose to speak, he began by saying "I do not intend to make a long speech," whereupon there was a tumultuous applause. "But," continued the speaker, "if anyone here supposes that I am incapable of making a long speech, I shall prove the contrary if it takes me an hour and half to do so." And the applause subsided.

It would be a very readable book if the clever and apt sayings which President Northrop has made before student assemblies, were collected and published. Yet, take them out of their setting, and without the inimitable, indescribable and magnetic personality of the speaker, and the quick, delighted responsiveness of the students, much of the charm is lost. His humor, on such occasions, comes more in scintillating sparks, than in a continuous volume. The display is all the more enjoyable, but yet all the more untranscribable.

A volume might easily be written recording the experiences of Dr. Northrop during the last fifteen years, including not only an account of his connection with the University, but rehearsing the part he has played in the regulation of public affairs in general. In 1889, he had the honor of being chosen Moderator of the Congregational National Council at Worcester. Dr.

Geo. L. Walker said that the Council had never before been so good a one; if the Moderator were placed on one side and the rest of the Council on the other, it would be a fair division. He was also vice-president of the International Council held at London in 1889, where he made two addresses which elicited much favorable comment. Dr. Dale, the Moderator, in his introduction to the proceedings, says, after quoting from President Northrop's address, "I venture to say that no weightier words than these were spoken at the Council, none that more deserve the serious consideration of English Congregationalists."

*Nihil tetigit quod non oravit*; and yet, perfectly conscious as he must be of all that he is, of his high position, his intellectual powers, he is, nevertheless, unpretentious, unassuming. With the years his character has broadened and deepened, has rounded out more fully in intellectual, social and Christian graces. Contact with him leaves one optimistic, impressed and inspired with the realization that a human being can, with God's help, fight a good fight and conquer in the name of honor, purity and uprightness. The University speaks eloquently for him. He might stand on the campus, and pointing to the stately group of buildings, exclaim; "If you seek my monument, look around you!" Yet, imposing as this monument is, there is one more grand, though neither measurable nor visible. It is the potent force for righteousness which, going forth from his life, has touched the lives of thousands, and with the years, is extending throughout the earth.

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#### MINNESOTA'S TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT NORTHROP.

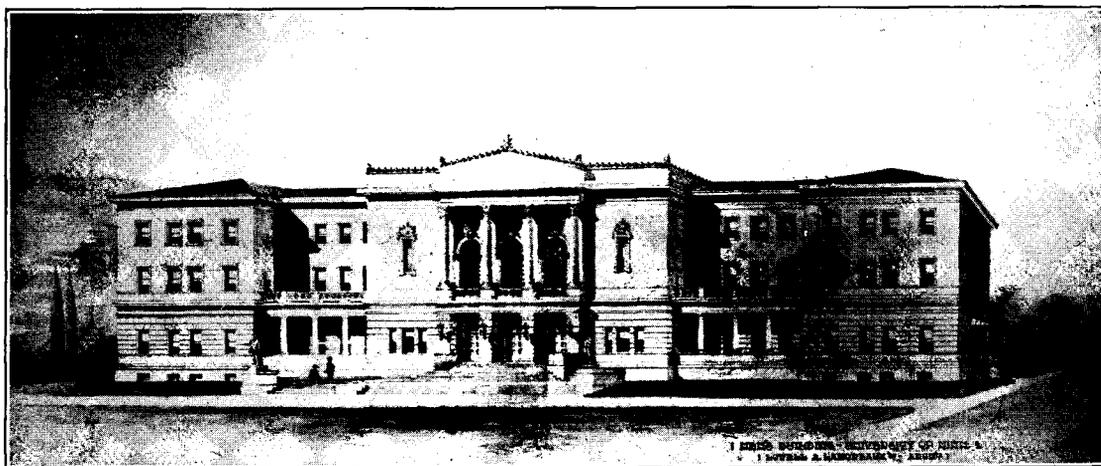
President Northrop's announcement that he intended to retire from the presidency of the University, at the close of his twenty-sixth year of service, naturally turned the thoughts of his many friends to the question of a fitting testimonial to him. During all the years of his administration President Northrop has been the foremost citizen of the State and a leader in the whole Northwest. His powers of mind have easily given him a precedence in matters intel-

lectual and his manly, human qualities have made him the best loved citizen of the state. It seemed especially appropriate, that, since President Northrop has filled so large a place in the life of the state outside the University as well as through it, that this tribute should come from the people of the state and not be confined to the University, its faculty, students and alumni. It was also a matter of course that it should take the form of something to remain upon the campus and perpetuate, for all time, the qualities typified in the life of President Northrop. Furthermore it was fitting that

many directions but he has been pre-eminently an inspiration to the generations of young men and women who have passed through the University during the years he has been at its head.

No college president, of the present generation, is held in greater love by his students and faculty and the alumni body. He has drawn all who have come into contact with him to himself and has bound them to him by bonds strong and enduring. It is the man—his kindly interest in his "children" that has made them love him as few men are loved.

President Northrop has not only stood for



The Proposed Cyrus Northrop Building

the tribute should take the form of something of which President Northrop felt special need and the logic of the whole situation pointed to the erection, upon the University campus, of a building for men, to be known as the Cyrus Northrop Building.

President Northrop has felt for a number of years that this building would fill a larger and more useful place in the lives of the men of the University than any other one thing that could be placed upon the University campus; his friends felt that in such a building it would be possible to perpetuate and uphold the lofty ideals for which President Northrop has so consistently stood during the years of his administration. The state and the University owe much to President Northrop for his activities in

manhood as of greater value than anything else, but he has typified in his own life the worth of such manhood. He has been a man among men—generous almost to a fault, of rare loveliness and at all times holding in deepest reverence the "things which are unseen" and yet most real, he has been an example that has changed many a man's attitude of thought toward the things that are of the highest value and has shown that the truest reverence is a real part of true greatness.

The movement for this tribute was started by the Minnesota Union, an organization of the men of the University and was finally made public February 26th, at a meeting of the Faculty club held at Donaldson's tea rooms. The idea at once appealed to the people of Minne-

sota and many and prompt were the offers of help and words of appreciation of the services of President Northrop. No one thing has ever so appealed to the people of the state and the alumni in particular have come to the support of the movement as they have never before stood behind any one movement. The idea of doing something for "Prexy," and at the same time helping to perpetuate at the University the

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WHEN PREXY PRAYS.

When Prexy prays  
 Our heads all bow,  
 A sense of peace  
 Smooths every brow,  
 Our hearts deep stirred  
 No whispers raise,  
 At chapel time  
 When Prexy prays.

When Prexy prays  
 All hearts unite,  
 And closer draws  
 The Infinite;  
 No thoughtless wit  
 Himself displays,  
 At chapel time  
 When Prexy prays.

When Prexy prays,  
 Our better self  
 Is raised above  
 All thoughts of self;  
 To nobler lives  
 Incline our ways,  
 At chapel time  
 When Prexy prays.  
 From the Gopher of '01.

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things for which the President has always stood; and, in addition, provide the University something so much needed, brought voluntary offers of help from every corner of the state.

The cut shown herewith gives an idea of what the building will be like, though this is of course subject to changes to make the building conform to the general plan for future build-

ings on the greater campus. The general form of the building is "T" shaped with a frontage of about 225 feet and a depth of about 180 feet. The plans for the interior have been made with the idea of providing for the social needs of the men of the University and their various organizations. The building will provide a large living room, extending through two stories; an auditorium, to take the form of a theatre to seat about five hundred; a dining room, or commons, to provide for one thousand on special occasions; billiard and game rooms and a large bowling alley; a trophy room; a reading and writing room; a large number of offices, committee rooms and small assembly rooms; a grand hall, or foyer, extending through two floors and rooms for a faculty club.

Somewhere, in or around this building, there will be placed something, yet to be determined upon, as a special and personal tribute to President Northrop and apart from all considerations of usefulness.

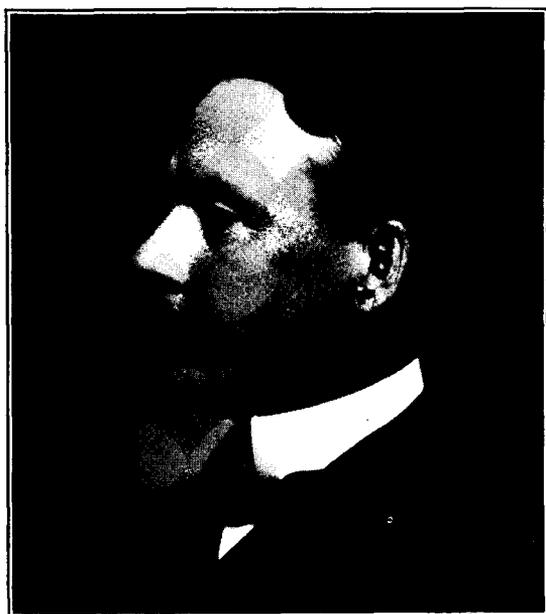
It is hoped to make the whole building really represent President Northrop and to make it the abiding place of his spirit which has been for so many years the most uplifting factor in the lives of the men and women who have been privileged to come into contact with him.

This building will bring the men of the University together as they have never been able to get together in the past and will bring to the men a sense of collective responsibility that cannot but result in higher ideals and higher living. The men will come to feel, as never in the past, a sense of responsibility for the good name of the University and for the conduct of their fellow students, and, moreover, the building will make it possible for the men of the University to have a place which shall be, in a degree, a substitute for home life which is now entirely out of the reach of most of the men, and will also give them an attractive place where they can go to secure proper amusements and recreation and society, under proper conditions.

At the time of this writing, the success of the movement is assured beyond any reasonable doubt.

## X. BIOGRAPHIES.

ABBOTT, Howard Strickland, was born September 15th, 1863, at Farmington, Minn. He is the son of Reverend Abiel Howard and Mary Ellen (Strickland) Abbott. His father who was a Methodist clergyman was related directly or through marriage with Oliver Ellsworth, the third Chief Justice of the United States supreme court; ex-president U. S. Grant; the distin-



Howard S. Abbott, '86.

guished authors, John S. C. Abbott and Jacob Abbott; the lawyers Austin and Benjamin V. Abbott; Dr. Lyman Abbott of the Outlook; Bishop Lawrence of Boston; Abbott L. Lowell, the present president of Harvard university; and Ezra Abbott, the noted biblical scholar. The grandmother was a Townsend, a family the elder branch of which remaining in England produced such men as Charles Townshend, prime minister of England and Charles Townshend, chancellor of the exchequer during the years preceding the Revolutionary war. On the mother's side (Strickland) descent is directly traced from Sir Thomas Strickland of Sizergh castle, Westmoreland county, England. His early life

was spent in Minnesota and he was prepared for the University at the Minneapolis Academy. He graduated from the University in 1885 with the degree of bachelor of literature. During his college years he was managing editor of the Ariel and also of the Junior Annual for 1884. Mr. Abbott was admitted to the bar upon oral examination by the Minnesota supreme court and examining committee in April 1887. He was assistant general solicitor for the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company and the Soo Railway Company 1887-1890; secretary of the Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific Railway Company 1888-90; attorney for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company 1890-1897; special master in chancery, Union Pacific Railroad receiverships 1897-1901; master in chancery United States circuit court, Minnesota 1897- ; lecturer on private and public corporations and civil law in the University since 1898; the author of case books on public and private corporations; "Notes, Authorities and Deductions on Corporations" (2 editions); "Public Corporations," 1 vol.; "The Law of Municipal Corporations," 3 volumes; and "Abbott's Elliott on Private Corporations," 1 vol. The work on municipal corporations has been considered since its publication in 1906 the standard and leading text book on that subject, is widely cited by courts throughout the country as an authority and has received the highest encomiums from the leading judges and lawyers for its style, analytical arrangement, thorough grasp of the questions discussed and the scholarly treatment of the subject matter. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church; vestryman St. Marks church, Minneapolis since 1900 and one of the board of trustees of the Diocese of Minnesota. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, the Minneapolis and Minikahda clubs, the American and State Bar associations, the board of directors Minneapolis Trust Co.; was married June 29th, 1898 to Mary Louise Johnson of Racine, Wis. They have two children, Emily Louise, born October 22nd, 1900 and Howard Johnson, born January 24th, 1904. Mrs. Abbott is a direct descendant on her mother's

side of Thomas Welles who was colonial governor of Connecticut many years and aided in the Charter Oak episode.

ABBOTT, John Steele, was born November 15th, 1883, in St. Paul, Minn. He is the son of Everton Judson and Jane Rachel Steele Abbott, his father being a physician who has been connected with the University from the opening of the medical department. Mr. Abbott attended the public schools of St. Paul, graduating from the Central high school in 1901, afterward entering the University and graduating with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1905. He spent two years, '05 and '06 studying medicine at the University and then transferred to the University of Pennsylvania from which he



John S. Abbott, '05.

received the degree of doctor of medicine in 1908. After graduation he served one year as interne in the City and County hospital of St. Paul and is on the medical staff of Drs. Mayo, Graham, Plummer, and Judd of Rochester, Minn. Dr. Abbott is a member of the Chi Psi and Nu Sigma Nu fraternities, the William Pepper Medical society of the University of Pennsylvania and affiliated with the Presbyterian church.

ADAMS, William Charles Theodore, was born in Springville, Wis., July 6th, 1869. On his father's side Mr. Adams is a lineal descendant of Lord Ball of England and of the Massa-

chusetts Adamses. On his mother's side he is a descendant of the Virginia Rogers. Mr. Adams' early life was spent in Vernon county, Wisconsin, where he attended the common schools. After graduating from the Rockton graded school he attended Viroqua high school. After teaching in the public schools of Vernon county, Wis., he attended Platteville, Wisconsin State Normal school, graduating in 1895. For four years he was principal of the Readstown public schools and then studied in Taylor University from which he graduated in 1900. Later he received the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy from the same institution for graduate work. For two and a half years Mr. Adams served as principal of Hunter, N. D. high school, resigning in 1903 to study in the University where he received the University Teachers' certificate and the master of arts degree in 1904. In 1904 and 1905 he was professor of pedagogy, Upper Iowa University and also did graduate work, while there, receiving the master of science degree in 1905. Mr. Adams was then elected as professor of philosophy and education in Bellevue College where he served four years when he was called to the presidency of Highland College; is also a licensed preacher and fills many pulpits, being in demand for commencement and other addresses. In politics he is a Republican although he has never sought office. Is a member of the Masonic order, being recently elected to the 32nd degree, is also a Woodman, Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Presbyterian church. In 1897 he married Elva Jane Aikins of Readstown, Wis. They have one child, a daughter, nine years of age.

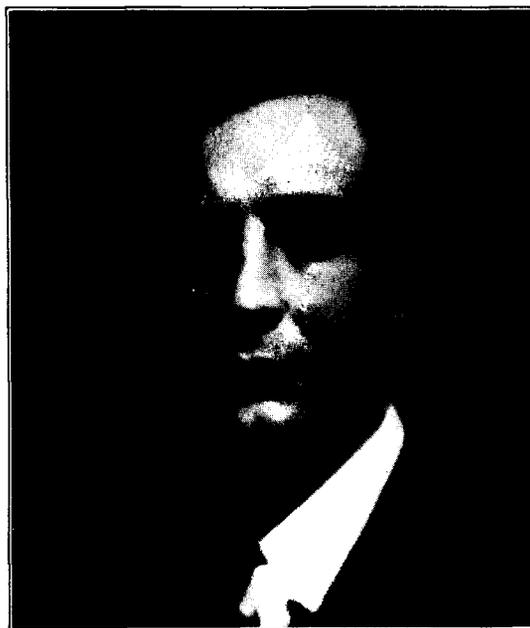
ALLEN, Edmund Pratt, son of Henry M. and Josephine Allen, was born January 25th, 1868, at Whitehall, Washington county, New York state. His father was a dry-goods merchant. The family came originally from Scotland and settled in Vermont prior to the Revolution, living at Whitehall until July, 1877 when they moved to Minneapolis. Mr. Allen attended the public schools of Minneapolis and entered the University in 1885 as a regular student; member of the sub-freshman class. During his college course he was a member of the Chi Psi fraternity, captain of company "C," right end of the first football team, and treasurer of the class of 1890. Leaving college four months prior to graduation he accepted a position with the Standard Oil Company but later became interested in mercantile agencies and in 1892 was manager of the local branch of Snow Church Company; later organized the American Adjustment Company with offices in Milwaukee, Kansas City, St.

Paul and Minneapolis. In 1904 Mr. Allen returned to the University as a night law student and graduated in June 1907 with the degree of bachelor of laws. After graduation he formed a co-partnership for the practice of law with Henry Deutsch and A. M. Breeding under the firm name of Deutsch, Allen & Breeding and in 1907 incorporated the mercantile agency under the name of Mercantile Adjustment Company and is now operating the same in connection with the above law firm. In politics Mr. Allen is a Republican and was nominated and elected to the house of representatives from the forty-third legislative district in 1906 and 1907; was

ville, Wis., April 13th, 1873. During his youth the family lived successively in Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota. Mr. Allen came to Minneapolis in 1892, completed his high school course graduating in 1894 from the Central high school as class orator. In 1898 Mr. Allen completed the academic course at the University and was on the honor list as a commencement speaker. Three years later he received his law degree. Since graduation Mr. Allen has been deputy county auditor and secretary of the board of county commissioners and was a Republican representative in the Minnesota legislature of 1909 from the thirty-ninth district, and was sec-



Edmund P. Allen, Law '07.



Hugh N. Allen, '98, Law '01.

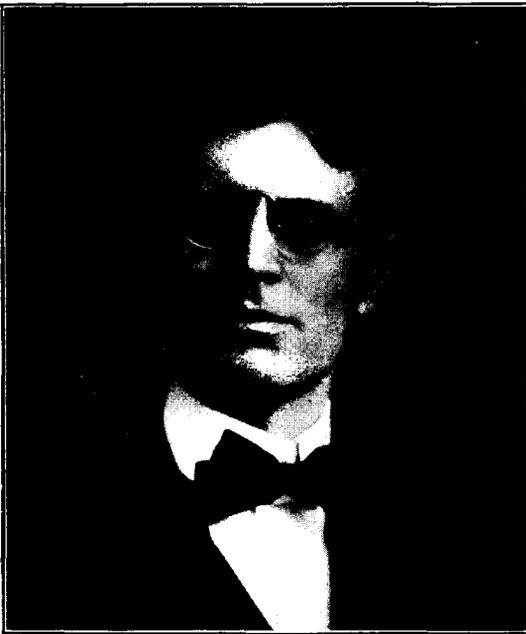
chairman of the University committee, before whom was heard the bills for campus extension, increased salaries and general maintenance. Is a member of the Garfield Republican club, Minneapolis Commercial club, University club, St. Anthony club, Interlachen Country club, Minneapolis Consistory; is a 32nd degree Mason, Knight Templar, Shriner, and a member of No. 44, B. P. O. E.; has been affiliated with the Plymouth Congregational church since 1882 and was married October 25th, 1893 to Wealthy May Pettit of Osage, Iowa. They have two children, Josephine Annette and Edmund P. Jr. The family residence is on Humboldt Avenue south.

ALLEN, Hugh Neill, the son of William Clark and Sarah Carr Allen, was born at Neills-

retary of the Hennepin delegation, chairman of the committee on University and University lands, handled bills for campus extension, buildings, appropriations, covering of railroad tracks, campus, etc., and in 1909 addressed group meetings of the Minnesota Bankers' association on taxation. He is now practicing law and selling land at 1140 Metropolitan Life building as the Minneapolis manager of the Florida Homes Land Company. Mr. Allen is a member of the University club, Commercial club, St. Anthony club, Phi Delta Theta fraternity, Masonic order, Elks, Knights of Pythias; was married June 22nd, 1909 to Mrs. Martha Harris Bachman.

ANDERSON, Frank Maloy, the son of Moses T. and Amanda T. Anderson, was born

in Omaha, Nebraska, February 3rd, 1871; his father was a physician. Mr. Anderson has lived in Minneapolis since four years of age, save two years spent on a farm in the pioneer days in western Minnesota and for periods of study spent in Paris and Cambridge. Entering the University in the fall of 1890 he received the degree of bachelor of arts in the spring of 1894 and two years later his master's degree. The years 1896 and 1897 were spent at Harvard and from January to September, 1909 he pursued graduate work at Paris. Up to the time Mr. Anderson graduated



Frank M. Anderson, '94.

from the University he worked at a great variety of things in order to support himself through his college course, working on the business end of newspapers, in the insurance business and in ice offices. Since graduation Mr. Anderson has been connected with the University, beginning as a scholar in the history department in his senior year, December 1893. The following year he was made instructor, in 1898 assistant professor and in 1905 professor of history. Among Mr. Anderson's works are "Outlines and documents of English constitutional history in the middle ages," prepared in collaboration with Professor Charles I. Wells, also "Constitutions and documents illustrative of the history of France, 1789-1902," for which there has been a very large demand which necessitated a second edition. Mr.

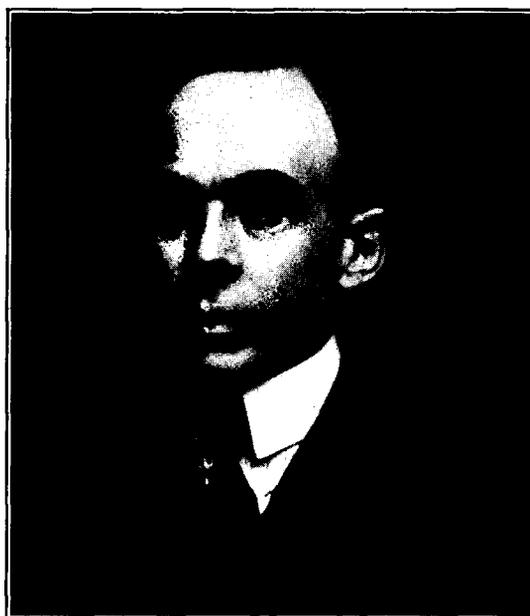
Anderson took advantage of this call and thoroughly revised the first edition and brought it down to the year 1907. This volume has established a new plan of studying historical documents and the French themselves have adopted Mr. Anderson's plan for the study of their constitutional history. He has had a number of articles and reviews in the American Historical Review, the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences and other periodicals. Mr. Anderson has always been particularly active in the general affairs of University life and has been a moving spirit in many things that have left a lasting impress upon the life of the University. Similarly he has taken the greatest interest in municipal affairs and has been one of the most active supporters of the Voters' league, an organization which has as its object the improvement of conditions through the election of better men for the city council. Mr. Anderson's work in this connection has been of inestimable value to the city of Minneapolis and has resulted in a decided improvement in the personnel of the city council. Mr. Anderson took an active part in the recent discussion concerning the gas franchise and can always be counted upon to do anything in his power to further anything promising civic improvement. Is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial club and the Presbyterian church. He was married September 3rd, 1898 to Mary G. Steele, '94. They have two children, Troyer Steele and Gaylord West.

