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ANNUAL CATALOGUE


—OF THE—

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE  
OF UTAH.

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LOGAN, UTAH.

1892-3.



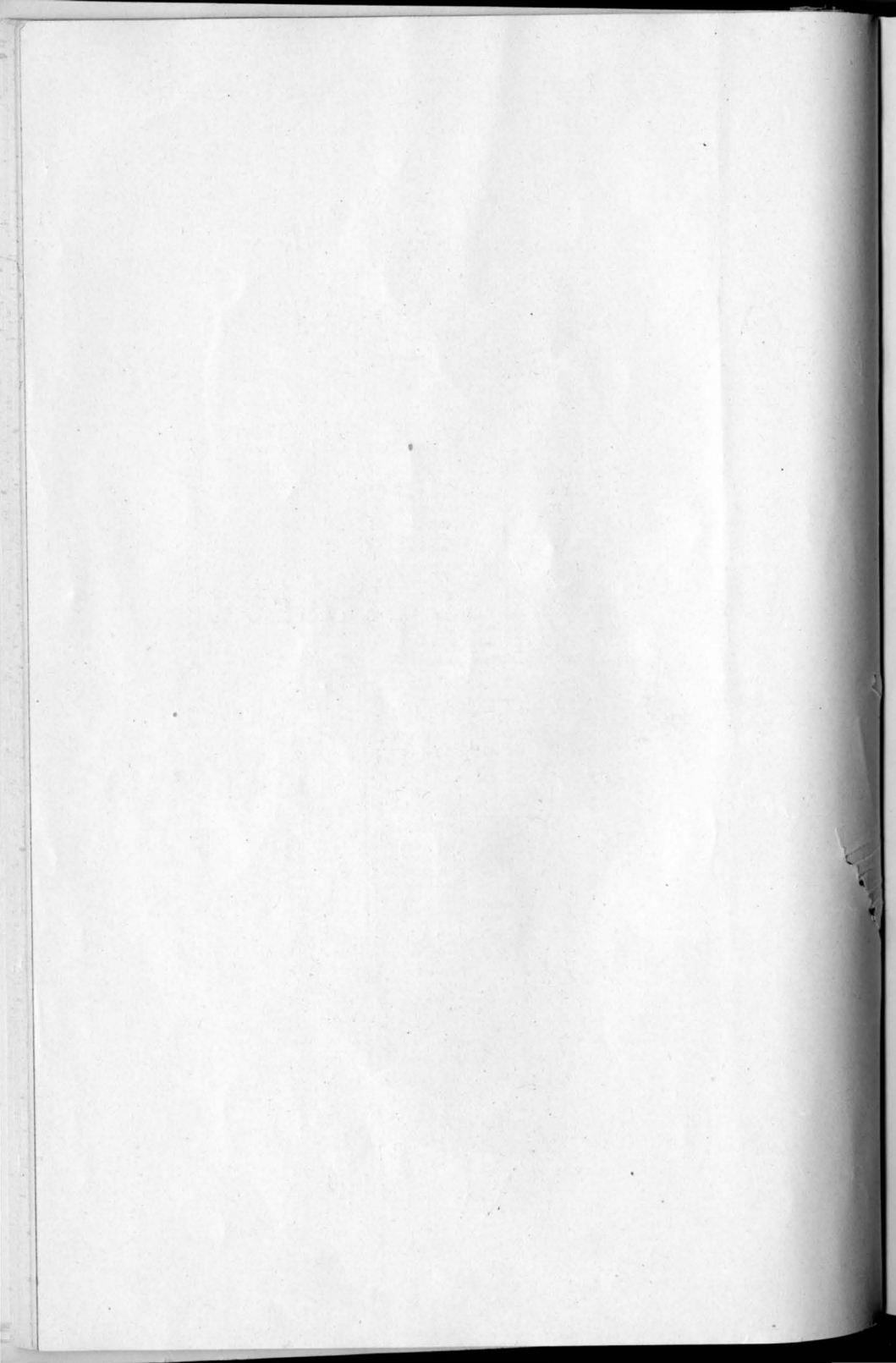
SMITH, CUMMINGS & Co., Printers, Logan.

17  
1893



THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF UTAH.

Engraving by M. S. (and C. P.) Price



ANNUAL CATALOGUE

—OF THE—

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

OF UTAH.

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LOGAN, UTAH.

1892-3.

## CALENDAR FOR 1892-3.

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First Term Opens . . . . . Thursday, September 1, 1892.  
First Term Closes . . . . . Thursday, December 22, 1892.  
Second Term Opens . . . . . Tuesday, January 3, 1893.  
Second Term Closes . . . . . Saturday, March 17, 1893.  
Third Term Opens . . . . . Tuesday, March 20, 1893.  
Third Term Closes . . . . . Friday, June 1, 1893.

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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WILLIAM S. McCORNICK .....	Salt Lake City.
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A. GEORGE BARBER .....	Logan.
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WILLIAM S. McCORNICK .....	President
JOHN T. CAINE, JR. ....	Secretary
ALLAN M. FLEMMING .....	Treasurer

## Experiment Station Organization.

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The Board of Trustees of the College.

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E. S. RICHMAN, M. S. A. ....	Horticulturist and Entomologist
W. P. CUTTER, B. S. ....	Chemist
S. S. TWOMBLY, M. S., D. V. S. ....	Consulting Veterinarian
A. A. MILLS, B. Sc. ....	Supt. of Farm Experiment Work
JAMES DRYDEN. ....	Clerk and Stenographer
ALLAN M. FLEMING. ....	Treasurer



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ARRANGED IN ORDER OF SENIORITY OF APPOINTMENT.

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Instructor of Music.
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Instructor in Drawing and charge of shop work.
- MRS. LETTIE C. RICHMAN,  
Elocutionist, and Librarian.
- JAMES DRYDEN,  
Assistant Instructor in Commercial Dep't
- E. J. McEWAN, A. M.,  
Professor of English and Modern Languages.  
Professor of Civil Engineering.  
Biology.  
Professor of Economics, Sociology and Mental and Moral Science.  
Instructor in Sewing Department.  
Instructor of Music  
Instructor of Dairying and Animal Husbandry.

