1889

Fifth Annual Catalogue and Calendar of the Dakota Agricultural College for 1888-89

Dakota Agricultural University

Fifth Annual Catalogue and Calendar

OF THE

DAKOTA

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

FOR

1888-9.

BROOKINGS, DAKOTA.

GENERAL CALENDAR.

1889.

AUGUST.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

SEPTEMBER.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

OCTOBER.

		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
20	28	29	30	31		

NOVEMBER.

					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

DECEMBER.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

1890.

MARCH.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

APRIL.

		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

MAY.

				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

JUNE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

JULY.

		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	25	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

AUGUST.

					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

College Calendar.

1889.

Monday, June 3,.....Summer term begins.
Tuesday and Wednesday, August 20 and 21,.....Term Examinations.
Thursday, August 22,.....COMMENCEMENT.
Tuesday, September 3,.....Examination for Admission.
Wednesday, September 4,.....Fall term begins.
Wednesday, November 27,.....Fall term ends.
Tuesday, December 3,.....Annual Farmers Institute, continuing two weeks.

1890.

Tuesday, March 3,.....Examination for Admission.
Wednesday, March 4,.....Spring term begins.
Thursday, May 29,.....Spring term ends.
Monday, June 2,.....Summer term begins.
uesday and Wednesday, August 19 and 20,...Closing Examinations.
hursday, August 21,.....COMMENCEMENT.
uesday, September 2,.....Examination for Admission.
Wednesday, September 3,.....Fall terms begins.

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Foreman of Farm.

WILLIAM LAWSON,
Herdsman.

List of Students.

NOTE—*M* stands for Course in Mechanic Arts.

SENIOR CLASS.

Boswell, Katie Laura,	Estelline.
Cranston, May,	Lake Campbell.
Cross, Alvah George,	Yankton.
Eno, Durell G.,	Coleman.
Grady, Francis Augustus,	Elkton.
Haber, Sarah Amelia,	Brookings.
Korstad, Hans,	Brookings.
Lawshe, Grace,	Brookings.
Larson, Lars, M.	Keyes.
McKenney, Duston W., M.	Watertown.
McLouth, Lewis Clark, M	Brookings.
Mork, Albert A.,	Brookings.
Roe, Ellen J.,	Brookings.
Rogers, Edmund,	Aurora.
Ross, Abbie Ella,	Oakwood.
Orcutt, Carrie Ross,	Brookings.
Wardall, Anna Louise,	Huron.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Allan, Wm. Clark,	Sheldon, *Ill.*
Cunningham, James C.,	Castlewood.
Duffey, Maggie M.,	Brookings.
Day, John Milton,	Mellette.
Harkins, Lilla Agnes,	Gary.
Hewitt, Walter C.,	Union City, *Mich.*
Hopkins, Cyril G.,	Estelline.
Haasarud, Ole H.,	Bratsburg, *Minn.*
Pyne, Estel Walter,	Canning.
Roe, Guy Worth,	Brookings.
Stoner, Minnie A.,	Woonsocket.
Tyler, Bert Claire,	Columbia.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Bacon, Clarence H., - - - Huffton.
Bentley, William S., - - Bradley.
Bell, William D., - - - White.
Crane, Austin B., - - - Oakwood.
Campbell, Bertha M., - - Holabird.
Douglas, Earl, - - - Iroquois.
Doughty, Hettie, - - - White.
Davis, Homer, - - - Plankinton.
DeGroff, Charles, - - - White.
Dillon, Willis Clyde, *M.* - - Redfield.
Egeburg, Hildus, - - - Medary.
Edson, Elizabeth M., - - Kampeska.
Frick, Mary A., - - - Aurora.
Hann, Jay B., *M.* - - Howard.
Houston, Grant, - - - Virgil.
Humphrey, Alfred A., *M.* - - Faulkton.
Hughes, Ernest O., *M.* - - Westport.
Irish, Henry C., - - - Doland.
Jenkins, John C., *M.* - - Watertown.
Johnson, Andrew J., - - New Grove, *Minn.*
Kenyon, Arthur H., - - - Gary.
Keith, Birdie, - - - Volga.
Kilpatrick, Decie V.. - - Columbia.
Keffer, Emma A., - - Des Moines, *Iowa.*
Morrison, Ira D., - - Newaygo, *Mich.*
McKenney, Ashton D., - - Watertown.
McLouth, Farley D., - - Brookings.
Nichols, Geneva May, - - - Volga.
Plocker, Eva A., - - - Elkton.
Robinson, Alice, - - - Brookings.
Solberg, Halver C., *M.* - - Britton.
Sweezey, Nettie, - - - Brookings.
Shannon, Fanny L., - - Wessington.
Updyke, Nina T., - - - Brookings.
Updyke, Nora D., - - Brookings.
Valleau, Vinal B., - - - Claremont.
West, Hugh H., - - - White.
Wolgemuth, Lee E., - - - Aberdeen.
Wardall, Norman M., *M.* - Huron.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

Austin, Steven E., - - - Waterbury.
Atkinson, Walter J., *M.* - - White.
Aldrich, Irwin D., - - - Elmira.
Boswell, Ruby W., - - - Estelline.
Berry, John D., - - - Willow Lakes.

Barth, Vena H., - - Woonsocket.
Berry, D. Logan, - - - Willow Lakes.
Burnham, Pearle Vere, - - - Groton.
Boyden, Frank E., - - - White.
Bullard, Cora L., - - - Casselton.
Chase, Cora B., - - - Lake Preston.
Cheever, Walter M. - - Castlewood.
Chamberlain, Sarah J., - - Westport.
Campbell, Gilbert, - - - Mellette.
Davis, Samuel, - - - Plankinton.
Drake, Bion H., - - - Doland.
DeJean, Clarence B., *M.* - Plankinton.
Downing, Jennie, - - - La Delle.
Engleson, Christian J., *M.* - - Medary.
Engleson, Hannah E., - - Medary.
Grady, Michael, J. - - - Elkton.
Grattan, John H., - - Waukon, *Iowa.*
Grattan, DeCorah, - - Waukon, *Iowa.*
Jolly, William G., - - - Brookings.
Hamlin, John R., *M.* - Casselton.
Hatfield, Ira H., - - - Huron.
Hazlett, Kirk, - - - Sioux Falls.
Harding, Albert S., - - - Doland.
Harden, Herman M., - - Woonsocket.
Kanouse, Rachel, A. - - - Sioux Falls.
Keeney, Emma A., - - Brookings.
Lathrop, Maud, - - - - Gary.
Lampson, Frank, - - - Delmage.
Madden, Maggie Frances, - - Bruce.
Martin, Samuel L., - - - Wessington.
Matson, Albert, - - Willow Lakes.
McLouth, Ida Bassett, - - Brookings.
Mateson, Fred J., *M.* - Woonsocket.
Matthews, Hubert B., *M.* - Willow Lakes.
Pyne, Forest F., - - - Canning.
Parliament, Edgar E., - - Castlewood.
Page, Clarence Quincy, - - Broadland.
Pierce, Wilbur I., - - Arlington.
Raymond, Julius N., - - White.
Radenzel, Adolph G., - - - Bryant.
Schlosser, Frank, - - - Marion.
Sturges, Halbert A., - - Gary.
Snook, Louis E., - - - Esmond.
Sickler, Geo. H., - - - Bates.
Sloan, Nettie, - - - Brookings.
Steine, Thomas O., - - - Brookings.
Terry, Anna C., - - - Estelline.

Will, Fred D., - - - Brookings.
Williams, Herbert Lee, *M.* - Warner.
Wilson, Lillie A., - - - Brookings.
Whitten, John C., *M.* - - Bismarck.
Wright, Helen A., - - - Volga.
Wright, Geo. M., - - - Brookings.
Wright, Fred W., - - - Volga.
Wisner, Lewis B., *M.* - - Bozeman, *M. T.*
Winegar, Albert J., *M.* - - Galla.

PREPARATORY CLASS.

Anderson, Anna, - - - Iroquois.
Andrews, Frank P., - - Plankinton.
Anderson, Grace Lilian, - - Groton.
Ball, Frank Leslie, - - Watertown.
Belding, Fred E., - - - Plankinton.
Berry, George, - - - Willow Lakes.
Bolm, Caroline J., - - - Manchester.
Bryant, Ruby L., - - - Artesian City.
Brown, May B., - - - Egan.
Brown, John J., - - - Egan.
Buten, Nellie A., - - - Woonsocket.
Barrows, Irenaeus P., - - Carthage.
Bonesteel, Clarence L., - - Redfield.
Burnham, Harry W., - - Groton.
Brewer, John Weems, - Wessington Springs.
Childs, James Tracy, - - St. Lawrence.
Chase, Nellie Frances, - - Lake Preston.
Camburn, Otto, - - - Aberdeen.
Curtis, Rachel A., - - - Ashton.
Clevenger, Emma Florence, - Brookings.
Drabek, Lewis, - - - Omaha, *Neb.*
Dexter, Irving B., - - - Canova.
Daily, Mary, - - - Carthage.
Duboc, Charles Henry, - - Brookings.
Edmister, George D., - - Coleman.
Edson, Oscar M., - - - Kampeska.
Ford, Charles W., - - Wessington Springs.
Finch, Nelson L., - - - Andover.
Grove, Sever, - - - Revillo.
Hartwick, Lewis, - - - Volga.
Hofer, David M., - - Bridgewater.
Irish, Frank G., - - - Doland.
Irwin, Albert T., - - Bushnell.
James, Ita E., - - Artesian City.
Jackson, Almer Allen, - - Amherst.
Jones, Sadie, - - - Roswell.