ANDREWS, George C., was born on May 10th, 1863, at Minneapolis, or St. Anthony, as it was called at that time. Among the early pioneers that settled at St. Anthony was Thomas Francis Andrews, who came here from Merrimac county, New Hampshire, in the fall of 1855, and was a resident of Minneapolis for many years and one of its public-spirited and useful citizens. For nearly twenty years he was engaged in business as a merchant in company with his brother, and built up a large and substantial business. In 1862 he was elected as an alderman, and at various times served for thirteen years, being in 1882 president of the council and holding at times the office of acting mayor. He was appointed by Mayor George A. Pillsbury as one of the board of water commissioners in 1884, and held at other times various offices of public trust. In 1859 he was married to Miss Lizzie Fisk, the mother of his son, George C. He lived in Minneapolis continuously until his death, on July 14th, 1892. George C. Andrews has passed his whole life in this city. He attended the public schools, graduated from the

high school in 1882, and then entered the mechanical engineering department of the University and graduated with the class of 1887. For a short time he held a position with the Porter Steam Heating Company of this city and then began business on his own account. Since that time he has been engaged in the various branches of the heating business. He originally directed his attentions toward a contracting business in steam and hot water heating plants, and during this period installed some immense and elaborate plants, such as those in the Northern Pacific Railroad shops at Tacoma and the Great Northern shops at Spokane. He also executed contracts for heating many of the buildings belonging to the University of Minnesota and several of the Minneapolis school buildings. He later began the manufacture of radiators under the name of the Minneapolis Radiator & Iron company, and at one time the firm supplied to the trade one-half of the radiators used in Minneapolis. Mr. Andrews invented several new forms of radiators, one of which resulted in gaining an increase of twenty-five per cent. in the heating capacity, and this was used in the new Hennepin county court house. About 1898 Mr. Andrews organized what is now known as The Andrews Heating Company, for the purpose of selling by mail steam and hot water plants. This has now been built up into a business that extends over the whole country, an innovation in the heating business that was pronounced impossible when begun. He has supplied heating plants to customers in all but one of the states, also in Canada and Alaska. Under the name of The Andrews Heating Company he is handling much important contract work, among his recent commissions being the heating in the two main buildings of the Minnesota State University and the new shops for the Twin City Rapid Transit Company. The Andrews Heating Company recently erected a new shop and office building on University and 29th Aves., southeast which are models of their kind for use and architectural appearance. Mr. Andrews has at all times kept in touch with every branch of the business, and by his personal supervision and the employment of educated engineers as assistants he has made the company one of the best organized and widely known concerns in the country. In politics Mr. Andrews is a Republican and has always taken an interest in the local campaigns and elections with a view of promotion of the cause of good government and civic progress. He was also for a number of years one of the few members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in the state, is a mem-

ber of the St. Anthony club, Publicity club and the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. He attends the First Congregational church. Mr. Andrews was married on April 30th, 1903 to Miss Jessie Fuller, who died on March 13th, 1904, at the birth of her son, Thomas Franklin Andrews. Mrs. Andrews was a woman of unusual beauty of person and character, and possessed of wonderful business ability. She had been with the Andrews Heating Company from its beginning, and much of its success as a national business was due to her efforts.

APPLEBY, William Remsen, was born at Hoboken, N. J., February 11th, 1865; he re-



George C. Andrews, Eng. '86.

ceived the degree of bachelor of arts at Williams College in 1886 and master of arts from the same institution in 1893. In 1887 Mr. Appleby did graduate work in the school of mines at Columbia University and later was made private assistant to Pierre de P. Ricketts, professor of assaying in the school of mines at Columbia. In 1889 he was chosen assistant in chemistry in the College of Pharmacy of New York; 1890-91 he was with Fraser and Chalmers of New York City; 1891-1900 was professor of mining and metallurgy in the Minnesota school of mines and since 1900 has been professor of metallurgy and dean of the Minnesota school of mines. Dean Appleby is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, American Chemical society, Society of

Chemical Industry, and Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (London), Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, etc.

AUBIN, Marie Louise, was born at Sandwich, Ontario, Canada. She is the daughter of Edward and Arthemise Ver Duyn. Her father was a farmer. She graduated from the Collegiate Institute and Toronto Normal school and taught school for six years in Windsor. Dr. Aubin graduated from the University of Minnesota with the degree of doctor of medicine in 1893. Previous to pursuing her medical course in the University she had been in the office of her husband, who was a physician. She was married in 1885 to Dr. W. E. Aubin. They have one child, a boy now twenty-four years old.

AURAND, William Henry, was born at Oakley, Wis., June 8th, 1875. He is the son of George C. and Ella F. Aurand. His father was a merchant. Mr. Aurand lived at Brodhead, Wis., until 1887 when he removed with his parents to Bowdle, S. D. He graduated from the Central high school of Minneapolis in 1895 and the medical department of the University in 1901, and has practiced in this city since 1903. During the years 1902-03 he served as interne in St. Barnabas hospital. In politics he is a Republican. He is an assistant in the department of medicine of the University, a member of the Minneapolis medical club, the Hennepin county medical society, the Minnesota state medical society and the American medical association, and is affiliated with the Presbyterian church. He was married January 1st, 1898 to Jane A. Kyte. They have one child, Calvin W. Aurand, born April 15th, 1904.

BACON, Dexter Sterling, was born July 16th, 1874 at Kingsley, Minn. He is the son of George Welcome Bacon, who managed a machine shop and foundry. The Bacons were among the first settlers of New York state. Mr. Bacon's early life was spent at Cannon Falls, Minn., attending the common schools. Mr. Bacon graduated from Carleton Academy in 1895, taking the declamation contest in the same year, and later attended the Indiana dental college and the dental college of Minnesota from which he graduated in 1902. Since graduation he has been engaged in practice in this city and has an office at 702 Donaldson building. Formerly he was a prohibitionist but is now a Republican insurgent. He is a life member of the Minnesota Alumni association, a member of the State dental association, Minneapolis Dental society, the Congregational club, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Fifth Avenue Congregational church. He was married June 24th, 1903 to

Coral May Evans. They have one son, Sterling Evans Bacon, born March 2nd, 1906.

BALL, Charles Riggs, the son of Joseph W. and Hannah A. Ball, was born October 31st, 1867, at Bryan, Ohio, where his father was engaged in the lumber business. In 1891 Mr. Ball graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University, having completed the high school course at Bryan, Ohio. Entering the medical department of the University in the fall of the same year Dr. Ball received his doctor's degree in the spring of 1894. After graduation from the University, Dr. Ball was resident physician of St. Luke's hospital, St. Paul for one year; took two graduate courses at the Harvard medical school; one graduate course at the Johns Hopkins University, one at the University of Vienna and one



Dexter S. Bacon, Dent. '02.

at the University of Berlin. For twelve years he has been engaged in the general practice of medicine and for the past five years has specialized in nervous diseases. Dr. Ball is a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, Ohio Delta chapter, Nu Sigma Nu fraternity, Minnesota Delta chapter, Scottish rite mason and member of Osman Shrine, Ramsey county medical society, Minnesota state society, American medical association and is affiliated with the Methodist church. Dr. Ball was married June 30th, 1897, to Miss Frank Snodgrass, at Marysville, Ohio. They have two children, Charles J. and Josephine.

BARTON, C. Albert, the son of B. E. and Nancy J. Chilcoto Barton, both deceased, was born February 26th, 1868 at Saluvia, Pa. Until fifteen years old Mr. Barton lived on a farm in Pennsylvania; his high school education was received in Bedford, Pa., and he came to Minneapolis at the age of twenty. In 1900 he completed the law course in the University receiving the degree of bachelor of laws. Mr. Barton was bookkeeper and credit man for large business firms and is now manager of the Northland Pine Co., manufacturers and wholesalers of lumber. In politics he is a Democrat, a member of the Minneapolis club, Commercial club, University club and is affiliated with the Presbyterian

North Dakota medical association. He married Ella E. Ribble. They have three children, George William, Evelyn C., and Anita R.

BEACH, William Artemus, was born October 20th, 1868 at Ionia, Michigan. He is the son of Benager H. and Clarmida Weston Beach. His father was a miller. Both of his great grandfathers were veterans of the Revolutionary war and his father of the Civil war. The first eleven years of his life were spent in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and then the family removed to Minneapolis. He graduated from the University of Minnesota with the degree of bachelor of science in 1890 and with the degree of doctor of medicine in 1893. He is a member of



Charles R. Ball, Med. '94.



C. Albert Barton, Law '00.

church. September 15th, 1892 he was married to Cora E. Riddle. They have four children, Everett H., Walter A., Isabel J. and Eleanor Rose, residing at 1004 7th St. S. E.

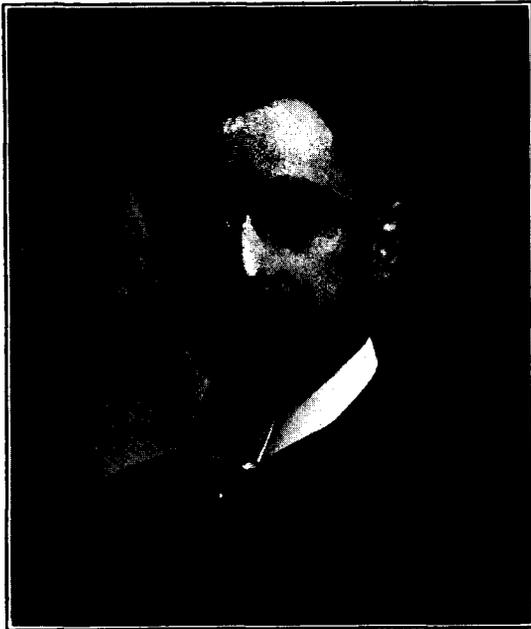
BEAUDOUX, Henry A., was born in France. He attended the Academy of Paris and the University of France and graduated from the medical department of the University of Minnesota in 1895. After graduation he pursued graduate work in Vienna and Paris. Dr. Beaudoux is a Republican in politics; a member of the Ramsey county medical association, Minnesota State medical association, and the American medical association, member of the academy of Oto Laryngology and is ex-president of the

the State Board of Medical Examiners and is a Republican in politics; a member and treasurer of the Mankato School Board, a Mason, and a member of the Royal Arcanum and the State medical (homeopathic) society. He is affiliated with the Methodist church. He was married December 7th, 1903 to Mrs. G. A. Hanna. They have two children, Helen and William.

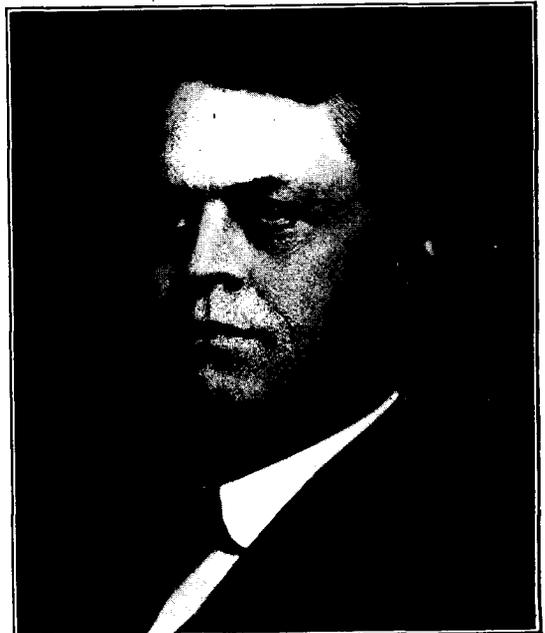
BEARD, Richard Olding, was born December 20th, 1856, at Tollington Park, Middlesex, England. He is the son of Richard and Anne Beard. His father was a manufacturer. He was educated at Camden House Academy, Brighton, England and came to the United States in 1870. For eight years he was engaged as

book-buyer and stock clerk for two large book concerns. He graduated from the department of medicine of the Northwestern University in 1882 and engaged in general practice of medicine and teaching for sixteen years; and afterwards, for ten years, in special practice, continuing his teaching of physiology. Dr. Beard devotes his entire time to teaching physiology and directing the department of physiology and pharmacology in the college of the University. In politics he ranks as an independent. He has done considerable writing along the line of sanitation, physiology and personal hygiene and has served on various sanitary commissions and is a member of the American medical association,

this city he completed his education. He entered the academic department of the University of Minnesota and graduated with the degree of B. S., in 1892. Mr. Belden was anxious to take up the profession of his father and with that end in view returned to college two years after receiving his first degree and studied law. He graduated from the law department in 1897 and soon afterwards was admitted to the bar. For several years he was connected with Thomas F. Wallace Jr., under the firm name of Belden, Wallace & Company, and held the agencies for several bonding and liability companies. In 1903 he engaged in the electrical contracting business as a partner in the W. I. Gray Company



Henry A. Beaudoux, Med. '95.



William A. Beach, '90, Hom. '93.

the American public health association, the Minnesota state medical society, the Hennepin county medical society, fellow and ex-president of the Minnesota academy of medicine and a member of the University faculty club. He was married in 1882 to Emma E. Crocker; later divorced. He was married in 1903, to Theresa V. Harrison. He has two daughters, Rachel and Dorothea.

BELDEN, George K., son of Henry C. Belden, attorney, was born in Vermont, at the town of Lyndon in 1870. The family moved to St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and at that place George K. spent the early years of his life. Later his parents removed to Minneapolis and in

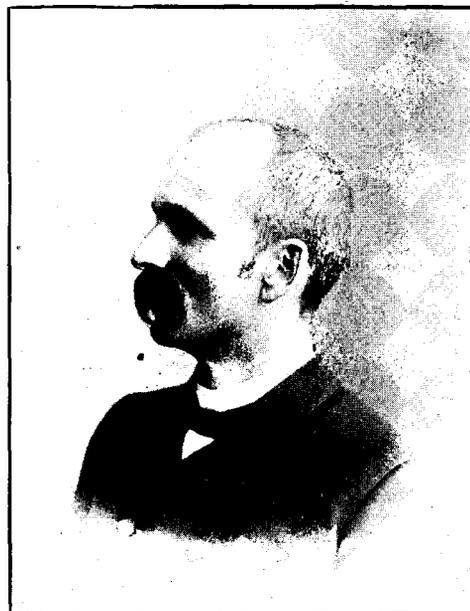
and is in that business at the present time. Mr. Belden is a member of the prominent clubs of the city—the Minneapolis, the Minikahda, the University and the Minnetonka Yacht clubs. He has been connected with the Minnesota National Guard for many years and held a commission as captain of Company M, Fourth Regiment, sergeant major of the First Regiment and held a commission as first lieutenant of Battery B. Mr. Belden is a Republican in politics and in his connection with the Roosevelt club has been interested in the work of that party in Minneapolis. He was married in January, 1906, to Miss Edith H. Knight, of this city. They attend the Methodist church.

BELL, John W., was born March 18th, 1853, at London, Ohio. He is the son of Robert J. and Ann Bell; his father was a farmer. In his youth he attended the public schools of Ohio and graduated from the Ohio Medical college in 1876, later pursuing graduate work in New York and Germany. Dr. Bell was professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the Minnesota hospital college from 1886 to 1889 and was professor of physical diagnosis and clinical medicine in the medical department of the University from its opening until quite recently. In politics he is an independent Democrat and was a member of the state senate from 1901 to 1905. He is a member of the charter committee, ex-president of the Minneso-

spent on the farm where he was born. He attended the common school in Sweden and was confirmed in Tullstorps Kyrka on April 22nd, 1883. In 1885 he arrived in Canby, Minnesota, all alone, as an emigrant and settled to work on his father's farm, the other members of the family coming later; he worked on the farm during the summers and attended country school during winters, then the Canby school and the Granite Falls high school. Mr. Bengtson taught in the Yellow Medicine and Lincoln counties and finally completed the high school course in the South high school of Minneapolis, graduating from the Latin course thereof in 1898. After teaching for a year in North Dakota he entered the University college of law



George K. Belden, '92, Law '97.



John W. Bell, M. D., Professor Emeritus.

ta medical association, Minnesota academy and Hennepin county medical society, a member of the American medical association and the Commercial club and is affiliated with the Universalist church. He was married November 11th, 1890, to Kate M. Jones. They have two children, Warren and Robert.

BENGTSON, Hans Peter, was born March 1st, 1868, at Tullstorp, Församling, Skane, Sweden; he is the son of Peter Bengtson, an engineer who came to this country and located on a homestead in Yellow Medicine county, Minnesota, in the seventies, where he lived until he died in 1906. Mr. Bengtson's early life was

and completed that course in 1902, pursuing at the same time some work in the academic department. Mr. Bengtson supported himself through school by teaching and farm labor as well as doing odd jobs during the college year. In politics Mr. Bengtson is a Republican and has been actively interested in political affairs. He has had experience and is known as a convincing stump speaker. After graduating Mr. Bengtson took up the practice of law at Granite Falls and has been actively practicing in that city up to this day; was city attorney in 1904 and has served on the city council. He was a candidate for county attorney on the Republican ticket in 1908, and was elected by a

large majority as county attorney of Yellow Medicine county, which position he holds at the present time. Mr. Bengtson is firm in his stand for progressive ideas and clean government and believes education the great factor in cementing the many nationalities in this country into a great and firm nation. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and also the local order of Free Masons in which he has always been active; is affiliated with the Lutheran church.

**BENJAMIN**, Arthur Edwin, was born December 19, 1868, at Hutchinson, Minnesota, son of John and Elizabeth Garner Benjamin. His



Hans P. Bengtson, Law '02.

father was a physician, who practiced his profession in Boston until 1857 and came to Hutchinson in 1860. Both parents were educated in England. Arthur Edwin was born and brought up on a farm, attended the common schools, graduated from the high school in 1887, and after teaching school two years, entered the medical department of the University of Minnesota and graduated in medicine in 1892, when he began to practice his profession in Minneapolis. The last three years he has been limiting his practice to the specialties of surgery and gynecology. Dr. Benjamin, after graduation, did excellent service in the medical department of the state university as clinical assistant. He has read numerous papers in surgery before the various medical societies to which he belongs and

they have been published in different medical journals throughout the United States. He is a member of the staffs of the St. Barnabas, Swedish and City hospitals, Minneapolis, and is a teacher in clinical gynecology in the college of medicine and surgery of the University at the present time. Dr. Benjamin is a Republican in politics. He was president of the Alumni association of the medical department of the state university in 1904, and is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the Minnesota Medical Association and of the local medical societies. In church relations he is a Con-



Arthur E. Benjamin, Med. '92.

gregationalist. He was married in 1900 to Blanche Grimshaw and to them has been born one child—Edwin G.

**BENNETT**, John Clarke, was born December 1st, 1864, at Cork, Ireland, where he lived until he was eighteen years of age. He was prepared for civil service appointment for which he made special study, but being too young for examination visited the United States in 1883 and decided to remain. Mr. Bennett graduated from the law department of the University in 1898; up to that time he had been engaged in railroad service. From 1903 to 1905 Mr. Bennett was attorney and adjuster for the National Surety Company of New York and since that date has been Northwestern superintendent for

the same company. In politics Mr. Bennett is an independent; is past master A. F. and A. M. No. 5., St. Paul; Grand Orator of Minnesota in 1903-04 and is affiliated with the Methodist church. Was married October 19th, 1890 to Bessie H. Blackwell of St. Paul. They have three daughters aged respectively, seventeen, fifteen and five years.

BENTON, Andrew Arthur, the son of Arthur H. and Isabelle Craik Benton, was born December 17th, 1873 in Minneapolis; his father was a banker. Mr. Benton is a direct descendant of Edward Benton who, with Andrew Benton, settled at Guilford, Conn., in 1637. Among his ancestors were several prominent as colonial governors while others were active in the Revolutionary war. Another was the first English mayor of New York. Arthur H. Benton, the father, was one of the pioneer bankers of Minnesota, being for many years in the private banking business at Madelia, Minn. Isabelle Craik Benton is of Scotch descent; her father was one of the earliest settlers of Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Benton now reside in Omaha, Nebraska. After attending the public schools in Minneapolis, Mr. Benton completed his high school course at Madelia in 1890. Entering the University at the age of seventeen he completed the law course in 1895 and that year the law department held separate commencement exercises at which Mr. Benton delivered one of the orations. Since graduating Mr. Benton has not kept up the practice of law but went into the banking business with his father and later was cashier of the Watonwan County bank at Madelia and for eight years was with the National Bank of Commerce of Minneapolis. Later Mr. Benton became associated with the firm of Marwick, Mitchell & Company in 1905, and shortly after was made the managing partner of the bank audit department. The work of his department consists principally in conducting examinations for directors of the large banks and trust companies of New York City, and other leading business centers of the country, also in acting as examiners for clearing houses. After the panic in 1907 he was appointed on behalf of his firm to take charge of the reopening of the Knickerbocker Trust company. He holds close and confidential relations with many of the largest financial institutions of New York City, and has a very wide acquaintance among bankers throughout the country; has been granted the degree of C. P. A. In politics Mr. Benton is a Republican but has never held any public office; has been active in various private philanthropic and public organizations con-

cerned with the protection and proper moral and physical development of boys; is affiliated with the Presbyterian church and the Y. M. C. A. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Minnesota Society of New York, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and also of the City Club of New York, where he is a resident member and makes his home.

BERG, John N., was born September 24th, 1867, in Norway, and is the son of Nels and Sarah Berg. His father was a farmer. Mr. Berg attended the common schools in Norway and came to the United States in 1887, and graduated from the Minneapolis Academy in 1892 and



John C. Bennett, Law '98.

from the scientific course of the University in 1896 with honors in history, philosophy, political science and was elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa. Mr. Berg took the three-year law course in the University of Minnesota and graduated in 1899. Since graduation he has been engaged in the practice of law in this city, and is a member of the executive committee of the Voters league of this city. He was married March 4th, 1909 to Julia Nelson of Minneapolis.

BERNHAGEN, John Fred, the son of John and Clara A. Bernhagen was born at Waseca, Minnesota, January 19th, 1878. Mr. Bernhagen's early education was received in Owatonna where he graduated from the Pillsbury academy in 1897. Entering the classical course

of the University the same fall he graduated in 1901. Two years later Mr. Bernhagen was admitted to the bar and took up the practice of law in Minneapolis.

From January, 1905 to October 1st, 1909 he was assistant county attorney of Hennepin county, when he resigned that position to resume the general practice of law, with offices at 410-411 New York Life Building. He married Harriet J. Hutchinson, '03. They have two sons and reside at 635 Elwood Ave., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

BESSESEN, Nelson Daniel, was born at Albert Lea, Minn., June 27th, 1874, and is the



John N. Berg, '96, Law '99.

son of John and Delia Bessesen; his father is a jeweler. He lived at Albert Lea until he graduated from the high school there, when he removed to Minneapolis to attend the University and has resided in Minneapolis since 1893, and attended the academic department of the University for three years and graduated from the law department in 1902 and has been engaged in the active practice of law, in Minneapolis ever since. Prior to his graduation from the law department he had two years' experience in theatrical work, being identified with some of the leading stock companies in the East. He is a Republican and a member of the Minneapolis Commercial club. He was married April 21st, 1897 to Jennie Dailey. They have two children,

Frank Daniel, aged seven and Adeline Gail, aged four.

BESSESEN, William Aaron, the son of John and Delia Bessesen, was born on a farm in Freeborn county, Minn.; his father is a jeweler. The family were pioneers in the opening of the Middle West. When Mr. Bessesen was two years of age the family removed to Albert Lea where he attended the public schools and where he graduated from the high school in 1898. Entering the University in the same fall Mr. Bessesen completed his course, graduating with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1902. After leaving the University Mr. Bessesen at-



John F. Bernhagen, '01.

tended Northwestern University where he received his master's degree in 1905 and his medical degree in that same year. For special research connected with his medical work he received the degree of master of science. After graduation Dr. Bessesen had eight months' experience as hospital physician at St. John's hospital at Fargo, N. D., after which he accepted the position of hospital surgeon with the Mayo Bros., at St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minn. In November 1906 he removed to Albert Lea and took up the general practice of medicine and surgery. He is a member of the Republican party. Dr. Bessesen received his license to practice in the state of Illinois in June 1905, North Dakota State license in January 1906 and his

Minnesota State license in June 1906. In July 1905 he presented a valuable thesis on "The development of the chest" at the National convention of the American medical association held at Portland, Ore. He is a member of the Commercial club of Albert Lea, Freeborn Medical society, Minnesota state Medical and American Medical Associations; is affiliated with the Trinity Evangelical Church, being superintendent of the Sunday School for the past three years.