*G. A. Orrok*  
*H. S. Taylor* 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. 13 U. S. Inf.

## HISTORICAL STATEMENT.

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The Agricultural College of Utah was organized by an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved March 8th, 1888, accepting the provisions of an act of Congress introduced by Hon. Justin S. Morrill of Vermont, and made a law July 2, 1882. This act was supplemented by an act passed March 2, 1898, founding and endowing Agricultural Experiment Stations as departments of these Colleges and by a subsequent act passed August 1890 further endowing them. Under resources of the college found on page 9 further information in relation to these supplemental acts is given.

The purposes of Congress are seen in the following quotations from the National law: "And the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each state, which may take and claim the benefit of this act, 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 order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

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### THE PURPOSES OF THESE COLLEGES.

The organic law founding these Colleges names agriculture first. This fact, coupled with the further fact that agricult-

ure is the basic industry, quite properly determined most of the States, in giving name to these new institutions of learning, to fix upon that of Agricultural College.

The evident intention of Congress to give prominence to agricultural instruction at these institutions, and the transcendent importance of farming, have led the masses to assume that teaching agriculture as an art is the supreme, if not the only function of these institutions.

This false view has unfortunately led to much misunderstanding that has been detrimental both to the colleges and to those in whose interest they were established. At the threshold of this new college existence it is desirable that its legitimate functions be clearly understood by those for whom it was most wisely and generously founded.

The law makes the leading purpose of these Colleges the teaching of "such branches of learning as relate to agriculture and the mechanic arts." Something more than manual practice was intended by the law makers. The foundation for broad and comprehensive reasoning was to be laid by these industrial schools. All that science and learning can do to increase manual skill or to widen the field of vision of industrialists, either in giving deftness or direction to the hand, or in substitution for the hand of physical or more productive forces through the application of increased intelligence, comes within the scope of the law. Indeed, a wider purpose came within the purview of the statutes, as witnessed in the following quotation from them: "In order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." The benefits of the law were to be extended beyond farmers and mechanics to those of the several "Pursuits and professions of life;" and for all the industrial classes the intent was to go beyond making the mere expert industrialist to his liberal education as a man and a citizen. There is to-day a keen struggle on the part of the nations for supremacy in the marts of the world. This competition has been developed within the past thirty years by the marvelous growth of the arts, especially by the perfection of steam transportation by land and by sea, whereby the nations of the world have become one commercial neighborhood. Congress recognized, in the provisions of the law the fact that the intelligence of the industrial classes is the measure of the productive powers of nations, and thus sought to prepare this nation for industrial success. Congress further recognized the fact that more and more the honor, wealth, and stability of the nation rest in the keeping of the industrial classes, known as

the "Great middle classes." From their ranks have risen those to whom the country has committed its interests, and to whom it will, in an increased degree, commit them in the future. Agitation and combination have brought about, within a decade, a marvelous increase of the direct power of these industrial classes. No fact has been more significant in the growth of this power than the increased conservatism with which it has been used. More intelligence has distinguished the movement than heretofore. A liberal education for the industrial classes is developing for their leadership, not only stronger and wiser, but more conservative men.

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#### AN EDUCATIONAL DEPARTURE.

On emerging from the dark ages the world had no literature from which to draw knowledge and inspiration, save that of the ancient civilizations of Greece and of Rome. This only source of information and culture became the main instruction of the schools three centuries ago, and of course the fashionable instruction. Despite the superior civilization of to-day, with its broad culture, and despite the new world of thought and action—the outgrowth of sciences unknown to the narrower vision of the ancients—the study of ancient literature remains, through the force of custom, the prominent work of classical colleges. Herbert Spencer, alluding to classical education says: "Men dress their children's minds as they do their bodies, in the prevailing fashion." Congress gave to the industrial classes, who could not, would not, or did not care to afford a classical education, opportunity to inform themselves regarding the civilization, the varied and deeply interesting natural world, and the controlling and productive forces surrounding them and daily reacting upon their destinies.

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#### COLLEGE POLICY.

To the full extent of its resources, the College will carry out the broad policy of its founders. First and prominently, it will "Teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts." The former being in the thought of Socrates, the mother and nurse of all other industries, will receive special attention. This department will be made all that the people of Utah will support, not by money alone, but by the attendance of their sons and daughters. The prominence given to the Department of Agriculture will not give

rise to any jealousies, as the character of the agriculture of a country is a measure of the prosperity of other industries, and of a nation's wealth and culture.

The wealth and variety of Utah's mineral resources adapted to the support of the arts, are such that the College will fall far short of its duty if it does not give a zealous and earnest attention to mechanic arts, and to civil engineering. This work will be extended until its embrace includes irrigation engineering.

The young women of the Territory, attending the College, will be put on an equal footing with the young men in obtaining a special education for their sphere of life.

A review of the College courses, which will be found on following pages, shows that the College authorities have not forgotten that the man is before the industrialist. The technical work will be accompanied by those studies best calculated to impart that information which the average citizen now finds most useful and pleasurable.

For more detailed information regarding the proposed work of the College, the reader is referred to information given under "Courses of Study."

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## RESOURCES OF THE COLLEGE.

Congress provided "That there be granted to the several States, for the purpose hereinafter mentioned, an amount of public land to be appropriated to each State, a quantity equal to 34,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which the States are respectively entitled." The law provides for the sale of these lands by the States without cost to the fund, and says: "So that the entire proceeds of the sale of said lands shall be applied without any diminution whatever to the purposes hereinafter mentioned." After defining the purposes of the grant, which have already been discussed, and after providing for the safe investment of the funds derived from the sale, the law says in Section 5:

The grant of land and landscrip hereby authorized, shall be made on the following conditions, to which, as well as to the provisions hereinbefore 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 foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon shall, by any action 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 purpose mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum not exceeding ten per centum

upon the amount received by any State under the provisions of this act, may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or for experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective legislatures of said States.