Johnson, Christian J.,	Volga.
Keeney, Edward,	Aberdeen.
Kanouse, Theodore W.,	Sioux Falls.
Kleinsasser, John,	Bridgewater.
Ladd, William G.,	Athol.
Langum, George M.,	Volga.
Lilly, John A.,	Aurora.
Law, Mertie E.,	Madison.
Lien, Jonas,	Brookings.
Matherson, Samuel J.,	Huron.
Maloney, William E.,	Ree Heights.
Murphy, Michael J.,	Brookings.
McKay, James M.,	Spotteswood.
McCoy, Ernest C.,	Norfolk.
McDonald, Hannah,	Highmore.
McLouth, Ben. Fuller,	Brookings.
Nelson, William T.,	Goodwin.
Olson, Anna,	Lake Preston.
Ortmayer, Amanda L.,	Howard.
Patchett, Ben. H.,	Groton.
Pickell, Daisy L.,	Carthage.
Pierce, Frank L.,	Henry.
Powell, Fred B.,	Brookings.
Patterson, Chas. A.,	Henry.
Rohweder, Herman,	Goodwin.
Ruddy, Agnes,	Chatfield, *Minn.*
Swartz, Jacob H.,	Marion.
Stafford, Walter A.,	Andover.
Stark, William,	Salem.
Sproul, William C.,	Brookings.
Sproul, Alexander H.,	Brookings.
Swan, Harry Luther,	Andover.
Turner, Harry M.,	Huron.
Tunis, Frank V.,	Plankinton.
Updyke, Stephen G.,	Brookings.
Walters, John Henry,	Bushnell.
Walters, Oscar D.,	Brookings.
Wilcox, Ernest Norton,	Plankinton.
Woods, Franklin,	Dell Rapids.
Woodruff, Addie V.,	Albee.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Curtis, Kate H.,	Sioux Falls.
Curtis, Sarah Elizabeth,	Sioux Falls.
Davidson, May,	Chamberlain.
Erie, Peter J.,	Brookings.
Foster, Florence L.,	Brookings.

Haber, Jacob F.,	Brookings.
Hargis, Christie,	Brookings.
Jacobs, Dewirt,	Elkton.
Knickerbocker Mary,	Artesian City.
Keffer, Florence A.,	Brookings.
Keffer, Bonnie E.,	Des Moines, *Iowa.*
Lawson, William,	Brookings.
McLouth, Mamie C.,	Brookings.
Orcutt, Allie J.,	Brookings.
Shepard, Clara Durand,	Brookings.
Wise, Leslie A.,	Mt. Vernon.
Wellman, Lulah, B. S.,	Brookings.

PHARMACY STUDENTS.

Aldrich, Irwin D.,	Elmira.
Bacon, Clarence H.,	Huffton.
Bentley, Wiiliam S.,	Bradley.
Brewer, Alferd G.,	Wessington Springs.
Ford, Charles W.,	Wessington.
Houston, Grant,	Virgil.
Johnson, Andrew J.,	New Grove, *Minn.*
McLouth, Farley D.,	Brookings.
Swan, Harry L.,	Andover.
West, Hugh H.,	White.
Williams, Herbert L.,	Warner.

FARMERS' COURSE.

Copeland, William G.,	Brookings.
Cross, A. G.,	Brookings.
Fogarty, John,	Elkton.
House, William M.,	Wahpeton.
Humphrey, Alfred A.,	Faulkton.
Jackson, D. W.,	Carthage.
Jacobs, Dennis,	Elkton.
Lauterbach, H. P.,	White.
Lawson, William,	Brookings.
Marshall, O. J.,	Templeton.
McVey, James,	White.
Murphy, William H.,	Brookings.
Murphy, Michael E.,	Elkton.
Omdalen, H. O.,	Coleman.
Roe, Guy W.,	Brookings.
Rose, A. C.,	Estelline.
Williams, Herbert L.,	Warner.
Spurling, Edward,	Brookings.
Winegar, O. S.,	

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS.

Seniors	17	
Juniors	12	
Sophomores	39	
Freshmen	61	
Total in college classes		129
Preparatory Students	76	
Special Students	17	
Pharmacy Students	11	
Farmers' Institute	19	
		123
Aggregate		252
Less counted more than once		16
Actual enrollment for 1888-9		236

Establishment and Design of the College.

In February, 1881, the territorial legislature passed an act to establish an Agricultural College and located it at Brookings. The legislature of 1883 provided for the erection of the first building.

The college was founded in anticipation of the advantages to be derived when the territory becomes a state from the land granted by act of Congress in July, 1862. Under this act each state then in the Union and every one afterwards to be admitted, was granted a quantity of land equal to thirty thousand acres for each representative the state had or shall have in Congress. The following paragraph is quoted from this act:

"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 scientifical 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."

The "Omnibus Bill," under which South Dakota is soon to become a state, sets apart ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND acres of land as a perpetual endowment for this institution. When these lands are sold and the proceeds invested the college ought to be independent of State aid for its current expenses.

Section seven of the territorial act of reorganization, approved March 11, 1887, is as follows:

"The Agricultural College, established by chapter three of the session laws of 1881, shall de known by the name of the Dakota Agricultural College. The design of the institution is to afford practical instruction in agriculture and the natural sciences which bear directly upon all industrial arts and pursuits. The course of instruction shall embrace the English language and literature; civil engineering, agricultural chemistry, animal and vegetable anatomy and physiology; the veterinary art; entomology, geology and such other natural sciences as may be prescribed; political, rural and household economy; horticulture, moral philosophy, history, book keeping, and especially the applications of science and the mechanic arts to practical agriculture in the field."

The obvious intent and purpose of these acts was to establish a school whose aim shall be to provide such intellectual and manual training as shall best fit the young men and women of the territory for all the productive industries. To this end the following courses of study have been prepared and are now offered. The course in Agriculture is designed for young men and the course in Domestic Economy for young women. The course in Mechanic Arts is for those young men who have tastes and talents for any of the Mechanical Industries. The short course in Pharmacy is designed to prepare young men and women as druggists.

The Congressional act, called the "Hatch Act," provides for the establishment of Agricultural Experiment Stations in connection with the Agricultural Colleges of the several states and territories and appropriates the sum of $15,000 per annum for the maintenance of each of said stations. The territorial legislature of 1887 accepted this grant and established the station in connection with the Agricultural College at Brookings.

Courses of Study.

COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC STUDIES.	INDUSTRIAL STUDIES AND OCCUPATIONS.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

FALL TERM.

Elementary Algebra. English Analysis. Book-keeping. Vocal Music 2. Industrial, 1, 2, 3 or 4 opposite.	1. Wood Shop. 2. Iron Shop. 3. Telegraphy. 4. Shorthand and Type-writing.

SPRING TERM.

Elementary Algebra. English Composition. Botany. Vocal Music 2. Industrial, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 opposite.	1. Drawing. 2. Book-keeping. 3. Wood Shop. 4. Iron Shop. 5. Short-hand and Type-writing.

SUMMER TERM.

Geometry. Botany. Rhetoric. Vocal Music 2. Industrial, opposite.	Agriculture, Domestic Animals.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FALL TERM.

Geometry. Physiology. Physics. Industrial, 1, 2 or 3 opposite.	1. Iron Shop. 2. Wood Shop. 3. Shorthand and Type-writing.

SPRING TERM.

Geometry and Trigonometry, or Language. General History. Physics. Industrial, 1, 2, 3 or 4 opposite.	1. Wood Shop. 2. Iron Shop. 3. Botany. 4. Drawing.

SUMMER TERM.

Trigonometry and Surveying, or Language. General History. Chemistry. Industrial, opposite.	Horticulture.

COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC STUDIES.	INDUSTRIAL STUDIES AND OCCUPATIONS.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FALL TERM.

igher Algebra, or Language. hemistry. ology. ndustrial, 1 or 2 opposite.	1. Horticulture. 2. Stock Feeding.

SPRING TERM.

hemistry or Language. eneral History. ology. ndustrial, opposite.	General Agriculture.

SUMMER TERM.

. S. Constitution, and Business Forms and Law. echanics, or Language. ntomology. ndustrial, 1, 2 or 3 opposite.	1. Forestry. 2. Chemistry: Laboratory Work. 3. Field Work in Land Surveying.

SENIOR YEAR.

FALL TERM.

eteorology. stronomy, or Language. nglish Literature. ndustrial, 1 or 2 opposite.	1. Landscape Gardening. 2. Stock Breeding and Dairying.

SPRING TERM.

sychology. olitical Science. nglish Literature. ndustrial, opposite.	Veterinary Science.

SUMMER TERM.

nglish Literature. hics. eology. ndustrial, 1, 2 or 3 opposite.	1. Practical Forestry. 2. Laboratory Work in Zoology, Taxidermy and Insecticides. 3. Veterinary Science.

COURSE IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC STUDIES.	INDUSTRIAL STUDIES AND OCCUPATIONS.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

FALL TERM.

Elementary Algebra. English Analysis. Book-keeping. Vocal Music 2. Industrial, 1, 2 or 3 opposite.	1. Drawing. 2. Telegraphy. 3. Shorthand and Type-writing.

SPRING TERM.

Elementary Algebra. English Composition. Botany. Vocal Music 2. Industrial, 1, 2, 3 or 4 opposite.	1. Drawing. 2. Book-keeping. 3. Telegraphy. 4. Shorthand and Type-writing.