BESTOR, George Wilber, is the son of George L. Bestor, a lawyer and railroad contractor of Peoria, Illinois. He was born in

connected with the stone and treated timber business as president of The Kettle River company. Mr. Bestor inherited through his father a membership in the Loyal Legion and also belongs to the Minneapolis, Lafayette and Minikahda clubs. He attends the Universalist Church. In 1900 he was married to Miss Nelle P. Hale. They have three children, George Clinton, Flora Hale, and Gertrude Louise Bestor.

BISBEE, Edgar Charles, was born March 15, 1871, at Madelia, Minn. He is the son of John and Ardelia Frances (Small) Bisbee. His father was a merchant and his early life was



Nelson D. Bessesen, Law '02



William A. Bessesen, '02

that town on August 19th, 1865, and his early life was spent in Illinois and Ohio. In the schools of those states he received his preparatory education and after moving to Minneapolis in 1887 he entered the University of Minnesota, graduating from the College of Law in 1891. For a short time he was in the grain business both in this city and Illinois, then went to Seattle to accept a position there with the Trust company during 1892-3. He returned to this city, however, and was attorney for the Minneapolis trust company for two years. Mr. Bestor recognized the opportunities offered by the stone quarrying business and in 1895 turned his energies in that direction, assuming control of the Kettle River quarries at Sandstone, Minnesota. Since that time he has been continuously

spent at Madelia where he attended the high school. Mr. Bisbee graduated from the University with the degree of bachelor of science in 1894, and during his college course was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, the Gopher board, the football teams of '91, '92, and '93, and was recording secretary of the Students' Christian association. At graduation he took a position in an insurance and real estate office, was secretary and treasurer of the Dubuque Linseed Oil co., for three years, 1894 to 1897, manager Northwestern Shot and Lead Works and manager of the St. Paul Linseed Oil co., 1897-1899, in the grain business 1899 to 1900 and since that date has been vice president of the Midland Linseed co. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Minneapolis Cham-

ber of Commerce, the Commercial club and the Andrew Presbyterian Church, being president of its board of trustees. He was married to Mattie May Arnold. They have two children, Helen Francis and Edgar Arnold.

BLAIR, Mrs. Margaret Josephine, was born at Goodhue Center, Minn., May 5, 1863, of Scotch-Canadian parents—John V. H. and Isabella Kennedy Bailey, farmer-pioneers of Minnesota. The Red Wing high school supplemented the rural school, and later she studied household economics at the Armour Institute and at the Jewish Training school in Chicago, subsequently observing the work on these lines in many leading institutions, with a view to a constructive knowledge. Of Mrs. Blair's twenty years' ex-

perience in teaching domestic art, fifteen have been spent as director of the domestic art division of the college of agriculture of the University. For six successive summers she has delivered a series of lectures at the Devil's Lake Chautauqua and one year at the Waseca Chautauqua assemblies. She has lately been appointed a member of the Lady Board of Managers of the United States Agricultural and Industrial Exposition company.

perience in these subjects at various national conventions and at two world's fairs, Mrs. Blair has become well known, her lecture course serving as an important feature of the opening week at the recent Seattle Exposition. Her connection with the federation of women's clubs is through the St. Anthony Park women's association.

Mrs. Blair is the author of several books and many published articles on household economics, domestic art and related subjects. In 1896 her first book, "Garment drafting," was published, and in 1898 it appeared with revised text under the title "Margaret Blair's system of model sewing and garment drafting." In 1900 appeared two supplementary volumes entitled



George W. Bestor, Law '91



Edgar C. Bisbee, '99

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For two years she was the national chairman of household economics in the general federation of women's clubs, and for eight years state chairman in the Minnesota federation. As a

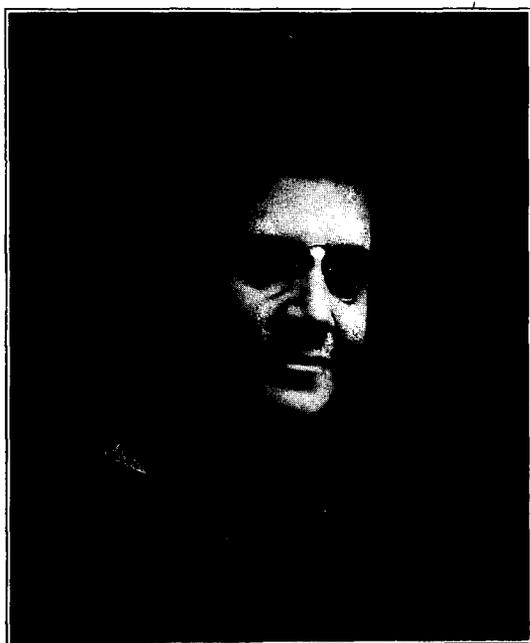
lecturer in these subjects at various national conventions and at two world's fairs, Mrs. Blair has become well known, her lecture course serving as an important feature of the opening week at the recent Seattle Exposition. Her connection with the federation of women's clubs is through the St. Anthony Park women's association.

Mrs. Blair is the wife of John M. Blair, to whom she was married in 1884. They have one son, Donald S., who was graduated from the University in 1907. She is a member of the Central Presbyterian Church of St. Paul.

BLU, Elmer Francis, the son of James and Margaret E. Blu, was born November 6th, 1882.

at Milford, Ill. Mr. Blu's early life was spent in Milford and his schooling was received in that village. For his college preparatory work Mr. Blu attended the Northwestern Academy from which he graduated in June, 1901. In the fall of the same year he entered the academic department of the Northwestern University, graduating from that institution in 1905 with the degree of bachelor of science. The following year was spent in the law school of Northwestern University and in the fall of 1906 Mr. Blu transferred to the law department of the University graduating in 1907 with the degree of bachelor of laws. While in college he was a member of Phi Delta Theta and in the law school became a member of Phi Delta Phi.

from Maine for twenty years. Mr. Boardman has resided in Minneapolis since he was a year and a half old; he attended the public schools and from the age of fourteen to twenty-one he spent his summers on a farm, which he helped manage, and entered the University in the fall of 1895, attending the academic college two years and entering the law school in the fall of 1897, graduating in June 1900. During his college course he was a member of Psi Upsilon and Phi Delta Phi fraternities, the latter being a legal fraternity, and associate editor of the Ariel. During his academic course he was active in all college affairs, reaching the finals in the Pillsbury oratorical contest when a freshman, captain of the freshman cane rushing team, etc.



Margaret J. Blair, Instructor in Sewing and Household Art



Ralph T. Boardman, Law '00

Since graduation Mr. Blu has been in the law offices of Crassweller & Crassweller where he was employed as clerk until January 1st, 1910, when he was admitted to the firm as junior member, the firm name being changed to Crassweller, Crassweller & Blu. Mr. Blue is a Republican but has never been a candidate for any office.

BOARDMAN, Ralph Todd, was born November 22nd, 1876, at Calais, Maine. He is the son of Frederic H. and Harriet C. (Boutelle) Boardman. His grandfather was George A. Boardman, who was famous as a naturalist. His uncle, Charles A. Boutelle, was congressman

Among his college escapades was the painting of the mail box placed in front of the library building and left a bright red (Wisconsin colors) by the government. He and his companion changed this color to green and white, the freshman class colors, and it has never been painted red again. Since graduation in 1900 he has been actively engaged in the practice of law and at the present time is associated with M. H. Boutelle in the general practice at 701 New York Life bldg., Minneapolis. For three years he was a member of the National Guard. He is a Republican and a member of the University

club. He was married June 12th, 1907, to Bessie M. Reid. They have one child, a boy, born March 25th, 1908.

BOEHM, John Charles, was born June 12th, 1860, at Vienna, Austria. He is the son of Johann and Barbara Boehm. His father was a farmer and gardener and died in 1864. He lived in Austria until ten years of age when he came to America and lived on a farm. At twenty-one years of age he did not know his multiplication tables and since then has worked his way through various colleges. He graduated from the Eau Claire high school in 1883; from

medical society, which office he has held since organization in 1902 with the exception of one year; is a member of the Minnesota state and the American medical associations and of the Crow River Valley medical society, and has been a member of the advisory board of the medical alumni association of the University of Minnesota to the board of regents. He is a member of the Catholic Church. He was married in 1896 to Mittie A. Adamson of St. Paul. They have no children.

BOOTH, Albert Edwin, is the son of Andrew and Jane P. Booth, and was born Septem-



Hans L. Borgendale, Law '03



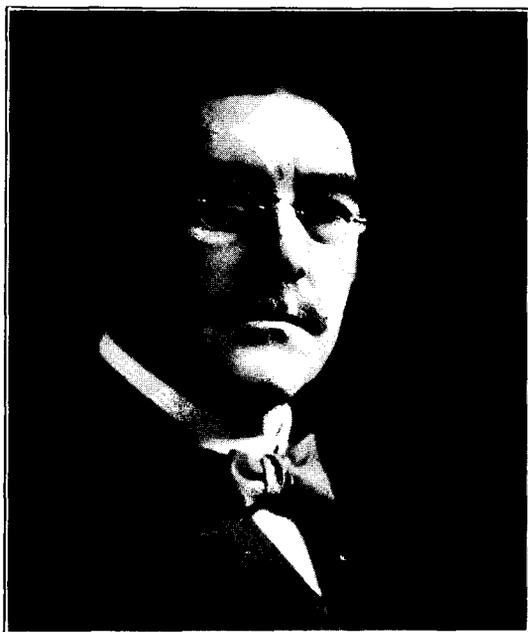
William F. Braasch, '00, Med. '03

the St. Cloud state normal in 1887; taught school at Euclid, Minn., and became principal of the night school at St. Cloud state reformatory. He studied medicine at the old Asbury building and graduated from the college of medicine and surgery in 1893. He took a post graduate course in the Illinois school of electrotherapeutics and has practiced medicine and surgery at St. Cloud, Minn., since 1894. He has served as a member of the board of education and was president of the same for three years and served as one of the aldermen of St. Cloud city council, 1902-05. He is a Republican and is secretary of the United States pension board of examiners at St. Cloud. He is a member and secretary of the Stearns-Benton County

ber 30th, 1871, at Paterson, N. J.; his father was a machinist. The family removed to Lawrence, Mass., where they resided until Mr. Booth was seven years of age, then moved to Lyon county, Minn., living on a farm where he attended the country schools and began teaching school in 1888 at Island Lake, Minn.; graduating from the Tracy high school in 1891, Mr. Booth afterwards entered Hamline University, attending there for two years doing freshman and sophomore work; entered the College of Homeopathic medicine and surgery of the University in 1895 and graduated in 1899. After graduating Dr. Booth spent a year in the West, locating in Minneapolis in October 1900. He was appointed student demonstrator in anatomical laboratory

during his senior year and also served an internship in the City hospital of Minneapolis for one year and has pursued graduate work at the New York Post Graduate Medical College and Hospital in 1902. Dr. Booth was professor in the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery of the University from 1900 until the college was discontinued in 1909; for the last three years having chair of orthopedic surgery and has been on the surgical staff of the Minneapolis city hospital since 1905. Dr. Booth is a Republican, a member of the city, state and national medical societies, a Mason and a member of various other societies; was married De-

John and Albertina (Classen) Braasch, was born July 6th, 1878, at Lyons, Ia.; his father was a merchant and his early education was received in the Minneapolis public schools where he graduated from the North high school in 1896, afterwards entered the University and received the degree of bachelor of science in 1900 and doctor of medicine in 1903. During the years 1903 and 1904 he was resident pathologist of the Minneapolis city hospital and during 1904-05 attended medical clinics at Vienna. From 1905 to 1907 he practiced medicine in this city and served as assistant city physician. In 1907 he removed to Rochester, Minn., and since that



Dr. Henry M. Bracken, Secretary of State Board of Health

ember 31st, 1902, to Nina L. Fritz. They have two boys, Edwin Russell, aged six years, and Kenneth Fritz, aged three and one-half. Present address, 817 Andrus bldg.

**BORGENDALE**, Hans L., the son of N. J. Borgendale, was born on a farm near Lac Qui Parle, Minn., May 22nd, 1874. He received his early education in the county schools at Lac Qui Parle. Entering the University law department he received the degree of bachelor of laws in 1903 and since July of that same year has been engaged in the practice of law at Madison, Minn. Mr. Borgendale was county attorney in 1908; is a member of the Republican party. He was married June 26th, 1909 to Eleanor M. Hewitt.

**BRAASCH**, William Frederick, the son of



Alfred M. Breeding, Law '06

time has been associated with Drs. Mayo. Dr. Braasch is a member of Delta Upsilon, Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternities, American Medical association and the American Urological society; was married November 11th, 1908 to Nellie M. Stinchfield. They have one child, Marion.

**BRACKEN**, Henry Martyn, was born February 27th, 1854, at Noblestown, Pa. He is the son of William C. and Electa Alvord Bracken. His father was a physician. The Bracken family settled in Delaware about 1700 and the Alvord family in Massachusetts about 1650. His early education was received in the public schools, at Elders Ridge academy and under tutors. His mother died when he was two years old and his home was in Ohio from the age of

five to eighteen when his father died. After that his home was wherever he happened to be as teacher or student. He taught in a country school when he was seventeen years of age. He graduated from the Elders Ridge academy in 1872 and prepared for the sophomore class at Princeton, but the college course had to be omitted on account of his father's death. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City in 1877. He was a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgery at Edinburgh in 1879. For five years following graduation most of his time was spent abroad. After returning to this country he

His father is a tailor. The family have always resided in Minneapolis with the exception of two years, 1898 to 1899, in Philadelphia. Mr. Breeding graduated from the Central high school in 1897 and from the law department of the University in 1906 and has been engaged in active practice since that date. Between the time of his graduation from the high school and entering the law department of the University, Mr. Breeding had two years' experience in an attorney's office, and about six years' experience soliciting advertising, etc. He is a member of the B. P. O. E., University club, Commercial Law League of America, and is a Mason; was



Joseph D. Bren, University Accountant and Cashier

practiced at Thompson, Conn., for one year and came to Minneapolis in December 1885. He was professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Minnesota medical college from 1886 to 1888; professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the University from 1888 to 1908; professor of preventive medicine 1907 to 1909; secretary and executive officer of the Minnesota state board of health 1897 to date. He is a Republican in politics and a member of many societies and clubs. Dr. Bracken is a Presbyterian and was married February 13th, 1884 to Emily M. L. Robinson. They have no children.

BREDDING, Alfred Melvin, is the son of John O. and Marie Linon Breeding, and was born March 3rd, 1878, in Minneapolis, Minn.



John G. Briggs, '94

married September 14th, 1906 to Lucene A. Burbank. They have two daughters.

BREN, Joseph D., the son of Frank and Josephine Bren, was born on a farm at Hopkins, Minn., January 27th, 1875. His early life was spent on the farm at Hopkins and attending the Hopkins public schools. He graduated from the Central high school of Minneapolis and entered the University, pursuing the scientific course for three years. After leaving the University he entered the insurance and real estate business, following that business for three years. For the past ten years he has been connected with the business department of the University, first as bookkeeper, later as cashier and accountant. Mr. Bren is a member of the Beth-

lehem Presbyterian Church. May 30th, 1897, he married Jessie L. Murdock. They have three children, Louise M., Dorothy M., and Albert J. M.

BRIGGS, John Gallup, was born July 13th, 1867, at Wasioja, Dodge county. He is the son of John Gallup and Abbey Cook Briggs. His father was a farmer who came to Minnesota in 1856; his early life was spent on a farm in Dodge county. He graduated from Pillsbury academy at Owatonna, Minn., spent two years at Colgate university and graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1894 with the degree of bachelor of arts and with the degree of



Joseph Brorby, Law '06

master of arts in 1895. He took the prize in the Pillsbury oratorical contest, was one of the commencement speakers, and was one of the two from the University at the state oratorical contest, took second place and was the alternate at the interstate contest at Indianapolis; was the first general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at the University; he took his B. D. degree at the divinity school at the University of Chicago and then spent a year at Berlin and Leipsic, Germany. He has held two pastorates, seven years at Waukegan, Ill., and four years at Owatonna, Minn. and is a member of the Board of the Minnesota Baptist state convention and secretary of the Minnesota Baptist education society; was a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity while in college. He is now pastor of a Baptist

church. He was married May 8th, 1900 to Miss Mertie L. Towler of Minneapolis. They have one child, Helen Williard.

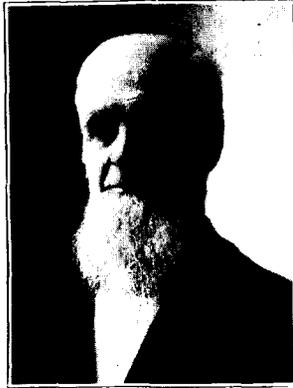
BRORBY, Joseph, was born December 1st, 1878, on a farm in Clayton county, Iowa, the son of Jacob Paulson Brorby and Oline Brorby. The family located at Decorah, Iowa, in 1886. There Mr. Brorby attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, when he entered the preparatory department of Luther College, in 1899 graduating from that college with the degree of bachelor of arts. In 1904 he completed the theological course at Luther Seminary in St. Paul, with the degree of bachelor of divinity. In the fall of 1904 he entered the University college of law, taking the night course, where he received the degree of bachelor of laws in 1906. During his course at Luther Seminary, Mr. Brorby was assistant librarian, 1902-1904, and president of Coetus, the student board of control, 1903-1904. The years 1899 and 1900 were spent in teaching, and as assistant cataloger at Luther college library. In the summer of 1904 he established the Northwestern branch of Luther Publishing House, an Iowa corporation, at Minneapolis, continuing in the capacity of manager until October 1908, when he took up the active practice of law with an office in the Security Bank building, Minneapolis. Mr. Brorby has always been a Republican; was elected a member of the city council of West Decorah, Iowa in 1902. He is a member of the Odin club, the Publicity club of Minneapolis, Minneapolis Athletic club, and the Twin City Luther College club; and is affiliated with Our Savior's Church (Lutheran). He was married in September, 1905, to Eda S. Simonson, and they have two children, H. J. Vidar and Sylvia Eda.

BROOKS, Jabez. (Written June 1909.) This year's commencement day of the University of Minnesota is marked by no event more notable than the retirement from her service of Professor Jabez Brooks, doctor of divinity, who for forty years has held the chair of Greek language and literature.

When the University was organized under the charter of 1868 Professor Brooks' election was the first one made by the board of regents. There was no room for question or mistake in that election. As president of Hamline University at Red Wing for eight years, after seven years' service as principal of the preparatory department, he had demonstrated to the people of Minnesota, his scholarship, his administrative ability, and his high and blameless manly and

Christian character. He was easily and without controversy the leading educator in Minnesota, and had been recognized as such by the State Teachers' association.

After a struggle of fifteen years against poverty, wars, panics and faint-hearted trustees he was probably more than content to exchange executive duties for those of a professorship in an institution of his state likely to develop and survive. As a trustee of the State agricultural college located by the legislature at Glencoe, he was concerned in the merger of that corporation



\* Jabez Brooks, for forty years Professor of Greek

with the University in the winter of 1868 under the charter above referred to. This action prevented the probable dissipation of the national gifts to the state for the higher education. Incidentally it evinced a faith, shared in by few of his profession, in the future of a state university. The closing of Hamline in the spring of 1869, left President Brooks free to enter the service of the University of Minnesota as professor of Greek in September of that year. To his credit and theirs a number, by no means small, of his old students followed him to Minneapolis.

Here his long experience in nursing an infant college stood him and his colleagues in good stead. He taught them what he had learned in a hard school, patience and courage. Cheerfully he took up with them the burden of preparatory instruction, looking forward with confidence to the time when there would be full employment for them in proper college work. This experience led him to construct a text book for beginners in Greek, admirable for its ingenuity and thoroughness. It has been translated into German and used in German schools. A mathematical book, the result of early experience in the class room, has not been published. The

example of the thorough, exact, yet liberal instruction of the Greek department has been felt in all departments of the University.

After some years of monotonous pedagogy, the wise professor, sensible of the danger of falling into a comfortable mediocrity, broke away for a year of rest and study in old Athens. Here he picked up the Modern Greek, no more like the ancient tongue, than the English Chaucer is like that of Macaulay, and gathered a wide knowledge of Greek history, topography, and antiquities. Collections of books, engraving, statuary, photographs, and other illustrative objects have since adorned his class room. It may be too much to expect that a successor will be able to take up the instruction in Grecian art and archaeology which he has laid down. It can never be said that Dr. Brooks failed to keep step with modern progress, and it has been very great, in the great classical departments.

The teaching of Professor Brooks, was always "normal." He knew how to expound when exposition was needed, and how to refrain from expounding, when the student ought to exert his own powers. He was as judicious in assigning tasks, as he was exacting of results. Students felt it a pleasure to respond to guidance ever helpful and reasonable.

In the faculty Dr. Brooks has been a tower of strength. Temperament, and judgment ripened by experience made him wise in council. His attitude toward students was always wisely and firmly paternal. He favored punishments only when and as punishment promised to meet its true end. He never favored elaborate systems of rules in advance, preferring to deal with cases of discipline as they arose. To the best of the writer's recollection the faculty never took action in a serious matter against Dr. Brooks' advice.

Alongside of University teaching and administrative work, Dr. Brooks has taken his full share of social and public duties. Years of acceptable service as church officer, Sunday school superintendent, member and officer of conferences are to his credit. Sermons, addresses and many other papers in a style clear, vigorous and finished vouch for an admirable interest and industry in social and Christian work.

For more than half a century this noble scholar and teacher wrought for the highest good of Minnesota; and Minnesota paid him—how much? A bare support for himself and family. But he did not complain. He never expected more, and he had his glorious opportunity and made the most of it. He fought a

good fight, he finished his course, he kept the faith.

WILLIAM WATTS FOLWELL.

JABEZ BROOKS: TWO SONNETS.

I.

Sage of one faith, and of a holier law  
 Servant and seer, whose soul in varying keys  
 Voiced the high words of Christ and Socrates,  
 And, climbing Sinai, thence Olympus saw:  
 Greek paeans on thy lips, in joy or awe,  
 Blended with psalms and Christian litanies,  
 And in thy soul as on some storied frieze  
 Consorted nymphs with angels. Which shall  
 draw  
 Thy pausing footsteps, the high, pearlèd sea  
 Or the faint meads Elysian? From the sands  
 What troop first speeds the greeting call to thee,  
 Simon, John, Mark, the Galilean bands?  
 Or, scarce less revered, with outreaching  
 hands,  
 Prometheus and clear-eyed Antigone?

II.

One peace hath joined another. Slow descends  
 Life's lingering strain in cadence manifold—  
 The last low note from some deep organ  
 rolled,  
 Neighbor to silence, that with silence blends  
 So nobly that it rather rounds than ends;  
 The mantling years, like stately fold on fold  
 Of some great toga, from earth's mire and  
 mould  
 Guarded his steps; the sky and he were friends.  
 Compassed as by some fair, angelic shield,  
 Fixed in the fastness of a sure repose,  
 He dwelt, and seemed, in common street or field,  
 To thread great aisles and solemn porticoes;  
 Men fancied, at his speaking's tranquil close,  
 That from far spires the Angelus had pealed.  
 February 3, 1910. O. W. FIRKINS.