Second. No portion of said fund nor the interest thereon shall be applied directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings.

On the admission of Utah to statehood, the College will come into possession of some 30 000 acres of land for each Congressional Senator and Representative that it may be entitled to, the funds derived from the sale of which, as it has been seen, Utah will be under obligation to perpetuate as a permanent fund for the maintenance of the College.

By an act of Congress passed in 1890, \$15,000 was given to each Agricultural College of the country. This sum is an annual appropriation and increases \$1,000 yearly until it reaches \$25,000. The revenue from this source for the year 1892-3 will be \$18,000. The supplemental act confines the use of the funds derived under it to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural and economic science with special reference to their applications to the industries of life, and to facilities for such instruction.

The Territorial act of organization gave \$25,000 for buildings. The last General Assembly gave \$48,000 and the present General Assembly gave \$108,000 to the College. The total revenue available for the biennial period ending Dec. 1893, is \$180,000.

### THE EXPERIMENT STATION.

By an Act of Congress passed March 2d, 1887, \$15,000, which it is expected will continue as an annual appropriation, was appropriated for experimental work, to be conducted in connection with agricultural colleges. The first appropriation, or that of 1862, was for the exclusive purpose of teaching or imparting information already acquired, and to all classes of industrialists. The second appropriation, by law, is to be wholly devoted to the acquisition of information, or is wholly for research. This original research is to be in the field of agriculture, and is primarily for farmers and secondarily for students. The Congressional law defines quite fully the proposed line of research. Briefly stated the intended investigation may legitimately cover any question relating to economic agriculture.

Under the "Course in Agriculture" the brief presentation of

the work now going forward at this station, will illustrate the purpose of the law.

#### RELATION OF UTAH TO THE COLLEGE.

In accepting the grant of Congress for founding both the College and the Station, Utah pledged herself to carry out the purpose of Congress in good faith, and accepted the obligation to equip and maintain the College, and to guard its funds. Its Trustees are Territorial officers.

The College is, then, a Territorial institution, fully under Territorial control within the Territory's stipulations with Congress, and has the Territory's pledge to support it.

It is unnecessary to quote the Territorial law in full. The following points of interest will be noted:

First. The law located the College in Cache County.

Second. Sums have been given to erect college buildings and to equip and maintain them, as already noted.

Third. The objects of the College were defined by the Territorial law in the language of Congress already quoted. In the same manner the purposes of the Experiment Station were defined. The Territory is in full accord with the terms of the Congressional grant.

Fourth. Section 10 is quite important and will be given in full. With this section the management is in most hearty accord. Positive assurance is hereby given to the public that there will be a faithful discharge of the duties devolving upon those in authority, touching this portion of the law.

SEC. 10. In the appointment of professors, instructors and other officers and assistants of said College, and in prescribing the studies and exercises thereof, and in every part of the management and government thereof, no partiality or preference shall be shown by the trustees to one sect or religious denomination over another, nor shall anything sectarian be taught therein; and persons engaged in conducting, governing, managing or controlling said College and its students and exercises in all its parts, shall faithfully and impartially carry out the provisions of this act for the common good, irrespective of sects or parties, political or religious.

Fifth. The course of instruction "shall embrace the English language and literature, mathematics, civil engineering, agricultural chemistry, animal and vegetable anatomy and physiology; the veterinary art, entomology, geology and such other natural sciences as may be prescribed, technology, political, moral and household economy, horticulture, moral philosophy, history, book-keeping, and especially the application of science and of the mechanical arts to practical agriculture in the field."

The length of the course was made not less than nine months.

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#### LOCATION OF THE COLLEGE.

Cache County and Logan gave a farm of 100 acres, and thereby secured its location at Logan. Logan is the capital city of Cache County, and, in a commercial sense, of Cache Valley. It is surpassed in wealth and population by only three cities of Utah, and in the beauty of its location by none. Cache Valley is some sixty miles in length, twelve miles in width, and is completely surrounded by the Wasatch range of mountains. From the upper bench of the old lake formation, upon which the College and farm are located, can be seen, in the clear air of this inter-mountain region, through its entire length, the full expanse of the rich valley in which it is placed, while the uniquely corrugated mountain sides encircling the valley are seen in all their wealth of varied beauty. The College is located at the visual key of this unique and picturesque valley. The beauty of its location is probably unsurpassed by that of any other college in the country. Logan has the characteristics of a beautiful college town. Its rural population is in morals second to no town in the Territory—its size equaling the demands upon it for boarding facilities—while it is not large enough for the free reign of vice. Board can be procured at lower rates than in large cities.

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#### COLLEGE EQUIPMENT.

The main college building is one of the largest college structures in the country, being 342 feet long by 190 feet deep in the center. Funds were given by the present General Assembly to complete the building shown in the frontis piece, except 80 square feet, or about one-sixth of the building is left for future completion.

It contains thoroughly ventilated recitation rooms for the several departments, and working or practical exercise rooms ample in dimensions and complete in their conveniences for the work shops, cooking, sewing, householding, dairying, laundrying, engineering, agricultural and business departments.

It contains laboratory, museum, library and gymnasium rooms and a military drill hall of ample size, each being some 80 feet square. Its audience room or chapel will hold 1600.