SUMMER TERM.

Geometry. Botany. Rhetoric. Vocal Music 2. Industrial, opposite.	Sewing, Cutting, Etc.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FALL TERM.

Geometry. Physiology. Physics. Industrial, opposite.	Household Economy and Sanitation.

SPRING TERM.

Geometry and Trigonometry or Language. General History. Physics. Industrial, 1, 2 or 3 opposite.	1. Drawing. 2. Wood Carving. 3. Botany.

SUMMER TERM.

Trigonometry and Surveying, or Language. General History. Chemistry. Industrial, 1 or 2 opposite.	1. Floriculture. 2. Botany.

COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC STUDIES.	INDUSTRIAL STUDIES AND OCCUPATIONS.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FALL TERM.

igher Algebra, or Language. hemistry. ology. ndustrial, 1 or 2 opposite.	1. Horticulture. 2. Stock Feeding.

SPRING TERM.

hemistry or Language. eneral History. ology. ndustrial, opposite.	General Agriculture.

SUMMER TERM.

. S. Constitution, and Business Forms and Law. echanics, or Language. ntomology. ndustrial, 1, 2 or 3 opposite.	1. Forestry. 2. Chemistry: Laboratory Work. 3. Field Work in Land Surveying.

SENIOR YEAR.

FALL TERM.

eteorology. stronomy, or Language. nglish Literature. ndustrial, 1 or 2 opposite.	1. Landscape Gardening. 2. Stock Breeding and Dairying.

SPRING TERM.

sychology. olitical Science. nglish Literature. ndustrial, opposite.	Veterinary Science.

SUMMER TERM.

nglish Literature. thics. eology. ndustrial, 1, 2 or 3 opposite.	1. Practical Forestry. 2. Laboratory Work in Zoology, Taxidermy and Insecticides. 3. Veterinary Science.

COURSE IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC STUDIES.	INDUSTRIAL STUDIES AND OCCUPATIONS.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FALL TERM.

Higher Algebra, or Language. Chemistry. Zoology. Industrial, 1, 2 or 3 opposite.	1. Drawing. 2. Telegraphy. 3. Shorthand and Type-writing.

SPRING TERM.

General History. Chemistry, or Language. Zoology. Industrial, opposite.	Cooking.

SUMMER TERM.

Mechanics or Language. U. S. Constitution, Business Forms and Law. Entomology. Industrial, 1, 2 or 3 opposite.	1. Forestry. 2. Chemistry: Laboratory Work. 3. Wood Carving.

SENIOR YEAR.

FALL TERM.

Meteorology. Astronomy or Language. English Literature. Industrial, 1, 2, 3 or 4 opposite.	1. Landscape Gardening. 2. Drawing. 3. Telegraphy. 4. Shorthand and Type-writing.

SPRING TERM.

Psychology. Political Science. English Literature. Industrial, 1, 2 or 3 opposite.	1. Drawing. 2. Wood Carving. 3. Shorthand and Type-writing.

SUMMER TERM.

English Literature. Ethics. Geology. Industrial, 1, 2 or 3 opposite.	1. Zoology, Taxidermy and Insecticidies. 2. Shorthand and Type-writing. 3. Telegraphy.

COURSE IN MECHANIC ARTS.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC STUDIES.	INDUSTRIAL STUDIES AND OCCUPATIONS.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

FALL TERM.

Elementary Algebra. English Analysis. Book-keeping. Vocal Music 2. Industrial, opposite.	Free-hand and Drawing and Shop Work on alternate days.

SPRING TERM.

Elementary Algebra. English Composition. Botany. Vocal Music 2. Industrial, opposite.	Free-hand and Mechanical Drawing and Shop Work on alternate days.

SUMMER TERM.

Geometry. Botany. Rhetoric. Vocal Music. Industrial, opposite.	Mechanical Drawing and Blue-Printing and Shop Work on alternate days.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FALL TERM.

Geometry. Physiology. Physics. Industrial, opposite.	Wood Shop Practice and Mechanical Drawing on alternate days.

SPRING TERM.

Geometry, first half Term. Trigonometry, second half term. French. General History. Industrial, opposite.	Wood Shop: Turning and Finishing and Mechanical Drawing on alternate days.

SUMMER TERM.

Trigonometry, first half Term. Surveying, second half Term. French. Chemistry. Industrial, opposite.	Wood Shop: Pattern Making and Mechanical Drawing on alternate days.

COURSE IN MECHANIC ARTS.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC STUDIES.	INDUSTRIAL STUDIES AND OCCUPATIONS.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FALL TERM.

Chemistry. Higher Algebra. French. Industrial, opposite.	Blacksmith Shop.

SPRING TERM.

Chemistry. Analytical Geometry. French. Industrial, opposite.	Machine Shop: Vise and other hand work.

SUMMER TERM.

Analytical Geometry, first half Term. Calculus, second half Term. Experimental Mechanics. U. S. Constitution, Business Forms and Law. Industrial, opposite.	Machine Shop Practice.

SENIOR YEAR.

FALL TERM.

Calculus. Elements of Mechanism. Astronomy. Industrial, opposite.	Machine Shop Practice.

SPRING TERM.

Elements of Mechanism, first half Term. Analytical Mechanics, second half Term. Psychology. Political Science. Industrial, opposite.	Mechanical Laboratory Practice.

SUMMER TERM.

Analytical Mechanics. Ethics. Metallurgy.	Professional Thesis.

COURSE IN PHARMACY.

FIRST YEAR.

FALL TERM.	SPRING TERM.	SUMMER TERM.
English Analysis. Elementary Algebra. Book-keeping. Pharmacy: Weighing, Measuring, Computing Reductions.	English Composition. Elementary Algebra. Latin. Botany.	Botany. Chemistry. Latin. Physiology and Hygiene.

SECOND YEAR.

FALL TERM.	SPRING TERM.	SUMMER TERM.
Physics. Chemistry. Latin. Physiology and Hygiene.	Physics. Chemistry. Materica Medica. Pharmacy.	Materia Medica. Chemical and Medical Toxicology. Pharmacy. Thesis.

Daily Programme.

FALL TERM.

Year.	First Hour.	Second Hour	Third Hour.	Fourth Hour.	1—3 P. M.	3—6 P. M.
Senior.	Meteorology	Astronomy. Language.	L'dsc'p. Grd'g Elements of Mechanism.	Eng. Literat'e Calculus.	Lab'y Work. Sp. Judustri's. Machine Sh'p	Remmerati'e Labor or De-tail Work.
Junior.	Hig'er Alg'b Language.	Horticultu'e Stock Fed'g	Chemistry.	Zoology. French.	Telegraphy. Blacks'h Shop	F. H. Drawing. Shorthand.
Soph.	Physiology.	Botany ½ Geometry.		Physics.	Mech. Draw'g H. H. Ec'n etc Wood Shop.	F. H. Drawing. Shorthand.
Fresh.	Vocal Mus. 2 S. H. & T. W. Pharmacy.	A. Algebra B. English Analysis.	B. Algebra. A. English Analysis.	Book-keeping	Shop Work. Telegraphy. F. H. Drawing.	Remmerati'e Labor, those desiring it.
Prep.	A. English. B. Arith.	B. English. A. Arith.	Penmanship.	Elocution. Orthography.		

SPRING TERM.

Senior.	Veterinary. Mechanics. Etc.	Psychology.	Eng. Literat'e	Pol'tel Econ'y	Drawing. Mech. Labor'y S. H. and T. W.	Remmunerative Labor or Det'il Work. W. Carv
Junior.	Gen. Agric'l	Chemistry. Language.	Zoology. French.	Gen. History. Anlytel Geom	Cooking Machine Shop	
Soph.	Geometry. Trigonom'y. Language.		Physics.	Mat. Med. Gen. History.	Bot. Lab. Phcy Mech. Draw'g & Shop Work	Drawing.
Fresh.	Vocal Mus. 2 Shorthand & Type-writi'g	A. Algebra B. English Composit'on	B. Algebra. A. English Composition.	Botany.	Bk-kpg. F. H and Mechan'l Draw'g. Shop	Remunerative Labor.
Prep.	English Grammar.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Orthography.		

SUMMER TERM.

Senior.	Metallurgy.	Ethics.	Eng. Liter'e	Geology. Mechanics.	Prac. Forestry. Zool. Lab. Wk Veterinary.	Remunerative Labor or Detail Wk. S H & T W
Junior.	Entomology Anyl Geom ½ Calculus ½.	Mechanics. Language.	U.S. Con. etc.	Forestry.	Chemistry Lab Surv. Fld Wk. Machine Shop	W'd Carving.
Soph.	Chemistry.	Physiology and Hygiene.	Gen. History French. Mat. Med.	Trigonometry Language.	Floric. Botany Pharmacy. Wood Shop.	Horticulture. Toxicology.
Fresh.	Vocal Mus. 2 Agriculture.	Geometry.	Botany.	Rhetoric.	Sewing and Cutting M. Drawing.	Remunerative Labor.
Prep.	U.S. History	Eng. Gramm'r	El. Algebra.	Orthography 2 Physiology.		