BROWN, Rome G., one of the well-known lawyers of Minneapolis, is a native of the state of Vermont, having been born at Montpelier, in that state, June 15th, 1862. His father was Andrew Chandler Brown and the maiden name of his mother was Lucia A. Green. The ancestry of Mr. Brown includes some noted and familiar names in colonial history, among them being Chad Brown, the Stoddards and Putnams.

Mr. Brown's early education was obtained in the public schools of Montpelier, after which he attended Harvard University, graduating therefrom *magna cum laude* in 1884. For the next three years he studied law in the office of Benjamin F. Fifield in Montpelier, and on October 24th, 1887, was admitted to practice in the state

of Vermont. He came to Minneapolis two months later and entered the law office of Benton & Roberts, of which firm, at the end of three years, he became a member, the firm name being Benton, Roberts & Brown. Colonel Benton having died, the partnership was dissolved January 1st, 1895, and then Mr. Brown practiced alone until 1900, and has since built up a large general practice. He was admitted to practice in the United States supreme court on May 29th, 1895. On January 1st, 1900, a partnership was entered into with Charles S. Albert, which continued until January 1st, 1908,

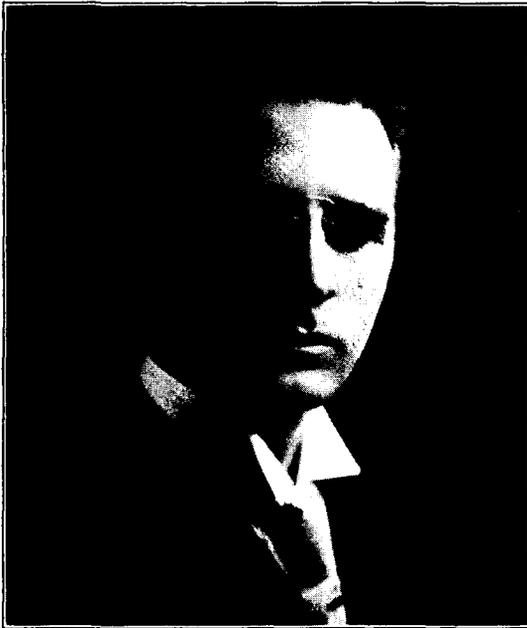


Rome G. Brown, Lecturer upon Water Rights

when Arnold L. Guesmer was added, and the present firm of Brown, Albert & Guesmer was formed.

Mr. Brown has given much attention professionally to questions of riparian rights on lakes and streams and of water powers. He is attorney for the Minneapolis Water Power companies, and represents numerous corporations, largely located in this state, and dealing for the most part with public utilities. He is the attorney for the Great Northern railway, having charge of the legal business for that company in five counties, including the city of Minneapolis and Hennepin county. Aside from his professional duties, Mr. Brown has taken much interest in various important matters and has written monographs on "The pollution of lakes and streams" and other subjects connected with

water rights, and on the "Question of establishing a three years' course for the degree of A. B. at Harvard," each of which has had a wide circulation. He is a lecturer at the University of Minnesota law school on the subject of "Water rights." Mr. Brown is a member of the Minneapolis, Minikahda and other clubs; was president of the Harvard club 1907-1909; in 1906-7 was president of the Associated Harvard clubs of the United States, an organization representing all the leading Harvard clubs in the country. He is a member of the Loyal Legion; in 1906-7 was president of the Minne-



Olof L. Bruce, Law '04

sota Bar association and president of the Vermont Association of Minnesota; from 1906 to 1909 was a member of the executive committee of the American Bar association. In politics Mr. Brown is a Republican, and his religious connection is with the Unitarian church. He was married May 25th, 1888, to Mary Lee Hollister of Marshfield, Vt., and has two children, a son and a daughter.

BRUCE, Olof Ludvig, was born March 23rd, 1873, in Vermland, Sweden. The family was prominent in the community in which they lived. His father, who was a farmer, served many years as nämde man (a representative from his community in the courts, acting in the capacity of a juror, his office being in the nature of an associate judge.) On his father's side he is a

descendant from Finlanders, emigrating to Sweden during the reign of Charles the XII. The mother was the only child of one Olof Bruce, a descendant of a Scotch family which had lived in Sweden several hundred years and held a prominent position, members of the family representing their district for a great many years in the Riksdag. The parents were in moderate circumstances but had an ideal home in beautiful and picturesque Upper Vermland. Mr. Bruce completed his public school education at thirteen, subsequently taking the prescribed course in religious subjects from the minister of the state church. There were eleven children, nine of whom are living and now residing in the state of Minnesota. The father died in 1887. In 1892 the mother with her five children in Sweden emigrated to America, having been preceded by her four oldest children, settling in the city of Minneapolis. After coming to Minneapolis Mr. Bruce took a business course at the Northwestern Collegiate and Business Institute from 1893 to 1896, afterwards pursuing the academic course at the Minneapolis Academy, graduating in 1901. During his residence at this institution he was awarded the first prize, a gold medal, for oratory and debate. Entering the University he completed the course in law, receiving the degree of bachelor of law in 1904. Afterwards he pursued a year of graduate work and received the degree of master of laws in 1905. In 1904 Mr. Bruce was chosen general manager of the Minneapolis Weekly, a religious and political newspaper in Minneapolis. He resigned from the management in the spring of 1906 to take up the active practice of law in the city of Minneapolis, remaining on the board of directors of said paper. He has been very successful in his law practice, has a large clientage and has been called occasionally to try cases in other parts of the state. In politics Mr. Bruce is a Republican. He has been active in the work of the Civic Federation of Minneapolis and other similar organizations promoting good government. For years he has been a member of the Tabernacle Church of Minneapolis, serving as a member on the board of trustees for a number of years, president of the Young People's society for the last ten years and superintendent of the Sunday school for a few years. He was active in the organization of the Young People's Covenant of the Northwest and has been an officer of that society ever since. He has been president of the Scandinavian Union Mission of Minneapolis for a number of years, is now a director and trustee and was one of the promoters and organizers of that mis-

sion. Mr. Bruce was married February 1st, 1909, to Esther M. Wallgren of Chicago. Mrs. Bruce is a skillful pianist and a daughter of the Reverend Erick Wallgren of Chicago.

BUCK, Argyle, was born July 23rd, 1848, at Argyle, N. Y., and was given the name of the town by his parents. His father was a Highland Scotchman and his mother, Delia Ann



Argyle Buck

Lewis, a Vermont Yankee. Mr. Buck enlisted in August 1862 and served for three years in the war as a member of the 110th N. Y. Regiment; three brothers were with him as members of Company F of that regiment. After he was mustered out of service Mr. Buck went to Nebraska and spent three years hunting and trapping beaver, wolf and otter and made enough money so that he was able to return home and pay off a \$1,600 mortgage on his father's farm. Thirty years ago, just after he had married Catharine Howles, Mr. Buck came to Minneapolis and followed his trade of painter for ten years and then came to the University as janitor and was later transferred to the military department to look after the stores and equipment of that department, in which he has been a fixture for many years. Mr. Buck is a "character"

and his quaint philosophy of life is refreshing because of its originality and its optimism. He has had rather more than his share of the troubles of this world but he is still cheerful and his ready wit enlivens his talk upon any topic in which he is engaged. His own estimate of his life is—"I ain't done nothin' to brag about, but I've tried to give everybody a square deal." "Buck" is a great favorite with the boys and they feel for him a genuine regard entirely apart from their interest in him as an unusually interesting character.



Charles W. Bunn, Lecturer on Federal Jurisdiction

BUNN, Charles Wilson, is the son of Romanzo and Sarah (Purdy) Bunn, and was born at Galesville, Wis., May 21st, 1855. He received his early education in the public schools of Sparta, Wis., and graduated from the University of Wisconsin with the degree of bachelor of science in 1874. Mr. Bunn began the practice of law at La Crosse, Wis., in 1876 and removed to St. Paul in 1885 where he has since continued the practice of law. Since 1896 he has been general counsel of the Northern Pacific railway company. Mr. Bunn was a member of the original law faculty of the University and from 1888 to 1895 was lecturer on suretyship, mortgage and practice in the United States courts and since that date has been special lecturer in the college. Mr. Bunn is a Republican and a member of the University club of New

York, Chicago club (Chicago), and the Minnesota club of St. Paul. He was married at La Crosse, Wis., August 9th, 1877 to Mary Anderson. Residence 549 Portland Avenue, St. Paul.

BURCH, Albert Morgan, was born December 18th, 1867 at Wyoming, Iowa. He is the son of Morgan G. and Jane A. Burch. His father was a farmer; his great grandfather Burch was a veteran of the Revolutionary army. Mr. Burch lived on a farm until he was fourteen years of age when the family removed to Anamosa, Iowa; he graduated from the high school of that place as valedictorian in 1888, after which he went to Council Bluffs and pursued

the Fifth Avenue Congregational church. He was married December 15th, 1896, to Lucy M. Denison. They have one daughter, Helen E. Residence, 3145 Fifth Ave. So.

BURCH, Edward Parrish, was born at Menomonie, Wis., in 1870. He is the son of Newell Burch, a teacher and merchant. His father was a Union soldier from New York and his mother a teacher in the Cincinnati public schools. He graduated from the Menomonie high school and entered the University, graduating from the college of engineering in 1892. Mr. Burch was instructor in electrical engineering in the University for one year before graduation, and was



Albert M. Burch, Eng. '96

a course in a business college. He held a position in the post office there from 1889 to 1892. He entered the University in 1892, graduating from the civil engineering course in '96. He was business manager of the '96 Gopher, business manager of the Engineers' year book '96, and class treasurer '95-'96. After graduation he entered the bridge department of the Great Northern railroad, '96 to '99, when he went with the Gillette-Herzog Manufacturing company to 1900, was with the Great Northern railroad 1901-02 and since 1902 has been engineer with the Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co. He is a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity and vice president of the Minnesota Delta Upsilon club. He is a member and an officer of



Edward P. Burch, Eng. '92

engaged in engineering work for the Chicago Edson company. He was electrical engineer for the Twin City Rapid Transit company from 1892 to 1900, and during this period was engaged in construction, design and operation; he was supervisor of the installation of the electrical equipment for the ten thousand horsepower water-power plant at lower St. Anthony falls. From 1900 he has been consulting engineer, in general practice, especially in hydraulic and railway engineering. He is successful in design and electrical operation and is interested in railroad electrification. Mr. Burch has been lecturer in the college of engineering since 1907 upon "Electric railway transportation," and has had many opportunities to travel widely

in the United States on his railway and hydraulic work. He is an active member of the national and local engineering societies; a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity; the Commercial club of Minneapolis; director of the Minnesota Alumni association, 1908; director of the Minneapolis Engineers' club; director in electric railways, and writer on technical subjects. He was married to Harriet Jackson of the class of 1893 of the University, in 1896. They have one child, Harriet Imogen.



Frederick P. Burgan, Dent. '05

BURGAN, Frederick Preston, was born in Douglas county, Minnesota, in 1881 and is the son of William and Mary Burgan. His early life was spent in Minnesota where he attended the public schools; he graduated from the college of dentistry of the University in 1905. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the State Dental association and is affiliated with the Lutheran church. He was married in 1905 to Hannah H. Oren.

BURNQUIST, Joseph Alfred Arner, was born July 22, 1879 at Dayton, Iowa. He is the son of John A. and A. Louise Burnquist; his father was one of the early pioneers of Webster county, Iowa. His early life was spent at Dayton, Iowa where he graduated from the high school in 1896 and received the degree of bachelor of arts from Carleton college, Northfield, Minn., in 1902, the degree of master of

arts from Columbia university in 1904 and the degree of bachelor of laws from Minnesota in 1905. He was a winner of the state oratorical contest in 1901, the Ware contest in 1902 and on Columbia's debating team against Cornell in 1903. Since graduation he has been engaged in the practice of law in St. Paul. Mr. Burnquist is a Republican and representative of his district, the 33rd, in the state legislature and is affiliated with the Congregational church; he



Joseph A. A. Burnquist, Law '05

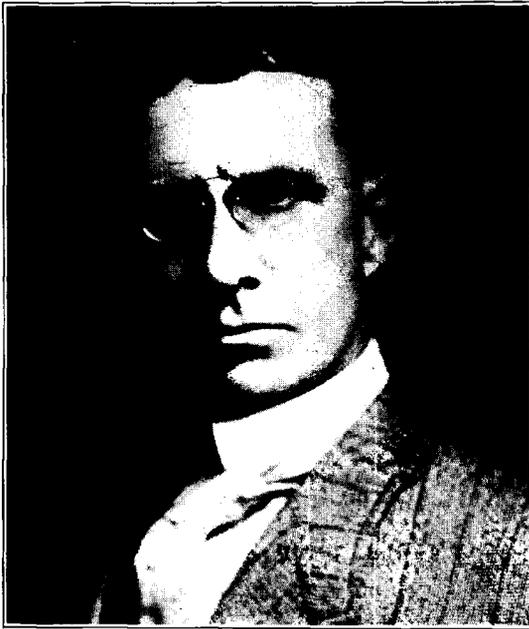
was married January 1st, 1906 to Mary L. Cross of Dawson, Minn. They have one son, John McLean and one daughter, Mary Louise.

BURTON, Richard, was born March 14th, 1859, at Hartford, Conn., and is the son of Reverend N. J. and Rachel (Chase) Burton. He graduated from Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., receiving the degree of bachelor of arts and attended Johns Hopkins university, receiving the degree of doctor of philosophy from that institution in 1887. The year following his graduation at Johns Hopkins he continued at that institution teaching Old English. During the year 1888-9 he was managing editor of the New York Churchman; 1889-90 traveled in Europe; and was married in London, October 7th, 1889, to Mrs. A. R. Parkhurst. From 1890 to 1897 Dr. Burton was literary editor of the Hartford Courant; 1897 to 1899 associate editor of War-

ner's Library of the World's Best Literature; and was called to the University of Minnesota in 1898 as professor of English literature and continued in that position until 1902, giving up his University work to become editor of the Lothrop Publishing Company, continuing there until 1904. From 1902 to 1906 he was professional lecturer on English literature in the University of Chicago and since 1906 has been at the University as professor of English literature. Dr. Burton is the author of, *Dumb in June*, (poems) 1895; *Memorial Day* (poem) 1897; *Literary Likings* (essays) 1898; *Lyrics on Brotherhood* (poems) 1899; *Song of the Unsuccessful* (poem) 1900; *Life of Whit-*

*of Ramsey county* from 1893 to 1897; and from 1897 to 1899 he was engaged in the general practice of law in the firm of How & Butler; and from 1900 to 1905 was general attorney of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway. Mr. Butler is a member of the law firm of How, Butler & Mitchell; member of the board of directors of the St. Paul public library; president of Ramsey county bar association; is a regent of the University of Minnesota; is a Democrat and holds membership in the Minnesota club. Mr. Butler was married August 25th, 1891 to Annie M. Cronin.

BUTTS, Edmund Luther, was born August 15th, 1868, at Stillwater, Minn., and is the son



Richard Burton, Professor of English



Margaret A. Campbell, '81

*tier* (in Beacon biographies series) 1900; *Forces in Fiction* (essays) 1902; *Message and Melody—A book of verse*, 1903; *Literary Leaders of America*, 1904; *Rahab—A poetic drama*, 1906. *Three of a Kind* (fiction) 1908; *Masters of The English Novel*, 1909; *From the Book of Life* (poems) 1909. Residence, 2109 Blaisdell avenue, Minneapolis.

BUTLER, Pierce, the son of Patrick and Mary A. Butler, was born in Dakota county, Minn., March 17th, 1866. After graduating from Carleton college in 1887 he took up the study of law in St. Paul and was admitted to the bar. From 1891 to 1893 he was assistant county attorney of Ramsey county; county attorney

of Edmund Gregory and Mary White Butts. The family first settled in New York state and his father, who was a lawyer, came to Minnesota from that state. Mr. Butts received his education in the public schools of Stillwater and attended the University of Minnesota for over two years, then graduated from West Point with the class of 1890. He is the author of the *Manual of Physical Drill*, published in 1897. Captain Butts was in the Sioux Indian campaign of 1890-91; the Spanish American War and Philippine Insurrection, engagements at Maasin, Layog, Tubungan, Lambunao, Dingle, in Island of Panay, P. I., 1900 and skirmishes at other places in the island; is at pres-

ent professor of military science and tactics at the University of Minnesota. Captain Butts was married December 5th, 1899, in New York City, to Miss Lillian Stafford Hatie. They have no children.

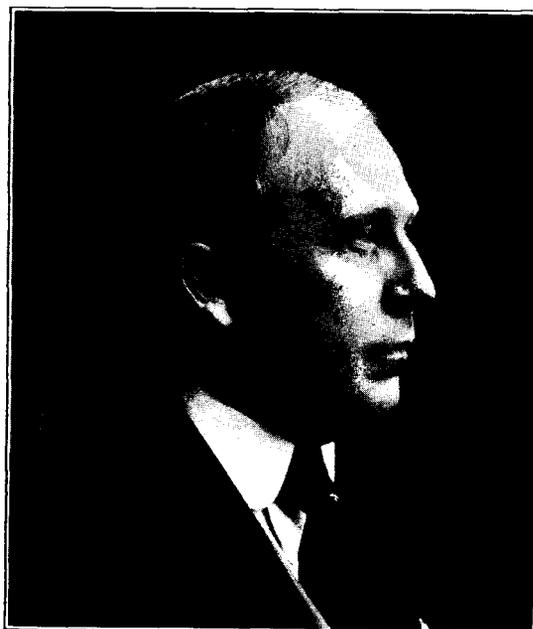
CAMPBELL, Margaret Agnes, was born in Nova Scotia and spent her early years on her father's farm, a beautifully picturesque spot in the Stewiacke valley. Her early education was received in the little country school located over three miles from her home; but no rain-storm was severe enough or snow deep enough to keep her from school. Armed with a second grade certificate, at the age of fifteen, she had her first experience teaching in a district where, two

for thirteen years. The first year she had classroom work, from the preparatory department, or the eighth grade, and high school; following this she was principal of the preparatory department and the last nine years had high school work exclusively.

She then returned to the University and took a graduate course, gaining the degree of master of science in 1898. For vacation work the following summer she accepted a position as representative of the Mutual Life of New York, and remained with them for seven years, working in Minneapolis and Duluth, up to the time of the insurance investigations, when she was induced to adopt real estate, in which line she



Walter H. Campbell, '95, Law '96



Irving A. Caswell, Law '04

or three years previous to this time, she had been a pupil.

Soon after this she came west and entered the preparatory department of the University for the full—then seven year course, literary. Her assets at that time amounted to about one dollar. Her course was interrupted the second year by a severe case of pneumonia, but was finally covered by six years of study, during which time, excepting for a period of six months, expenses were met by her own efforts, although many kind relatives and friends helped to lighten the burden. She was graduated in the class of 1881 and was its chosen salutatorian. After graduation she taught in the Duluth schools

is now hard and successfully at work in Duluth under the firm name of Zenith Realty Company.

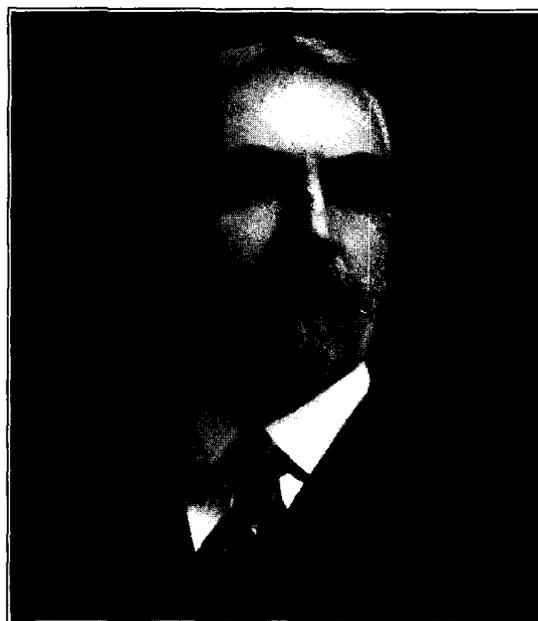
CAMPBELL, Walter Henry, was born October 2nd, 1875, at Detroit, Michigan. He is the son of George G. S. and Mary Jane Campbell; his father was a miller, and his early life was spent at Alexandria, Minn., where he passed through the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1891. He entered the University and received the degree of bachelor of literature in 1895 and the degree of bachelor of laws in 1896 and was admitted to the bar in December 1896 and spent one year in the law office of J. B. and E. P. Sanbourn of St. Paul, one year and a half in the editorial de-

partment of the West Publishing company and up to 1905 was engaged in railroad work and the practice of law in Chicago and Minneapolis. From 1905 to 1908 he was attorney for a mortgage loan and real estate company in Minneapolis and since 1908 has been engaged in farm mortgage loan and investment business in partnership with Mr. S. J. Murton with offices in the Security Bank building, under the firm name of J. S. Murton & Co. He is identified with the Republican party, a member of the Phi Gamma Delta and Phi Delta Phi fraternities and the University club of Minneapolis. He is a member of the Episcopal church and has been

Smet and its successor, The First National Bank of De Smet, South Dakota from 1882 to 1887 and has had connections with other banking institutions. Was admitted to the bar of South Dakota in 1890, is a member of the law firm of Helliwell, Keyes & Carroll. Has always been a Republican in politics and actively interested in the cause of good government. Is a member of the Minnesota Congregational club, Minneapolis Commercial club, Board of Directors of the General Alumni association, Masonic order, chairman of the state committee of Y. M. C. A., member of the board of trustees of Windom institute and connected with various other philanthropic enterprises. His wife was Elizabeth



Charles H. Chalmers, Eng. '94



Francis A. Chamberlain, Ex- '76

a vestryman of All Saints parish for the past three years. He was married September 1905 to Elva A. MacKusick. They have two children, Alan Thomas and Walter H. Jr. The family reside at 4626 Emerson avenue south.

CARROLL, Walter N., of Minneapolis, Minnesota, was born in Philadelphia, October 10th, 1863. His parents, T. Nicholas Carroll and Hannah Clark, were born in England and came to Philadelphia about 1840. His childhood was spent in Philadelphia, later on he moved to Northeastern Iowa, then to South Dakota, then to Minneapolis in 1890. Has the following degrees from the University of Minnesota, LL.B. 1895, LL.M. 1896 and D. C. L. 1902. He was cashier of The Bank of De

Brownell of Waukon, Iowa. They have three children, Richard, 22 (Oberlin '09), Charles, 11, and Helen, 9.

CASWELL, Irving A., was born at Anoka, Minn.; his father was a farmer; he attended the district school, the Anoka high school and learned the printer's trade at Anoka. He graduated from the University of Minnesota with the degree of bachelor of laws in 1904. Mr. Caswell was owner and publisher of the Anoka Herald for ten years. He was First Lieutenant of Company K., 14th Minnesota volunteers of 1898; is a Republican, a member of Congressional committee, chairman county and a member of the Republican state central committee and was appointed clerk of the supreme

court in 1909 by the justices. He is a Mason, Shriner, Elk, Woodman, Workman, and Yeoman. He was married in June 1897 to Miss Mary Woodbury. They have one child, Dwight W., born in December 1899.