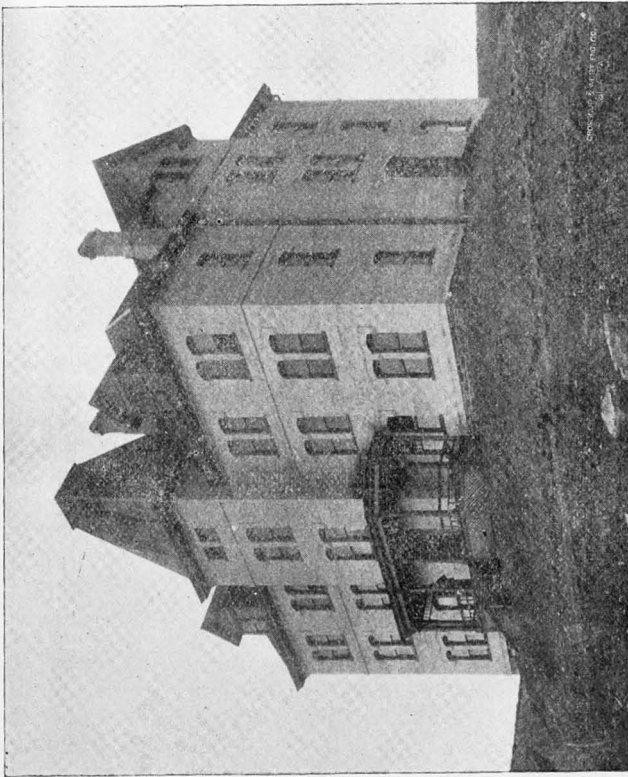


Three large rooms have been set aside for halls for the literary societies.

Its rooms are light and pleasant to a rare degree and its halls wide and roomy, extending on each floor the entire length of the building.

In the near future, large bath rooms will be put in for the accommodation of both sexes, where baths can be taken at pleasure.

A new and modern club or boarding house is connected with the College. It contains thirty-three rooms for students. These rooms are 12x14 feet, exclusive of a good closet to each



BOARDING HOUSE.

room. Each room has two registers for ventilation, a looking glass, a full set of chamber ware, a wash stand, table, chairs, and either a bedstead or two cots. In addition to the above

there are rooms for the matron and for cooks, a fine, large reception room for students, 19x27 feet, a model kitchen, a dining room, a pantry supplied with modern conveniences, a laundry room and bath rooms.

A model barn is connected with the department of Agriculture. It contains a silo, a root cellar, an engine room, quarters for swine, for sheep, for cattle, for horses, for hay and for other coarse fodder: for grain, tools and for horticultural use.

A farm house with dairy rooms associated with it, illustrates the modern conveniences that are found in connection with modern farm houses.

Three laborers' cottages and a house for the Farm Superintendent are located on the grounds of the College.

All the buildings are new, well adapted to their purposes, and of credit to the Territory.

Connected with the above buildings is the Experiment Station building, where experiment work is constantly in progress.

The central College building is equipped with the very best of modern college furniture.

**LIBRARY.**—The Library contains hundreds of pamphlets and 3000 books that have recently been very carefully selected. They cover the fields of thought to which it will be most useful for students to turn their attention—travel, biography, political economy, sociology, metaphysics, history, fiction and the technical works of the several departments. The works are from the pens of the world's great thinkers.

The library room contains periodicals that represent the leading lines of modern thought. It is a well equipped section of the college work and free to college students.

A knowledge of current literature is a prime essential to every American, and for it there is no substitute, whether it be used for pleasure or for power, hence the students are encouraged to make use of the library.

**MUSEUM.**—A collection for a general museum upon which the several departments of the College may draw for means of illustrating class room teachings, has already acquired importance. A fund has been devoted to this feature of the College work.

**APPARATUS.**—Each of the five courses of instruction has a collection of apparatus and materials for object teaching. Under each course of instruction will be found a statement of the means provided for illustrating the instruction given in it. Some \$35,000 has been expended or is being expended for means of illustration.

FARM.—Eighty-five acres of land are used for instruction in the art and science of agriculture and of Horticulture.

Three and one-half acres of ground located close to the College building are set aside for the sole use of students for athletic sports.

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### COLLEGE INSTRUCTION.

The existence of the Agricultural College of Utah rests upon the development of the sciences as unfolded in the immediate past. Its distinctive work will be, in addition to giving a liberal education, teaching those sciences related to industry and pointing out, as far as possible in college life by actual manual exercise and by the use of apparatus and of materials and agencies used in the arts, their application to industrial life. This work evidently requires men of special instruction and experience. The instructors are all specialists of a high order of attainments in their several fields of instruction, and their work is comparable with that of the better colleges of the country. The instructional policy of the college is based upon the belief that all studies serve the purpose of drill, hence little time is wasted in pursuit of the relatively inconsequential truths and time is concentrated on central principles and in teaching students to think for themselves. Where mere information is memorized it is of the more valuable character, and when general principles are inadequate for the student to clearly grasp the desired information. One reasoner is worth a dozen imitators.

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### COLLEGE COURSES.

The College work includes five distinctive lines of instruction, four special courses and a Preparatory Department.

1. Course in Agriculture.
2. Course in Domestic Arts.
3. Course in Mechanical Engineering.
4. Course in Civil Engineering.
5. Business Course.

The special courses are as follows:

1. Three years' course in Agriculture.
2. Course in Mining Engineering.
3. Irrigation Engineering.
4. Two years course in Domestic Arts.

In addition to these special courses there has been organized two courses of winter lectures covering ten weeks each, namely: A course of Agricultural lectures and a course of lectures for the Domestic Arts Department.

The courses in Mechanical, Mining and Irrigation Engineering will be Post Graduate Courses of one year each.

### PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

The state of development of our public schools requires, for a few years to come, a preparatory department of one year for fitting those students who are unable to pass an examination for entrance to the college courses. This, it is hoped, will be a temporary necessity.

The college is desirous of avoiding the necessity of preparatory studies, yet it believes that at present, those who are denied the privilege of a not overcrowded common school of a high grade, and who propose to pursue their studies at this College, will find it advantageous to fit themselves in its Preparatory Department to enter the College.

The class room exercises of this department are one hour each daily and are conducted as much for the mental discipline given as for the facts imparted. Students in this department are at a period of mental development when it is more important that right methods of instruction be pursued than it is at any later period of life.

Acquiring facts is of far less importance than learning how to think. Cobbett said that one ounce of reason is worth whole tons of memory. A student who merely learns facts will never become a scholar nor an original thinker. He will remain a follower and not a leader.

It has been found that students who come to this College from our common schools require further discipline in the elementary studies.

