Second Annual Catalogue of Dakota Agricultural College: 1886-87

Dakota Agricultural College
Second Annual Catalogue

OF THE

DAKOTA

AGRICULTURAL

COLLEGE.

1886-87.
Board of Directors.

Hon. B. R. Wagner, — — Springfield.
Thomas Reed, Esq., — — Arlington.
George Morehouse, Esq., — — Brookings.

Officers of the Board.

President.
Hon. B. R. Wagner, — — Springfield.

Secretary.

Treasurer.
George Morehouse, Esq., — — Brookings.
Calendar for 1886-7.

First Term.
First Term Begins.......... Wednesday, September 15, 1886.
Enterance Examinations .... Wednesday, September 15, 1886.
Term Examinations ........... December 17 to 22.
First Term Ends ............. Wednesday, December 22, 1886.
Closing Exercises .......... Wednesday, December 22, 1886.

Winter Vacation--Two Weeks.

Second Term.
Second Term Begins .......... Wednesday, January 5, 1887.
Enterance Examinations .... Wednesday, January 5, 1887.
Term Examinations ........... March 25 to 30.
Second Term Ends ........... March 30, 1887.
Closing Exercises .......... Wednesday, March 30, 1887.

Spring Vacation--One Week.

Third Term.
Third Term Begins .......... Wednesday, April 6, 1887.
Enterance Examinations .... Wednesday, April 6, 1887.
Term Examinations ........... June 17 to 22.
Third Term Ends ............. June 22, 1887.
Commencement Exercises .... Wednesday, June 22, 1887.

Summer Vacation--Twelve Weeks.

First Term Begins .......... Wednesday, September 14, 1887.
The Day of Prayer for Colleges, the last Thursday in January, is observed at 10:30 a.m. by a public meeting, at the close of which the work of the College is suspended for the day.
All legal holidays are observed by the College.
(The Catalogue will be sent gratuitously to all who apply for it.)
FACULTY.

*-President.

Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences.
GEORGE LILLEY, LL. D.,
(Acting President.)

Professor of Mathematics.
LUTHER FOSTER, B. S.,
Professor of Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry.

*Professor of Civil and Mechanical Engineering.
ROBERT F. KERR, A. M.,
Professor of Political Economy and Principal of the Preparatory Department.

I. H. ORCUTT, M. D., Ph. D.,
Professor of Natural Sciences.

*Professor of Veterinary Science.

*Professor of Modern Languages.
JAMES A. LEWIS, A. M.,
Professor of History and Latin.
CARRIE W. DANIELS, B. S.,
Professor of English Literature and Rhetoric.

*Professor of Domestic Economy.
S. P. LAPHAM,
Professor of Music.

MRS. MARY O. LAPHAM,
Assistant in Music.

NANCY L. VAN DOREN, PRECEPTRESS,
English Grammar and Composition.

*Instructor in Drawing and Painting.

*To Be Filled.
STUDENTS.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

POST GRADUATE:
Sayler, Mark A.  B. S. A. M. D. ....... Swan Lake.

UNDERGRADUATES.

SOPHOMORES:

Aldrich, John Merton .............. Milbank.
Baker, Fred J. ........................ Huron.
Bertelsen, Hillie E. ............... Marion.
Clayton, Charles F. ............... Ree Heights.
Crane, Austin B. ................. Oakwood.
Dickerson, Mary E. ............... Volga.
Lawrence, Aubrey ..................... Arlington.
Stulford, George A. .............. Ree Heights.

THE FOLLOWING ARE IRREGULAR:

Abernathy, George C .............. Richards.
Aldrich, Nellie ..................... Milbank.
Andrus, William C ............... Lisbon.
Anderson, Elmer C .............. Brookings.
Bell, William T ..................... Northville.
Bentley, Charles V ............... Goodwin.
Brown, Alfred G ................. Egan.
Brooke, James E ................... Philadelphia, Penn.
Cranston, May ....................... Medary.
Cross, Alvah W ................. Yankton.
Davis, E. Grant ................... Brookings.
Dale, Lucy M ....................... Mellette.
DeCon, Edgar E ..................... Clear Lake.
Elson, Elbert C ..................... Huron.
Goodwin, Frank ................... Frankfort.
Haber, Sarah ....................... Brookings.
Kelsey, Phebe H..........................Goodwin.
Lathrop, Maud............................Gary.
Matern, Alex G...........................Brookings.
Nash, Albert W...........................Huron.
Smith, Mary Nettie.......................Flandreau.
Smith, Allie L............................Iroquois.
Warring, Lettie A........................Arlington.
Wellman, Lulah E........................Brookings.
White, Jennie.............................Ree Heights.
Walter, Harley L........................Rochester, N. Y.

FRESHMEN:
Allen, Clarence H........................Colman.
Bolles, William E........................Colman.
Boswell, Katie.............................Estelline.
Day, John M................................Mellette.
Eno, D. G................................Colman.
Ferguson, William H......................Elkton.
Goodwin, John W.........................Frankfort.
Grady, Francis...........................Elkton.
Jacobs, Dewitt N........................Elkton.
Kjos, Knut.................................Brookings.
Larson, Lars..............................St. Olaf.
Lawshe, Grace.............................Brookings.
McAndrews, James E.......................Iroquois.
Mork, Albert.............................Brookings.
Rodgers, William E.......................Milbank.
Roe, Nellie J.............................Brookings.
Ross, Abbie F............................Oakwood.
Smedley, Augustus B.....................Milbank.
Stanley, DeSoto M.......................Clark.
Staford, John H..........................Ree Heights.
Wardall, Anna L........................Milbank.
Whiteman, Hattie.........................Estelline.

THE FOLLOWING ARE CONDITIONED IN ONE OR 7
MORE SUBJECTS.

Brainard, Daisy M.......................Willow Lake.
Brennan, Josie I.........................Lake Preston.
Carter, Susie .................................. Brookings
Davidson, John F ................................ Davidson
Doyle, Bessie E .................................. Argo
Dyson, Ella ....................................... Brookings
Ejerstadt, Ole G .................................. Nora
Gaston, George C .................................. Brookings
Glenndenning, Lizzie .............................. Arlington
Glenndenning, Robert W ......................... Arlington
Glenndenning, John A ........................... Arlington
Halvorson, Peter C ............................... Volga
Hopkins, Cyril H .................................. Estelline
Jenness, Bertha K .................................. Wolsey
Liddle, Charles T .................................. Iroquois
Martin, Kate C ................................... Bruce
Miles, Robert C ................................... Bowling Green, Ind.
Oerth, Edward ................................... Grant
Pierce, Eva L ...................................... Arlington
Roe, Robert S ..................................... Brookings
Roe, Guy W ........................................ Brookings
Ross, John A ...................................... Bruce
Robinson, Eva L ................................... Estelline
Spear, Letta J ..................................... Colman
Spooner, Irving D .................................. Lake Preston
Spooner, Myrta G .................................. Lake Preston
Sutton, Warren M .................................. Clear Lake
Thompson, Estelle ................................. Willow Lake
Warring, Herbert A ................................ Arlington
Welch, Cicely E ................................... White

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

SENIORS:

Allan, William C ................................ Sheldon, Ill.
Allen, Minnie C .................................. Colman
Arey, A. Josephine ................................ Flandreau
Aslakson, Aslak .................................. Volga
Bemis, Flossie ..................................... Columbus
Billings, May ..................................... Bushnell
Boswell, Ruby ..................................... Estelline
Brownson, B. S .................................... Verner
Bullis, Leroy A ..................................... White
Corisson, May ..................................... Bushnell
Curtis, S. Elizabeth .................................. Ashton.
Donigan, James J .................................. Lisbon.
Erie, Peter J .................................. Volga.
Foster, A. Beall .................................. Frankfort.
Goldberg, Olans O .................................. Buttzville.
Green, John N .................................. Brookings.
Grove, Bert W .................................. Brookings.
Gullickson, Elsie N .................................. Estelline.
Halladay, Charles E .................................. Iroquois.
Halverson, Rasmus .................................. Sioux Falls.
Holdridge, Emma J .................................. Brookfield.
Keith, Birdie .................................. Volga.
Lowthian, John .................................. Milbank.
Muller, Henry A .................................. Choteau Creek.
Olesen, Ole P .................................. Deuel.
Parker, Eugene .................................. Brookings.
Shepard, Joseph H .................................. Tappan.
Spurling, Stanley H .................................. East Pierre.
Wagner, Walter W .................................. Springfield.
Wardall, Norman .................................. Milbank.

THE FOLLOWING ARE CONDITIONED IN ONE OR MORE BRANCHES:

Blain, Creed .................................. Frankfort.
Corskie, James M .................................. Milbank.
Du Foe, Flora A .................................. White.
Engelson, C. J .................................. Medary.
Engelson, J. S .................................. Medary.
Engelson, Hannah E .................................. Medary.
Hattenberg, Cora .................................. Bushnell.
Hicks, Robert J .................................. Milbank.
Hastings, Clyde C .................................. Brookings.
Holdridge, Eva L .................................. Brookfield.
Hopkins, Minnie .................................. Egan.
Larson, Lewis M .................................. Medary.
Plath, William J .................................. Davenport.
Scheble, Melissa .................................. Midway.