CHALMERS, Charles Henry, was born March 18th, 1870, at South Emsley, Ontario, Canada, and is the son of Gabriel and Mary Chalmers. His father is a retired farmer and contractor and was of Scottish ancestry and his mother of English. The family came to Minnesota in 1878 and Mr. Chalmers was brought up on a farm near Lake City. He taught country schools to raise money to attend high school and graduated from the Lake City high school in 1896. He graduated from the University with the degree of bachelor of electrical engineering in '94, and electrical engineer in '96, and was a member of the Sigma Xi fraternity and managing editor of the Engineers' year book while attending the University. He was assistant manager and electrical engineer for the D & D Electric manufacturing company from '94 to '97 and entered business for himself in '97, and has been vice president of the Electric machinery company since the incorporation of the same in 1902, and has charge of the sales of the company which extend over the United States, Canada, Japan, Philippine Islands and Australia. He is an associate member of the American society for the advancement of science, and an associate member of the American institute of electrical engineers. Mr. Chalmers is interested in aeronautics and has written articles for the technical magazines and papers and has carried on considerable experimental work with an original type of air helix. He is a Democrat. He has been actively interested in University affairs, especially in the college of engineering and assisted in securing appropriations for the same from the legislature; is a member of the St. Anthony Commercial club and a Shriner in the Masonic order, a member of the Olivet Baptist church and president of the board of trustees. He was married to Lillian Hatch, Minnesota '95, December 5th, 1894. They have two children, Royce born in '96, and Lorraine born in '98.

CHAMBERLAIN, Francis A., president of the Security National bank, was born April 20, 1855, at Bangor, Me., son of James T. Chamberlain, a merchant of that city. Mr. Chamberlain passed his early years at Red Wing, Minn., where he attended the public schools and subsequently studied two years at the State University, but did not graduate. His business training was early devoted to banking and fi-

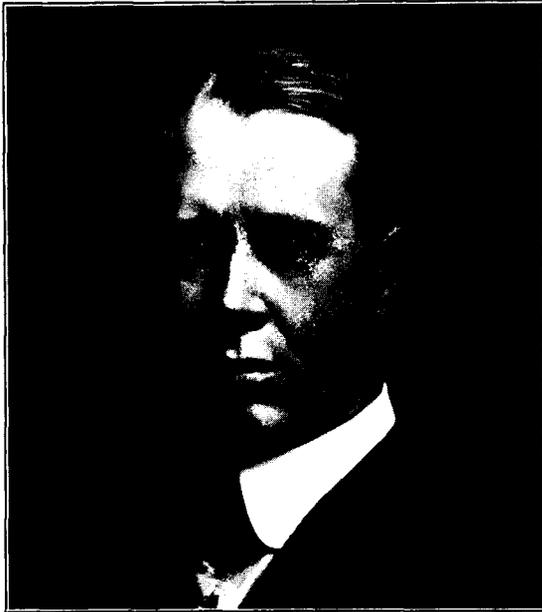
nance, for which he proved himself admirably adapted, notably because such special knowledge rested upon a broad substructure of good general business principles. Mr. Chamberlain has shown himself to be a wise financial counselor and the Security National bank, under his management, has proved itself to be one of the strongest banking institutions in the northwest. He is an example of steadfast adherence to economic and financial truth. Mr. Chamberlain is a director of the Minneapolis Atheneum and a member of the Minneapolis and Commercial clubs. His church affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal denomination. He was married on May 23, 1883, to Frances Foss, daughter of Bishop Cyrus D. Foss. They have three children—Cyrus, Ruth and Caro.

CHAPMAN, Joseph Jr., vice president of the Northwestern National bank, is a native of Iowa. He was born in Dubuque on October 17th, 1871, and is the son of Joseph and Catherine Cassidy Chapman; his father for many years has been connected with the railroad business and at the time of his son's birth was division freight agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad with headquarters at Dubuque. At the present time he is located at Fairport, Ohio, as manager of the terminals of the Baltimore & Ohio road. The son attended the public schools of Dubuque until 1887, when the family moved from Iowa to this city. He at once entered the Central high school to finish his preparatory course and graduated the following year. Upon graduation Mr. Chapman obtained a position with the Northwestern National bank and has since been connected with that institution continuously, advancing rapidly from one position to another and was appointed cashier several years ago. As an aid to his business training Mr. Chapman took the night law course of the University and graduated in 1897. Mr. Chapman is a member of several of the social and municipal improvement organizations of the city and is well-known among his associate business men; is a member of the Minneapolis Board of Charities and Corrections and also belongs to the Minneapolis club, the Minikahda club and the Six O'Clock club, of which he was president in 1906-7. For six years, from 1900 to 1906, Mr. Chapman was secretary of the Minnesota Bankers' association and has served as a member of its executive council and in 1908 was elected its president; is a member of the executive council of the American Bankers' association, as well as a member of the board of trustees of the American Institute of Bank Clerks. He is a clear-cut forceful speaker

and is frequently called upon to make addresses on financial and business topics. In 1897 Mr. Chapman was married to Elizabeth Mayhew of Eau Claire, Wis., and they have two daughters, Katherine and Elizabeth. The family attends the Hennepin Avenue Methodist church.

CHASE, Josiah Hook, the son of Josiah H. and Ellen M. Chase, was born in Minneapolis. Mr. Chase's parents were among the earliest pioneers, settling in St. Anthony in August, 1856. Mr. Chase's early education was received in the Minneapolis schools. Entering

his education at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and Pennsylvania Military college at Chester, Pa. He graduated from the Faribault high school in 1898 and has lived there most of the time since then; he received the degree of bachelor of laws from the University in 1903 and practiced law in South Dakota for a little over two years following his graduation. He was engaged as clerk in the Citizens National bank of Faribault from 1898 to 1900 and as cashier of the Chase State bank from 1905 to date. Mr. Chase is a member of the National



Joseph H. Chapman, Law '97



Josiah H. Chase, '01, Law '05

the University in 1897 he completed the classical course in 1901 and did graduate work, specializing in finance. Four years later he received the degree of bachelor of laws and two years later the degree of master of laws. Since 1902 Mr. Chase has been connected with the St. Anthony Falls bank of which he is at the present time assistant cashier. In politics Mr. Chase is a Republican. He is a member of the Twin City Bankers club, the St. Anthony Commercial club, the Phi Delta Theta and Delta Chi fraternities and also is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is affiliated with the Congregational church.

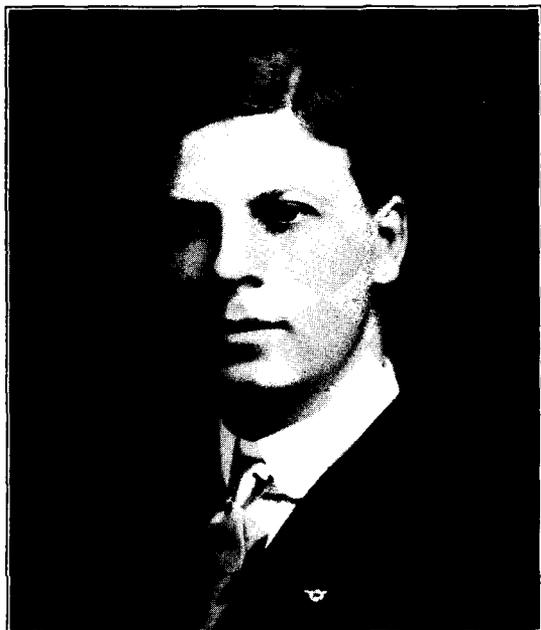
CHASE, Kelsey Stillman, was born April 15th, 1878 at Crookston, Minn., and is the son of K. D. and Isabelle G. Chase. He lived at Crookston until nine years of age and received

Guard and was successively sergeant, 2nd lieutenant and captain of Company B, 2nd regiment; is a Republican in politics, a member of state central committee of the 5th judicial district 1908, chairman Republican City committee, 1906-1908 and alderman of Faribault 1907 to 1909; he is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, Sons of American Revolution, Elks, Knight Templars, Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner. He was married June 22, 1904 to Miss Ruth Law Cole, formerly a student, class 1904 at the University. They have two children, Kelsey David and Helen Ruth.

CHILDRESS, Arthur B., was born at Kingston, Tennessee, August 17th, 1871, and is the son of John B. Childress, a merchant. He received the degree of bachelor of philosophy

from Grant university, Athens, Tennessee in June 1892 and taught school in Tennessee until April, 1893. He removed to Minnesota April 21st, 1893 and located at Dundas in Rice county where he taught school for two years and completed his course in law at the State University in June, 1898 and began the practice of law at Northfield, Minn., June 4th, 1898; he has been county attorney of Rice county since January, 1907. He was married January 22nd, 1901 to Miss Mabel Noel of Herman, Minn., and

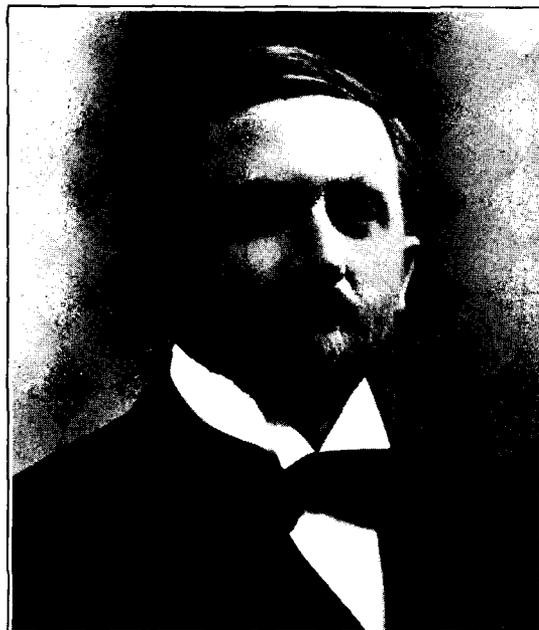
nesota with an M. D. degree shortly after he began practice in Minneapolis. Dr. Chowning was for three years, 1901-04, instructor in the pathological department of the University of Minnesota, resigning to devote his time to surgery. He is surgeon to Wells Memorial hospital and has served on the surgical staff of the City hospital. In politics he is independent in his views, but beyond the interest of the private citizen he does not engage in political matters. He is a member of the Hennepin Coun-



Kelsey S. Chase, Law '03

has resided in Faribault, Minn. since May 1st, 1907.

CHOWNING, William Mack, is a native of Illinois, having been born in Millerburg in that state on May 10th, 1874. His father was John P. Chowning, a practicing physician; his mother Florence Chowning. Dr. Chowning passed the early part of his life and began his schooling in Illinois. Dr. Chowning completed his preparatory training at Knox college, from which he was graduated in 1894 with the degree of B. S. The next fall he entered Johns Hopkins university for one year's study, and there earned his A. B. degree. Dr. Chowning accepted a position as instructor of biology and chemistry in the high school of Warren, Ohio. Later he moved to Rock Island, Illinois, where he occupied a similar position for a time. In 1901 he graduated from the University of Min-



Arthur B. Childress, Law '98

ty Medical society; the Minnesota State Medical society, the American Medical association and the Minneapolis Medical club. In 1902 Dr. Chowning was married to Miss Sophie P. Thies, and they have 3 children, John Patterson, aged 7 years, Sophie Loraine, 4½ years of age and William M. Jr., aged 2 years. The family attends the Episcopal church.

CHRISTIANSON, Theodore, the son of Robert and Emma Ronning Christianson, was born on a farm at Lac qui Parle, Minn., September 12th, 1883. His early schooling was received in the district school of his county and five years spent in the Dawson public schools where he graduated from the high school in 1902 as valedictorian of his class. Before entering the University he had received four medals for excellence in oratory. Entering the academic department of the University in

the fall of 1902 Mr. Christianson received his bachelor of arts degree in 1906 having made Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Sigma Rho. He was president of his class in the junior year, managing editor of the Minnesota Magazine, took first place in the Peavy oratorical contest in 1904, first place in the Pillsbury oratorical contest of 1905, second place in the Northern Oratorical League contest in 1905, represented Minnesota in the Hamilton contest of the same year, taking third place, member of the debate team against Northwestern University in 1906, mem-

to Ruth Eleanor Donaldson. They have one child, Theodore Christianson, Jr.

CHRISTOFFERSON, Arthur, was born at De Pere, Wis., January 14th, 1878, and is the son of Hans and Bertha Christofferson; his father was a pattern maker. He graduated from the Hudson high school and received the degree of bachelor of laws from the University in 1901. For eight years he has been engaged in general law practice and for six years was connected with the land department of the Northern Pacific railway. He has always been a Repub-



William M. Chowning, Med. '01



Theodore Christianson, '06, Law '09

ber of the sophomore debating team and the Forum team. After graduating from the law course in 1909 Mr. Christianson located at Dawson where he took up the practice of law and is proprietor and editor of the Dawson Sentinel, the only paper in Dawson. Mr. Christianson belongs to the progressive wing of the Republican party, was elected mayor of Dawson March 1910, repudiated Taft during the campaign of 1908 and organized the Bryan-Republican club at the University, of which he was made president. The idea was originated at Minnesota but extended to other colleges. This society was an original insurgent organization, not a democratic society, but an organization of protest. Mr. Christianson is affiliated with the Congregational church; was married in 1907

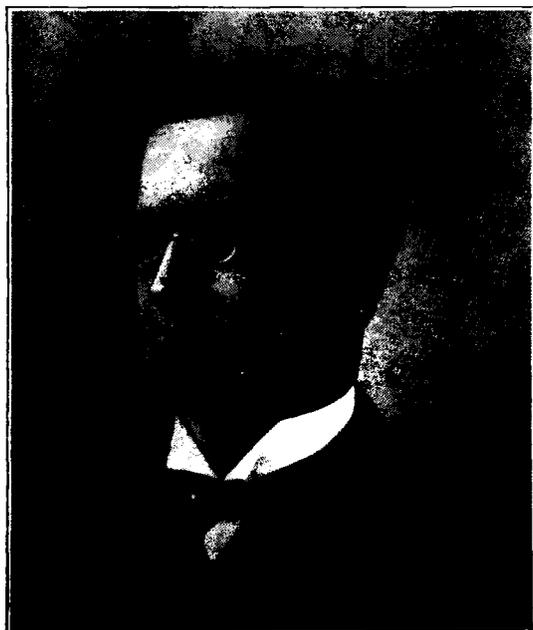
lican and is a member of the St. Paul Commercial club and the Olivet Congregational church of Merriam Park. He was married November 25th, 1902 to Lulie B. Fortuno. They have two children, John Arthur age six, and Janet age four.

CHUTE, Fred Butterfield, the son of Dr. Samuel H. and Helen E. A. Day Chute, was born December 21st, 1872. Mr. Chute's early education was received under private tutors and in schools and at the age of twelve he entered the sub-preparatory department at Notre Dame, Indiana, remaining there until 1893 receiving the degree of bachelor of letters in 1892, studying law for a year afterward. In September, 1893 he entered the law department of the University of Minnesota and was graduated in

June, 1895 with the degree of bachelor of laws and the following June with the degree of master of laws. In the fall of 1896 he entered the class to prepare for the degree of doctor of civil laws but owing to pressure of business it became necessary for him to discontinue his studies and to devote himself entirely to his business and profession. Mr. Chute first entered the practice of law with his brother, Louis Prince Chute, however, family business interests demanded their whole time and the practice of law became secondary. In the real estate busi-

ness, Minikahda, Automobile, Minnetonka Yacht, Sons of American Revolution, Knights of Columbus, Publicity, State Bar association, Six o'Clock clubs. Was married May 26th, 1909 to Elizabeth McKennan Hawley, daughter of Dr. Augustin B. and Harriet Blackstock Hawley.

CHUTE, Louis Prince, lawyer, born in Minneapolis, October 17, 1868, belongs to a Minneapolis family which has been prominent in the locality from the time Dr. Samuel H. Chute, his father, came to the early village of St. An-



Arthur Christofferson, Law '01



Fred B. Chute, Law '95

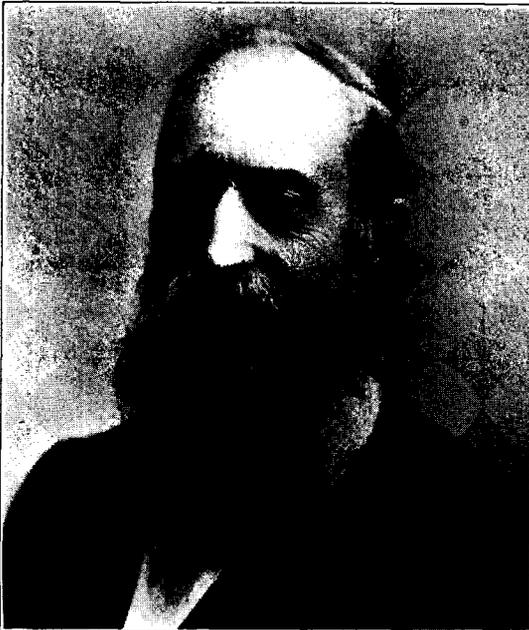
ness the two brothers became officers and directors in the companies conducting the interests of the original Chute Bros., later the Chute Bros. Co. and Chute Realty Company as well as connected with other investments, notably building operations in the business center of east Minneapolis, at the same time continuing the practice of law mostly as demanded by family interests. In 1904 Mr. Chute was elected as a member of the Board of Education of Minneapolis and served until February 1910 when he resigned owing to the pressure of private business and the great amount of time demanded of him in connection with his membership on the Board of Education. In national politics Mr. Chute is a Republican, in local affairs independent. He is a member of the Catholic church, the Minneapolis Commercial, St. Anthony Commercial,

thony. Dr. Chute and his wife, Helen E. A. (Day) Chute, were leaders in all enterprises of a public or social character for nearly a generation of the growth of the city, especially as related to the East Side. Their children now occupy as public-spirited a relation. Louis P. Chute spent his early life here, getting his education at first under a private tutor. This was seconded by several terms at the Archibald business college, and completed in the classical and legal departments of the University of Notre Dame, Indiana. From this institution, Mr. Chute received his A. B. in 1890, and LL. B. in 1892. He was admitted to practice in Indiana in 1892, and received the degree of LL. M., in 1893, at the University of Minnesota. Since then law and real estate have occupied him. He is a busy man, but finds time to belong to most

of the leading social clubs of the city. He is on the Citizens' staff of John A. Rawlins Post, G. A. R., a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Public Affairs committee of the Commercial club. He is a Roman Catholic and unmarried.

\*CHUTE, Richard, a resident of Minneapolis since 1854, and until his death a member of the real estate firm of Chute Brothers, was of English descent. The lineage has been traced to Alexander Chute a resident of Taunton, England, in 1268, whose ancestors were among those

him the oldest of the family, and he continued his employment—being connected with various firms until in 1841 he accepted the position of clerk with W. G. & G. W. Ewing, large dealers in furs. In 1844 this firm desired to establish a fur-trading post at Good Road's village, eight miles above Fort Snelling, and sent Mr. Chute out for that purpose. While accomplishing this commission Mr. Chute visited the Falls of St. Anthony and recognized the splendid advantages which the then almost wild location had for the site of a large city. He continued in the fur



Richard Chute, once Regent of the University



Frederic E. Clements, Professor of Botany

of Norman blood, who came to Britain with William the Conqueror. His ancestors on the maternal side were Revolutionary soldiers, among them being Captain Roger Clapp, who in 1664 commanded the "Castle," now Fort Independence in Boston Harbor. The parents of Richard Chute were James Chute and Martha (Hewes) Chute. James Chute taught a private school in Cincinnati, Ohio, but after his son's birth entered the Presbyterian ministry and moved to Columbus, Ohio. He resided at Columbus until 1831, when he moved to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he died in 1835, having survived his wife two years. Richard Chute was born in Cincinnati on September 23, 1820. His education was received from his parents, and when twelve years of age he entered the store of S. & H. Hanna & Co., at Fort Wayne. The death of his father left

trading business for some years, in 1845 becoming a partner of the Ewings and later joining the firm of P. Choteau, Jr., & Co. In 1854 he moved to St. Anthony and became largely interested in real estate and soon acquired a part ownership in the land controlling the water power on the east side of the river, then owned by Franklin Steele and others. Two years later the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company was incorporated and Mr. Chute became its agent. This office he held until 1868, when he assumed the presidency of the company, holding the position until the property was sold to Jas. J. Hill. This corporation developed the power at the Falls which was of such importance in the growth of the milling interests of the city. In 1865 Mr. Chute began his association with his brother in the realty business and since that time

the firm of Chute Brothers has been one of the important factors of the real estate business of the city. Mr. Chute also engaged at various times in other industrial and commercial projects, which proved successful ventures. Mr. Chute's public services in the interests of the city and state were extensive and varied. With R. P. Upton and Edward Murphy he supervised the expenditure of the public funds for clearing the channel of the Mississippi from Minneapolis to Fort Snelling, for steamboat traffic, and in the fall of the same year was appointed territorial delegate by Henry M. Rice to aid in passing the railroad land grant bill in Washington. With H. T. Welles he finally accomplished the enactment of the bill which resulted in the construction of 1,400 miles of railroad in the state. He was made a charter director of several of the railroad companies and was especially prominent in the affairs of the Great Northern system. He was one of the organizers of the Board of Trade, for many years on its board of directors and for two years its president. Governor Ramsey appointed him in 1862 special quartermaster for a detachment of troops at Fort Ripley and he was later made assistant quartermaster of the state with the rank of lieutenant colonel. From 1863 until the close of the Civil war he was United States Provost Marshal for Hennepin county. Mr. Chute was particularly influential in the work which has been done to preserve St. Anthony Falls, first through his association with the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company and later when, after failing twice to secure the passage of a land grant bill for the purpose, he succeeded in having passed in Washington a bill appropriating \$50,000 for permanent improvements for the conservation of the local water power. This sum together with subsequent congressional appropriations and municipal subscriptions erected the present concrete dyke and permanent apron. While in the fur-trading business Mr. Chute became acquainted with the various Indian tribes and was influential in arranging, and was present at the signing of, the treaties at Agency City, in 1842, with the Sac and Fox tribe; in 1846 in Washington when the Winnebagoes sold the "Neutral Ground;" and at Mendota and Traverse des Sioux, when the Sioux concluded the treaties which opened Minnesota for settlement. Mr. Chute served some years on the board of regents of the State University. He was a Republican and was one of twenty who in 1885 organized that party in Minnesota. Until 1882 Mr. Chute continued in active business life, when ill health compelled him to retire, after which, until his death on

August 1, 1893, he spent a large part of his time in the southern states. Mr. Chute was married in 1850 to Miss Mary Eliza Young. They had five children, three of whom, Charles, William Y. and Grace are still living.