Explanation of Courses.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The Course in AGRICULTURE is designed for young men, and the Course in DOMESTIC ECONOMY is designed for young women. These courses are made up of the usual literary and scientific studies that lead in colleges to the Bachelor of Science degree. In addition one INDUSTRIAL study or occupation is required each term. In the above tabulated statement of courses the industrial studies for each term are printed opposite to the literary or scientific studies for that term. In some cases but one Industrial study or occupation is offered, and in this case that Industrial study is obligatory upon all pursuing that course; but in most cases the student can choose among two or three "industrials" offered. For example, all students of the course in Agriculture in the Summer term of the Freshman year are required to take Agriculture as their "industrial;" but in the Spring term of the Sophomore year they may choose either Shop work or Botany, or Drawing. No student will be graduated who has not been credited with twelve terms of "industrials" in addition to his literary and scientific studies. These "industrials," however, being largely manual and objective, will operate as a recreative relief rather than as increasing the burden of work.

The Course in MECHANIC ARTS is designed for those young men who have tastes and aptitudes for mechanical pursuits, and it is believed that those who complete it will be fitted to fill responsible positions in manufacturing establishments. The "industrials" of this course are drawing and some form of shop practice. Those who finish either of the above courses will be entitled to the degree of B. S.

The two years couree in PHARMACY is designed to fit young men or women for the business of druggists, and it is ecpected that arrangements will soon be made with the Territorial Board of Pharmacy by which graduates from this course may become licensed druggists.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC STUDIES.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—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 a 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 marks of punctuation, is made familiar with the essentials of style; prose composition; diction, including purity, propriety, 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, give 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.

Weekly exercises in Reading, Elocution and English Composition are required of all students during the Freshmen and Sophomore years. During the Junior and Senior years every student is required to prepare and present publicly one original essay or oration each term.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

French, German and Latin are offered as elective studies during the last two terms of the Sophomore year, all of the Junior year and the first term of the Senior year. Classes will not be organized with less than five students, and a student electing a language should pursue that language throughout the course. It is not, of course, expected that in the two years a student can master the idioms or become

familiar with the literature of any one of the languages; but it is expected that the young man or young woman can in this time become able to read either in French or German scientific literature, or get such a knowledge of Latin roots as will help him to a better understanding of English, and to a more perfect mastery of the nomenclature of science. Latin is necessary in the Course in Pharmacy, and French in the Course in Mechanic Arts.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

These branches are pursued quite thoroughly, for they lie at the bottom of most of the industrial occupations. As much as possible they are studied by the laboratory or experimental method.

BOTANY.—This science is begun the second term of the Freshman year. The first six weeks are occupied with lectures on typical plants of the lower orders, beginning with the simplest forms and leading up to the flowering plants. The lectures are devoid of technical terms, their purpose being to give the student, at the outset, a correct idea of the vegetable kingdom as a whole. During the remainder of the term, and throughout the first term of the Sophomore year, Gray's Lessons in Botany is used as a basis of instruction, with a large and varied amount of field work, of a practical nature, calculated to develop habits of close observation, and a knowledge of the plant as a living thing.

In the first term of the Sophomore year an optional course in the physiology of plants is offered, which may be pursued, as an extra, through the third term. The department is well supplied with Beck's compound microscopes of sufficient magnifying powers for the determination of minute plant anatomy. The course consists of a careful study of the structure of the cryptogamous and flowering plants, Bessey's Botany being used as a laboratory guide.

ZOOLOGY.—The following topics are presented through the aid of natural specimens, 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 by laboratory methods.

ENTOMOLOGY.—This 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 anotomy, 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. Especial 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.

MATERIA MEDICA.—In the study of Materia Medica for the course in Pharmacy is given a full description of the origin, commercial history, and geographical distribution of drugs, devoting particular attention to their physical properties and structure. The methods of identification of drugs form an important part of the course, and will be taught by the use of specimens. The pharmacist should be able to recognize at once by the sense of sight, smell, and taste nearly all the crude articles of the pharmacopœia. The student will have an opportunity to learn the identification of drugs by the use of the microscope.

The medicinal properties, doses, and poisonous effects of the various remedies, together with the antidotes which the pharmacist may be required to administer in an emergency, will receive full and careful treatment. When a drug is liable to adulterations, attention will be called to the sophistications, and the methods of detection will be studied.

Drugs derived from the animal kingdom will be considered together; those from the vegetable kingdom will be divided into classes in accordance with the part of the plant used, as roots, rhizomes, tubers, bulbs, stems, barks, woods, leaves, flowers, fruits, excretions, etc.

TOXICOLOGY.—The physiological action of toxic drugs, the symptomatology and treatment of poisoning, will receive proper attention. In the chemical laboratory attention will be given to the detection of poisons in the animal tissues.

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 inspections 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.

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 antitrade, monsoons, land and sea breezes.

PHYSICS.—A course of two terms is given in elementary physics, mostly by the experimental method, and one term additional in mechanics in which the laws of force and motion are studied both experimentally and analytically, This term in mechanics can only be taken by those students who have taken the full course in mathematics.

In the Course in Mechanic Arts the subject of mechanics receives considerable additional attention.

DRAWING.—Free hand and mechanical drawing is offered to all as an "industrial" during the winter term of the Freshman year. Several terms of elective drawing are offered in the course in Domestic Economy.

In the course in Mechanic Arts mechanical drawing is given much attention, and draughting from objects, and "blue printing" are taught.

ASTRONOMY.—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 motions of the celestial bodies, an insight into the methods by which the science has been brought to its present state. Observations for locating the meridian, for the determination of latitude, longitude, time, and the declinations of the magnetic needle will be frequently made.

CHEMISTRY.—As this science is regarded as of very great value to intelligent farming it is pursued at considerable length and almost entirely by the experimental plan. The course consists of elementary chemistry by lectures and experiments, qualitative analysis by the wet way, blow pipe analysis, and quantitative analysis. It is the purpose to give every student who desires such a course in chemistry as will enable him to make analyses of soils, mineral waters, fertilizers, etc. Two terms are required of all students, and two more are offered as electives. One or more terms of laboratory work in chemistry may be taken as elective industrials.

The course in Pharmacy requires considerable laboratory work in toxicology and in various chemical and physical manipulations, tions, such as weighing and measuring; making pharmaceutical preparations; distilling, evaporating, filtering, etc.

HISTORY, POLITICAL SCIENCE, ETC.

HISTORY.—This course includes: A term, in the Preparatory year, in U. S. History, covering the conditions of colonization, the growth of the colonies, and the development of the nation; three terms in General History, being an outline of society in ancient, mediæval and modern times, with a special outline of the History of England, involving the essential facts in connection with their origin and development, of a nation which has made the largest contribution to the liberties and literature which we enjoy and culti-

vate; and a term in the History of Civilization, a comparative study, which exhibits the contrasts between ancient and modern civilization, the variations in modern national development, and the causes and agencies of change and progress in European and American society.

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.

COMMERCIAL AND BUSINESS 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.

BOOK-KEEPING.—During the first term of the Freshman year this subject is studied so far as to enable every student to become familiar with accounts and with the best and simplest method of keeping them. A Farm Set adapted to western agriculture has been prepared, and the student is taught to apply the principles of the science in keeping any variety of farm accounts. A second term is offered as an industrial, to those who wish to pursue the subject further.

MATHEMATICS.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The instruction offered in this department is intended to conform to the general aim and purpose of the college, and only those branches are taught which will be of service to the student in practice. Hence the attention given to applied mathematics, including surveying and engineering, is much greater than that of the ordinary college course. Importance is attached to the study of this science, both in furnishing mental discipline of a high order, and its application in the practical affairs of life. Throughout the entire work thoroughness 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 blackboard, are prominent features, giving the student practice as well as theory. Commencing with the second term of the Sophomore year electives are arranged for those who may wish to pursue land surveying, higher algebra, analytical geometry, differential and integral calculus, and

analytical mechanics, thus completing a thorough course in these subjects.

ARITHMETIC.—Students entering the Preparatory year pursue, this subject during the fall and spring terms. Accuracy and facility of application to such questions as properly belong to arithmetic are made of prime importance. Circulating decimals, compound proportion, compound partnership, compound interest, equations of payments, arbitration of exchange, alligation, cube root and its applications, the mensuration of the trapezoid and of the trapezium, of the prism, pyramid, cone, sphere, etc, are not included in this suaject, as they are out of place at this stage of development. These subjects are taken up in connection with algebra, geometry and trigonometry as applications, where they properly belong.

ALGEBRA.—In the last term of the Preparatory year, the student is thoroughly familiarized with the use of literal quantities, simple equtions, involution, evolution and factoring.

The first term of the Freshman year is devoted to the application of factoring, to common factors and multiples, and reduction of fractions, the solutions of simultaneous equations and their uses in solving problems in interest, discount and alligation.

The second term of the Freshman year is given to the theory of exponents and its application in constructing tables of logarithms, solution of quadratic equations, examples and problems, and to training the student in methods of reasoning and facility in the use of algebraic processes.

The first term of the Junior year is given to the study of series, the binomial theorem and its applications, chance and choice. During this term an effort will be made to secure a thorough acquaintance with algebraic reasoning and facility of application to the higher principles of mathematics.

GEOMETRY.—This subject is taken up at the beginning of the third term of the Freshman year, and completed in the second term of the Sophomore year, thus giving the student time to put in practice principles gained. The student is encouraged to give original demonstrations and to master thoroughly the principles of each proposition, and is expected to be able to arrange and present the points of proof so as to form a logical and perfect demonstration. Mere perfunctory text-book work is discouraged as much as possible. Examples in mensuration and original exercises are added to the text-book work in order to give the student practice in the application of principles, and firmly fix the knowledge gained.