JUNIORS:

Aiken, Eddie T .................................. Brookings.
Allison, Albert .................................. Brookings.
Allison, Birdie .................................. Brookings.
Amy, Berton .................................. Goodwin.
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<td>Lane, Goodman</td>
<td>Togstad</td>
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<td>Larson, Lewis</td>
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Leinster, John W. .................. Estelline.
Loomis, Rolland ..................... Ipswich.
Love, William ....................... Clark.
Madden, Maggie F. .................. Bruce.
McMurphy, Mary A ................... Brookings.
McKenzie, Ralph E .................. Cornell.
Melham, John ....................... Clear Lake.
Minier, Fred S ..................... White.
Minor, Stacy H ..................... Brookings.
Moffatt, Lewis ...................... Brookings.
Moore, Hattie ....................... Aurora.
Mower, Leona ....................... Brookings.
Nelson, Christ ..................... Toronto.
Nelson, Jennie ...................... Brookings.
Nunnenmacher, Jennie M ............. Brookings.
Pay, Charles ....................... Volga.
Perkins, George I ................... Willow Lake
Qualey, Amanda ..................... Brookings.
Ramsdell, W. H ..................... Flandrau.
Riddle, Rose ....................... Brookings.
Rose, Alvin C ....................... Togstad.
Ross, George E ..................... Oakwood.
Rohweder, Herman ................... Goodwin.
Rohweder, Rosa ..................... Goodwin.
Rumary, Alton J ................... Columbia.
Smith, Henry J ..................... Brookings.
Steine, Tom O ....................... Brookings.
Stevens, Ella ....................... Aurora.
Thompson, Maud ..................... Willow Lake.
Walker, Anna ....................... Brookings.
Ward, John ........................ Durand, Wis.
Waterhouse, Esther ................ Medary.
Williams, Jennie ................... Brookings.
Wing, John A ....................... St. Paul, Minn.
Wing, Jennie M ..................... St. Paul, Minn.

UNCLASSIFIED STUDENTS.

Baker, Carrie L ................... Sherman.
Bell, John C ....................... Northville.
Benedict, John L ................... Flandrau
Blackman, Hattie ................... Sherman.
Brooks, Frank ..................... Brookings.
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*Deceased.*

**SUMMARY.**

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<td>Post Graduate</td>
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Courses of Instruction.

COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.

FOR YOUNG MEN.

It is the design of this course to furnish a broad and thoroughly practical education that will fit young men for all the general pursuits of life. Its special object is a thorough preparation in the various Agricultural Industries, giving a practical training in Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry, Landscape Gardening, Farm Superintending, Farm Economy, Dairying, Stock Breeding, Cattle Feeding and Veterinary Science.

This course consists of three important lines of study, viz:

I. General Sciences Relating to Agriculture.

II. Technical Studies, as Agriculture, Horticulture and Veterinary Science.

III. Social Studies, Educating for an Intelligent Citizenship.
COURSE IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY FOR LADIES.

Recognizing the urgent need that exists for advancement in the home an its interests, this course is presented.

It has been carefully prepared under the belief that much of the drudgery of household work may be done away with when the brain shall be recognized as a potent factor and the hand be educated to follow its intelligent direction.

Its object is to furnish a liberal and practical education; to give with the scientific an experimental training that shall fit the young woman not merely to adorn society but to enter any department of industry that may open, and more especially to prepare her for the more important position she occupies in relation to the home.

The leading studies throughout are identical with those in the other courses but in addition thorough instruction is provided in the various subjects of Domestic Economy.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

The distinctive feature of this course is its preponderance of Science and General Literature, over the Classics, by omitting a part of the ancient languages and introducing equivalents with a full College Course in Science, Mathematics, Higher English, Political Science, Philosophy and Literature.

Greek is omitted and the study of German and French is introduced. A wide range of elective studies are allowed so that, if preferred, the student may elect the German or French languages instead of Latin. To those who are seeking a thorough collegiate education, this course presents unusual attractions.
COURSE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.
LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The aim of this course of study is to lay a foundation of sound theory, by giving the student a thorough knowledge of higher Mathematics, Mechanics, Astronomy and Drawing, and includes in common with the other courses, the studies necessary to a liberal education. A thorough drill is given in the use and care of engineering instruments and in the application of mathematical principles and rules, so that the graduates can at once be made useful in engineering work, and be fitted to fill positions of importance and trust.

COURSE IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.
LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

It is the design of this course to give such a knowledge of Mathematics, Mechanics, Principles of Mechanism, Mechanical Drawing and Manual Arts as shall enable the student successfully to enter practical life as a Mechanical Engineer. Theory and Practice will be combined as far as possible, and no efforts will be spared to make the relations between them plainly evident.

The course of study is to some extent parallel with that in Civil Engineering, but includes such a range of special studies as will enable the graduate to enter understandingly on the practice of his profession.

In addition to technical instruction, it aims to furnish the means for obtaining a liberal and practical education.
# COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

## FRESHMAN YEAR

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<th>AGRICULTURE</th>
<th>DOMESTIC ECONOMY</th>
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<th>CIVIL ENGINEERING</th>
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|            | Geometry.                | 5                | Geometry.              | 5                 | Geometry.              |
|            | Rhetoric.                | 5                | Rhetoric.              | 5                 | Rhetoric.              |
|            | German or Latin.         | 2                | German or Latin.       | 2                 | German or Latin.       |
|            | *                        | 1                | 1                     | 1                 | 1                      |
|            | Drawing.                 | 1                | Drawing.               | 1                 | Military.              |
|            | Domestic Economy.        | 2                | Domestic Economy.      | 2                 | Military.              |
|            | *                        | Music.           |                        |                   |                        |

|            | Higher Algebra.          | 5                | Higher Algebra.        | 5                 | Higher Algebra.        |
|            | Botany.                  | 5                | Botany.                | 5                 | Botany.                |
|            | German or Latin.         | 2                | German or Latin.       | 2                 | German or Latin.       |
|            | *                        | 1                | 1                     | 1                 | 1                      |
|            | Military.                | 1                | Military.              | 1                 | Military.              |
|            | Physical Training.       | 1                | Physical Training.     | 1                 | Physical Training.     |
|            | *                        | 2                | Practice Work.         | 3                 | Practice Work.         |
|            | Study of Woods.          | 5                | Study of Woods.        | 5                 | Study of Woods.        |
|            | Botany.                  | 5                | Botany.                | 5                 | Botany.                |
|            | German or Latin.         | 2                | German or Latin.       | 2                 | German or Latin.       |
|            | *                        | 1                | 1                     | 1                 | 1                      |
|            | Military.                | 1                | Military.              | 1                 | Military.              |
|            | Practice Work.           | 2                | Practice Work.         | 3                 | Practice Work.         |
|            | *                        | Music.           |                        |                   |                        |

## SOPHOMORE YEAR

|            | Trigonometry.            | 3                | Trigonometry.          | 3                 | Trigonometry.          |
|            | Land Surveying.          | 3                | Land Surveying         | 3                 | Land Surveying         |
|            | Botany.                  | 3                | Botany.                | 3                 | Botany.                |
|            | Chemistry.               | 3                | Chemistry.             | 3                 | Chemistry.             |
|            | Physics.                 | 3                | Physics.               | 3                 | Physics.               |
|            | German or Latin.         | 2                | German or Latin.       | 2                 | German or Latin.       |
|            | *                        | 2                | 2                     | 2                 | 2                      |
|            | Laboratory Practice.     | 2                | Laboratory Practice.   | 2                 | Laboratory Practice.   |
|            | Military.                | 1                | Military.              | 1                 | Military.              |
|            | Sketching.               | 2                | Sketching.             | 2                 | Sketching.             |
|            | Botany.                  | 2                | Botany.                | 2                 | Botany.                |
|            | Chemistry.               | 2                | Chemistry.             | 2                 | Chemistry.             |
|            | Physics.                 | 2                | Physics.               | 2                 | Physics.               |
|            | German or Latin.         | 2                | German or Latin.       | 2                 | German or Latin.       |
|            | *                        | 2                | 2                     | 2                 | 2                      |
|            | Laboratory Practice.     | 2                | Laboratory Practice.   | 2                 | Laboratory Practice.   |
|            | Military.                | 1                | Military.              | 1                 | Military.              |
|            | Practice Work.           | 2                | Practice Work.         | 3                 | Practice Work.         |
|            | *                        | Music.           |                        |                   |                       |

|            | 1                        | 1                | 1                     | 1                 | 1                      |

|            | 2                        | 2                | 2                     | 2                 | 2                      |

|            | 3                        | 3                | 3                     | 3                 | 3                      |

|            | 4                        | 4                | 4                     | 4                 | 4                      |

|            | 5                        | 5                | 5                     | 5                 | 5                      |

Dakota Agricultural College
## COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.
### SOPHOMORE YEAR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGRICULTURE</th>
<th>DOMESTIC ECONOMY</th>
<th>LITERATURE AND SCIENCE</th>
<th>CIVIL ENGINEERING</th>
<th>MECHANICAL ENGINEERING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entomology</td>
<td>Dress Fitting</td>
<td>Entomology</td>
<td>Trigonometry</td>
<td>Same as Civil Engineering</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>Analytical Geometry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laboratory Practice</td>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>Laboratory Practice</td>
<td>Chemistry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>Physiology</td>
<td>Physiology</td>
<td>Laboratory Practice</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stock Breeding</td>
<td>Horticulture</td>
<td>Military</td>
<td>Physics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Military</td>
<td>Physical Training</td>
<td>Military</td>
<td>German or Latin</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Designing and Coloring</td>
<td>Music</td>
<td>Military</td>
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<tr>
<th>I. TERM</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>Laboratory Practice</td>
<td>English Literature</td>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>Perkins Drawing</td>
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<td>English Literature</td>
<td>Practical Floriculture</td>
<td>Stock Breeding</td>
<td>German or Latin</td>
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<td>Military</td>
<td>Home Sanitation</td>
<td>Horticulture</td>
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<td>Painting</td>
<td>Military</td>
<td>English Literature</td>
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<td>Music</td>
<td>Music</td>
<td>Mathematics</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Agriculture Chemistry</td>
<td>English Literature</td>
<td>Analytical Geometry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>Laboratory Practice</td>
<td>Political Economy</td>
<td>Field Practice</td>
<td>Vise and Shop Work</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laboratory Practice</td>
<td>French or Latin</td>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>Analytical Mechanics</td>
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<td>Mechanics</td>
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<td>Window Gardening</td>
<td>Science</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meteorology</td>
<td>Painting</td>
<td>Political Economy</td>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Music</td>
<td>Mathematics</td>
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<td>Stock Feeding</td>
<td>English Literature</td>
<td>English Literature</td>
<td>Analytical Geometry</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agricultural Chemistry</td>
<td>Political Economy</td>
<td>Political Economy</td>
<td>Field Practice and Office</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zoology</td>
<td>Zoology</td>
<td>Political Economy</td>
<td>Work</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Anatomy</td>
<td>French or Latin</td>
<td>Political Economy</td>
<td>Analytical Mechanics</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Painting</td>
<td>Zoology</td>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Music</td>
<td>Domestic Economy</td>
<td>Mechanics</td>
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<tr>
<td>II. TERM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stock Feeding</td>
<td>Agricultural Chemistry</td>
<td>English Literature</td>
<td>Field Practice</td>
<td>Vise and Shop Work</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zoology</td>
<td>Politics</td>
<td>Political Economy</td>
<td>Analytical Mechanics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Political Economy</td>
<td>French or Latin</td>
<td>Political Economy</td>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comparative Anatomy</td>
<td>Painting</td>
<td>Political Economy</td>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic Economy</td>
<td>Domestic Economy</td>
<td>Mechanics</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Music</td>
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</table>
## COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