### PREPARATORY COURSE.

Hour.	FIRST TERM.	SECOND TERM.	THIRD TERM.
1.	Penmanship.	Grammar.	Grammar.
2.	Grammar.	U. S. History.	Arithmetic.
3.	Spelling eight weeks. Reading eight weeks.	Arithmetic.	Physical Geography.
4.	Geography.	Reading and Elocution.	Course in Reading.

This preparation fits students for the several courses of College study.

### COURSE IN AGRICULTURE AND SCIENCE.

It has been said by a great poet that "All nature is but art unknown to thee." This being so, agriculture is the art of arts, for it unceasingly deals with nature and is thereby brought into daily contact with life and the sciences related to life. In the management of soils and in the use of tools it comes in contact with physical and mechanical laws, and in the markets, with commercial and political laws. Very happily agriculture deals with more of the sciences than any other industry, thereby causing agricultural education to become more nearly a liberal education than the education that is necessary to any other industry or profession. Very nearly the round of natural sciences are involved in farming, so that a well educated farmer is virtually liberally educated as a citizen.

In the following course of instruction very few studies are involved that are not an essential part of the education of a man best equipped to become the most successful farmer. It may well be termed a course in the applied sciences.

Heretofore agriculture has been without guiding laws. It has been a "rule of thumb" business. It is now rapidly becoming the most learned of the industries or professions. Of its profundity there can no longer be any doubt. The inherent fascination of its living forms and of its complex and intricately balanced laws will yet attract to it the best talent, as it is the finest field for industrial gratification and for the development of the highest order of intellectual and physical manhood.

Statistical inquiry has shown that in the several countries of Europe the produce per acre is increased over that of the most illiterate countries by the increased ratio of the population that can read and write. The same fact is found to exist between the states of the Union. A single illustration of the general law will be given. In 1860, fifty-three per cent of the population of France and nearly all of the population of Germany, could read and write. In the former country the crops were 18.50 bushels per acre while the latter yielded 22.05 bushels. Germany is a poorer country for agriculture than France, yet the yield is nearly twenty per cent more than that of France. Germany has more Agricultural Colleges and Stations, and erected them earlier

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF UTAH.

## COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

## FRESHMAN YEAR.

Hour.	FIRST TERM.	SECOND TERM.	THIRD TERM.
1	Grammar and Composition	Rhetoric.	English Literature.
2	Higher Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Algebra.
3	German or either Music, Elocution, Course of Reading or Commercial Law.	German or either Music, Elocution, Course of Reading or Mechanical Drawing.	German or either Music, Physical Geography, Elocution, Mechanical Drawing or Business Correspondence.
4	Free Hand Drawing.	Free Hand Drawing.	
5 & 6	Shop work in Iron. 3	Shop work in Wood. 3	Shop work in Wood.

## SOPHOMORE YEAR.

1	Geometry	Organic Chemistry.	Physics.
2	Chemistry.	Physics.	Agricultural Chemistry.
3	Botany. 3	Book-keeping.	Botany.
4	Horticulture. 4	Horticultural Lectures and Root Grafting. 1 Surveying. 2	Surveying and field work in Surveying.
5 & 6	Work or practice on Horticultural Grounds. 3 Chemical Laboratory. 3	Laboratory practice in Chemistry. 3 Physical Laboratory. 2	Botanical Laboratory. Monday, P. M. Horticultural work. 1 Physical Laboratory. 2

## JUNIOR YEAR.

1	Agriculture.	Mineralogy and Lithology.	Agriculture, Agricultural practice.
2	Botany.	Entomology. 2 Laboratory practice in Mineralogy. 3	Entomology.
3	Zoology 3 Physiology. 2	Physiology.	Geology.
4	Zoological Laboratory. 2	Agriculture.	Civil Government.
5 & 6	Farm work. 2 Botanical Laboratory. 3	Dairy practice.	Laboratory practice in Entomology.

## SENIOR YEAR.

1	Veterinary Science.	Agriculture.	Veterinary Science.
2	German or Mental Science. 9 Moral Science. 8	Veterinary Science.	English Literature.
3	Business and Social Ethics and Manners.	Political Economy.	Agricultural Lectures and Farm practice.
4	Agriculture.	Astronomy or Music, Mechanical Drawing, Elocution and German.	Course of Reading or German. Thesis Work.
5 & 6	Farm practice.	Practical lessons in Veterinary Science.	

The degree of B. S. (Bachelor of Science) is given to those completing the course.

## REMARKS ON INSTRUCTIONAL WORK.

AGRICULTURE.—An exercise a day for two years is given to technical instruction in Agriculture. The greater part of the instruction for this class is given by lectures and by field exercises, as very few agricultural works are adapted to school room study.

These lectures consider the history of the development of the art and science of agriculture; farm buildings and fences; farm implements,—their development, care and use; the development and characteristics of the various breeds of cattle, horses, sheep and swine; the art and science of breeding; soils,—their origin, classification and their physical laws; tillage of soils in its relation to moisture, crops, and to the physical and chemical condition of soils; manures—their composition, value, preservation, preparation and use; farm crops,—their character, improvement, seeding, cultivation, harvesting, preservation; feeding—animal digestion, food value of crops and their combination for feeding to the several classes of animals, and the art of feeding; dairying in all of its complex relations, and the application of the knowledge acquired to the art of organizing a successful type of farming of a high order.

The lecture room and the farm will be wedded. Exercises on the farm and excursions to farms successfully conducted will afford means of converting abstract into concrete knowledge, or general into practical knowledge. Successful farmers will be invited to deliver lectures to the students, thus bringing them into contact with those who may speak wholly from the practical side of farm problems.

A statement of the means in the possession of the College for illustrating the teachings of the lecture room will be found on following pages.