TRIGONOMETRY AND SURVEYING.—Trigonometry is commenced during the second term of the Sophomore year, and finished in the third term. The student is thoroughly drilled in the following subjects: Measures of arcs and angles; trigonometrical functions; analytical investigation of trigonometrical formulas, with their application to all the cases of plane and spherical triangles; construction and use

of trigonometrical tables; inverse trigonometrical functions; solution of trigonometrical equations; practical application of trigonometry to the solution of plane and spherical triangles, measurement of heights and distances; the astronomical triangle; and problems in geodesy.

This is followed in the third term by surveying, in which the instruction combines theory and practice. One term of elective industrial work is offered in the various adjustments of instruments and in all the operations of surveying, laying out work and computing. Every student will be afforded abundant opportunity for becoming familiar, by actual use, with the compass, chain, level and engineer's transit. The student will be drilled in the field work that pertains to that branch of engineering; he will make surveys, traverse them, calculate contents, divide areas, and solve problems in heights and distances from data taken by himself. He will also have practice in running levels, and curves of different kinds, and in the measurement of earth-work.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY is commenced at the beginning of the second term of the Junior year, and continued through one-half of the third term. The subjects pursued embrace: equations of the straight line and of the conic sections; transformation of co ordinates; properties of the conic sections; equations of tangents and normals; determination of loci; discussion of the general equation of the second degree; equtions of the plane, of lines in space, and of surfaces of the second order. Attention is given to producing equations of loci whose law of development is known, and to constructing such equations. The conic sections are treated both by rectilinear and polar coordinates.

CACULUS.—A term and a half is given to this subject, commencing at the middle of the third term of the Junior year, and continuing through the first term of the Senior year. The plan of presenting the

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS is based on the infinitesimal method; its subjects will include: functions; differentials of functions; indeterminate forms; series; maxima and minima values of functions; functions of two or more variables; geometrical application to tangents, subtangents, normals, sub-normals, direction and rate curvature, etc.; evolutes, involutes and envelopes.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS includes: methods of integration; definite integrals; rectification of curves; quadrature of plane surfaces, also of surfaces of revolution; cubature of volumes of revolution; deducing equations of curves; planimeters; approximate determination of areas and volumes; differential equations.

INDUSTRIAL STUDIES AND OCCUPATIONS.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Every student will be expected to take one industrial study or occupation each term of his course. The time occupied will be from one to two hours a day, as the teacher may require, sometimes attending a lecture upon the subject, sometimes learning to use a tool or machine or to do some skilled labor with the hand. A perusal of the following paragraphs, briefly descriptive of these several industrial studies, will aid the student in understanding this branch of the course of study.

AGRICULTURE.—The work in the third term of the Freshman year covers a study of the history and development of all the important breeds of domestic animals, their characteristics, special uses and adaptations. This work consists of lectures in the class room, supplemented by observation of the animals themselves among the different breeds on the college farm. The first term of the Junior year is devoted to the subject of stock feeding, discussing the general laws of animal nutrition, the chemical composition, action and value of the different kinds of food, and the laws of feeding, fattening and healthful growth.

The students of this class have charge of the experimental feeding.

The second term of the Junior year is given to the history and cultivation of the cereal crops, the study of soils and fertilizers, the rotation of crops, special and local crops, comparison of the different branches of agriculture, and the general subject of farm economy, including the structure, selection, use and care of farm tools and machinery.

Instruction is carried on in the lecture room, in the field and in the machinery and tool rooms. A portion of the first term of the Senior year is devoted to the subject of dairying, and the rest to the principles of stock breeding.

HORTICULTURE.—This subject is begun in the last term of the Sophomore year, after the student has had a year of botany. Horticulture is taught entirely by lectures and practice, the greater proportion of the term being devoted to methods of propagation and culture. The extensive experiments now being conducted by this department, including the testing of all hardy fruits that can be secured, offer to students an unequalled opportunity for the study of varieties of fruits and vegetables adapted to our climate. All of the work in the garden, nursery and fruit plantations is done by the students in horticulture, and the lessons of the class room are thus exemplified by work in the field. Frequent reports of the condition of the gardens and orchards are demanded, and in every way possible the course is made of practical value to the student.

In the first term of the Junior year an optional course in advanced horticulture is offered. Lindley's Theory of Horticulture is used as a

text-book for the consideration of the fundamental principles of horticultural science.

FORESTRY.—Following botany and horticulture, forestry is reached in the last term of the Junior year. No branch of technical instruction is of more importance to the Dakota citizen than tree planting, and every effort will be made to make the instruction given thoroughly practical. The work of the Experiment Station offers object lessons of the greatest practical value to the student. The work of the class room consists of lectures on the characteristics and value of the different forest trees, deciduous and evergreen, with best methods of management; the growth of trees from the seed, the making of shelter belts and groves, the uses of timber, the influence of forests on climate, etc. An advanced course, involving practical work in the forest plantations and seed beds, is offered in the last term of the Senior year.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.—An optional course in landscape gardening is offered in the first term of the Senior year. Instruction will be given by lectures, with frequent references to the works of our highest authorities, all of which will be found in the college library. The laying out of farms, road making, the planting of avenues, the ornamental value of trees, shrubs and flowering plants, and kindred topics, are included in the course.

FLORICULTURE.—In the third term of the Sophomore year a course in the culture and management of flowers is provided for the ladies. The plant house and the flower and shrubbery borders will afford ample opportunity for practical work in this art, and the lectures will give the best methods of propagation, cultivation and management of house plants and perennial and annual bedding plants, with select lists of shrubs and plants especially adapted to this climate.

FREE HAND AND MECHANICAL DRAWING.—One term of Drawing is required in the Course in Agriculture, and several terms are offered in the Course in Domestic Economy. In the Course in Mechanic Arts a good deal of attention is given to mechanical and free hand drawing and to blue printing.

SHOP PRACTICE.—In the Course in Agriculture two terms of practice in the shops are required, one in wood and one in iron. The object is to familiarize the student with the use and care of tools and to give him some skill in ordinary work.

In the Course in Mechanic Arts a good deal of time is given to shop work, both in wood and metals. The wood work covers ordinary carpentry, turning and pattern making. The metal work covers blacksmithing,—forging and tempering,—chipping, filing, turning, drilling, planing and finishing. The practice in draughting and in the shops will help the diligent and apt student a long way towards the mastery of a trade.

COOKING.—One term of practical lessons in cooking and in serving food is required of each young woman. The instruction is given

EXPERIMENTAL PLATS.

by lectures and by practical work in the culinary laboratory. This work is entirely educational, and no student will be required to do it longer than is necessary in learning how.

SEWING, CUTTING, ETC.—One term in sewing—with needle and with machine—and in cutting and fitting garments is required of every young woman. This work can be utilized to the student in making her own clothing.

A straight line method of cutting is taught, and "systems" can be furnished to students at wholesale rates.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY AND SANITATION.—A term of lectures is given covering the subject of the proper care of the house and its inmates.

VETERINARY SCIENCE.—A thorough course of one term's work in Veterinary Science is given in the Senior year, and an additional elective term is offered to such as care to study further the diseases of domestic animals and their cure.

PHARMACY.—In the Course in Pharmacy a good deal of work is required in the laboratory in learning how to weigh and measure, to identify drugs, to prepare tinctures and infusions, to detect poisons and adulterations, and to put up prescriptions. It is believed that those who finish this course will be fitted to become drug clerks.

LABORATORY WORK in chemistry, botany, zoology, etc., is offered during a number of terms as electives for any who may choose. This work in chemistry will cover the more difficult manipulations in analysis; in botany it will be dissection and microscopical work, and in zoology it will be dissection, taxidermy and the mounting of specimens.

SHORTHAND.—It is not the aim in this department to give exclusive instruction to those desiring to fit themselves in the least possible time for positions as stenographers and type writer operators, but to give to those young men and women who may desire, while pursuing their regular college course, an opportunity to prepare themselves for a remunerative occupation that may open into other business pursuits. The demand at the present time is preeminently for well educated and well qualified stenographers, and this institution offers no inducement to those who are bent upon entering into this line of work without stopping to attain, at least, the foundations of a good general education. Experience has shown that such persons, if able to find places at all, fall into the lowest grade of the service and are worth but little to their employers; while the services of the thoroughly educated, accurate and skilled stenographer are sought and well paid for.

Lindsley's Takigraphy is the system taught here. A brief course of lectures pertaining to the general subject occupy a part of the first term; the student then takes up a series of carefully arranged and graded reading, writing and dictation lessons which are persistently practiced until a speed of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty words per minute is attained. The theory of the system is so simple

that but little time need be spent upon it. The greater part of the learner's time and work is put upon the all-important writing from dictation, all of which is, as far as possible, governed by the use of a metronome. After some skill has been attained letters, etc., are dictated and the student required to rewrite them in proper form upon the type-writer.

The amount of time necessary to gain a sufficient knowledge for practical purposes in the system taught, where the student devotes his entire time to the subject, is about three months; but since other studies must be carried along at the same time, a much longer course is necessary. The earnest student should be able in three terms of faithful work, in addition to his regular course of study, to gain sufficient knowledge and skill to do acceptable amanuensis work.

TYPE WRITING.—The operating of a type-writer is considered a part of the duties of an amanuensis, and type-writing has for that reason been added to the list of industrials offered. It is thought to be of little value to those who are not shorthand writers, and students who have not been classified in shorthand are dissuaded from taking it.

TELEGRAPHY.—This subject has been added to the list of industrials offered for the benefit of those young women in the regular college course who may desire to prepare themselves as telegraph operators. Young men may also classify in the subject; it will not, however, be taught for amateur purposes, and students who do not intend to master the art are advised to select some other industrial.