CLARK, George Archibald, the son of James and Prudence Clark, was born November 7th, 1864 at Eden Prairie, Minn.; his father is a carpenter and farmer. Mr. Clark's early life was spent at Eden Prairie attending the public schools and afterwards the business course at Archibald's Business college, later entering the University on examination. In 1891 he received the degree of bachelor of literature from the University and did graduate work at Leland Stanford University from 1891 to 1894. Prior to and during his college course Mr. Clark served as stenographer with a number of business houses in Minneapolis and taught shorthand in the Archibald Business college. After graduating from the University Mr. Clark went to Stanford University, California to do graduate work and act as stenographer to President David Starr Jordan, was promoted to be the President's secretary and is now academic secretary with the rank of associate professor. Was appointed secretary to the Bering Sea fur seal commission of 1896 and spent six months in company with others in the Bering Sea studying conditions of herd and the cause of its decline; was secretary of the International fur seal conference of 1897 and joint secretary of the conference of fur seal experts the same year, both meeting in Washington, the former meeting including representatives of Russia, Japan and the United States, the latter of the United States, Canada and Great Britain. In May 1909 he was appointed assistant to the department of commerce and labor to make comparative investigation of fur seal herd during the summer of 1909. Among Mr. Clark's publications are:

The teaching of shorthand. (Prize essay), Phonographic magazine, June-August, 1893; Cincinnati. (With David S. Jordan) Observations on the fur seals of the Pribilof Islands; First preliminary report. Treasury department document No. 1913. Washington, 1896. (With David S. Jordan) The fur seal as an animal. The Forum, April 1897, New York. (With David S. Jordan) Second preliminary report of Bering Sea fur seal investigation. Treasury department document No. 1994; Washington, 1897. (With David S. Jordan) The fur seals and fur seal islands of the North Pacific Ocean. Final reports, vols. 1 and 2; Washington, 1898. The scientific expert and the Bering Sea controversy. Popular science monthly, vol. 54.

March, 1899, New York. (With David S. Jordan) The fur seal as an international issue. *International Quarterly*; vol. 7, March 1903. The seals and seal fisheries. *Encyclopedia Americana*, New York, 1904. Luther Burbank. *Success*; vol. 8, July 1905, New York. (With David S. Jordan) Pelagic sealing and the fur seal herd. *Pacific Monthly*, vol. 15, June, 1906; Portland. (With David S. Jordan) The Bogoslofs. *Popular Science Monthly*, vol. 69, December, 1906, New York. Commercial branches in the high school curriculum. *Educational Re-*

From 1894 to 1906 Mr. Clements was president of the botanical seminar, secretary of the Botanical Survey of Nebraska and assistant professor of botany in the University of Nebraska. During the year 1906-7 he was professor of plant physiology in the University of Nebraska and has been professor of botany in the University since 1907. Professor Clements is the author of *The Phytogeography of Nebraska*; *Histogenesis of Caryophyllales*; *Laboratory Manual of High School Botany*; *Greek and Latin in Biological Nomenclature*; *Herbaria Formationum Colora-*



Frederick E. Cobb, Dent. '95



Alfred E. Comstock, Professor Surgery College Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery

view, vol. 38, June, 1909, New York. Report on condition of fur seal herd of the Pribilof Islands for season of 1909 as compared with 1897. Ms. (to be published by bureau of fisheries.)

Mr. Clark is a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity, Sigma Xi, honorary fraternity; is affiliated with the Presbyterian church and is an independent Republican. December 24th, 1891 he married Jennie Chestnut Corriston. They have five children, Paul Archibald, Helen Virginia, Donald Francis, Philip Corriston, George Stuart.

CLEMENTS, Frederic Edward, was born at Lincoln, Nebraska. September 16th, 1874. In 1894 he graduated from the University of Nebraska and in 1896 and 1898 received the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy.

densium; Development and Structure of Vegetation; Research Methods in Ecology; Plant Physiology and Ecology; the Genera of Fungi; also many scientific articles and is a contributor to the *Encyclopaedia Americana*. Is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the Botanical Society of America, American Geog. Society, Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi; was married in Lincoln, Nebraska, May 30th, 1899, to Edith Schwartz.

COBB, Frederick Emory, was born in Chicago, Ill., December 18th, 1867. He is the son of Cyrus B. and Edla Jane Morrison Cobb, of La Porte, Ind. His father was a dealer in lumber, real estate and insurance. His early life was spent in Chicago and Minneapolis. Mr. Cobb graduated from Shattuck in 1886 with the de-

gree of bachelor of arts and from the Minnesota college of dentistry in 1895. He is secretary of the Minnesota state dental association, a member of the Minnesota state board of dental examiners, the National dental association, Theta Delta Chi and Delta Sigma Delta fraternities and is a Scottish Rite Mason, and is affiliated with the Episcopal church. He was married to Jessie Helen Sharpnack. They have one child, Lois Steele Cobb.

COLLINS, Arthur Nelson, the son of Walter F. and Lydia Mead Collins, was born September 12th, 1876 at Dubuque, Iowa; the father, a mechanical engineer, was a native of New Hampshire and the mother of Indiana. His early life was spent at Dubuque, Iowa where he received his schooling. He removed to Minneapolis in 1893 and prepared for college under a private tutor, being engaged in business in Minneapolis at that time. Entering the University in the fall of 1897, he received the degree of bachelor of arts in 1902. While in college he was active in various social lines and was at different times leader of both the Mandolin and Glee clubs, chairman of one of the Junior Ball committees, general chairman of the Senior Prom. committee; member of the Dramatic club and of the Castalian Literary society. He then pursued a course in medicine at the University for two years, transferring to the Harvard Medical school, Boston, Mass., and taking his medical degree from that institution in 1906. After graduating from Harvard, Dr. Collins served as interne in the Tru-ant School hospital, Boston; Danvers Insane hospital, Danvers, Mass.; and Long Island hospital, Boston. Returning west in 1907 Dr. Collins became clinical assistant at the Surgical Institution of Drs. Mayo of Rochester, Minn.; a year later he entered into partnership with Dr. C. F. Lewis of Austin, Minnesota in the practice of medicine and surgery and is now surgeon to St. Olav hospital of Austin. He is also secretary of the Mower County Medical society; member of the Minnesota State Medical association and the American Medical association; member of the executive board of the Mower County Public Health association of which association he was the promoter; member of the board of directors of the Minnesota Association for the Relief and Prevention of Tuberculosis; deputy coroner of Mower county, president of the Austin Tennis club, etc. Dr. Collins was appointed June 4th, 1909, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon to the second regiment of the Minnesota National Guard. He is a member of the Delta Upsilon and Nu Sigma

Nu fraternities, the Austin Commercial club and the Congregational church. He was married October 24th, 1908 to Florence Edna Johnson of Minneapolis. They have one daughter, Elizabeth Mead.

COMSTOCK, Alfred Erwin, was born at Fayette, Iowa, February 21st, 1872. He is the son of George E. Comstock, retired. The family first came to this country from Frankfort, Germany in 1635. His early life was spent in Fayette, Dubuque and Manchester, Iowa, where he received his education in the public



Arthur N. Collins, '02

schools, finishing the high school at Fayette; his college education was received at Upper Iowa University at Fayette and he graduated with the degree of bachelor of science in 1895 and master of science, 1898. His medical work was taken at Hahnemann college, Chicago, where he graduated in 1899. He was professor of surgery in the college of homeopathic medicine and surgery in the University from 1901 to 1910. Since 1899 he has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in St. Paul. He is a Republican in politics, and is visiting surgeon to the City and County hospital of St. Paul, a member of the Town and Country club, White Bear Yacht club, University club of St. Paul, Automobile club of St. Paul, the County, State and American Medical associations and a Mason. He was married in 1907 to Miss

Minnesota Berkey of St. Paul. They have one daughter, Minnesota.

COMSTOCK, Ada Louise, the daughter of S. G. and Sarah Ball Comstock, was born December 11th, 1876 at Moorhead, Minn. Her early life was spent in Moorhead with the exception of one year in Washington when her father was a member of the 51st Congress. She attended both public and private schools and graduated from the Moorhead high school in 1892. In 1897 Miss Comstock received the degree of bachelor of literature from Smith col-

attending the public schools and in 1888 began preparatory work in the Minneapolis high school for entrance to the University, which he entered in the fall of 1892, graduating from the science course in 1896 with the degree of bachelor of science. In 1897 he received a scholarship in the medical department as assistant in laboratory pathology and bacteriology for two years and received his doctor's degree in 1899. In 1900 Dr. Condit was made assistant instructor in the department of materia medica and therapeutics, also instructor in the medical dispen-



William H. Condit, '96, Med. '99



Louis J. Cooke, M. D., Director of the Gymnasium

lege and in 1899 the degree of master of arts from Columbia university. In 1898 she received a diploma from the state normal school at Moorhead. Her graduate work at Columbia university was chiefly in the line of education and English. In the fall of 1899 Miss Comstock came to the University as assistant in the department of rhetoric, and was successively promoted to be instructor, assistant professor, professor, and dean of women in 1907. She is a member of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, Minnesota Alumni association, Association for Labor Legislation, Social Service club, and Minneapolis Woman's club.

CONDIT, William Henry, is the son of A. M. Condit, a carpenter and contractor and was born August 4th, 1872 at Jersey, Ohio. Up to the age of fifteen he resided in Jersey, Ohio,

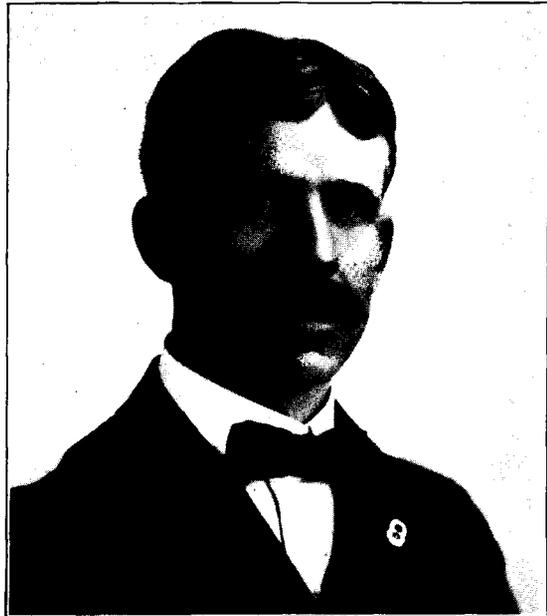
sary; in 1903 he received an appointment as instructor in surgery at the Free Dispensary and 1904 his title in the department of materia medica and therapeutics was changed to clinical instructor in therapeutics. The service in the last two departments has been continuous to the present time. Dr. Condit has taken an active interest in public affairs and for three years has been chairman of the public health committee of the Minneapolis Commercial club and surgeon for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway for the past six years; is a member of the Minneapolis club, Commercial club, Hennepin County Medical society, State Medical society, American Medical association, Mississippi Valley Medical society, American Association of Railway surgeons and has been a member of the Westminster Presbyterian church for twenty-two

years. He was married November 20th, 1902 to Carolyn Palmer Dann.

COOKE, Louis Joseph, was born February 15th, 1868, at Toledo, Ohio, and is the son of James W. and Catherine Lemery Cooke. His father who was a cabinet maker and furniture dealer and court bailiff has retired. Until twenty years of age Mr. Cooke's life was spent in Toledo, Ohio, where he attended the public schools and later had the advantage of private instruction under a tutor, together with special courses in the International Y. M. C. A. training school at Springfield, Mass., and a business college course. Dr. Cooke received his degree in medicine from the University of Vermont in 1894. From 1889 to 1897 he was physical director of Young Men's Christian associations at Toledo, Ohio; Duluth, Minn.; Burlington, Vt.; Minneapolis, and St. Paul. Since 1897 he has been medical examiner and director of the University gymnasium, specializing in personal hygiene, orthopedic gymnastics, physical diagnosis and anthropometry, and actively engaged in promoting baseball, basketball, gymnastics, athletics and aquatics. From 1895 to 1901 he was the owner and director of a boys' summer outing camp on Grand Isle, Lake Champlain. From 1901 to 1907 he was the owner and director of an Institute of Mechano-therapy in this city. During his college course he was pitcher for his college baseball team. Dr. Cooke is a member of the Alpha Kappa Kappa Medical fraternity, Delta chapter, Vermont, and installed Psi chapter, Alpha Kappa Kappa, University of Minnesota; Primarius of this chapter 1908-10. He is a member of Sigma Xi, honorary; president of the Twin City Society of Physical Education, 1908-09-10; president of the Western Intercollegiate Gymnastic association, 1908-09; secretary of the Western Intercollegiate Basketball association, 1909-10; secretary of the Western Intercollegiate Gymnastic association 1909-10; president of the Northwestern Gymnastic society, 1909-10. He is affiliated with the Baptist Church. He was married in 1894 to Rose Stephen Gilbert, who died February, 1907. They had one daughter, Laura Catherine. Dr. Cooke was married in September, 1908, to Maude Alice Gilbert, of New Haven, Conn.

CORRISTON, Frank Thomas, superintendent of police of Minneapolis, is a native of Minnesota, born on February 10th, 1868, at St. Peter. He remained in the town of his birth till he was fourteen years of age, attending the public schools. The family moved to Minneapolis at that time, and here Mr. Corrison

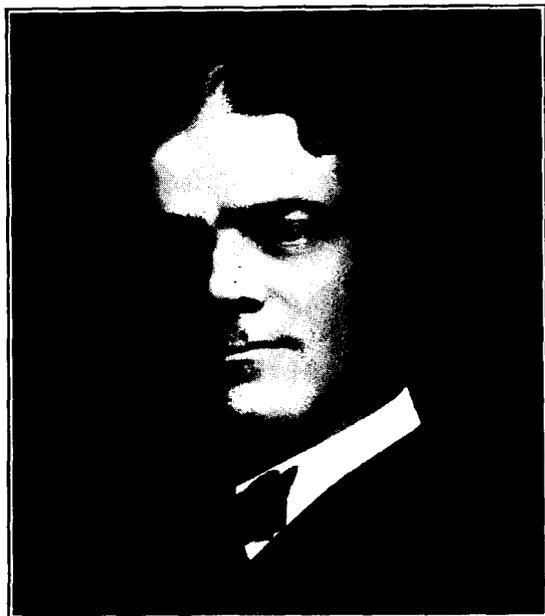
completed his preparatory training including the study of shorthand and entered the law school of the University of Minnesota with the class of 1890. He finished his studies in that year and received an LL. B. degree, having previously read law in the offices of Wilson & Lawrence of this city from 1887 to 1889, and on March 14th of the latter year was admitted to the bar of Hennepin county. Following his admission to the bar he began to practice and in 1893 formed a partnership with James W. Lawrence and H. C. Truesdale, under the firm name



Frank T. Corrison, Law '90

of Lawrence, Truesdale & Corrison, and practiced as one of that firm until 1896 when Mr. Truesdale was appointed Chief Justice of Arizona. With his departure from the city the partnership was dissolved. Shortly afterward, on January 4, 1897, Colonel Corrison was appointed official court stenographer for the Hon. David F. Simpson, District Judge of Hennepin county, and with the exception of eighteen months spent in the Philippines, he held that office until January 7, 1907. On that date he was appointed by Mayor James C. Haynes, to the office of Superintendent of Police of Minneapolis, a position for which his experience with the National Guard and his police and court duties in Manila, as well as his legal training here, give him exceptional qualifications. Upon the re-election of Mayor Haynes,

he was in January, 1909 reappointed Superintendent of Police. As Captain of Company I, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers, he went to the Philippines, arriving there July 31st, 1898, where he was stationed at Manila until the return of the regiment to the United States on September 7, 1889; and was mustered out of the service as captain on October 3, 1899. Soon after his arrival he was detailed on duty with the Provost Guard of Manila and for seven months was detailed as Judge of the Provost court. Since his return he has again become active



Isaac Frank Cotton, Law '05

in the National Guard and at present ranks as Lieutenant Colonel of the First Regiment, with which he has served since April 14, 1889. He is a member of the Armory board of this city and was largely instrumental in securing the new armory for Minneapolis. Colonel Corriston is a Democrat in his political beliefs and has taken an active interest in party matters. He was secretary of the democratic Congressional committee when James W. Lawrence was candidate for Congress in 1892, and in 1900 was himself the democratic nominee for special judge of Municipal court. He is affiliated with a number of the fraternal and social societies, being a member of the Masonic order, Khurum lodge, Ark Chapter, of which he is a Past High Priest; of the Minneapolis Mounted Commandery of Knights of Templar; Zuhrah Tem-

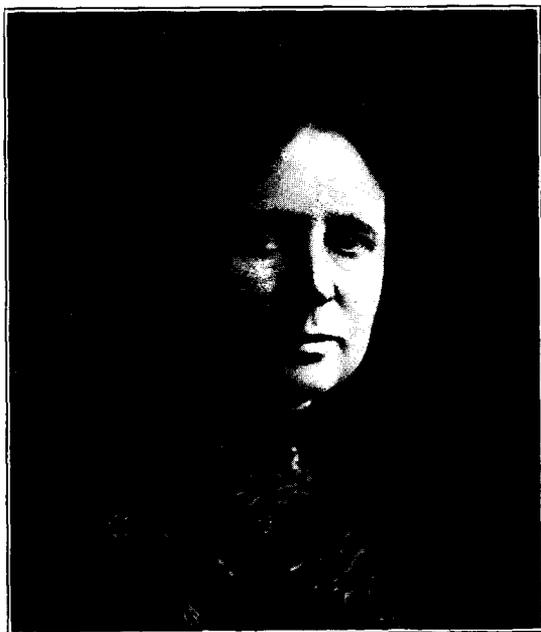
ple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of the Elks; the Royal Arcanum and the Native Sons of Minnesota. He is also a member and past commander of A. R. Patterson Camp No. 1, Army of the Philippines, and past State commander of the Minnesota society, Army of the Philippines. Mr. Corriston was married on May 1, 1898, to Miss Lela E. Benham, a native of Algona, Iowa, and they have one child, a daughter, Lucile Benham Corriston.

COTTON, Isaac Frank, was born July 11th, 1874, at Nashua, Iowa; he is the son of Nathaniel W. and Sarah B. Cotton; his father was a farmer and came to Iowa from Indiana in 1859. His early life was spent upon a farm. He graduated from the Nashua high school in 1891 and entered the academic division of the University of Minnesota in the fall of 1900. After one year's work he transferred to the law department and graduated in 1905, taking his master's degree in 1906. In 1892 he became bookkeeper in the Loser & Slimmer bank of Nashua, Iowa, and later cashier of the bank of Fredericksburg, Iowa. In 1902 he became identified with the National Bank of Commerce of Minneapolis, in clerical capacity and in 1907 was elected assistant cashier. On consolidation of the National Bank of Commerce with the Northwestern National bank in 1908, he was elected assistant cashier of the Northwestern National bank, and was elected cashier of the Minnesota National bank in January, 1910. Also president of Robbinsdale State bank, Minn. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Commercial club, the Roosevelt club, Search Light club and the Philharmonic club. He is unmarried.

COUNTRYMAN, Gratia Alta, librarian of the public library, was born in Hastings, Minn., in 1866. Her father was an early settler in Dakota county, having pre-empted a homestead there in 1854. Miss Countryman attended the public schools of Hastings and graduated from the high school there in 1882 and from the University of Minnesota in 1889. After graduation at the University and holding the deserved honor of membership in the Phi Beta Kappa society, she entered without delay upon what has proved to be her life-work in the service of the public library, which at that period may be said to have been in the formative phase of efficient organization. Mr. Herbert Putman, who is now librarian of the library of Congress at Washington, was bringing order out of something akin to chaos, and Miss Countryman, who had an instinctive love of system and is skilled

in bibliography, which includes the topical arrangement of books, showed her adaptation so soon that she was made head cataloguer at the end of the first year of her work. When Dr. James K. Hosmer became librarian, after Herbert Putnam left Minneapolis, Miss Countryman's abilities were recognized by her appointment as assistant librarian, a position which she filled with great efficiency until Dr. Hosmer resigned in 1904. Since then Miss Countryman has performed the responsible duties of librarian to which position she was appointed after the

schools of Minneapolis and graduated from the University of Minnesota with the degree of bachelor of letters in 1886. During his college course he was a member of the football team for three years, the baseball team for two years and on the track team, winning first place in the annual field meet in 1885. He also took part in the Home Oratorical contest of 1885 and was one of the commencement speakers. Dr. Crafts graduated from the Harvard Medical school in 1890 and during 1890 and '91 he was house physician at the Boston City hospital; he



Gratia A. Countryman, '89



Leo M. Crafts, '86

retirement of Dr. Hosmer. She has held the position of councillor and vice president of the American Library association and was also responsible for the passage of an act creating the Minnesota State Library commission, and has held an appointment on that board since its creation.

CRAFTS, Leo Melville, was born at Minneapolis, Minn., on October 3rd, 1863, the son of Major Amasa and Mary J. Henry Crafts. He is a descendant from the earliest colonial stock—the Crafts being among the founders of Boston, who came in Winthrop's expedition in 1630—and members of the family were prominent and active as colonial and revolutionary patriots. His parents were among the earliest prominent pioneers of Minneapolis, having settled here in 1853. He was educated in the public

then came west establishing himself in Minneapolis where he has taken an active part in the professional and public life of the city. He has been professor of nervous and mental diseases at Hamline University Medical school since 1893, was dean of the faculty from 1897 to 1903 and was instrumental in securing a new plant, new grounds and new equipment for the institution and is now visiting neurologist on the staff of four of the Minneapolis hospitals. Dr. Crafts was president of the Minnesota State Sunday School association from 1893 to 1896, a member of its board since 1893, president of the Minneapolis Sunday School Officers' association from 1895 and 1900, treasurer of the Hennepin County Medical society, 1895 to 1897, chairman of the nerve section of the State Medical society 1899, vice president of the Min-

nesota Neurological society 1909, and a member of the board of directors of the Minnesota National Park and Forestry association, and was secretary of the general executive committee of all organizations combined for a national park and reserve in the state. He has been prominently connected with the Western Society for the Suppression of Vice and was president of the Native Sons of Minnesota in 1906, is chairman of the standing committee on historic memorials and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. Dr. Crafts is a member



J. Gosvener Cross, '92

of the American Medical association, The Mississippi Medical association, American Academy of Medicine, The Minnesota Medical Neurological society, Minnesota State Medical association, Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical society, Hennepin County Medical society and Harvard Medical and Boston City Hospital Alumni association. He is the author of a number of articles for professional magazines and frequently, on invitation, addresses medical gatherings both local and national and is a writer on Sunday School topics. He is also interested in forestry and has spoken and written quite extensively on the subject of forest preservation, and is also a student of state history, having prepared several articles and delivered various addresses on that subject. Dr. Crafts was married at Minneapolis in 1901 to Miss Amelia I. Burgess. He is a member of the

Commercial and University clubs and is affiliated with the Congregational church.

CRAFTS, Letitia May, is the daughter of Major Amasa and Mary J. Henry Crafts, pioneer settlers of Minneapolis, Major Crafts having come here first in 1853. He took an active and prominent part in the early life of the city and was one of the first of its business men to engage in the lumbering industry. In 1856 he built on the corner of Fourth street and First avenue south, where the Century and Tribune buildings now stand, a large brick house which was for years the finest residence in the city. In this house Miss Crafts was born September 27, 1860.

Miss Crafts belongs to the old English family of Craft or Croft of Hereford, Griffin and Alice Craft having come to Boston in 1630, the year of the founding of that city. The family was prominent in the colonial days and was active during the trying and strenuous times of the Revolution. The grandfather and great grandfather of Miss Crafts, and five other members of the family, were in the battle of Lexington. In the nine generations since the family came to America there has been but one that has had no military men; down to the time of the Spanish war one hundred and twenty-five members of the Crafts family had served in the wars of their country. Colonel Thomas Crafts, sometimes styled "the defender of Boston," was one of the chief members of the Boston Tea-party and on the 18th of July, 1776, he presided at a mass meeting of the citizens of Boston in the state house and read to them the Declaration of Independence. President John Adams in speaking of the Crafts family to Samuel Adams said, "They never hesitate to draw their swords in the cause of right."