### JUNIOR YEAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGRICULTURE</th>
<th>DOMESTIC ECONOMY</th>
<th>LITERATURE AND SCIENCE</th>
<th>CIVIL ENGINEERING</th>
<th>MECHANICAL ENGINEERING</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landscape Gardening</td>
<td>Logic</td>
<td>Logic</td>
<td>Constitutional History</td>
<td>Constitutional History</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zoology</td>
<td>French or Latin</td>
<td>Zoology</td>
<td>Zoology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agricultural Chemistry</td>
<td></td>
<td>Constitutional History</td>
<td>Field Practice and Office Work</td>
<td>Two Dissertations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitutional History</td>
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<td>Two Dissertations</td>
<td>Shop Work</td>
<td>Two Dissertations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Experimental Work</td>
<td>The Study of Language</td>
<td>Field Practice and Office Work</td>
<td>Two Dissertations</td>
<td>Two Dissertations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farm Economy</td>
<td>Painting and Music</td>
<td>Two Dissertations</td>
<td>Two Dissertations</td>
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### SENIOR YEAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I. TERM</th>
<th>II. TERM</th>
<th>III. TERM</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forage Plants</td>
<td>Veterinary Science</td>
<td>History of Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychology</td>
<td>Literary Criticism or Astronomy</td>
<td>Commercial Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geology and Mineralogy</td>
<td>Language and Literature</td>
<td>Moral Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Architecture</td>
<td>Philosophy</td>
<td>Original Investigation</td>
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<tr>
<td>French or Latin</td>
<td>History</td>
<td>(Thesis Subject)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Painting</td>
<td>Dynamics</td>
<td>History of Philosophy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>Sanitary Engineering</td>
<td>Preparations of Thesis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes
- Number of recitations each week.
- Theses Subject.
- Two Dissertations.
- Shop Practice.
- Shop Work.
- Preparations of Thesis.
General Information.

HISTORICAL.

The College is founded and built in anticipation of an endowment fund to be derived from the sale of public lands to which Dakota shall be entitled upon being admitted into the Union as a State. On July 2, 1862, Congress passed an Act: "Donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts." This act and the amendments thereto are embodied in The Public Land Commission's Codification, as follows:

Sec. 361. There is granted to the several States for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, an amount of public land, to be apportioned to each State a quantity equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which the States are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of eighteen hundred and sixty: Provided, That no mineral lands shall be selected or purchased under the provisions of this grant.

Sec. 362. The land aforesaid, after being surveyed, shall be apportioned to the several States in sections or subdivision of sections, not less than one quarter of a section; and whenever there are public lands in a State subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the quantity to which said State shall be entitled shall be selected from such lands within the limits of such State, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to issue to each of the States in which there is not the quantity of public lands subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to which said State may be entitled under this grant, land scrip to the amount in acres for the deficiency of its distributive share: said scrip to be sold by said States and the proceeds thereof applied to the uses and purposes prescribed by this grant, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.

Sec. 364. All moneys derived from the sale of the lands aforesaid by the States to which the lands are apportioned, and from the sales of land scrip, shall be invested in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks; and the money so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished, except as herein provided, and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated, by each State, to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college 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, in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

SEC. 365. The grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized shall be made on the following conditions, to which, as well as to the provisions herebefore contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be signified by legislative acts:

First. If any portion of the fund invested, as provided by the preceding section, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall, by any act or contingency, be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished; and the annual interest shall be regularly applied without diminution to the purposes mentioned in this grant, except that a sum, not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any State, may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective legislatures of said States.

Second. No portion of said fund, or the interest thereon, shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings.

Fourth. An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their cost and results, and other matters, including State industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful; one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each, to all the other colleges which may be endowed by this grant, and one copy to the Secretary of the Interior.

Seventh. No State shall be entitled to the benefits of this grant unless it shall have expressed its assent thereof by its legislature on or before July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

SEC. 367. The governors of the several States to which scrip shall be issued under this grant shall be required to report annually to Congress all sales made of such scrip until the whole shall be disposed of, the amount received for the same, and what appropriation has been made of the proceeds.

SEC. 368. When any Territory shall become a State and be admitted into the Union, such new State shall be entitled to the benefits of this grant, by expressing the acceptance therein required within three years from the date of its admission into the Union, and providing the college or colleges within five years after its acceptance.

In February 1881 the Territorial Legislature passed "An Act to Locate and Establish an Agricultural College," by which Act the College was established at Brookings, on the condition "That a tract of land of not less than eighty acres, adjacent to the town of Brookings, be secured and donated to the Territory of Dakota, in fee simple, as a site for said College, within one year from the taking effect of this act," &c. In compliance with said law the citizens of Brookings purchased an eighty acre tract and donated the same to the Territory on October 10, 1881.

At the session of 1883 the Legislature passed a law locating the College at Brookings and providing for the erection of suitable buildings. This law provided for a Board of six Regents, appointed by the Governor, to have control of the College and funds after the building was constructed. At the same session an act was passed providing a fund by issuing bonds
bearing five per cent. interest, due in twenty years, payable at the option of the Territory after ten years, and providing for a Board of three Directors to erect the College building. In July, 1884, the building was accepted by the Governor and Territorial Auditor.

The Board of Regents took charge of the College, finished off and furnished a portion of the first story of the building and maintained a school during the school year of 1884–5, according to law, which declares: “The purpose of said College shall be the instruction of persons, both male and female, in such branches as may be prescribed by the Board of Regents hereinafter provided for.”

The Legislature of 1885 provided as follows:

SEC. 1. [CONTROL OF COLLEGE AFFAIRS.] That chapter two of the laws of 1883 is hereby amended by striking out section two and inserting the following: § 2. “Said Agricultural College shall be under the direction of the board of directors, consisting of five members, who shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the Legislative Council.” Said directors shall hold their offices for two years or until their successors are appointed and qualified. All vacancies shall be filled by the remaining members of the board. They shall elect a treasurer and secretary from their own number. The treasurer shall execute to the Territory sufficient sureties in such sum as the board may direct. Said board of directors shall have charge of the building and repairing of the building and have the government and control of said Agricultural College. The office of regents of the College is hereby abolished and the duties and powers of said regents shall be performed and enjoyed by the directors provided for in this act.

Under this law the present Board of Directors are acting and the workings of the institution are set forth in this catalogue.
The acts of the General and Territorial Governments plainly define the objects of the College. The character of the College must be such as to familiarize students with the leading objects as set forth in the acts—to educate and direct their minds and tastes to agriculture, horticulture, care and growth of stock, management of farms, manner of performing labor and the mechanic arts, without, however, excluding scientific and classical studies. This necessitates that special stress should be laid on the sciences, such as Chemistry, Botany, Geology, Zoology, Entomology, Physiology, Mechanics, Mathematics, Physics, etc., which underlie Agriculture.

Some of the studies, as English and Mathematics, are common to all courses; but at certain points, a divergence occurs, so that the student may devote the larger share of his attention to his special work. The student in Agriculture gives most of his time to Agriculture, Horticulture, Chemistry, Geology, Botany and Farm Work; the student in Engineering devotes his energies chiefly to Technical Mechanics, Drawing Physics and Shop Work. But while this is primarily a technical school, and the act of Congress requires that "the leading object shall be to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," yet the same law is equally explicit in providing that scientific and classical studies shall not be excluded.

It is the design of the Dakota Agricultural College to give those who may desire it, a liberal and practical education. It proposes to do this not only by means of the most approved
methods of instruction, but by giving to every young man and woman who pursues a course of study, an opportunity practically to apply the lessons of the class-room. It also proposes in the near future to furnish students facilities for defraying a part of their expenses by labor. The courses of study fully meet the requirements of the act of Congress granting public lands for the endowment and maintenance of such colleges. It is designed that they shall also be sufficiently comprehensive and flexible, and of such a character as to secure to the student that discipline of mind and practical experience necessary for entering upon other callings or professions.

LOCATION.

The College occupies a pleasant and beautiful location, within three-fourths of a mile from the business center of the City of Brookings, situated in the great Sioux Valley and within a few miles of the Sioux River. The climate is healthful at all seasons, the soil of the finest quality, and the people hospitable, cultivated, and of high moral tone.

The railroad facilities for reaching Brookings are very good. The city contains a population of about twelve hundred inhabitants and is one of the most enterprising and thriving towns of Central Dakota.

BUILDINGS.