The rapidly increasing number of lady operators holding important and responsible positions in the telegraphic service of the country, and the favor with which their entrance into the field has been looked upon from all sides, is evidence that telegraphy is one of the arts for which women are peculiarly fitted. It is quite likely that in the future the field will be largely occupied by her. But it must be understood that this institution is not a special training school for telegraph operators and that no encouragement will be given to those whose only aim in attending is to gain a working knowledge of the art in the least possible time. The subject must be pursued in connection with the regular course of study and will be taught in no other way. The country is flooded with poorly educated and otherwise incompetent telegraph operators who are unable and should not expect to find work at living salaries. There is, nevertheless, a steady and increasing demand for good operators and they find good positions much easier than poor operators find poor ones.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.—Several terms of instrumental music are offered as industrials to such as have taste and aptitude for it. It must, however, be taken only during those terms when it is regularly laid down in the student's course as an elective industrial. A special fee of five dollars per term is charged for instruction and use of instruments.

MILITARY DRILL AND TACTICS.—This department, in recognition of the conditions attached to the land grants of the various states by the national government, is to be 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. In addition to these advantages, the careful and regular exercise thus afforded tends to promote the health and physical development of the students.

All able-bodied male students, unless excused for reason, are expected, during two years of the course, to attend such military drills and exercises as are prescribed by the faculty. They are organized as a College Battalion, and when on military duty, are expected at least to wear uniform caps. A full uniform, less expensive than civilian dress, and which can be worn with propriety at all times, is recommended.

Through the instrumentality of the governor, a sufficient number of cadet muskets and accountrements have been furnished by the war department for a thorough drill in the manual of arms. It is expected that an officer from the regular army will soon be detailed to take charge of this department.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

For the benefit of those who are not far enough advanced in their studies to enter the college classes a preparatory course of one year is offered. The classes are taught by members of the college faculty, and the course covers those studies which are necessary for admission to college, and which every young person should be acquainted with, whether he wishes to take a college course or not. Any person fourteen years of age, and who understands arithmetic through fractions, can distinguish the "parts of speech," who can read and write with facility, spell well, and who is reasonably well grounded in geography, can enter the Preparatory Department. Students in this department are not required to take the military training or any of the industrial branches, and are not permitted to do so except in case where their scholarship is so exceptionally good as to leave time for additional work. The following is the

COURSE OF STUDY.

FALL TERM.	SPRING TERM.	SUMMER TERM.
Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Elementary Algebra.
English Grammar.	English Grammar.	English Grammar.
Spelling.	Spelling.	U. S. History.
Penmanship and Reading.	Geography.	Spelling, half term.
		Physiology, half term.

Location of the College and its Outfit for Instruction.

LOCATION.

The Agricultural College of Dakota is located in the outskirts of the city of Brookings, Brookings county, in the east central part of the southern portion of the territory, and in the midst of a fine agricultural region. It is reached by the Chicago & Northwestern railroad and by the Watertown branch of that road. The city of Brookings is a healthful and beautiful city. The moral and religious tone of its people is as good as can be found in the territory. By recent vote of the citizens no saloons are allowed in the county.

OUTFIT.

BUILDINGS.—The buildings are located upon a commanding eminence about one mile from the business part of the town, and are surrounded by beautiful and well-kept lawns, with trees and flower beds. The college buildings proper are four in number, to-wit: College Hall, containing the chemical, physical, botanical and the zoological laboratories, the library, the natural history collections, the president's office, and most of the class rooms:—it has lately been completed and thoroughly repaired;—the Gentlemen's Dormitory, a three-story building, with eighteen pleasant rooms with double bed rooms attached, and kitchen and dining room in the basement:—the Ladies' Dormitory, with kitchen, dining room, laboratory of domestic economy, music rooms and wood and iron shops in the basement, a large and beautiful assembly hall on the first floor, and large and pleasant rooms for young women on the second and third floors. All of these buildings are heated in all parts by steam and are supplied with water, bath rooms and closets. A part of College Hall is also supplied with illuminating gas. The boilers for heating are in a disconnected, underground boiler room. A very tasty and convenient building has been erected and furnished for a botanical laboratory and for class rooms, with plant propagating rooms and green-house attached.

Besides these buildings the farm belonging to the college is supplied with commodious farm house, barns, granaries, tool houses, sheds, etc., for the convenience of farm operations.

FARM, STOCK, ETC.—By a recent liberal act of the legislature the college has just come into possession of a half section of fine improved land, which, with the eighty acres given at the establishment of the college by the people of Brookings, constitutes a tract of four hundred acres for college campus, for gardening, for forestry, for stock raising, and for general farm purposes. Already upon this land extended experiments in wheat and other cereals, in fruit growing, for estry and gardening are in active progress. The funds furnished by the U. S. government to the EXPERIMENT STATION have enabled the institution to increase greatly its facilities for all farm and experimental work.

The college is now provided with four fine teams, three wagons, a harvester and binder, a mower, horse lawn mower, harrows, pulverizers, seeders, horse corn planter, horse potato planter, cultivators, plows, feed grinder, a horse rake and other implements and tools. It has likewise recently made purchase of a few of the finest individual specimens of the leading breeds of cattle, sheep, swine and horses. These are to be used to illustrate the characteristics of the different breeds, the care and treatment of domestic animals, and the principles of selective breeding.

SHOPS.—Finely equipped shops for wood and metal work have been provided. The wood shop is furnished with multiple sets of carpenter's tools and with wood turning lathes. The blacksmith shop is furnished with a power blower, with forges and the necessary tools, and the machine shop is furnished with lathes, a planer, drill press, shaper and a great variety of tools. The machinery of the shops is moved by a twelve horse power steam engine. Two thousand dollars have been expended in furnishing the shops.

LABORATORIES.—The chemical laboratory is well equipped for extended courses in chemistry. Water, steam and gas have been provided, and nearly two thousand dollars worth of additional chemicals and chemical apparatus has been recently purchased by aid of the Experiment Station funds.

Laboratories for work in botany, horticulture, zoology, entomology and veterinary are also provided, and are equipped with microscopes, surgical instruments, spraying machines for the destruction of injurious insects, and other necessaries. Quite a quantity of apparatus for illustrating the principles of physics has been recently added to the outfit of the college.

SURVEYING AND METEOROLOGY.—The mathematical department is well equipped with a good engineer's transit, a wye level, (20 inch telescope), a surveyor's compass, chain, steel tape, rods, etc., for all kinds of practical field work in surveying and engineering. It is also supplied with with a good set of meteorological instruments.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—A large and well furnished kitchen and a dining room have been provided for the purpose of teaching the art of cooking and serving food. Two sewing machines and other furniture and conveniences have been provided for the classes in sewing.

TYPE WRITING AND TELEGRAPHY.—Two type writers and several telegraph instruments have been purchased and are to be used for the purpose of instruction.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Two pianos and two reed organs are owned by the college and are used by students in their lessons in music.

LIBRARY.—A well selected library of over two thousand volumes covering the English masterpieces in history, biography, philosophy, criticism, fiction, poetry, science and the industries have been recently purchased and are being carefully catalogued so as to be of greatest use for study. The Experiment Station library is in the same room with the college library, and is rich in the latest and best scientific works of reference. In connection with the library there is a reading room provided with most of the prominent local papers of the territory, as well as with the leading literary, scientific and technological periodicals of the United States and England.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.—Three literary societies have been organized by the students:—the Athenian, the Miltonian, and the Philomathean, admitting both ladies and 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 the control of their own members. Recognizing their importance in connection with a course of study, all students are advised to become members of one of these societies.

NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS.—Quite a large collection of minerals, fossils, plants and animals has already been made. These articles are preserved in a fine, large museum room and are constantly being added to by the labors of students and teachers and by the generosity of thoughtful friends.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Grateful acknowledgement is herewith made by the faculty for publications furnished the college during the year. The following publications have been furnished the library and reading room:

Iowa Farmer, Farmers' Club Journal, Home and School, Prairie Farmer, Farmers' Review, Mirror and Farmer, The American Cultivator, The Industrial Journal, Practical Farmer, Farm and Home, Indiana Farmer, The Farmer, Connecticut Farmer, Farmer and Manufacturer, New England Farmer, Farm, Stock and Home, The Dairy World, The Dakota Ruralist, The Holstein Friesian Register, Farm Field and Stockman, Western Farmer, Brookings County Press, Brookings County Sentinel, Aberdeen Evening Republican, Aberdeen

Weekly News, The Dakota Pioneer, The Minneapolis Evening Journal, The Inter State, Flandrau Herald, Hamlin County Times, Salem Special, Watertown Courier-News, Madison Sentinel, Bowdle Pioneer, Grant County Review, The Daily Argus Leader, Yankton Press and Dakotan, Mitchell Capital and Weekly Republican, Carthage News, Brule Index, Iroquois Herald, Frankfort Advocate, Letcher Blade, Journal Democrat, Elkton Record, Deuel County Advocate, Campbell County Courier, Dakota Huronite, De Smet Leader, Lake Preston Times, Clark County Democrat, Black Hills Weekly Journal, Alexandria Journal, Public Opinion, The Standard, The Universalist, Western Presbyterian, Norden (Norwegian), Oakes Weekly Republican.