Miss Crafts has always resided in Minneapolis. She received her education in the public school of the city and the State University, entering the latter in the fall of 1875 when there were two preparatory classes. She graduated at the head of her class, receiving the degree of bachelor of literature in June, 1881, and was one of the three members of that class to be elected to Phi Beta Kappa. The following year she held the position of assistant principal in the Albert Lea high school. The college year of 1882-83 she did graduate work at the University along historical and linguistic lines, and in the fall of 1883 was appointed assistant librarian of the University, which position she still holds. Miss Crafts is a member of the University faculty with the rank of assistant professor. In 1894 she took the course in

library science at Amherst college and in 1902, attended the special course of lectures given in Madison, Wis., by Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, upon the care and cataloguing of public documents. She has made a careful study of the organization and methods of the libraries of Boston and of that of Harvard and has been a close student of the library movement in America. In 1900, Miss Crafts was elected to the library board of the Public Library of Minneapolis by a vote of over twenty-two thousand, the largest vote ever cast for a woman in Minnesota; in 1906, she was re-elected by a similar vote. February 14, 1903, she was elected secretary of the board, an office she still holds.

Miss Crafts has found time for an active interest and participation in work in many other directions. She is a member of the local chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, serving as its vice-president in 1900 and its secretary in 1910; a member of the Minnesota Library association from its organization and its president in 1907; a member of the Twin City Library club; a charter member of the Woman's Club of Minneapolis; a member of the Young Women's Christian Association; of the Women's Auxiliary to the Civic Federation. The work which receives her keenest interest, however, and to which she gives the greater part of her spare time is that of the Florence Crittenton Home and she has been a member and secretary of its board of directors since its organization.

A descendant of the Pilgrims, Miss Crafts is a Congregationalist in belief. She was a member of Pilgrim Congregational church from 1881 to 1883; of the First Congregational church from 1883 to 1906 and a teacher in its Sabbath School during the greater part of that time. She is at present a member of Westminster Presbyterian church.

CROSS, John Grosvenor, the son of Edwin Childs and Fanny Marcy Cross, was born May 8th, 1870 at Rochester, Minn. Dr. Cross' early life was spent attending the public schools of Rochester. Entering the University he completed his scientific course and received the degree of bachelor of science in 1892. In 1895 Dr. Cross received his doctor's degree from Northwestern University and at the same time the degree of master of science from the same institution. During the year 1902-3 Dr. Cross did graduate work in Europe. From 1895 to 1902 Dr. Cross practiced medicine at Rochester and since 1903 in the city of Minneapolis. For a number of years past Dr. Cross has been connected with the department of medicine of the college of medicine and surgery. Dr. Cross is a

member of the board of directors of the Associated Charities of Minneapolis; he belongs to the Minneapolis club, Minikahda club, Commercial club, Six O'Clock club, Chi Psi fraternity, Nu Sigma Nu medical fraternity and is affiliated with St. Paul's Episcopal church. Dr. Cross married Frances Montgomery, '91. They have three children, Louise, Grosvenor Montgomery and Roderic Marcy.

DAGGETT, Thomas C., was born at Darlington, Wis., August 12th, 1879; he is the son of Mary A. and James Daggett; his father



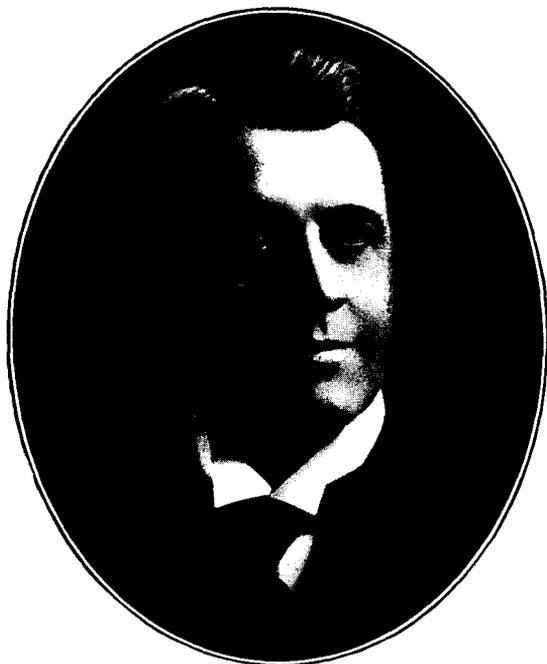
Thomas Daggett, Law '00

was a farmer. The family came to LeSueur county, Minn., in 1885 where Mr. Daggett attended the public schools at Elysian and pursued a special course of instruction from a private tutor. He taught school at the age of fifteen and entered the law department of the University in the fall of 1897 and graduated with the degree of bachelor of laws June 1900. He began the practice of law in St. Paul in 1901 and in the fall of the same year he entered into partnership with Kay Todd, a classmate, under the firm name of Daggett and Todd. The partnership was dissolved in 1905 and since then he has been practicing alone; he has had a very successful practice. For three years he was a member of Battery A, M. N. G., one year as first lieutenant in command of battery. He has been a free lance in politics and is a member

of several societies including the Commercial club of St. Paul, and is affiliated with the Catholic church. He was married to Ursula Kelly, daughter of Daniel Kelly, one of the pioneer settlers of Minnesota, June 21, 1905. They have one child, Mary, born October 16th, 1906.

DAVIES, Otto Nelson was born at Missouri Valley, Ia., August 30th, 1881; he is the son of James N. and Haidee A. Davies; his father was a railroad engineer. His early life was spent at various points in Iowa, and Illinois and in Winona, Minn., where most of his

reared on a farm in Mower Co., Minnesota, attended a country school and the Austin high school, graduated from Carleton college, 1886 with a degree of B. S. For two years was general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Sioux Falls, South Dakota; was principal of high school at Hermann, Minnesota for four years and superintendent of city schools at LeSueur, Minnesota for three years. Engaged in the hardware business at Austin, Minnesota, for nine years. Has been purchasing agent for the University, and secretary of the board of regents



C. D. Decker, Purchasing Agent



Henry Deutsch, Law '94

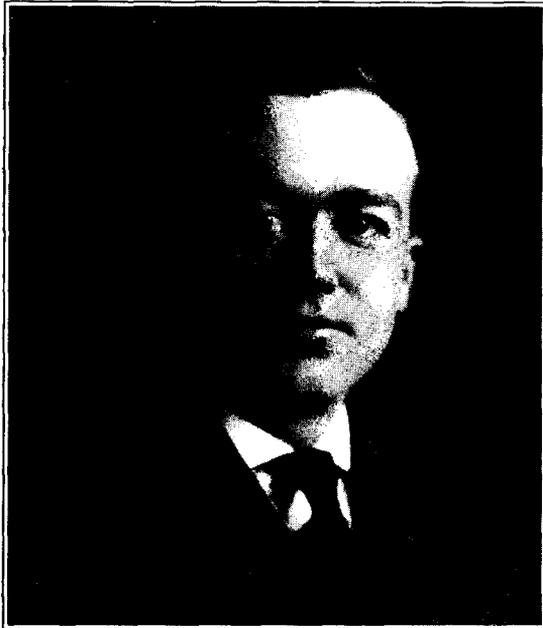
schooling was received. He graduated from the Winona high school in 1899 and from the law college of the University in 1905 and has been engaged in the practice of his profession in this city since graduation. During his college course he was prominent in athletics, especially in football. He has been a Republican by training and inclination and was chief clerk in the office of the game and fish commission of Minnesota under Republican administration; he has recently, however, abjured allegiance to that party; has no political record. Is a member of the Zeta Psi and Delta Chi fraternities and the University club. He is not affiliated with any church and is unmarried.

DECKER, Calvin D., Purchasing agent and secretary of the board of regents, was born and

since July, 1905. Mr. Decker is married and has two sons.

DEUTSCH, Henry, was born in Minneapolis, August 28th, 1874; is son of Jacob and Malchen A. (Valfer) Deutsch. He received his early educational training in the public schools of Minneapolis; was graduated from the Central high school in 1891; was graduated LL. B. from the law department of the University of Minnesota in 1894; took Yale University's LL. M. ("Magna cum laude") in 1895, and was admitted to the bar October, 1895, when he was associated with Al J. Smith (now county attorney) as partner; in 1907 he became associated in active practice with Frank M. Nye and soon became his partner under the firm name of Nye and Deutsch. In 1908 Mr. Nye having

been elected to Congress, this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Deutsch with E. P. Allen and A. M. Breeding formed the law firm of Deutsch, Allen & Breeding. Mr. Deutsch was a member of the board of directors for six years of the Minneapolis Commercial club, of which he was second vice president in 1905; a member of the University club and a life member of the General Alumni association. He is a member of the American bar association, of the Commercial law league of America (of which he is president); of the Minnesota state bar as-



John P. Devaney, '05, Law '07

sociation; and of the Hennepin County Bar Association. He is a member of the Six O'Clock club and of the Garfield club and is a prominent member of the Elks, the Maccabees. Is a Past Master Hennepin Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M., has 33 degrees, Scottish Rite Bodies Masonic; and has just finished three year term as Wise Master St. Vincent De Paul Chapter, Rose Croix No. 2; member of the Zuhrah Temple Mystic Shrine and past president Minnesota Auxiliary of the Fraternal Congress. Mr. Deutsch is a member of the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, of Minneapolis. He was for two years chairman of the Public Entertainment and Convention Committee of the Minneapolis Commercial club and was a member of the executive committee of the G. A. R. Encampment, in 1906. He was married May 2, 1898, to Miss

Grace A. Levi and three children have been born to them, Clarence S., Marian Hope, and Henry Noel.

DEVANEY, John Patrick, was born at Bristol, Iowa, June 10th, 1882; he is the son of Patrick and Ellen Lavelle Devaney; his father is a mechanic and farmer and a veteran of the Civil War, being a member of the Confederate Army and belonging to a Louisiana regiment. His early life was spent on a farm near Lake Mills, Iowa and his education was received in the Lake Mills public schools and high school.



Eugene R. Dibble, '00

He received the degree of bachelor of arts from the University in 1905, bachelor of laws in 1907, and master of laws, 1909. During his college course he was very active in student affairs, was managing editor of the Minnesota Daily, business manager Minnesota Magazine, a member of four intercollegiate debate teams and was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta and Delta Sigma Rho and the winner of the Alumni Weekly gold medal for special excellence in debate. Since graduation Mr. Devaney has been engaged in the practice of law in this city in the Andrus building under the firm name of Stiles, Devaney and Hewitt. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Minneapolis Commercial club and the University club.

DIBBLE, Eugene Russell, the son of Ella J. and Russell Dibble, was born June 27th.

1878, in this city. Mr. Dibble's grandfather, W. S. Judd, was one of the early settlers in the city of Minneapolis and built the Judd House. His early life was spent in this city attending the grammar schools, Central high school and the University of Minnesota from which he graduated in June 1900 with the degree of bachelor of science. Mr. Dibble has had experience in the grain commission business; in the Northwestern National Bank; and is president and treasurer of the Dibble Grain and Elevator company and the E. R. Dibble company,

he resigned in the fall of 1902 to enter the law school of Harvard University, from which he graduated in June 1905. Returning to Slayton he re-entered the banking business. In 1906 he was elected state treasurer on the Republican ticket, and re-elected in 1908. He is a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity, the Roosevelt club, Commercial club and Town and Country club of St. Paul. In response to a general demand from the second district Mr. Dinehart has consented to become a candidate for Congress.



Clarence C. Dinehart, '99

grain elevators and commissioners. In politics he is a Republican; a member of the Commercial club, Minikahda club, Automobile club and is affiliated with the St. Paul's Episcopal church. September 12th, 1900 he was married to Ellen Urling Haight of New York. They have two children, Ellen Louise and Mary.

DINEHART, Clarence Christopher, (Republican) was born in Chicago, April 3rd, 1877. In 1884 he came to Minnesota with his parents, who located at Slayton, Murray county, where they have since resided. He attended the schools at Slayton, the Central high school, Minneapolis, and graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1899. The same year he was elected assistant cashier of the State Bank of Slayton. In 1902 he was elected president of the village council of Slayton, which office and that of assistant cashier



O. J. Breda, formerly Professor of Scandinavian Language and Literature

BREDA, O. J., professor of Scandinavian language and literature from 1884-1899. In addition to the duties of his department Professor Breda taught Latin and organized a volunteer corps of cadets. Professor Breda was recognized as one of the strong men on the University faculty and was popular both with his fellow members of the faculty and the student body. He was a man of profound scholarship and possessed a fund of good common sense that made his teaching a delight to all who were privileged to be enrolled in his classes.

DRAKE, Benjamin, is the son of Benjamin and Emma C. Drake and was born at Maple Plain, Minn., May 8th, 1880. His early life was spent at Maple Plain attending the district

school; entering the East high school of Minneapolis in 1894 he completed the course in 1898 and one year later entered the University, completing the academic course in 1903 and the law course in 1905, being president of the academic class in his senior year. While in college he was a member of the Shakopean Literary Society; of the debating teams against Chicago and Michigan in 1902 and Wisconsin in 1903 and is now a member of the Delta Sigma Rho honorary forensic fraternity. Since 1905 he has been engaged in the general practice of law in Min-

H. H. Kimball with whom he was connected about a year. In 1877 he accepted a position in the St. Paul Medical College as professor of genito urinary surgery, which he held till 1879, during which year he was county physician for Hennepin county. For two years he held the chair of surgery in the medical department of Hamline University, but in 1881 became vice president and dean of the Minnesota College Hospital, with the organization of which he had been prominently connected, holding at the time the office of professor of surgery and attending sur-



Frederick A. Dunsmoor, M. D., Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery

neapolis. Mr. Drake enlisted July 3rd, 1898 in Co. K., 15th Minnesota and was mustered out March 27th, 1899.

DUNSMOOR, Frederick Alanson, son of James A. and Almira Mosher Dunsmoor, was born on May 28th, 1853. His parents came to Minnesota in 1852, from Maine, and settled at Richfield, in Hennepin county, where Frederick A. was born, and where he began his education in the public schools. He attended the public schools of Minneapolis and the University of Minnesota. His medical course he took in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York, taking the M. D. degree in 1875. He took private courses with such eminent men in their specialties as Frank H. Hamilton, Alfred G. Loomis, Austin Flint, Sr., E. G. Janeway and R. Ogden Doremus; and then commenced to practice in Minneapolis in partnership with Dr.



Senator Edmund S. Durment, Lecturer on Eminent Domain.

geon in the hospital and dispensary. This institution, in connection with other medical schools of Minneapolis and St. Paul, was reorganized in 1889, into the medical department of the state University and since that time Dr. Dunsmoor has held the chair of operative and clinical surgery in that department of the University. He has also served as surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital since 1890, to St. Barnabas hospital since 1879, as gynecologist to the City Hospital since 1894, to the Asbury Hospital since 1892, and to the Asbury Free Dispensary since its organization. Dr. Dunsmoor had made an especial and extensive study and practice of gynecology and surgery, increased each year by a short period of study in the large hospitals, colleges and scientific centers, both in this country and Europe and holds an enviable reputation as an operative surgeon. He is a member of the International Medical Congress, the American

Medical Association, the National Association of Railway Surgeons, the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, the Western Surgical and Gynecological Association, the Tri-State Medical Association, the North Dakota State Medical Association, the Crow River Association, the society of Physicians and Surgeons of Minneapolis, and the county and state medical societies. He is a surgeon for the Northern Pacific; the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha and, until 1909 the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie railroads, and the medical director for the surety fund life company. He is also well known in



Axel A. Eberhart, Law '06

the club and fraternity life of the city and holds membership in the Nu Sigma Nu fraternity, the Masonic Order, the Good Templars, the Druids, The Minneapolis club and the Commercial club, being a charter member of the last two. Dr. Dunsmoor was married on September 5th, 1876 to Miss Elizabeth Emma Billings, the daughter of the late Surgeon George F. Turner, U. S. A. They have three children living—Marjorie Allport, Elizabeth Turner and Frederick Laton. Dr. Dunsmoor attends and is one of the stewards of the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

DURMENT, Edmund S., the son of George W. Durment and Henrietta A. Hoggatt, was born March 19th, 1860, in Indiana. Mr. Durment's father was a Methodist minister and his early education was received in the public

schools, most of his life until eighteen years of age being spent in Missouri. For two years he attended the school of mines at Rolla, Mo., and two years at Drury College, Springfield, Mo. Mr. Durment pursued his law course in Columbian (now George Washington University) D. C., receiving his degree of bachelor of laws from that institution. During his youth Mr. Durment worked on a farm, in a saw mill and at various kinds of manual labor, clerking in stores, teaching school and such things as a fellow with no money had to do in order to secure an education. For the past twenty-five years Mr. Durment has been engaged in the practice of law in the state and federal courts in Minnesota and in the United States circuit court of appeals and supreme courts. For eight years he was associated with Mr. Lawler under the firm name of Lawler and Durment; for five years he practiced alone and for the past ten years has been under the firm name of Durment and Moore, recently changed to Durment, Moore and Sanborn. Mr. Durment is one of the founders of St. Paul College of Law and for several years lecturer in that school on the subject of common law and pleading and practice and for a number of years past has been lecturer in the University college of law on the subject of eminent domain; he has served as state senator in the legislature, now being state senator from the 36th District. Mr. Durment is a member of the St. Paul Commercial club, Minnesota club, Ramsey county bar association, of which he was once president; Minnesota State Bar association, being now a member of its board of governors; and is affiliated with the People's Church of St. Paul. Mr. Durment was married to Rose Smith in 1887. They have three children, a daughter, Farrell S. and two sons, Edmund S., Jr., and Theodore S.

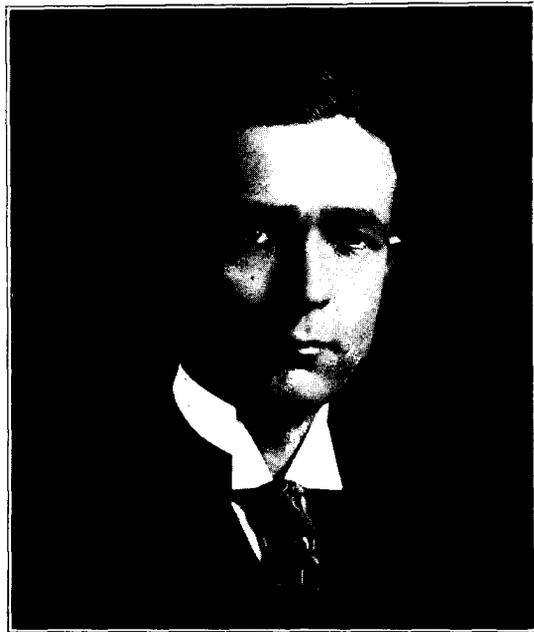
EBERHART, Axel Albert, was born April 28th, 1876, at Vermland, Sweden; he is the son of Andrew and Louisa Olson; his father was a farmer. The family came to St. Peter, in this state, when Mr. Eberhart was five years old. They spent two years in Minnesota and then removed to Lime Grove, Nebraska, where he lived until he was eighteen years of age on a farm about one mile from the town of Lime Grove. From the age of ten to twenty he attended the country schools on an average of three months each year. By doing extra work for the neighbors during the falls of '96 and '97, he earned sufficient money to spend three months at the University of South Dakota and six months the following year at the same institution. During the summers he worked on his father's farm. In the fall of 1898 he entered

the State Normal school at Mankato and graduated from the five-year advanced Latin course in 1902. He entered the University law school in the fall of 1903 and graduated in the spring of 1906. He began the practice of law in this city in August of the same year. The following year he formed a partnership with Clinton M. Odell, Law '01, the same being dissolved January 1st, 1909. He made his way through college entirely through his own exertion as night clerk in the Richmond hotel, as librarian at Hope Chapel and as assistant librarian in the University law school. Mr. Eberhart considers his experience at Hope Chapel the most valuable in his whole life as it gave him a chance to know young boys as they are, to learn some of their difficulties and to feel a desire to aid them in their struggle against circumstances and conditions over which they have no control. He is a Republican and was deputy clerk of court of Blue Earth county from 1900 to 1904. In 1897 he was a delegate to Republican county convention in Nebraska. He was census enumerator in 1900 and state census enumerator in 1905 and was deputy clerk of the united circuit and district courts at Mankato in 1903. He is a member of the Odin and Publicity clubs and of the Royal Arcanum and is a member of Hope Chapel church, and president of the Christian Endeavor Choral Society of Minneapolis. He is unmarried.

EBERHART, Adolph O., of Mankato, governor of Minnesota, was born in Sweden, June 23rd, 1870. Owing to financial troubles in the family, he was compelled to shift for himself very early in life. When he was only ten years of age, his parents immigrated to Minnesota, leaving him behind, owing to the lack of funds, but the next year he undertook the long journey reaching Minnesota without any mishap, except that his desire to see the city of Liverpool, England, caused him to get lost on the streets of that city so as to come within half an hour of missing the steamer. The first occupation afforded was that of herding 500 head of cattle on the prairies of Dixon and Cedar counties, Nebraska, whither his parents had gone to reside. His first home there was a very simple affair. It consisted of a "dug-out" in a hillside with walls, roof and floor made from dirt and sod, the only modern improvements being a little window and a door of cottonwood boards, both purchased at a total expenditure of \$2.50. The life of a cowboy was, however, not active enough and after another year he hired out to a clergyman, who was also a farmer at \$10.00 per month, turning all earnings over to his par-

ents. Here the opportunities of a free library turned his desires and energies in the direction of study, but owing to the fact that his parents were very unfortunate in their farming operations, having suffered several partial failures of crops, he was compelled to assist in supporting the family and it was not until he was nearly 21 years of age that he could get away to school.

With only \$37.50 in money, a few articles of clothing, perfect health, and an indomitable energy, he entered Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota, in the spring of 1891, with the expectation of enrolling in the commercial department on account of advanced age, but his



Governor A. O. Eberhart, Regent

ambition to secure a higher education prevailed and taking examination in several subjects, prepared by self study, he entered the Academy. His record in the Academy and College is perhaps without a parallel. In the short time of four years and three months he completed a seven years' course and took, not only all the regular studies, but also every elective, and special study on the entire curriculum, being in all seventy-nine subjects, and graduated as valedictorian of his class in the spring of 1895 with an average standing in all these subjects of over 94 per cent; and this in spite of the fact that in several subjects examination was taken without class standing, where the highest grade possible on a perfect examination was only 85 per cent.

During the college career, he entered several debating contests and was never defeated. All vacations and spare moments were utilized for the purpose of earning the necessary funds and with the aid of some borrowed money, he succeeded in managing the financial side. He then studied law in the office of Judge Lorin Cray at Mankato, was admitted to the bar three years thereafter and has enjoyed a successful practice of his profession at that place. In 1902 he was nominated by the Republican party as State Senator from the 11th District, one of the largest in the state, without opposition, an honor not theretofore conceded to anyone, and was elected over a very strong Democratic candidate, running as independent, with the largest majority on the ticket. Although the youngest member of the Senate of 1903 and 1905, he succeeded in securing the passage of several important acts, chief among which are the Highway Commission Act, the law prohibiting the giving and receiving of rebates, and several amendments to the Railroad and Warehouse Commission Act, granting to the Commission absolute control over railway rates, classifications, discriminations against localities and individuals, also authority to examine books and records of railway companies and prosecute proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

His splendid record in the State Senate brought him prominently before the people and in 1906 the Republican party called him to the elevated and important position of lieutenant-governor, nominating him with a large majority on the first ballot. At the election he received a majority of about 32,000 votes, although Governor Johnson was elected with a Democratic majority of about 72,000 votes, this being a change of about 104,000 votes as between the candidates representing the first two offices on the ticket.