The College Building is a fine structure, of solid brick, with stone trimmings and metal roof and cornice, four stories in height, including a stone basement, and is furnished throughout with all the modern appliances. This building, which will form the south wing of the main College building, when completed, is sixty-eight feet by eighty feet in size and is built on the modern style of gothic architecture, and heated throughout with the latest improved steam heating apparatus. At present the young men will occupy rooms in this building.

The Young Ladies' Dormitory is a beautiful solid stone and brick building, built in the same style of architecture as
the College, four stories in height, including basement; thoroughly ventilated, and is fitted and furnished throughout with the latest improved appliances for home comforts. The building, which will form a wing of the main dormitory building as contemplated, is forty-four by sixty-two feet in its main dimensions with corridors extending through its entire length. Each floor above the basement is divided into six suites—three each side of the hall, one parlor for study, two sleeping rooms and a closet. Each of the suites is large enough to accommodate four students. The basement is divided into living and dining rooms, kitchen and laundry. The building is heated throughout with steam.

**COLLEGE FARM AND CAMPUS.**

The farm consists of eighty acres of excellent land under cultivation, the larger part of which will hereafter be used for experimental purposes and the illustration of the principles of agriculture. The land is not sufficiently subdued for a full line of experiments in agriculture, horticulture and forestry, having produced its second crop this season. Statistics will be kept on such a system as to show at the close of the year the profit or loss and the character and comparative value of the different products.

The Campus comprises thirty acres of the farm, which has been laid out in lawns, walks and drives, and exhibits a large variety of ornamental shrubs and trees, furnishing, altogether, an excellent illustration of landscape gardening. The buildings are located in the center of the campus on a beautiful rise of ground, facing the west and commanding a fine view of the city and surrounding country.

**MUSEUM.**

We have just completed one of the largest, most commodious and beautiful rooms in the Territory, which already contains a valuable collection of specimens including a great number of minerals, shells, typical fossils of various formations and zoological specimens. Our material for a general
and special Museum is yet limited. But we propose enlarging as rapidly as possible in collections for illustrating Agriculture, Horticulture, Zoology, Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Entomology, Anatomy, &c. Being now prepared for the proper care of objects, friends of education everywhere are respectfully requested to forward to the College all kinds of specimens for the Museum. All such donations will be gratefully acknowledged. Rocks, illustrating the different geological formations, and Minerals, found within the Territory, are particularly solicited.

**LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.**

The Library at present contains excellent reference books, public documents and most of the leading papers of the Territory.

It also receives the standard magazines and a number of the best religious and agricultural publications.

In connection with the Library is a commodious reading room to which students have access a part of each day in the week.

**LABOR.**

The preservation of health and the cultivation of a taste for industrial pursuits are two important objects, to accomplish which it is evident that the student must not, in acquiring a scientific education, lose either the ability or the disposition to labor. If the farmer is to be educated, he must be educated on the farm itself; and it is due to this large class of our population that facilities for improvement, second to none other in the northwest, be afforded them. Labor upon the farm, garden and ornamental grounds, in which the work done accrues to the benefit of the College and not to the student, will be paid for. In all such work preference will be given to students in the Agricultural Course.

**Instructive Labor,** performed in the presence and under the instruction of the professor in charge, is not remunerative.
EXPENSES.

Tuition, rooms, fires and lights are free to residents of the Territory. All others are required to pay a fee of five dollars a term, in advance.

The rooms are supplied with bedsteads, wire mattresses, washstands, study tables and chairs. Students must furnish their own bedding and other articles not enumerated.

They must also take care of their rooms, keeping them neat and orderly.

Board is furnished at actual cost and will not in any event exceed two dollars and fifty cents per week. The average for the past year was a trifle over two dollars. As security for the payment of board bills each student will be required at the opening of the term to make a deposit of ten dollars with the steward, and settlement for board must be made at the end of each month. Students and others bringing guests to the table, will be required to pay for each meal.

No reduction from board bills will be made for absences of less than one week's duration.

Damage to College property will be assessed to the author when known; otherwise to those who occupy the room, floor or building.

GOVERNMENT.

The laws of the College are few and such only as good government demands. Appeals are made to the sense of propriety, honor and justice. The discipline of the College is intended to be strict, but reasonable and considerate. It is assumed that students come here, not to spend their time in idleness, but to prepare for useful and honorable careers in life. The aim of the Faculty is to lead them to cultivate habits of steady application, self-control, a high sense of honor, truthfulness, and an interest in maintaining the purity of the moral atmosphere of the Institution. Students whose influence, after a fair trial, is found to be injurious to good scholarship or good morals, will be removed from the College. It should be dis-
tinctly understood that the College is for students capable of self-control, not for those requiring constant restraint by parents or teachers.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

Each day's session begins with appropriate exercises in the College Chapel, consisting of music, scripture reading and prayer. The College being a state institution is non-sectarian; but, as representing a christian state, it recognizes the obligations of christian education, and aims to promote religious and moral influences among the students. All are requested to attend Chapel exercises, and on Sunday to attend divine service in some one of the churches in the city.

TIME OF ENTERING.

The proper time to enter is at the beginning of the term, though students will be received at any time during the school year. Those who contemplate attendance are urged to be present the first day of the school year. Students who arrive in the city are requested to report to the President at once.

ADMISSION.

CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION to any of the classes of the College are required to furnish evidences of good moral character and industrious habits. Testimonials of character and attainments from previous instructors are preferred. Those for admission to the Freshman class must be not less than fifteen years of age.

ADMISSION FROM OTHER COLLEGES: Students from other colleges must show a certificate of honorable dismissal or honorable standing. They will receive credit for studies pursued in any college authorized to confer degrees, upon presenting a certificate of standing from the proper officer.

ADMISSION ON CERTIFICATE: Certificates from schools or instructors approved by the Faculty, will admit the student to corresponding standing in the College, or in the Preparatory
Course, without further examination. These certificates will be accepted, not only for complete courses, but also for particular studies corresponding to studies in the course of the College or Preparatory Department.

EXAMINATIONS:

Entrance Examinations: Examinations for admission to the Freshman Class will be held at the end of the spring or the beginning of the fall term on the subjects embraced by the Preparatory Department. Those that wish admission to more advanced classes may be examined at any time, and must sustain an examination in all the previous studies of the course.

Term Examinations: Written examinations are held in all classes at the close of each term. These are thorough and are counted important elements in determining the student's advancement and standing.

STANDING:

Record of Standing: Each Instructor keeps a record of class standing, based upon regularity of attendance and character of recitations. At the close of each term a summary is made, and the average of daily recitations and stated examinations are reported for entry upon the general record of the College on a scale of 100 as perfect, 70 being required to pass a subject.

Any student, or the parent or guardian of any student, will be furnished with a copy of the entries relating to that student, on application to the President.

Absences and Excuses:

It is of the utmost importance, both in the formation of correct habits, and in the successful prosecution of college work, that students maintain regular attendance at recitations and other general exercises. No excuse of absence is regarded as valid except that of sickness or other unavoidable prevention, and unexcused absence from recitation are entered as failures. All excuses for absences should be rendered to the President without delay.
STUDIES AND RECITATIONS.

Courses of study and times for recitations are arranged for all regularly organized classes. Students of all courses are expected to pursue three studies, or their equivalent, for daily recitation, and any change from this number or from one division of a class to another, or any exchange of one study for another, must not be made without the permission of the Faculty.

DISMISSAL.

Students leaving before the close of a term or without attempting to pass the term examinations either in the College or the Preparatory Department, will not be regarded as having honorably terminated their connections with the College, unless regularly dismissed by the President.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

In order to furnish the student a choice of subjects in the Junior and Senior years, a wide range of elective studies are allowed, the object of which is to give the student an opportunity to pursue equivalent subjects most congenial to himself. The student is urged to make his choice of studies with care, and with reference to some plan. The members of the Faculty will be ready to give advice and assistance in this regard.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

All the courses of study in the College are open to students of mature years without passing a formal examination for admission, provided they satisfy the professor in charge of the classes of their fitness to pursue the studies they may elect.

SPECIAL COURSES.

Special Students desiring to pursue a line of study in some particular science or art, and not candidates for a degree will be allowed the advantages of the College, upon application to the President. Students in Special Courses are not en-
titled to degrees, but upon application to the Faculty will be granted the College Certificate showing their standing in such studies.

**DISSERTATIONS.**

Students in all the courses are required to prepare two dissertations during each of the first two terms of the Junior and Senior years upon some of the topics embraced in the studies they may be pursuing. These dissertations shall be under the entire approval and supervision of the Professor having charge of such studies, who will determine when they shall be written, and their fitness for reading in public.

**GRADUATION THESIS.**

Every candidate for a degree is required to submit to the Faculty an approved thesis, neatly written, upon paper of a size designated by the President, on some literary or scientific subject. This must be submitted to the Faculty at least one month before graduation, and after acceptance and formal reading it shall become the property of the College.

**DEGREES.**

The degree of Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture (B. S. A.) is conferred upon graduates of the Course in Agriculture.

The degree of Bachelor of Science and Domestic Economy (B. S. and D. E.) is conferred upon graduates of the Domestic Economy Course.

The degree of Bachelor of Science (B. S.) is conferred upon graduates of the Literary and Scientific Course.

The degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering (B. C. E.) is conferred upon graduates of the Course in Civil Engineering.

The degree of Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering (B. M. E.) is conferred upon the graduates of the Course in Mechanical Engineering.
THE COLLEGE YEAR.

The College year consists of thirty weeks, and is divided into three Terms, as follows: The Fall Term of fourteen weeks, the Winter Term of twelve weeks, and the Spring Term of eleven weeks.

TRANSPORTATION.

The Chicago & Northwestern, Minneapolis & St. Louis and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Companies have granted special rates of fare, greatly reducing the expense of traveling to all regularly enrolled students of the College. Such special tickets can be purchased only upon the presentation of a certificate signed by the President of the College.