The above have been continued and the following have been added to the list since the last catalogue was issued:

Our Dumb Animals, Boston; North Western Farmer, Fargo; North Western Agriculturalist, Maryland Farmer and New Farm, The Farmers' Voice, Chicago; Iowa Farmer and Stockman, Our Old Homestead, Green's Fruit Grower, Live Stock and Western Farm Journal, American Grange Bulletin, Cincinnati; Home and Farm, Kentucky; Western Resources, Nebraska; American Farmer and Poultry Raiser, The Dairy Column, Chicago; The Appeal, Aurora County Standard, Dakota Beacon, Woonsocket Times, Henry Independent, Claremont News, Pierre Free Press, Redfield Journal, Boston Investigator, Der Pionier, Literature, Sully County Watchman, Bradley Globe, North Dakota Churchman, Golden Rule, People's Aid, Cincinnati; Roscoe Magnet, Stark County Herald, Cavalier County Courier, Parkston Advance, Turner County Herald, The Egan Express, Willow Lakes News.

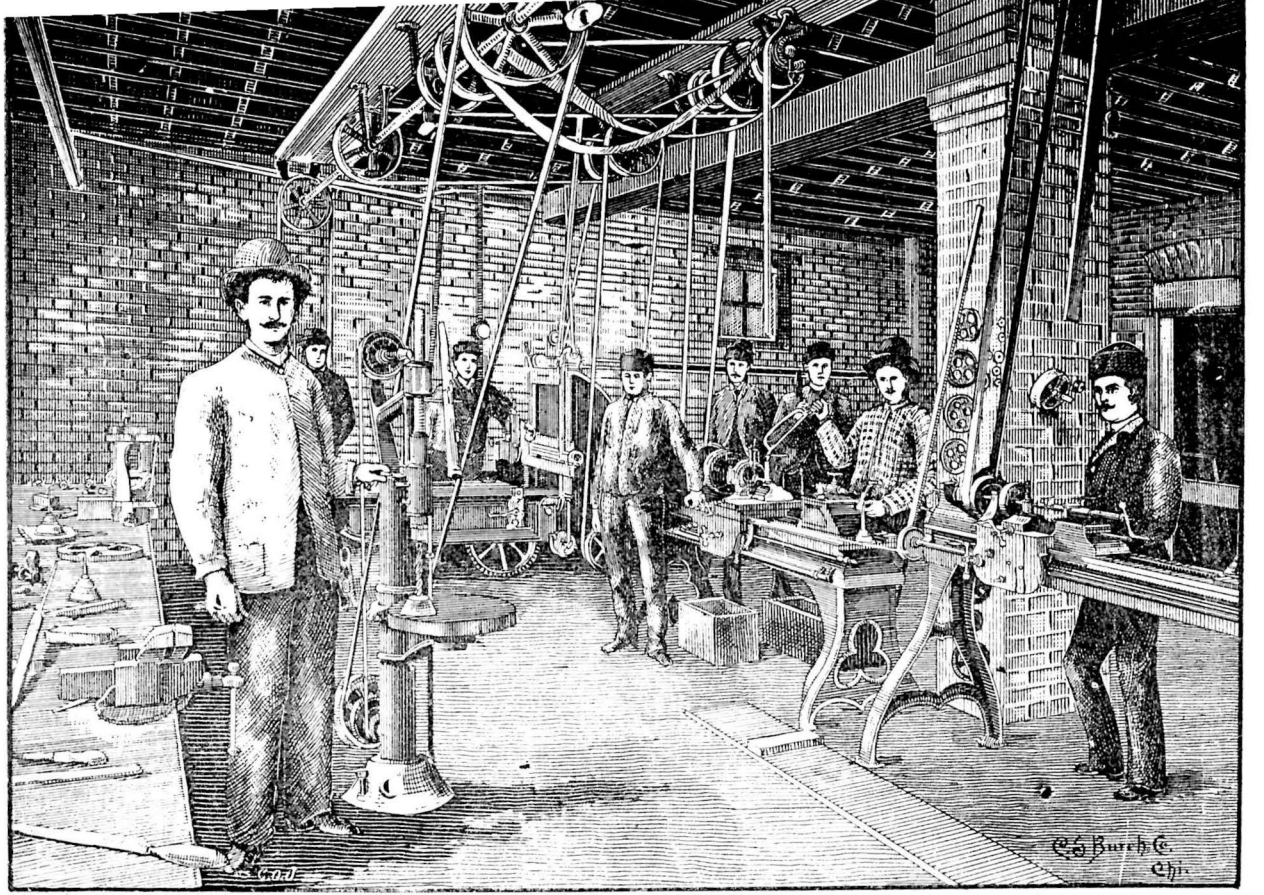
To New York State Museum of Natural History, various valuable pamphlets; American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association, Percheron Stud Book of America, [vol. iv.] Board of Regents of University of Minnesota, two vols. of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota; Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Our Dumb Animals; Cassell & Co., Early Australian Voyages; American Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association, two vols. of American Aberdeen-Angus Herd Book; American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, the American Record and Herd Book, vol. ix.; Holstein Friesian Association of America, Record of the Fourth Annual Meeting; Wm. R. Sessions, Secretary of Massachusetts Board of Agriculture Agriculture of Massachusetts, 1888; to Pres. Lewis McLouth, Prof. L. Foster, Mrs. Jas. H. Shepard, Jas. C. Duffy, Oliver Gibbs, Jr., Prof. S. E. Hicks, D. D. Merrill, Thos. Slater, Aust., H. B. Gaston, Cal. The Farmers' Alliance, Dakota, and to the Hon. O. S. Gifford, Hon. A. Wardall, Hon. P. F. McClure, and the Hon. J. O. Andrews.

Donors to museum: A. J. Dox, J. V. Henry, J. F. Brooke; J. C. Cunningham, J. W. Fargo, Mrs. J. C. Duffey, Henry Getty, Miss Minnie Dolson, Grant Houston, Lewis C. McLouth, Geo. Phillips.

PRIZE FOUNDATION.

Mrs. Judge Brookings, of Sioux Falls, has indicated her purpose to found an annual Prize for excellence in the industrial arts as pursued in this college, and has offered ten dollars in gold to the young woman who has this year shown most skill and improvement in cooking and sewing, and the same reward to the young man most skilled in any manual art.

The Board has designated this prize "The Clara A. Brookings Industrial Prize of the Dakota Agricultural College." The awards are to be made each year at commencement.



IRON SHOP.

Circular of Information.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman class must be at least fifteen years of age, of good character, of industrious habits, and must furnish evidence of a good knowledge of reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography and elementary algebra through equations of the first degree. This evidence can be an examination or a certificate. Certificates from schools or teachers approved by the faculty will be taken in place of an examination. Candidates having no certificates will be examined before they are admitted to classes.

Candidates for admission to advanced standing must sustain an examination in all previous studies of the course, or bring satisfactory certificates instead.

Students are urged to enter at the beginning of the year, or at least at the beginning of a term; but they will be admitted at any time to such classes as they may be prepared for.

Students who are to board in the college clubs or room in the buildings, must settle all fees before they can be assigned to rooms or to places at the dining tables.

EXAMINATIONS, STANDINGS, ETC.

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.

RECORD OF STANDING.—Each instructor keeps a record of class standing, based upon regularity of attendance and character of recita-

tions. 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 for absence is regarded as valid except sickness or other unavoidable prevention, and unexcused absences from recitations are entered as failures. All excuses for absences should be rendered to the president without delay.

SPECIAL STUDENTS desiring to pursue a line of study in some particular science or art for which they are qualified, and not candidates for a degree, may be allowed the advantages of the college, upon application to the president.

GRADUATION.—Students completing satisfactorily either of the courses of study will be entitled to graduation and will receive the degree of Bachelor of Science (B. S.).

EXPENSES.

Students who room in the building are each required to deposit with the college accountant the sum of three dollars at the beginning of each term. At the end of the term this sum, less ten cents per month for lights and less such amount as may be assessed for special service or damage done to furniture, is refunded to the student.

Students in instrumental music must pay in advance to the college treasurer five dollars per term for instruction and use of instrument. Students in the chemical laboratory will be charged a small fee to cover the first cost of materials used.

Non-residents of Dakota are charged tuition fees at the rate of five dollars per term. With these exceptions tuition is absolutely free.

BOARDING AND ROOM RENT.—To a limited number,—about one hundred,—the college offers free room rent. Rooms are furnished with bedsteads and wire mattresses, tables, wash stands and chairs. Bedding, lamps and other articles must be furnished by the students themselves. All rooms are heated gratuitously by steam. To get the use of these rooms students must apply at the beginning of the term.

BOARD.—About one hundred and fifty students can be supplied with table board at cost. Students rooming in the buildings, and to a limited extent others, are thus supplied with table board at about two dollars and a quarter per week.

Before a student can be admitted to a seat in the dining hall he must deposit with the steward the sum of ten dollars; all bills for board must be settled monthly. This rule cannot be departed from.

Room and board in private families or at boarding houses in town can be had at from three to five dollars per week. By the organization of clubs even these rates may be reduced.

BOOKS.—By special arrangement with publishers all books used in class instruction are furnished by the college at greatly reduced cost prices.

SUMMARY.—By economy all necessary expenses exclusive of clothing and travel can be kept within one hundred and twenty-five dollars, to-wit:

Items:—Board, say	$90
Books, stationery and lights	15
Laundry and incidentals	20
Total	$125

Ambitious and industrious students, in many cases, are able to earn enough during vacation and on Saturdays to pay their way.

LABOR.

The labor done by students is of two kinds, educational and paid. All labor done in the shops, on the farm, in the garden or laboratories for the sake of learning is educational, and is not paid for.