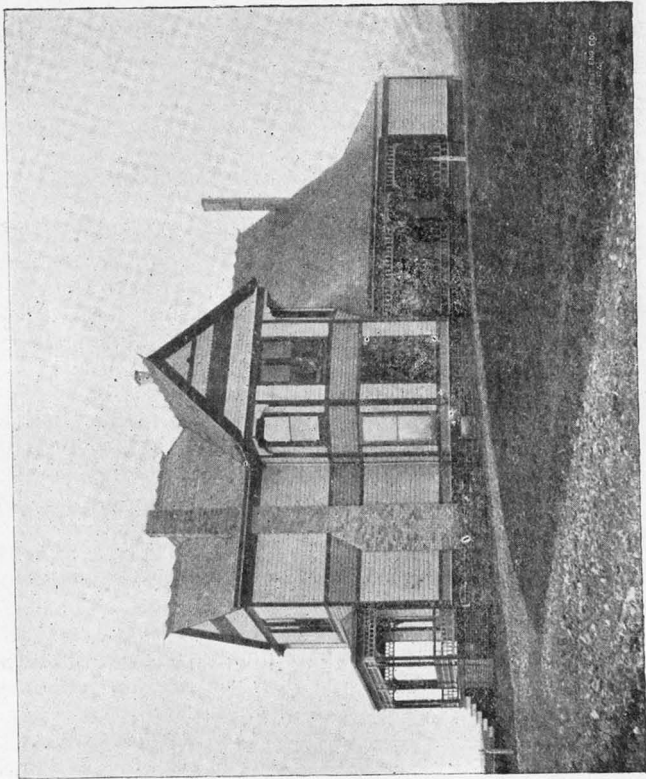
HORTICULTURE.—Instruction will be given both by lectures and by field exercises. A daily recitation or a daily exercise for the entire year is required to complete the studies of this subject. Instruction will be given on the preparation of ground for garden vegetables and in their improvement, planting, cultivation and general care; in the propagation, cultivation and general care of small fruits; harvesting, preservation and general care of large fruits and management of fruit trees. This instruction will include seeding, grafting by the various methods, budding, pruning, and picking, packing, and marketing fruit.

Forestry will receive considerable attention. Students will have opportunity to work upon the forestry grounds of the College, and to note methods of planting and care of the

several kinds of trees and to observe their habits and rapidity of growth.

The grounds of the Horticultural Department contain a large ratio of the most promising kinds of economic trees. The extremely high price paid for hard wood lumber in Utah, makes it probable that rare kinds of trees may be grown here at a profit.

The management of green house plants, including flowers, will be taught to the young women of the college.



FARM HOUSE.

Horticulture is approximately a polite art, and a knowledge of it is becoming more and more prized by all classes of citizens. This department, therefore, will be made a strong one. Effort will be made to blend theory and practice as perfectly as possible.



**ENTOMOLOGY.**—This subject will be taught with special reference to insects injurious to vegetation. The world is now in a measure conquering the insect foes of plants, and has accumulated valuable information that will be imparted to the students.

**ZOOLOGY.**—Will be treated by lectures in which an outline of the subject will be given. These lectures will be illustrated by charts, diagrams, etc. It will be made a preparatory study for physiology and veterinary science.

**VETERINARY SCIENCE.**—The class in veterinary science is in charge of a skilled veterinarian. Lectures are given on anatomy, physiology, principles of hygiene and the special pathology and treatment of the common and most distinctive diseases of domestic animals.

Diseases of stock will be treated in the presence of the students, one day in each week during the spring time.

Sufficient information will be acquired by this study to enable the student to treat intelligently the common ailments of farm stock and to guard against the quack practice so frequently seen on the farm.

**SHOP WORK.**—Three exercises of two hours each per week for two terms of the year and five days for the spring term, will be devoted to work at the forge with iron and at the bench with wood. Skill in handling ordinary carpenters' tools, and in common blacksmith work at the forge will be acquired that will excel that of ordinary workmen. Habits of accuracy and of perfection in the details of work will be acquired that will remain as a force or mental habit to affect all after life. The design is to acquaint young farmers with the manipulation of tools and with some of the principles involved, for their own use on the farm. This work has been found to be one of the most popular and useful labor courses in agriculture.

**BOTANY.**—Elementary Botany will commence the first term of the Sophomore year. During this term the student will become familiar with the roots, stems, leaves and flowers of plants. Each student will be required to do field work.

The third term of the Sophomore year will be given to the study of Physiological Botany and of plant analysis. Each student will be required to collect, name and properly mount specimen plants.

The first term of the Junior year, the study of Cryptogams and Economic Botany will be taken up. Two afternoons each week will be given to the microscopic study of the structure and the diseases of plants.

Especial attention will be given to such fungi as are injurious to cultivated crops.

**ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY.**—This subject deals with the general principles of this science. Instruction is given by means of text-books, lectures, and class room illustrations, supplemented by laboratory practice.

**ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.**—In this course instruction is given in the principles of organic chemistry, and the student is made familiar with the more important organic compounds found on the farm and in the households.

**AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.**—The instruction in Agricultural Chemistry is imparted by lectures in which the following topics are treated: Air, water, and soil as sources of plant food; chemical composition of plants; manures, general and special; chemical principles of tillage, irrigation, systems of rotation, chemical composition of the various crops, methods of determining fodder values, etc.

**ZOOLOGY.**—During the first term of the Sophomore year eight weeks will be devoted to reconsideration of the more important topics of the subject. The work will be made preparatory to the study of Physiology and Veterinary Science.

**ENGLISH.**—It will be observed that two and one-third years are given to Grammar, Rhetoric and English literature during the time that students who enter the preparatory course are at the College.

A command of English is an acquisition of commercial, political and social power. It is believed that it is second in importance to no other study in its influence on the culture and general happiness of society. Thorough drill is therefore given in Grammar and English.

A term's work in higher English Grammar makes sure the foundations of our language.