TEXT-BOOKS.

The College furnishes its students all necessary text-books at publishers' rates, with the cost of transportation added. Students are thus enabled to obtain their books at greatly reduced prices. All text-books used are always to be had in the college building.

The following is a list of the books now in use: Olney's Practical Arithmetic, Wentworth's Geometry, Trigonometry and Complete Algebra, Reed & Kellogg's Higher Lessons in English, Bardeen's Rhetoric, Bryant's Commercial Book-keeping, Colton's Geographies, Gray's Botany, Avery's Chemistry and Physics, Hutchinson's Physiology, Tetlow's Latin Lessons, Dreysspring's German Lessons, Thalheimer's U. S. History, Sheldon's Readers.

THE COLLEGE PAPER.

A monthly eight page paper called The Dakota Collegian, is published by the students, which serves as a general representative of the interests of the College to the outer world and as a means of literary culture among the students.
LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Three Literary Societies have been organized in connection with the College.

The Athenians, admitting both ladies and gentlemen.

The Lyceum and Bachelors, both exclusively for gentlemen.

These societies meet once each week for literary and oratorical improvement. They are under the general supervision of the Faculty, but in all the details of practical work their exercises are under their own control. It is earnestly desired that the students shall maintain a high degree of excellence and it is expected that these societies will be conducted with order and decorum, and that their aim shall be the improvement of their members in literary work.

Recognizing their importance in connection with a course of study, all students are advised to become members of some one of them.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

As soon as practicable extensive Zoological and Botanical Laboratories will be added to the College, with other means at hand to enable the Institution to enter on a series of experiments to be prosecuted systematically and continuously from year to year, for the determination of vexed questions of practice and the establishment of general principles. The arts of Agriculture and Horticulture are the results of experiment, and few farmers in the early history of any section, such as the Territory of Dakota, possess facilities for carrying on experiments accurately and to definite results. These experiments should be determined on the College Farm, for all the farmers of the Territory, and not at individual expense.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

This department is considered an indispensable feature in that practical education which is now earnestly sought for by the young men of the Territory, and which this College is re-
quired by law to furnish. Those who wish to fit themselves for mercantile pursuits are required to devote a large share of their time to the branches under the general title. No effort is spared to teach thoroughly the theory and practice of Single and Double Entry Book-Keeping. The student is required to understand thoroughly and be able to make constant application of principles. The study of approved text-books is supplemented by constant oral explanations and by numerous examples. The studies taken up in this department are: Business Arithmetic, Spelling, Penmanship, Business Forms, Business Correspondence, Theoretical Book-Keeping, Finance, Commercial Law, Political Economy, manner of opening and closing a set of books, of shipping, of making remittances, and dealing with banks.

**MUSIC AND ART.**

The Department of Music affords patrons of the College facilities for a thorough education in this branch of refined culture, from the elementary principles to the highest stage of artistic development.

Tuition is free to all pursuing at least three regular studies. Promptness and regularity at lessons and practice being indispensable to advancement, music is made a regular study, subject to the same regulations as other branches for those who elect it.

The Director, S. P. Lapham, is a gentleman of rare musical taste, a teacher of experience and ability, having had charge of a large Conservatory of Music, in the state of New York, for a number of years. He, together with his competent assistant, Mrs. Lapham, will make the College in this branch of art equal to any in the West.

A course of study has been carefully arranged, selected from the best Classic and Modern Composers, with a view to the best interests of the student, and aiming at the highest degree of classical culture, style and technique.

Branches of Instruction:—*Piano, Organ, Theory and*
Vocal Music, as being the most generally useful and attainable, have been selected as specialties.

Instruction will also be given on Orchestral and Band Instruments. Advanced pupils will have the advantage of Solo, Duet, Quartet and Sextet playing, and the privilege of practicing in the Orchestra and Military Band.

The Method of Instruction embraces both private and class lessons, or the Conservatory System.

The class system is adopted because it has certain benefits of its own, and all that recommends it in other branches of study is applicable also to Music. Each pupil has the benefit of the entire lesson. The correction or the explanation is enjoyed by all; the illustration, the criticism, the approval, all can see and hear. The power of emulation is fully developed, and intellect is sharpened by intellect.

A Teacher of Art will be added to the Faculty to take charge of the essential branches of this department, viz: Free hand and Outline Drawing, Sketching from Nature and from Life, Linear and Aerial Perspective, Landscape Painting in Oil, Water Colors and India Ink, Portrait Painting in Water Colors and India Ink, Plaster Casts, Oil painting, Drawing Models, &c., thus affording large facilities for those desiring to cultivate a knowledge of the Fine Arts, and a taste for the beautiful in nature.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

This Department, in recognition of the conditions attached to the land grants of the various states by the National Government, is made a distinctive feature of the College. The object of this instruction is not only to comply with the laws of Congress, but to provide the Territory with a number of well instructed young men, capable of rendering intelligent and effective service in case of war or domestic riots. (No exemption from military drill is granted any male student except for conscientious scruples or physical disability.) In the latter case students are required to present a physician’s certificate. The advantages derived are the acquisition of a dignified
carriage of the person, a gentlemanly deportment and a self-respectful discipline. Instruction is imparted by means of lectures, recitations and drills. The regular Dress Parade and Battalion drill takes place once a week.

It is hoped that the War Department will detail an officer of the United States Army to take charge of this Department and furnish a full equipment, consisting of Breech loading Cadet Rifles with a full compliment of accoutrements for officers and privates, and a battery of field pieces for Artillery drill, before the opening of the next college year.

**METHOD ADOPTED.**

The method adopted is that the "easiest" should come first and the "hardest" last, that "the order in language, science, history, indeed, the wide domain of knowledge, should be from the simple to the complex, from the concrete to the abstract or principles underlying the concrete, from the best known to that which is least known, from the empirical to the rational, from that which is nearest to thought in the knowledge already gained and the habits of thinking, to that which is more remote."

Before we can commence the solution of a problem there must evidently be a clear understanding of the nature of the problem. This principle appears in the study of History, Science, Philosophy, indeed in all the realms of investigation. In the languages the study of the modern should precede the ancient. The mind always apprehends facts before it comprehends the principles which underlie facts. It comes to a knowledge of law subsequent to its acquaintance with the objects which exist under and illustrate the law. The "what" is simpler than the "why," and much more readily comes into the possession of the mind of the youth.

**AGRICULTURE.**

This subject is taught principally by lectures, and the following is an outline of the topics pursued in taking a four years course: The feeding of animals; principles of stock-
breeding; farm economy; management and application of manures; rotation of crops; chemical composition and physical properties of air and water as related to the soil and vegetation; properties, peculiarities, treatments, chemical constituents and practical classification of soils; planning and construction of farm buildings; general principles of drainage; laying out and construction of farm drains; drainage and sewerage of buildings; care of farm premises, farm implements and machinery; farm law; agricultural literature; breeds of domestic animals, their characteristics and adaptation to particular purposes. The facilities for becoming familiar with the growing of the ordinary farm crops, the use of commercial fertilizers, and the feeding of animals for the production of meat and milk, are now entirely adequate for ordinary instruction. When the improvements, now planned to be made at an early date, are secured, such as additions to the farm machinery, the building of a model dairy and barn, and the establishing of herds of thoroughbred animals, the opportunity for making a study of correct farm practice will be such as cannot fail to benefit any one intending to adopt agriculture as a calling.

HORTICULTURE.

The instruction is given both by lectures and by practical operations in the field. Of the two methods of instruction, that of field work should be the most important. The subjects belonging to the course of instruction, are: Floriculture; Pomology; hot beds; green houses; budding; grafting; pruning; tilling; harvesting; marketing and storing fruits and vegetables; propagation of plants; planting and transplanting; crossing and selecting; relations of heat, light and moisture to plant growth; in small fruits, the cultivation of the currant gooseberry, strawberry, raspberry, cranberry, and the growth and the care of the vineyard; in large fruits, the cultivation of the plum, pear and apple. The lectures also treat of the principles of plant growth and their relations to cultivation, and upon the character and value of native wild fruits; also of plant diseases, and the history and literature of horticulture.
FORESTRY.

This subject is taught by lectures supplemented by practical operations in the field. The topics considered are as follows: Value of trees and shrubs for timber and ornamental purposes, for hedges, screens and shelter belts; the best methods of culture, with a history of the varieties especially adapted to this latitude; methods of propagating and transplanting and care of nurseries, ornamental hedges and trees.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

Landscape Gardening is a fine art and the object of its study is to furnish correct ideas of the manner of laying out and beautifying grounds.

Its study is introduced by a discussion of the principles of art in general. The principles of the art of ornamental gardening are applied to the ornamentation of parks and estates. The student is given instructions in making walks and drives, in grading and sodding and in the selection of trees. All these subjects are fully illustrated on our extensive ornamental grounds, which contain nearly all the trees and shrubs hardy enough for this climate, and from which the student is able to discriminate the features which can be judiciously applied to the embellishment of country homes.

VETERINARY SCIENCE.

A professor will be selected to take charge of this department as soon as practicable. The instruction in this subject is given in lectures and practice, extending over the entire college year. The branches discussed are: Anatomy and Physiology of the domestic animals, illustrated with skeletons, charts, diagrams, and dissections. Lectures are given also on breeds; breeding; management; training; characteristics and adaptations to special purposes and uses; how to examine and
purchase; diseases, describing the nature, causes, symptoms, treatment and prevention of them, illustrated with specimens and individual cases when possible.