Before the death of Governor Johnson, in the fall of 1909, Mr. Eberhart had been mentioned very prominently as the Republican candidate for governor for the election of 1910. The fact that Governor Eberhart will have been for more than a year governor of the state of Minnesota before the next elections come and his excellent record have practically assured his nomination upon the Republican ticket. Since he has been advanced to be chief executive officer of the state Governor Eberhart has been called on more frequently than before for public addresses and has responded to a large number of calls. Perhaps his most notable contribution, as governor of the state, has been the calling to-

gether and carrying through the first conservation congress in the northwest.

Governor Eberhart has always been a very loyal friend of the University and ready at any time to do anything in his power to further the interests of the University. The following paragraph from the September 27th issue of the Weekly shows the esteem in which the Governor is held at the University.

"In the death of Governor Johnson the University lost a strong friend and sincere supporter. It is safe to say, however, that since the days of Governor Pillsbury, the Governor's chair has not been occupied by a better friend of the University than Governor Eberhart who succeeds him. Governor Eberhart has advanced himself by years of honest, patient endeavor, from obscurity to a position from which he has been called to the governorship of a great state. He has made good in every position of trust he has held, and in his position as presiding officer of the senate won an enviable reputation for fairness and effectiveness."

It is also to be said that Governor Eberhart was the first governor of the state of Minnesota to give the alumni the naming of a member of the Board of Regents. On the death of Judge Wilson, Governor Eberhart told the alumni that whoever they named would be appointed by him to succeed Judge Wilson and through this action of the Governor's Mr. Sommers was appointed to the board.

In business affairs Governor Eberhart has been exceptionally successful and enjoys the highest confidence and esteem among the business men of his community. At present he is devoting a great deal of his time in developing the stone industry of Mankato, being secretary and treasurer of the Widell company, a corporation engaged extensively in quarrying and masonry construction at that place.

His political affiliations have always been with the Republican party, and while he is broad minded and tolerant, his convictions are strong, and his sense of political, as well as business duty is stern and exact.

Governor Eberhart's family consists of himself and wife and four children.

EDDY, Henry Turner, educator; born at Stoughton, Mass., June 9th, 1844; son of Rev. Henry and Sarah Hayward (Torrey) Eddy; graduated from Yale, A. B., 1867; Sheffield Scientific School, Ph. B., 1868 (A. M., Yale, 1870; C. E., 1870, Ph. D., 1872, Cornell; LL. D., Center College., 1892); studied at University of Berlin and Physikalisches Institut, Berlin, 1879;

Sorbonne and College de France, Paris, 1880; married Jan. 4, 1870, Sebella Elizabeth Taylor. Instructor in field work, Sheffield Scientific School, 1867-8; instructor Latin and mathematics, University of Tennessee, 1868-9; assistant professor mathematics and civil engineering, Cornell, 1869-73; adjunct professor mathematics, Princeton, 1873-4; professor mathematics and astronomy and civil engineering, University of Cincinnati, 1874-90; dean academic faculty, 1874-7, 1884-9; acting president and president-elective, 1890, same; president Rose Polytechnic

etry, 1874; Researches in Graphical Statics, 1878; Thermodynamics, 1879; Neue Constructionen aus der Graphischen Statik, 1880; Maximum Stresses Under Concentrated Loads, 1890; also numerous scientific and technical papers. Residence 916 6th St. S. E., Minneapolis.

EDQUIST. Reuben E., was born September 21st, 1885 at Minneapolis, Minn.; he is the son of Peter J. and Charlotte Edquist; his father was a painter contractor. He attended the Minneapolis public schools and the South high school and graduated from the University of



Reuben E. Edquist, Law '08

Institute, Terre Haute, Ind., 1891-4; professor engineering and mechanics, College of Engineering and the Mechanic Arts, University of Minnesota, 1894-1907; professor of mathematics and mechanics and head of the department in this college since 1907. Dean of the Graduate School since 1906. Member American Philosophical Society, A. A. A. S. (vice-president for mathematics and physics, 1884), American Mathematical Society, American Physical Society, Society Promotion Engineering Education (president, 1896), Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi; member International Congress Arts and Science, St. Louis, 1904 (secretary section applied mathematics). Director St. Anthony Falls Bank since 1900; director of the Barnard-Cope Mfg. Co.; author; Analytical Geom-

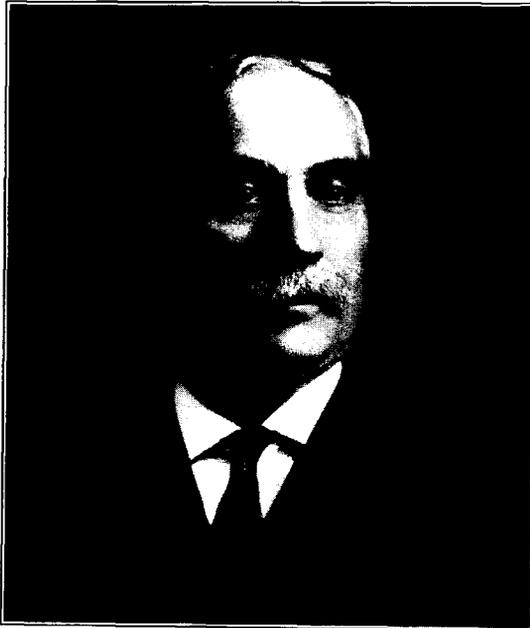


A. Eenkema, Law '08

Minnesota in 1908 with the degree of bachelor of laws and has practiced law in Minneapolis since that date. He read law and was employed as clerk in the office of Lars M. Rand, now his partner, for two years before being admitted to the bar. Is now the junior member of the firm of Rand & Edquist, with offices at 521 New York Life bldg. Mr. Edquist is national head of the Greek letter college fraternity, Delta Phi Delta, a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Oliver Presbyterian Church. He was married in 1908 to Lucy Inez Hutchinson, '08. They have one child, Peter Jeffrey Edquist.

EENKEMA, A., was born in Holland, December 2nd, 1877; his early training was received in the Willmar Seminary. In 1908 Mr.

Eenkema received the degree of bachelor of laws from the University and the following year the degree of master of laws. In his senior year he was president of his class. For eight years previous to entering the college of law Mr. Eenkema was in the retail business handling lumber, hardware, farm implements, etc. At the present time he is devoting himself to promoting industrial propositions and since taking up this line of work has handled and syndicated large tracts of land in Florida and Cuba. Is president of the Pioneer Securities co.; secretary of the



Senator James T. Elwell

Manati company of Cuba, director in the German American State Bank at Clara City; was a member of the Acacia fraternity while in college; is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial club, University club, and Minnetonka Yacht club. Mr. Eenkema is located in the Security Bank building, Minneapolis.

ELWELL, James T., was born July 2nd, 1855, on a farm in Ramsey county, Minnesota, near the Hennepin county line. His early life was spent in Washington county, Minnesota, where he attended the district school, afterward taking a partial course of study at Carleton college. He was the eldest of eight children and having been born in Minnesota he early revealed the Minnesota spirit and disposition to self-help. To the manor born, he struck out for himself with a will and, when sixteen years old,

he invented what was known as the Minneapolis Spring Bed and began to manufacture it in Minneapolis. Out of this exploitation of inventive talent were developed the Minneapolis Furniture company, now owned by G. H. Elwell, and the Minneapolis Bedding company, of which C. M. Way is the head. Mr. Elwell, with his Minnesota tendency to be continually "doing things," and taking a large view of the future of the state and of Minneapolis, invested liberally in real estate where he thought it would do the most good. In 1882 he laid out Elwell's addition and improved it by the erection of fifty-five houses upon it immediately, and afterwards laid out Elwell's Second, Elwell's Third, and Elwell and Higgins additions. Mr. Elwell, with intelligent regard for the future, planted hundreds of elm trees in all these additions, which now add greatly to the attractiveness of the beautiful University district. In 1886 Mr. Elwell bought 52,700 acres of land in eastern Anoka county. The greater portion of the lands were meadow and needed drainage, but this defect was overcome by Mr. Elwell's enterprise in the construction of about two hundred miles of ditching on the property, reclaiming many thousands of acres of land for farming purposes. He early perceived the great advantage of good roads for farming communities and has made a notable record as a promoter of such improvement. He believes in straight roads as well as good roads, and he built the first air-line wagon road in this part of the state, notably that connecting his two large stock farms in Anoka county, a distance of eight miles, at a cost of \$1,000 a mile. Mr. Elwell's activities in this direction have been of great practical value to the state, as he has not only proclaimed his belief in the necessity and value of good roads, but has supplemented theory by effective practice. When a member of the legislature, in 1899, he did much to promote the good roads cause as well as the stock interests of the state.

Mr. Elwell's connection with the University dates from his election as senator from the Thirty-ninth (the University) district in the fall of 1906. As the University member of the senate Mr. Elwell was in charge of University bills and made a notable record in the total amount of appropriations received and also in that he retained to an unusual degree the good will of all his colleagues. The appropriations by the legislature for the increase of the University campus, amounting to eight hundred thousand dollars during the two sessions in which Mr. Elwell was a member of the senate, were due more largely to Mr. Elwell than to any other one

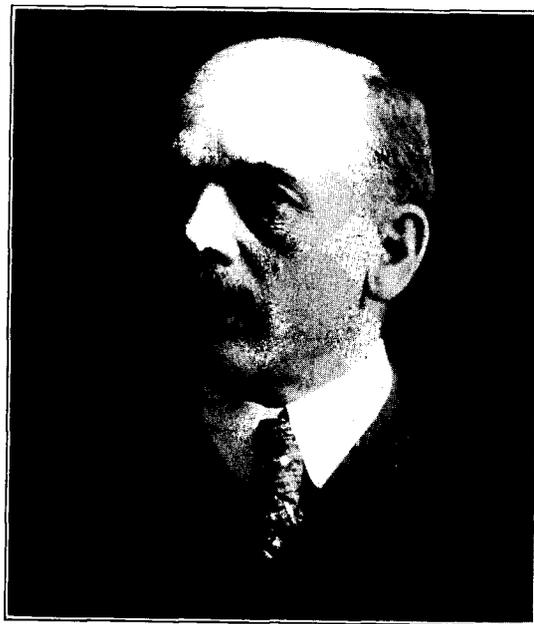
man. It is hardly too much to say that without Mr. Elwell's persistent support of this bill it is more than likely that it would not have become a law.

Mr. Elwell has been president of the St. Anthony Commercial club and has unlimited faith in the city of Minneapolis and the state of Minnesota. During the past eight months Mr. Elwell has built seven factories in the city of Minneapolis, six of these being in the ninth ward and one in the second. These factories employ hundreds of men. He is a firm believer also that

ence in 1901. For two years he was assistant in chemistry at the University. He has been chief chemist for the Washburn-Crosby company since 1901. As chief chemist he is also superintendent of laboratories including chemical laboratory, bakery and flour testing. He is a Republican in politics and was president of the South high alumni association for one year. He is a member of the American chemical society and the Society of chemical industry. He attends the Baptist Church. He was married October 21st, 1903 to Myrtle Virginia Thompson. They have



Fred A. Erb, Med. '02



Charles A. Erdmann, Med. '93

the commercial union of Minneapolis and St. Paul will be accomplished in the not distant future.

Mr. Elwell was married to Lizzie A. Alden June 28th, 1882, and they have a family of nine children, five boys and four girls, James T., Jr., Margaret A., Edwin S., Alden W., Elizabeth, Ruth, Mary, Lawrence R., and Watson R. They are members of the Como Avenue Congregational Church.

EMMONS, Frank William, was born October 12th, 1876, at Farmington, Minn. He is the son of Silas W. Emmons. He has lived in Minneapolis since 1888 and passed through the graded school and the South high school of this city. He received his bachelor's degree from the University in 1899 and his degree of master of sci-

two children, Virginia Frances, aged five, and Orlin, aged three. Mrs. Emmons is a violinist and a member of the Thursday Musical.

ERB, Frederick Alexander, was born July 5th, 1873, in Minneapolis. He is the son of Alexander and Katherine Erb; his father is a retired merchant. Mr. Erb has always lived in Minneapolis where he attended the public schools and graduated from the University in 1902 with the degree of doctor of medicine, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine since graduation. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Sigma Chi and Nu Sigma Nu fraternities, American Medical association, Hennepin County Medical society, Minneapolis Medical club, the University club and the West Side Commercial club. He was married June

20th, 1905, to Jessie Margaret Cribb. They have two children, Katherine Louise and George Frederick.

ERDMANN, Charles Andrew, professor of anatomy in the University of Minnesota, though born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, August 3rd, 1866, has so identified himself with the city of Minneapolis in the past decade that he may be considered a native. From his father, Andrew Erdmann, who was a skilled mechanic, Dr. Erdmann probably inherited his love for the thorough study of every new condition and of its correct

Medical association, the state and county medical societies and the Minneapolis Medical club. He married Caroline A. Edgar in 1896, and has two children, Edgar and Elizabeth.

ERKEL, Arthur George, was born March 1st, 1874 in Le Sueur county, Minnesota, and is the son of Adolph and Margaret Erkel; his father was a farmer. Mr. Erkel's early life was spent on a farm and he received his education in the country schools, later attending the University of South Dakota and graduating from the pharmacy college of the University in 1902.



Frank C. Esterly, Law '02



George B. Eusterman, Med. '08

adjustment to natural laws which has already given him a place of authority in his profession. He is a graduate of the Milwaukee public schools and of the University of Wisconsin, but received his doctor's diploma from the medical department of the University of Minnesota in 1893. To this preparation he added later a year at London and Vienna. From 1894 to 1899 he held the position of demonstrator of anatomy in Minnesota University. The following year he was given a full professorship which he now holds. He is a Republican and during his college course served as deputy coroner of Hennepin county. Dr. Erdmann belongs to several secret societies; he is also a member of the American Association of Anatomists, American

In politics he is an Independent. He is a member of the Northeast Commercial club of Minneapolis, the State Pharmaceutical association, the American Pharmaceutical association, the Workmen, M. B. A., and the Phi Delta Chi fraternity and is affiliated with the Methodist Church. He was married December 16th, 1897 to Miss Dora Fraley. They have three children, Ralph C., Violet E., and Bernice D.

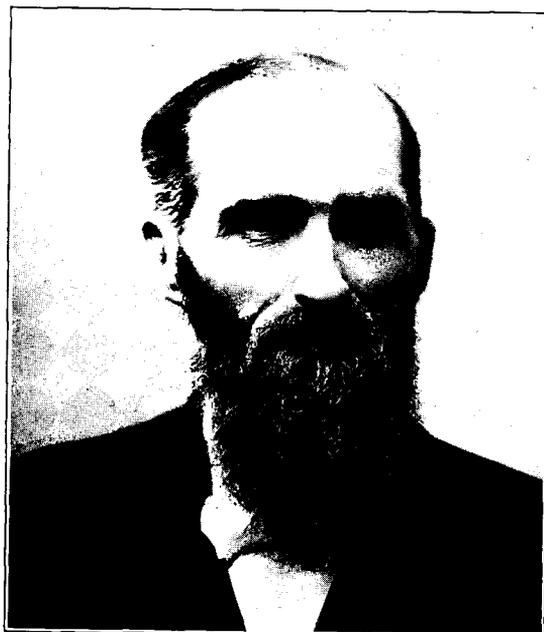
ESTERLY, Frank Curtis, was born at Whitewater, Wis., September 21st, 1873. He is the son of George W. and Kate Haines Esterly and grandson of George Esterly, the inventor of one of the earliest reapers and mowers. His early youth was spent in Whitewater, Wis., and he graduated from the high school at that place

in 1892. He entered the academic department of the University and spent the years 1892-1894 in the department and afterward entered the law department of Columbia university, receiving his law degree (LL.B.) from that institution in 1899. He pursued graduate work in law at the University and received his master's degree in law in 1902. From 1894-1897 he was with Fletcher, March & Co., in the insurance business and with the Esterly Harvesting Machine Company during vacations until 1893. Mr. Esterly was in the U. S. Government service in Washington, D. C. and San Juan, P. R., 1898-

the son of Mr. and Mrs. F. X. Eusterman; his father, a graduate of German "gymnasium" and university, was a hardware merchant. His early life was spent at Lewiston where he attended the public schools and later graduated with honors from the Winona high school; then pursued a five year medical course in the University and received his degree in 1908. Dr. Eusterman served his hospital internship at St. Mary's hospital, Rochester, and is now on the diagnostic staff of Drs. Mayo, Graham, Plummer and Judd. He is a member of Nu Sigma Nu, Alpha Tau Omega, and Alpha Omega Alpha (hon-



Fred Eustis, '77



Warren C. Eustis, '73

1901. From 1901-1905 he was a member of Belden, Wallace & Co., (Insurance). Since 1905 he has been president of the Esterly-Hoppin Co. (Inc.) (Insurance). Republican; secretary of the Roosevelt club, Minneapolis, 1903-1907. Member of the Minikahda, Commercial, University and Roosevelt clubs and the Chi Psi and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. He is a Presbyterian. He was married September 20th, 1905 to Stella Regina Peterson, daughter of Theodore Peterson of Brookline, Mass. One daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Esterly, Regina Dagmar. Residence: 1768 South Fremont avenue; business address: 1218-1220 Metropolitan Life building.

EUSTERMAN, George Bysse, was born February 7th, 1882, at Lewiston, Minn., and is

orary medical) fraternities: Knights of Columbus, Rochester Council. He is a Catholic.

EUSTIS, Fred, is the son of Emily S. and S. S. Eustis; his father was a farmer. His parents came to Minnesota from Maine in the spring of 1855 and his early life was spent on his father's farm. He entered the University at the date of its first opening and graduated with the class of 1877 from the classical course. For the past ten years he has been engaged in a real estate and loan business. Is a Republican in politics and a member of the Andrew Presbyterian Church. He was married in 1904 to Mrs. Boyd Phelps. They have two children, a boy and a girl.

EUSTIS, Warren C., was born June 3rd, 1846, at Kingfield, Maine; he is the son of S. S.

and Emily Clark Eustis. His father was a farmer and he attended the district school in Rose township, Ramsey county, Minn., until the age of twenty-one when he entered the University of Minnesota, graduating from the classical course with the first class, that of 1873. He pursued his medical work at Bellevue Hospital Medical college in New York and graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine in 1877. Up to recent years he has been a Republican, but is now a Prohibitionist. While practicing medicine at Farmington he served eight years consecutive-

course for two years, then transferred to the college of law from which he graduated in 1905. He has been a hardware merchant and is now engaged in the practice of law in Minneapolis. He is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and the Presbyterian Church and is unmarried.

FEROE, Helmer Mathias, the son of Johannes Anderson and Johanna Busko Feroe, was born on a farm at Stony Run, Yellow Medicine county, Minn., May 5th, 1876. The family came from Norway in 1869 and settled on a homestead in



Maurice V. Evans, Law '05



Helmer M. Feroe, '03, Law '07

ly on the village council and four years on the board of education. He is a member of the Steele County Medical society, State and American Medical societies and is affiliated with the Baptist Church. He was married July 12th, 1888 to Ellen M. Nelson. They have six children, Stella, Ralph, Irving, Wilma, Carol and Arthur. Since leaving Farmington Dr. Eustis has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Owatonna.

EVANS, Maurice V., was born February 22nd, 1877 at Mankato, Minn.; he is the son of David D. and Ellenor Vaughn Evans; his father was a blacksmith by trade. His early life was spent in Mankato where he attended the common and high schools. Mr. Evans entered the University in 1898 and pursued the academic

Yellow Medicine county in 1871. Mr. Feroe's early life was spent on a farm, attending the country school through the grades and afterwards the Granite Falls high school from which he graduated in 1899. Entering the University the same fall he received his degree of bachelor of arts in 1903 and while in college was treasurer of the senior class. After graduating from the University he taught school at Ortonville, returning to the city in 1904 he engaged in the real estate business and continued his law work, receiving the bachelor's degree in 1907 and his master's degree in 1908. In politics Mr. Feroe is an Independent in sympathy with Bryan democracy and Roosevelt and La Follette republicanism; in college he was a member of the Castalian Literary society, was a charter mem-

ber of the Thulianian club and is a member of the Minneapolis Real Estate Board. Mr. Feroe is affiliated with the Lutheran Church; was married July 25th, 1909 to Josephine Johnson of Marietta, Minn.

FINLAYSON, George A. E., the son of Alexander and Agnes Finlayson, was born May 2nd, 1873, at Montreal, Canada; his father was a merchant and farmer. Mr. Finlayson graduated from the Crookston high school in 1891 and received the degree of bachelor of arts from the University in 1896, afterwards pursued the

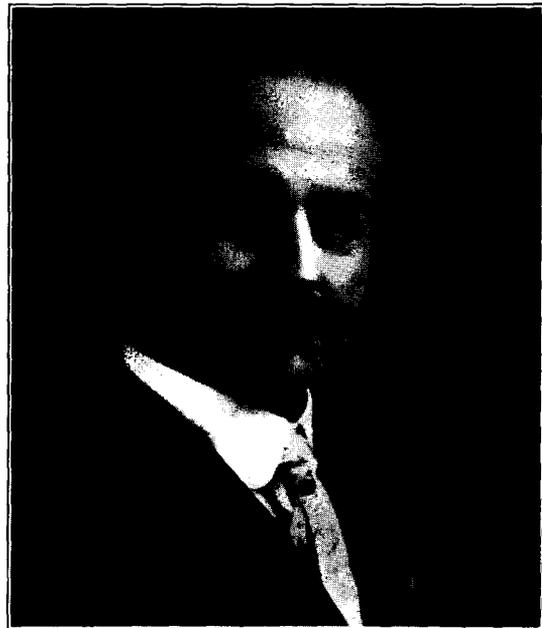


George A. E. Finlayson, '96

law course in the University and was admitted to the bar in 1899 and has been engaged in practice eleven years at Crookston and East Grand Forks. Mr. Finlayson was city attorney of East Grand Forks in 1899 and is now president of the Commercial club of that city; has had service in the National Guard. During his college course Mr. Finlayson was prominent in athletic affairs, particularly in football. Mr. Finlayson is a Republican; a member of Alpha Sigma of Sigma Chi at the University and is affiliated with the Congregational Church.

FITZGERALD, Don Felipe, the son of Cyrenus C. and Marie De Gomez FitzGerald, was born November 27th, 1867, at the town of Chinnindagua, Nicaragua, Central America. His father, a civil and mining engineer, was American consul to Central America at the time of Dr.

FitzGerald's birth; his ancestors were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. His early life was spent in Central America, New Orleans, Albany, and New Haven where his early education was received in the public schools. Dr. FitzGerald attended the Albany Military academy, the Russell Military academy of New Haven, and the University of Minnesota. In the latter school he received the degree of doctor of medicine in 1903. Since graduation he has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. Before graduating Dr. FitzGerald enlisted in the 13th Min-



Don F. FitzGerald, Med. '03

nesota volunteer infantry, being 2nd lieutenant of Co. B. As a member of this regiment he saw active service in the Philippine Islands. After the surrender of the city of Manila a regimental convalescent hospital was established and Dr. FitzGerald was assigned the charge of same and remained so until the outbreak of the Philippine insurrection when he again took the field, serving actively with the regiment until they were mustered out. He has been actively associated with the National Guard since 1885, and at present holds the position of 1st assistant surgeon of the 1st regiment. Dr. FitzGerald is a member of the Hennepin county medical association, Sons of the American Revolution, Patterson Post of the Army of the Philippines, and is affiliated with the Gethsemane Episcopal Church. September 10th, 1902, he was married to Mary Isabelle