The study of Rhetoric is pursued with a special view to imparting skill in the use of clear, vigorous English. All the elements of style are examined with the aid of a text-book; but, throughout the entire year, specimens of composition in various kinds of literature are presented to the attention of students and they are then called upon to write, not only the ordinary descriptive essay for which occasion arises in the professions and in nearly all the walks of life, but also specimens of the argumentative style which would be needed in any political meeting or office. They also generally manifest considerable aptitude in humor, romance and verse though they had not imagined that they possessed any such latent capac-

ity. English literature is taught by text-books and by selections from the best authors. The early history and development of the English language is first examined, then the great periods of English literature, and incidentally, of English history, are discussed, particularly the Elizabethan and Victorian periods. The poets and prose writers of America during this century are discussed and the aim in this study is to impart a taste for the better class of literature both by showing its superior interest and by bringing students into personal contact, so to speak, with the writers themselves.

**HISTORY.**—The History of the United States receives due attention in the preparatory course and is taught with a view to illustrating the life of the people at various periods; the evolution of their system of government; their manners and customs and their gradual advancement in comfort through inventions, and in culture through literature.

The same objects are kept in view in an elective course in general history which is offered to more advanced students.

**CIVIL GOVERNMENT.**—This covers the field of United States History more philosophically in the Junior year and traces the progress of constitutional liberty through the long line of English History and in our national and state constitutions and treats of the organization of territorial and local governments. Great interest is imparted to this study by free discussion and occasional debates on questions of the day.

**POLITICAL ECONOMY** is studied by text books and by lectures. The text book gives the established scientific principles of economics. The lectures examine the subject by the historical and statistical methods and seek to find in all history and even among prehistoric nations, examples in accordance with which nations, states, cities and private business may be managed to advantage; and then accumulate all possible data from statistics of wages, taxation, population, emigration, profits in all occupations, etc., for the purpose of rigidly testing the comparative methods of various systems, and establishing a system which approaches perfection.

**GERMAN.**—The study of German is offered to the young men on account of the admirable untranslated literature of this language on the subject of scientific agriculture. German agricultural periodicals are placed at the disposal of students.

After acquiring the rudiments of German, students begin to read and converse and thus very soon become masters of an extensive vocabulary, which enables them to take up

works in their special field. The ability to speak German will prove of great value in business, and skill in reading German will reveal new avenues of thought and knowledge in a literature second only to English.

OPTIONAL STUDIES.—Young men are urged to study German but are not compelled to do so in order to receive their diplomas. It is made optional for the first and last year's course for the reason that it is better to study it in the opening period of college life, but as maturer judgment leads those that have declined it, to reconsider their purpose, an opportunity is again offered.

ELOCUTION.—There is opportunity to study both German and Elocution. Elocution will be taught for one year and as a science. Voice culture will be the initial work followed by a thorough study of the principles of Elocution and their application. Good address lends power to good English and to logic and often rises superior to them in its effect on the public mind. All three must be one to him who aspires to the highest success on the rostrum.

OTHER OPTIONAL STUDIES.—Choice of music and of several industrial studies is given, the latter in the interest of those who, for special reasons, may desire them and yet who do not desire to take the studies of the course to which they belong.

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#### GENERAL NOTES ON THE ABOVE COURSE.

Those who enter college from the Preparatory Department will receive one year's drill in English Grammar, and one and one-third years more in English during the regular course. This time and the time devoted to Political Economy, Civil Government, Moral Science, Mental Science and History coupled with Mathematics, and the sciences and the time devoted to the library, will so far develop the taste for that class of reading which informs and disciplines the mind for the proper discharge of effective citizenship, that a graduate of this course will become well equipped to enjoy the book of nature surrounding him, the society of man, and to represent the interest of the class that the course seeks to promote. It is said that the chances of a college graduate for high honors in the country are multiplied two-hundred fold by a collegiate training. The college does not seek to train statesmen but to fit young men taking this course for effective farming and as representative citizens. It is well known that farmers have few representatives of their class in National affairs and that their interests have never been effectively protected.

**WORK SHOP.**—A bench with a full set of carpenters' tools is assigned to each student. Students are taught to handle tools with skill, to work wood into various forms and to make the several joints, splices, etc., that are ordinarily made by carpenters.

The work shop is also furnished with wood-turning lathes.

Modern forges with power blasts occupy a separate room. In this room the principles and practice of upsetting, tempering, welding and forming various tools, in short blacksmithing, are taught.

The engine supplying power is by turns run by students.

**FARM AND HORTICULTURAL WORK.**—It will be observed that throughout the four years' course laboratory practice in physics, botany, chemistry and veterinary science, shop work and in labor on the farm and on the horticultural grounds keeps students in daily exercise. This is found to be a potent way to retain a love for an active physical existence, which it is often claimed is lost during college life by the old system of education. while at the same time it secures health and vigor to the students.

The work on the Farm and in the Horticultural Department, while largely for the purpose of illustration, and to gain familiarity with the methods pursued, is in part for physical culture. Young men desirous of working beyond the required time, will, when they are needed, be compensated for their services.

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### MEANS OF ILLUSTRATION.

**LABORATORIES.**—The apparatus and means of illustration in the Chemical, Physical, Botanical, Veterinary, Agricultural and Horticultural Laboratories, Museums and Libraries together with farm and horticultural appliances and pure bred stock are valued at \$32,000. Already the College has secured from Prof. M. E. Jones, 4,500 species of the flora of Utah and the intermountain region for the Botanical Laboratory. In addition to the Chemical Laboratory of the College, the Experiment Station has a Chemical Laboratory that is equipped at a cost of \$2,500.

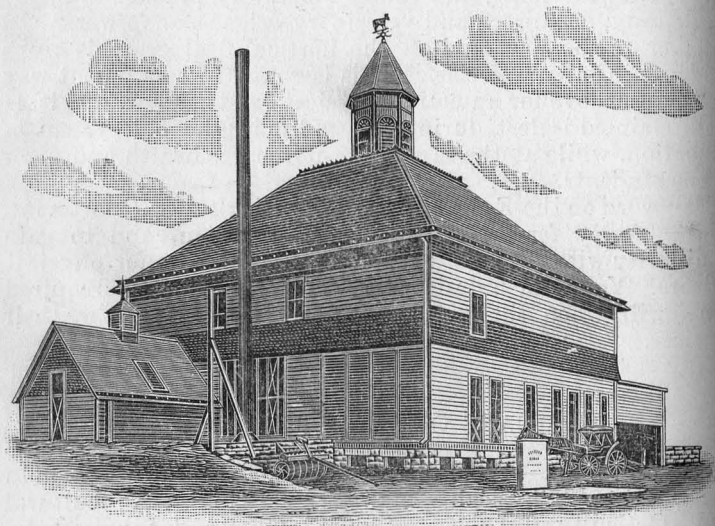
**LIBRARY.**—The Library contains a large and choice selection of agricultural books, and the reading room is supplied with agricultural papers.