**NATURAL SCIENCES.**

**Botany:** The Freshman class students are taught habits of observation, investigation and self-reliance by the study, with specimens in hand, of all parts of plants themselves, aided by dissection, analysis, microscopic inspection, as well as by charts, books and black-board illustrations; also, methods of collecting, preparing and preserving specimens and seeds; vegetable anatomy and physiology; the production and improvement of flowers, fruits and field crops. Text-book and lecture-room instruction is accompanied from the first by laboratory work, for which good appliances of every kind are at hand. Stress is laid upon drawing and written descriptions as evidence of the care and thoroughness of the work performed. A good general outline and knowledge of the science is designed to be given to students in all the courses. But in technical study more attention will be given to details of structure and systematic relation.

**Elementary Chemistry:** This course, illustrated by frequent and appropriate experiments, embraces a study of the atomic and molecular structure of matter; the history of Chemistry; the principles of Chemical affinity; the history and properties of different elements, metallic and non-metallic; geographical distribution; combination and uses; also application of Chemistry in the arts and manufactures.

**Analytical Chemistry:** A course of lectures is given on inorganic Chemistry, with work in the laboratory, testing and identifying minerals by the aid of blow-pipe analysis; analysis of complex compounds, separating and detecting the different bases and acids present; Volumetric Analysis, estimating the strength of acids and lyes, vinegars, soaps, soda and other commercial products. Each student is required to apply the
test with their own hands for elementary substances, followed by analysis of commercial and natural productions, soils, mineral waters, ashes of plants, manures, technical minerals, etc. Laboratory work is accompanied by frequent lectures and reviews of text-books.

**Mineralogy:** The method of instruction is by text-books and lectures, accompanied by laboratory practice in the determination of minerals. The student is given a thorough knowledge of the principles of crystallography, fully illustrated by glass and models, collections showing the various crystalline forms and other combinations, giving him a good working knowledge of the physical characters and composition of the common minerals and rocks. Special attention is given to formations of gypsum and limestone, and such other minerals as are of direct importance to the students of agriculture. As an aid in obtaining results the laboratory work is important. The College has a good collection of minerals which is constantly accessible to the students.

**Geology:** Instruction is given by recitation, lecture and illustration in the chief rock-forming minerals; a description of the various kinds of rocks; structural geology; historic and dynamical geology; fossils; the causes which have been at work and are now working the various geological changes; aided by maps, diagrams, charts, specimens and inspection of localities, soils, and microscopic practice in the laboratory. The course embraces lectures on the origin and nature of ore deposits, composition, properties, geological and geographical distribution of the ores of each of the metals; mineral springs and artesian wells. Special attention is given to the geology of Dakota.

**Zoology:** The following topics are presented through the aid of text-books and lectures: Classification of animals as based on their structures and embryonic development; descriptive zoology, comprising the systematic arrangement of
animals according to natural relations and affinities; geographical distribution; habits; adaptations; productions; perpetuation and improvement of varieties of animals. The subject is taught as far as possible with the aid of the microscope and laboratory work.

Entomology: The study embraces the anatomy, transformation, habits, classification, and geographical distribution of insects; illustrated by charts, drawings, and dissections made under the microscope by students themselves. The student becomes familiar with insect life, habits and transformations, by collecting, preserving and rearing specimens of our native species. Special attention is given to economic entomology, fostering beneficial and destroying noxious insects. Particular attention is given to species injurious to vegetation, their habits, and the methods of checking their ravages.

Anatomy and Physiology. Human anatomy, physiology and hygiene is regarded as one of the most important studies in the college curriculum. By means of skeletons, a manikin, and other artificial preparations, nearly every important point in Human Anatomy is illustrated. Special attention is given to the following topics: General view of the structure and functions of the body; food and the digestive process; the blood, its chemical composition and properties; respiration; nutrition; the nervous system; the laws of hygiene.

The Anatomy and Physiology of Domestic Animals receive particular attention. The course is illustrated by models, skeletons, anatomical preparations, and diagrams showing the comparative structure of the organs of locomotion, digestion, circulation, respiration, and reproduction in each branch of the animal kingdom. The method of imparting instruction is by lectures and text-books.

Agricultural Chemistry.

This subject comprehends the applications of chemistry and other natural sciences to agriculture and can properly be called Agricultural Science. Instruction is imparted by means of
lectures and improved text-books embracing the following topics: composition of plants and elements required for plant growth; connection of light heat and electricity with growth of plants; nature and source of food for plants; improvement of soils by animal, vegetable and mineral manures; chemistry of tillage, as plowing, fallowing, drawing, etc.; exhaustion of soils; rotation of crops; chemistry of stock-feeding and the dairy. Profitable attendance upon this course of lectures will require a good general knowledge of the sciences in the Agricultural Course.

**METEOROLOGY.**

Instruction is given in the following topics: Constitution, motions and weight of the atmosphere,—barometry; thermometry,—the variations of temperature and relations to climate; precipitation of moisture, dew, frost, fog, clouds, rain, hail; theory and laws of storms; electrical phenomena; atmospheric electricity, thunder storms, aurora borealis, optical phenomena, mirage, rain-bow; winds, trade winds and the antitropical monsoons, land and sea breezes.

**MATHEMATICS.**

Great importance is attached to the study of mathematics, both in furnishing mental discipline of the highest order, and its wide application in practical affairs of life. In the preparatory years the student is expected to complete the subject of Arithmetic, also the subject of Algebra through the quadratic equations. Another term will be devoted to the subject of Higher Algebra in the Freshman year. The courses are the same for all students until the end of the Freshman year, except for those in domestic economy. Students in the literary and scientific course have an option of Analytical Mechanics, Differential and Integral Calculus, while those in the engineering courses are required to pursue these subjects. Students
in the agricultural course are required to complete Algebra, Geometry and Plane Trigonometry.

The students in all the courses will have further application of Mathematics in Mechanics, Physics and Astronomy. Throughout the entire work, readiness and accuracy are of prime importance, and the student is required to study the art of orderly and intelligible arrangement, and to accustom himself to the application of mathematical principles. Suitable exercises, original and selected, oral and written, on paper and on the black-board, are prominent features, giving the student practice as well as theory. Advanced special mathematical studies will be pursued by those whose attainments are sufficient to enable them to proceed with them to advantage.

**ASTRONOMY.**

In Descriptive Astronomy the usual text-book of instruction will be supplemented by lectures in which the use of the lantern is of great service in the study of constellations, and by such observatory work as the equipment of the department will permit. The course in Astronomy will aim to give not merely an application of mathematics, but also a knowledge of the physical conditions of the universe, the laws which govern the motion of the celestial bodies an insight into the methods by which the science has been brought to its present state, and an enlarged conception of the universe and its Great Creator.

The student will be taught the causes of many of the phenomena of the heavens, the methods of finding the distance, magnitude, and mass of the sun and the planets, and the principles by which eclipses are predicted.

**ENGINEERING.**

Civil Engineering. The work in this course is so arranged that its graduates may become thoroughly familiar with the theory and practice of field operations, the use and care of instruments, and the work of the drawing room; and
to enable them to establish a sound basis for future usefulness and success in the higher branches of the profession, or to follow any of its specialties.

In connection with land surveying, triangulation, railroad work, topography and field practice will be required; also construction of buildings and machinery and the principles of architecture. In construction, strength of materials will be discussed, and proportion of parts in frames, trusses and machines.

**MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.** Students will be instructed in the following subjects: Free hand sketches of machinery; elements of machines; colored drawings, and tracings of detailed drawings of machines; drawings of steam engines, hydraulic motors and milling machinery; theory of structure; field practice in land surveying, geodesy, chain, rod, magnetic and solar compass, level, transit and planetable.

The instruction in hydraulics and hydraulic motors will be given by text-book, lectures and by study of numerous drawings.

Shop practice will be required under the direction of the Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

**AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.** Combined with recitations in mechanics, lectures will be given on the principles of construction and use of farm implements, illustrated by charts to the extent possible; on the construction of roads, culverts and masonry; the relation of the soil to heat and moisture; the principles of building, including framing, bridge work, limes, mortars and cements. This study embraces the application of engineering art to agriculture, and students will be required to submit for criticism neatly drawn plans of buildings, models of useful and mechanical contrivances and map of farm.

**INDUSTRIAL DRAWING.**

Great importance will be attached to the study of this subject. Instruction will be given by means of text-books, models and machines; in the use of draughting instruments, and the
simpler draughting operations; projection and isometric drawings; descriptive geometry; elementary principles of coloring and shading with original problems; followed by instruction in shading and tinting with pen and brush in India Ink and water colors. Students of mechanical engineering will be required to sketch pieces of machinery, and to make working drawings. Instruction will also be given in free-hand and topographical drawing; ornamentation and lettering; shades and shadows; line or perspective; draughting or stereotomy problems and preparation of detailed drawings for masonry structures; plotting of land and topographical surveys from field notes.

MECHANICS.

The object of this subject is to give students in engineering and those who take an elective advanced course in mathematics a drill in the application of higher mathematics to natural forces. The following is an outline of the topics: Mechanics of Engineering, composition and rotation of forces, center of gravity, the pendulum, work, moments, conditions of equilibrium, machines; Application of the Calculus; to Analytical Mechanics, Statics and Rigid Dynamics; as, motions of projectiles, varied motion, stability, virtual moments, constrained motion, mechanics of fluids, statics and dynamics of a particle, the theory of central forces, conditions of equilibrium of flexible inextensible and extensible strings, etc., interspersed with numerous practical problems.

SURVEYING.

The work in surveying will combine theory and practice. The theory of instruments and all the operations of surveying, laying out work and computing, will be explained in detail. Every student will be afforded abundant opportunity for becoming familiar, by actual use, with the compass, chain, level, sextant, and theodolite. The classes in surveying will be drilled in the field-work that pertains to that branch of engineering. They will make surveys, traverse them, calculate
contents, divide areas, and solve problems in heights and distance from data taken by themselves. Also geodesy; as, measuring base lines for an extended triangulation, locating the meridian, observations for the determination of latitude, longitude and time, and barometric leveling. The classes in railroad engineering will have practice in running levels and curves of different kinds and in the measurement of earthwork. Approved methods will be taught in the class room, and the students will be required to take the necessary instruments and perfect themselves by practice.