Students who wish to do work for pay must put in their names at the office, stating the number of hours they wish to work each day, and the time they wish to begin. The usual hours are from 3 to 5 or as agreed, and if he fails without valid reason he is liable to forfeit the privilege of doing work. The regular rate of wages is twelve and one-half cents per hour. The faculty reserves the right to limit the amount of work any student may do.

By the recent establishment of the Experiment Station in connection with the college a large amount of remunerative labor is now available during the spring, summer and fall; and many industrious students are able to earn enough to pay their board. No student, however, should come expecting this, nor without money enough to buy his books, pay his term deposit and a month's board in advance. Many students are helping themselves by being detailed to janitor's work, to assist in the dining rooms and kitchens, to carry the mail, to observe the meteorological instruments, to attend to the sale of vegetables from the gardens, etc. Only a limited number, however, and those the most trusty students and the most regular attendants, can secure such jobs.

By the recent change in the college calendar any bright and faithful young man or woman can work his way through college by the aid of what he can thus earn during term time and what he can earn teaching school during the long winter vacation.

EXPERIMENTATION.

In addition to the work of instruction done by the college, the farm, gardens and laboratories are made the means of carrying on the

work of an agricultural experiment station. Such questions as "What kinds of varieties of small grains are best adapted to our soil and climate, What kinds of corn are surest to ripen and still yield the largest crop, What kinds of tame grasses are best for meadows and what kinds are best for pasture, What new crops may be profitably cultivated," are being investigated by actual trial. The questions of orchards and of small fruits, of hedge plants and forest trees have been undertaken in the experimental way.

In the chemical laboratories the analyses of soils, alkali waters and earths, fertilizers, drugs, and other prepared articles will be undertaken; while in the botanical and zoological laboratories the ravages of insects will be studied and the best methods of defense against them sought.

During the past year the United States Agricultural Experiment Station for Dakota has been opened in connection with the college, and very full and numerous lines of experimentation have been entered upon. As fast as valuable results are reached in the work of experimentation bulletins are printed and freely circulated throughout the Territory to any who may wish them.

The authorities of the college are desirous of co-operating with the farmers in the work of maintaining Farmers' Institutes and other meetings held for the purpose of studying agricultural and kindred industrial problems, and correspondence is invited upon any questions pertinent to farm operations.

Farmers and all others are invited to visit the institution at any time.

LIST OF TEXT-BOOKS USED.

Text-books and stationery are furnished by the college at greatly reduced prices. The text-books in use are as follows:

ENGLISH.

High Lessons	Reed & Kellogg.
English Composition	Chittenden.
Reading and Elocution	Hamill.
Rhetoric	Welsh.
Academic Dictionary, $1.25	Webster.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic	Ray's New Higher or any book of equal grade.
Algebra	Wentworth.
Geometry	Wentworth.
Trigonometry and Surveying	Wentworth.
Analytical Geometry	Wentworth.

SCIENCE.

Mechanism	Wood & Stahl.
Physics	Gage.

Astronomy	Newcomb & Holden.
Chemistry	Shepard.
Meteorology	Loomis.
Zoology	Orton.
Geological Story	Dana.
Botany	Gray,
Botany, Advanced Course	Bessey.

HISTORY.

History of Civilization	Guizot.
United States History	Thalheimer.
General History	Thalheimer.
History of English People	Montgomery.

LATIN.

First Steps	Leighton.
Grammar	Allen & Greenough.

GERMAN.

Lessons	Collar.
Prose	Boisen.
Grammar	Joynes-Meissner.

ENGLISH.

English Literature	Welch.
Studies in Literature	Raub.
Political Economy	Gregory.
Civil Government	Young.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Physiology	Hutchison.
Geography	Any book, grade equalling Swinton's Complete.
Book Keeping (Commercial)	J. C. Bryant.
Blanks	Duff.
Short-hand	Kimball.

General Rules and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT.

The laws of the college are few and such only as good government demands. Appeals are made to the students' 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, 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 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 excused from the college. It should be distinctly 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 of the churches in the city.

GENERAL CONDUCT.

The following are strictly forbidden:—

1. The use of intoxicating liquors.
2. The frequenting of all loafing resorts.
3. The use of tobacco in any of its forms in or about the buildings.
4. All indecent language and behavior.
5. Card playing in or about the college buildings.

ATTENDANCE.

1. Students are required to maintain regular attendance at recitations and other college exercises.

2. Excuses for absences from college exercises should be rendered without delay, young men to the president, young women to the preceptress.

3. Unexcused absences from recitations are entered as failures.

4. Students are not permitted to absent themselves from town during term time without permission from 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 the constitutions must be submitted to the faculty for approval.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

1. The Library will be open for readers at such hours as the faculty may prescribe. Conversation and other conduct which may divert attention or otherwise annoy are not allowed in the library or reading room.

2. The library is a reference library. The books are not to be drawn out but consulted in the reading room.

3. Persons wishing to use the library will consult the librarian as to the method of getting, using, and returning the books.

4. All special rules of the librarian are to be observed.

IN GENERAL.

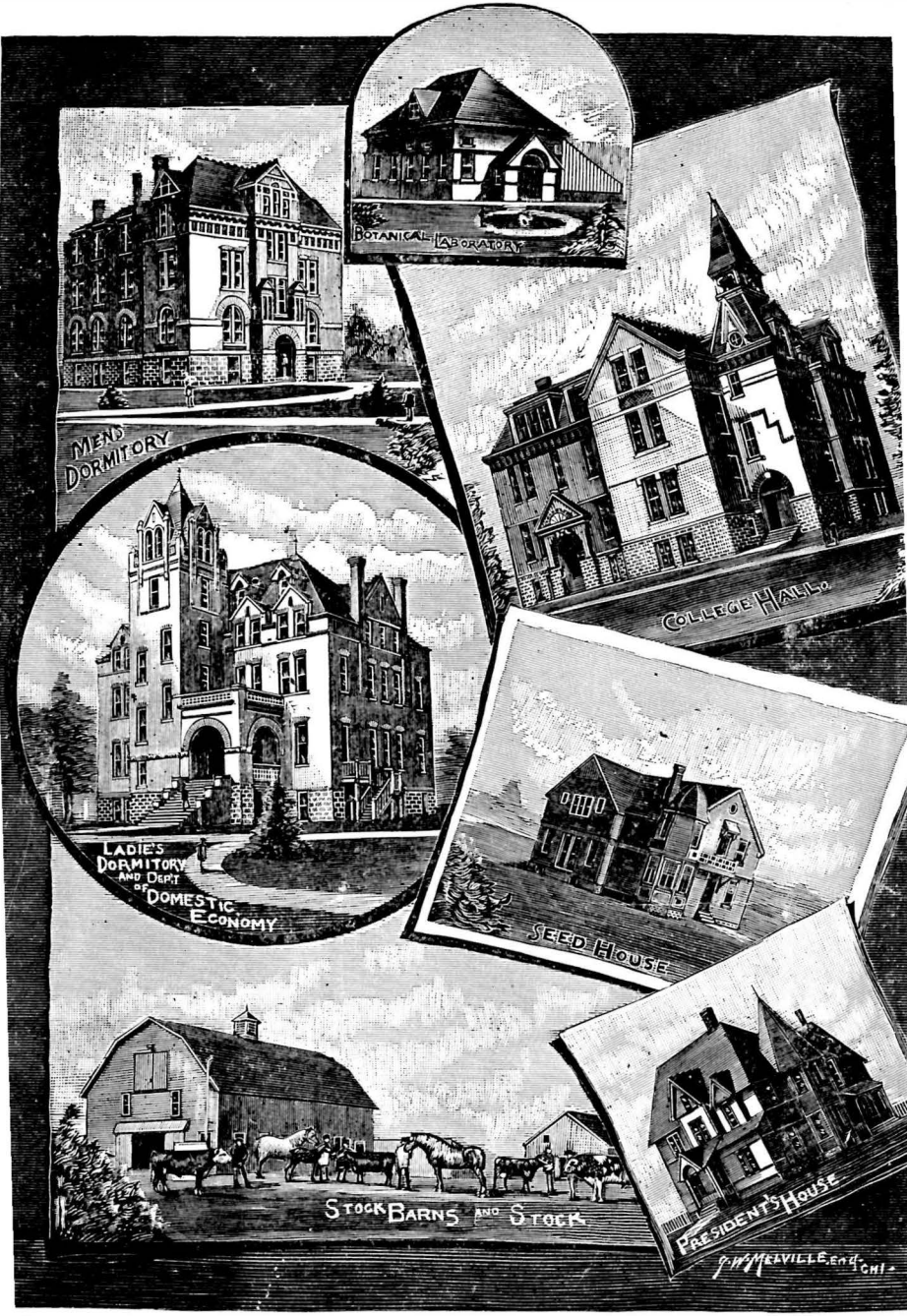
When a student has once entered the college he is subject to all its laws until his connection is formally severed by graduation or otherwise.

The faculty reserves the right of determining by proper rules all the relations of the young men and women socially, and of prescribing at what time and under what conditions they may meet for social purposes.

The faculty, under authority of the Board of Regents, may modify, add to, or abolish any of these rules as the good of the college may seem to require.

INDEX.

1889.
SENTINEL STEAM PRINTING HOUSE,
BROOKINGS, S. D.


BOTANICAL LABORATORY
MENS DORMITORY
COLLEGE HALL
LADIES DORMITORY AND DEPT OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY
SEED HOUSE
STOCK BARNS AND STOCK
PRESIDENT'S HOUSE
C.H. McILVILLE, ENG. CHI.