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.**

**English Language.** The object is to impart such a knowledge of the English Language as will enable the student to write and speak correctly and effectively, to cultivate the love of books, and a right literary taste. Importance is attached to a study of the various kinds of sentences as determined by modifications, and their simple and complex characters supplemented by elementary lessons in etymology, analysis and synthesis.

**Rhetoric.** The student is drilled in the use of all the marks of punctuation, is made familiar with the essentials of style; prose composition; diction, including purity, property, precision, clearness, unity, strength, harmony, conviction and persuasion; rhetorical figures and numerous exercises. Different kinds of letter writing, compositions and exercises in elocution are embraced in the requirements of this subject. The compositions, declamations and orations required throughout the course, and the study of English Literature, gives abundant opportunity for practice in the application of these principles, both in original composition and in the criticism of the masterpieces of our language.

**English Literature:** Before entering upon the study of English Literature, the student must be well grounded in Grammar and the elements of Rhetoric. The course embraces: The anglo-saxon and the transition periods;—origin and
growth of the language, and the progress of literature from age to age; biographical notices of leading authors; lectures on early English history, history of English Literature, outlines of general literature; study of style; analysis of the best selections of prose and poetry; essays on literature and historical themes; critical study of English classics and masterpieces,—Shakespeare, Milton, Bacon, Tennyson, Chaucer, Pope, Macaulay, Thackeray, Dickens, Addison, Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, Lowell, Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne and Irving. It is hoped that the method adopted in this subject will tend to the production of clearness of thought, facility of expression and love for literature.

**RHETORICAL EXERCISES.**

Practical exercises in elocution are given regularly, throughout the year, embracing a systematic course of instruction in articulation and expression. The aim is to give to students a style, manly, direct and clear; to avoid exaggeration and sham; and to enable them to read or speak with simplicity and grace. Students who are not members of literary societies are classified for rhetorical work in two divisions, the College and the Preparatory, and meet regularly for class exercises, consisting of debates, recitations, declamations and orations, under the direction of the teacher in charge of this subject.

**MODERN LANGUAGE.**

The subjects of German and French have been introduced under this general head as optional studies in order to give those who desire to obtain a thorough knowledge of either an opportunity to do so. One of the chief objects in teaching the modern languages is that the student may acquire their conversational use. The foreign immigration makes an intimate acquaintance with these tongues not only useful, but often necessary. The ability to read German and French readily, puts the student in command of what is often the only
means of obtaining the latest and best results in science and philosophy. During the first year, an insight into the structure of the languages is obtained by the use of conversation grammars. The rules with their examples are learned, then English exercises are written in German or French, and after being corrected, is memorized and recited. Oral and written translations and blackboard exercises are required in order that the tongue and ear, as well as the eye, may be cultivated. Thus, by practice and by imitation, the difficulties of pronunciation are mastered, and the ear is trained to perceive the spoken language. Following this is a course in classical and contemporaneous literature and the history of literature. Dictation exercises are given, and letters, stories and conversations are translated from English. In studying the modern classics, only the best texts are used. A short course in scientific German is also given.

**LATIN.**

In order to meet the practical necessities of the scientific curricula and the requirements of students who may wish to elect this subject, the course of study in the Latin Language is extensive and varied. The method of instruction is designed to furnish not only a thorough and critical knowledge of the structure of the language, but also an acquaintance with the best specimens of ancient literature, without giving undue prominence to either object. Written translations into English and exercises in Latin composition are continued through the course. An accurate knowledge of Latin forms and constructions will be aimed at by careful attention paid to composition, while the eye will be trained, and readiness and fluency of expression taught, by reading at sight.

The selection of material is such as to acquaint the student with the masterpieces of the great poets, historians, and orators of Rome. In connection with the literature, special attention is given to the history of the antiquities of the Romans, in order that students may thus acquire that knowledge of their
religion, government, art and home life, without which neither a race nor its literature can be comprehended. Mythology and Ancient geography are introduced as the nature of the reading requires, and are made subjects of special study.

PHILOSOPHY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

PHILOSOPHY.

Logic: This subject comprises the laws of thought, or formal logic; and the method of application, or applied logic. The former, comprising the laws of discursive thought according to both the Aristotelian and Modern forms; the latter, treating of the methods of application in scientific investigation by induction and deduction. The laws of thought are closely connected with the laws of language and form a basis on which all language is constructed.

Psychology: Instruction in this subject is imparted by means of approved text-books and lectures. Some of the topics discussed are: Mental science as compared with other sciences; definitions and classification of the mental powers; consciousness; attention; conception; sense-perception; theories concerning sense-perception; opinions of philosophers on this subject; qualities of bodies as related to sense-perception; function and culture of the different senses; memory, its nature, use and methods of culture; laws of memory; effects of disease on memory; imagination, its uses, abuses and relation to other faculties; the reflective power; abstraction; analysis; synthesis; classification; reasoning by induction, by deduction, from testimony, experience, analogy and by mathematics; the syllogism, its uses, its laws; opinions of different authors respecting logic. The object sought is to give the student a systematic acquaintance with the phenomena of thought; to get an insight into the workings of his mind, its modes of action, its limits; its means and order of growth from sense to reasoning. The science of mind is fundamental to all other sciences, and no real progress in Psychology can be made except through the revelations of consciousness.

ETHICS OR MORAL PHILOSOPHY in its highest relations to the
conduct of life, is fittingly made the closing work of the College course. The subject embraces: A discussion of history, of ethics, ancient and modern; an exposition of the principles of theoretical ethics; the question of obligation, foundation of virtues; common element in vices. Questions in casuistry are discussed; and an effort is made to render the subject familiar and of practical value to the student.

**History of Philosophy:** This embraces a historical exposition of ancient and modern philosophy. The principles as expressed by the leading philosophers, are discussed, and the relations of the succeeding systems are examined historically, with special reference to German Philosophy, Aristotle, Hegel, and Mulford's the Nation.

**Political Science.**

**Political Economy.** This subject embraces all the relations of capital and labor, by which citizens are directed in their industrial pursuits. The history and development of the science are presented, particularly as related to our own country. All partisan teaching is avoided. Current practical problems in industrial society are discussed in the light of economic principles. It is the aim of the instruction also to awaken the interest of the students in the discussion of sociology in its various aspects, and to aid them in the formation and expression of clear, sound and logical views; and to encourage them to think for themselves on all questions pertaining to individual enterprise and public prosperity.

**International Law:** The aim is to present the outlines of the science in as complete a manner as possible in the time allotted, and to note any modification or advances made from time to time in the recognized law of nations. History of treaties and modern diplomacy are discussed.

**Commercial Law** covers the subject of contracts; promissory notes; leases; bonds and mortgages; building specifications; agency; partnership; sale of goods; real estate; bills;
drafts; checks; and the practical common legal questions which arise in the life of every farmer and business man.

Constitutional History: Applicants for admission are expected to be familiar with United States History and the outlines of general history. The subject embraces: Ancient history—history of Greece and Rome and Roman Constitution; Medieval history with the history of the reformation; Modern history. The instruction is given by means of recitations from text-books, familiar lectures and illustrative readings. The aim is to discover the great progression of races, the development of civilization and the real life of the people of the world.

Physics.

It is designed to give the student a thorough knowledge of the general principles of physics; experience in the use of apparatus; and ability to observe with precision, and to determine what the results of his observations teach. Much attention is given to the fundamental doctrines of energy, force and motion, and their applications in the pressure and motions of sensible masses of matter. Electricity, sound, and heat, together with lectures on the theories of matter, motion and energy receive great attention from the student. The method of instruction consists of recitations and lectures, profusely illustrated by laboratory experiments in the following subjects: Experimental Mechanics, embracing composition of forces, resolution of forces, moment, parallel forces, couple, gravity, motion of falling bodies, path of projectiles, inertia, centrifugal force, laws of pendulum, measure of gravity, center of oscillation, center of percussion, law of mechanical powers, reduction of observation; Measurements; Forces and Matter; Vibratory Motion; Sound; Light; Heat; Electricity. The laboratory work illustrates and verifies many of the phenomena and laws of dynamics, mechanics, acoustics, heat, light, and electricity. Laboratory work is also performed in experimental machines, in order to verify the physical validity of a number of the most important of the principles analytically estab-
lished, and thus giving the student confidence in the application of analysis to physical principles and problems.

**Chemical Physics:** This subject is illustrated by numerous experiments. The following is an outline of the topics: weight and measures; specific gravity; cohesion; adhesion; elasticity; sources, nature, laws, reflection, refraction and polarization of light; spectrum analysis; magnetism and electricity; equilibrium of temperature; specific and latent heat; mutual relations of the different kinds of force. Besides the recitations and lectures, there is a full course of laboratory work, making real in the conception of the student the principles he is learning.

**Domestic Economy.**

It is the design of the course in Domestic Economy to combine for young women an education at once liberal, practical and refining in character. Great care has been taken to map out a course that will meet the demands of the age, one that shall educate intellectually and morally and yet instruct in the art of housekeeping and the science pertaining to it. The education of young women to a cheerful and faithful performance of the every day duties of life, and instruction in those adornments that will make a pleasant and cultured home is of the highest importance. A dignified bearing, a noble, true, and earnest life; a perception of those things pertaining to the realities of life—the comfort and happiness of others, are constantly kept in view, and the frivolities are left to the outside world.

In connection with the course in Domestic Economy the following topics are discussed:—The home; household management; purchase and care of household supplies; home furnishing; household decoration; home sanitation; care of the sick; home architecture; home surroundings; landscape gardening; floriculture; fruits,—canning, preserving, &c.; cooking, with instruction in the practice kitchen; plain sewing and dressmaking; drawing, painting and fancy work.
Preparatory Department.

The object of this Department is not only to prepare our students for the College courses, but also to meet a pressing public demand for a good education in the studies that constitute a thorough English course. Accordingly, this Institution proposes to furnish its preparatory students its best teaching, accompanied with all the facilities at hand, such as the museum, library, reading-room, etc. To those having in view one of the College courses, a thorough mastery of the studies in this Department underlies all future success.

The teachers are members of the College Faculty, with other experienced instructors. Their interest in this work is deepened by the fact that they here train those who are to give character to their higher classes, and whose success depends so largely on the kind of preliminary training received. Great care has been taken to arrange the studies in this Department in the proper succession, to secure constant and symmetrical mental development throughout the course. The manner of instruction in all the subjects will, as far as practicable, keep this object in view.

Those who desire to enter the Freshman Class should spend at least one year in this Department in order to acquire a knowledge of collegiate modes of instruction and study, and
gain habits of steady, faithful work. Often much precious time is lost to the student in lower schools by following studies which have no relation to his future College Course.

PLAN.

The studies in the Junior Preparatory year are the same for all the courses.

In the Senior Preparatory Year two courses of study are provided, a General Course leading up to the several courses of study in the College Department, and a Business or Select Course, each being valuable and complete in itself.

Students completing the General Course are admitted to the College proper on the certificate of the Principal.

ENGLISH AND GENERAL STUDIES.

A thorough course in Elementary English is given in the Junior Year. The study of English is made a specialty and is pursued throughout the entire course.

Punctuation, capitalizing, construction of simple, compound and complex sentences, letter-writing, elocution and reading are emphasized. English Etymology is embraced in this year's work, and United States History.

Elocutionary training is made an important part of the work in connection with the analysis and criticism of selections for recitation.

PENNMANSHIP.

A course in Practical Penmanship will be given to students in this Department, as a part of their regular work. A certain measure of proficiency will be required before entrance to the College. Excellency in penmanship facilitates labor in other branches of study.
DEFICIENCIES IN CERTAIN BRANCHES.

Students often apply for admission to the regular classes who are behind those classes in some study. If such students show ability, all possible assistance is afforded them in compassing their purpose.

MUSIC.

Vocal music is a part of the regular course. Instrumental music will be taught in the College, to which all those who desire will have access.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

All applicants must be at least fourteen years of age, and of good character; if unknown to the Faculty, must bring letters of recommendation from former teachers or pastors. They must be able to read ordinary prose readily, to spell words of common use, to write simple English sentences, to read and write numbers with ease and facility, and be acquainted with the fundamental operations of Arithmetic. They are expected to be fully prepared to pursue the studies of the class they desire to enter.

EXAMINATIONS.

Written and oral examinations are held at the close of each term, and in each class during the term, at the discretion of the teacher. The result of these examinations, together with the monthly average of daily recitations, are recorded in a “grade book” as a basis for future promotion and gradation. If the grade of a student, during the year, falls below seventy per cent. of the maximum (one hundred) in any one study, he is required to take that study until he makes a pass mark. If failure is made in more than one study, he is required to take the year’s course over and pass a satisfactory examination be-
fore passing to an advanced class. If desired, class standing will be reported to parents and guardians at the close of every term.

REGULARITY AND PUNCTUALITY.

Students always lose much by beginning the studies of a term behind their class; likewise by absence, even for a single day. Such losses can never be fully repaired. Although students are admitted at any time, it is highly desirable that they begin their studies at the opening of the Fall Term. If the attendance is expected to be only for a single term, that term is the best; if for longer, especially if it is for a year or more, the regularity secured by beginning with the College year in September, adds greatly to the profit of the study.

NORMAL TRAINING.

A class in this Department and in connection with the College course of study will be organized for those who contemplate teaching. As a number of our students in the Preparatory Department have been called upon to teach during the past year, it is thought best, in the future, to give a Normal training to all who may wish it, thus affording those of our students, who find it necessary to teach in vacation, an opportunity to obtain Normal Methods and experience in teaching. This class will be under the general direction of the Faculty and special subjects will be allotted to the members who have had active experience in Normal work, and who have a certain proficiency in their specialties.

STUDY ROOM.

A Study Room is provided for the use of students during hours intervening between their recitations. An instructor is constantly in attendance and gives personal assistance when needed.
COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study embraces two years' work and is arranged as follows:

JUNIOR YEAR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIRST TERM</th>
<th>SECOND TERM</th>
<th>THIRD TERM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arithmetic (Mental and Written).</td>
<td>Arithmetic, Test Examples.</td>
<td>Arithmetic, Completed and Reviewed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penmanship or Music.</td>
<td>Elocutionary Reading or Music.</td>
<td>Elocutionary Reading or Music.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SENIOR YEAR.

GENERAL COURSE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIRST TERM</th>
<th>SECOND TERM</th>
<th>THIRD TERM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Geography.</td>
<td>Physiology.</td>
<td>Art of Composition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word Analysis or Music.</td>
<td>Drawing or Music.</td>
<td>Drawing or Music.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Military.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BUSINESS OR SELECT COURSE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIRST TERM</th>
<th>SECOND TERM</th>
<th>THIRD TERM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English.</td>
<td>Physiology.</td>
<td>Art of Composition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Military.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Etymology and Composition as General Exercises.)
General Rules and Regulations.

GENERAL CONDUCT.

The following are strictly forbidden:

1. The use of intoxicating Liquors.
2. The frequenting of saloons.
3. The use of tobacco in any of its forms about the buildings or on the grounds.
4. The use of profane language, all indecency of speech or behavior and all immorality of any kind.
5. Card playing in or about the college buildings.

ATTENDANCE.

1. It is of the utmost importance, both in the formation of correct habits, and in the successful prosecution of college work, that students maintain regular attendance at recitations and other general exercises.
2. Excuses for absence from class and chapel should be rendered, without delay, to the President.
3. Unexcused absences from recitations are entered as failures.
4. Students are not permitted to absent themselves from the College in term time without permission of the President.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

1. No societies shall be organized by the students except by consent of the Faculty.
2. The constitutions of all societies organized, and all subsequent amendments to these constitutions must be submitted to the Faculty for its approval.
LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

1. The Library shall be open to members of the Faculty, students and employees of the College for reading and study, at such hours as the Faculty may prescribe, and, in these hours, conversation and other conduct which may divert attention, or otherwise annoy, shall not be allowed.

2. Any one wishing any book or periodical (dictionaries excepted) must apply to the librarian for it, and before leaving the room, the same must be returned to the librarian, if not regularly drawn.

3. Reference books, current periodicals and papers cannot be taken from the library room.

4. It is the duty of the librarian to enforce the above regulations.

When a student has once entered the College he is subject to all its laws until his connection is formally severed by graduation or otherwise.

The Faculty reserve the right of determining by proper rules all the relations of the young men and women socially, and of prescribing at what times and under what conditions they may, and may not, enjoy the benefits of each other's society.

DORMITORY REGULATIONS.

Students occupying rooms in the Dormitory must
1. Keep their rooms neat and otherwise in good order, subject to the daily inspection of the person in charge.

2. Make good, damage to furniture, steam and other fixtures, the breaking of window glass and other damages done, except when those causing the injury are reported.

3. Not drive nails into the wall or put locks on the doors without permission of the proper authorities.

4. Not throw slops or other refuse out of the windows.

5. Not keep or use fire-arms, (including pistols and re-
volvers, and the cadet musket, sword, bayonets, etc.) in or about the Dormitory building.

6. Observe study hours, avoiding all noisy and boisterous conduct which may disturb other students.

7. Not visit the city of Brookings between the hours of seven in the evening and seven in the morning, except by special permission of the Professor in charge.

Note.—This rule does not apply to Juniors and Seniors.

8. Act as Floor Marshal one month each term, if elected to the position, and respect the authority of others acting as Marshal, when in the discharge of duty.

Students who do not occupy rooms in the Dormitory are forbidden to visit the same at any time, except by permission of the President or the person in charge of the Dormitory.

A failure to observe the above Regulations forfeits the student's right to a room.
Acknowledgement.

Grateful acknowledgement is herewith made for specimens furnished the College during the year beginning July 1, 1885. The following persons have each donated from one to thirty-five specimens to the College Museum: James P. Eddo, Clara Buell and Mrs. J. N. Willis, Huron; C. H. Allen, Coleman; A. Wardall, Twin Brooks; Judge E. P. Smith, Medary; A. B. Crane, Oakwood; C. H. Bennett, Esq., and Rev. A. S. Orcutt, Pipestone, Minn.; W. W. Andrews, Lars Larson, Ansel Skinner, Mrs. McKnight, Dr. C. W. Higgins, Thomas Morris, Frank Adams, Dr. W. B. Mattice, J. H. Davis, J. Hocking, A. J. Dox, Dr. S. W. Blair, George Wright, Wilson C. Smith and W. S. Pool, Brookings.

The following larger collections have been donated during the year:

1. Mrs. H. A. Truman, Harlan, Iowa, a nice collection of 296 specimens, mostly fresh water shells.

2. Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Mitchell, Oakwood, a very valuable cabinet of 362 specimens. This choice collection occupies the whole of the first case.

3. John M. Day, Mellette, a collection of 509 specimens of "drift" rock, which Mr. Day made the latter half of last term during recreation hours and within a half hour's walk of the College.

4. Prof. Luther Foster, 858 specimens. This collection consists of over 300 shells, a large and interesting collection of fossils, mostly from Iowa, a valuable collection of ores and minerals, besides many other valuable specimens.

5. Dr. I. H. Orcutt, 1,405 specimens. This collection contains nearly all the bones of the human skeleton, several hundred Silurian fossils from Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois, glacial markings, shells, minerals, etc.
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