**MUSEUM.**—The museum contains material for class room illustrations for this department. Some 400 slides for use in

the magic lantern illustrate processes that cannot be shown in practice, while collections of wools, grain, some forty milling products of wheat, etc., etc., afford means of teaching by the eye rather than by the ear.

The Experiment Station affords a most valuable means of illustrating modern farm processes and has the added advantage of stimulating the thinking and observing powers as no other means of object teaching can do, for the station is engaged in testing methods and in searching for unknown laws.

**FARM HOUSE AND FARM BARN.**—It has already been stated that the Farm House and Farm Barn are modern and very convenient. The barn it is believed is unexcelled in its conveniences by any college barn in the country.



FARM BARN.

**THE FARM.**—On the farm proper there are over three hundred and thirty plats laid out for investigations. These cover time of irrigation, amount of water to use, sub-irrigation, night versus day irrigation, method of fitting ground for irrigation and other irrigation trials. They include trials of varieties of wheat, corn, oats, barley and of forage crops; of mulching, drilling against broadcasting, methods of tillage, time of tillage, depth of tillage, several methods of plowing, no tillage, depth of planting, distance of planting, time of sowing, amount to sow, selected seed, time of harvesting, chemical fertilizers, methods of manuring, varieties of grass for hay, varieties of

grass for pasture—to be tested by actual grazing trials, mixed grasses for pasture, several crop rotations and soil and other studies.

Some twenty-six feeding trials with cattle, sheep, horses and hogs are in progress. Pure bred cattle of the Short Horn, Jersey and Angus breeds and Shropshire sheep and Berkshire swine are raised. These are all highly bred and model animals.

**HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.**—In this department there is a series of the most important economic trees under test. Many have been introduced by the Station. One hundred and twenty-five varieties of apples, many varieties of pears, peaches, plums, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, potatoes, and vegetables of various sorts, are on trial, while several lines of horticultural investigations are in progress.

**CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT.**—The Chemist of the Station will carry forward a large amount of chemical work in plant and in animal life and on soils, etc.

It is believed that the Agricultural College and Agricultural Experiment Station of Utah are equipped for first class work and will compare favorably with the very best institutions of the kind in this country.

The Bulletins of the Experiment Station will be sent free to any one asking for them.

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### LITERARY OPPORTUNITIES.

**READING ROOM.**—The reading room is well supplied with papers suited to the wants of the several departments.

**LECTURES.**—Members of the Faculty and speakers from abroad will deliver lectures in the Chapel at regular periods.

**LITERARY SOCIETIES.**—The students of the College have organized two literary societies, one for young women and one for young men, thereby affording an opportunity of acquiring before an audience, self possession, ease and skill in debate. The other means for advancing the literary tastes and acquirements of its members that are common to such societies—essays, orations, papers, etc., are included in the exercises of these societies.

## MILITARY DRILL.

Military drill will be taught to the young men and to the young women who desire it.

This department of instruction has become very popular in college life. It takes the place in many colleges, of Calisthenics, and is found to be a most valuable method of securing physical culture. It gives an erect carriage, ease and grace of bodily movement, and habits of discipline and order. The influence of military drill is soon visible in its effects on those taking it.

The marked advantage of this practice to young men has led several colleges to extend the privilege of military drill to young women with the most happy results. The spear, light rifle, or some other light weapon is usually carried. The young women of this college are required to take military drill unless excused by request of their parents.

Since the printing of the list of the Faculty for this year the Secretary of War has kindly granted our request for an Army detail to take charge of the instruction in military science and drill. This assures not only a capable officer but the proper arms, etc., for the necessities of this feature of our work.

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## SHORT COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

### FRESHMAN YEAR.

Hour.	FIRST TERM.	SECOND TERM.	THIRD TERM.
1.	Penmanship.	Grammar.	Grammar.
2.	Grammar.	U. S. History.	Arithmetic.
3.	Spelling eight weeks. Reading eight weeks.	Book-keeping.	Physical Geography.
4.	Drawing.	Arithmetic.	Horticulture.
5 and 6	Shop work.		Shop work.

### JUNIOR YEAR.

1.	Agriculture.	Rhetoric.	Agriculture.
2.	Chemistry.	Physics.	Agricultural Chemistry.
3.	Botany	3 Physiology.	Botany.
4.	Horticulture.	4 Agriculture.	Surveying and field work in surveying in afternoon
5 and 6	Chemical Laboratory. and 6 Horticulture work.	3 Root Grafting. Labor- atory practice in Chem- istry.	Agricultural and Horti- cultural practice.

### SENIOR YEAR.

1.	Veterinary Science.	Agriculture.	Veterinary Science.
2.	Botany.	Veterinary Science.	Entomology.
3.	Agriculture.	Political Economy.	Agriculture.
4.	✓ Business and Social Ethics and Manners.	Entomology. Labora- tory practice.	2 Special Reading Course in Mineralogy, Lithol- ogy and Geology.
5 and 6	Botanical Laboratory. Farm practice.	Lessons in Veterinary practice.	

This course is intended for those who cannot or will not incur the expense of the full course of study. It is a business course in agriculture. It is framed on the same plan that courses in law and medicine are, as a purely technical course, and is intended, as they are, to furnish economic or practical or as it is known, technical information. English Grammar is made an exception, in the first year of the course. The

first year furnishes a small degree of preparatory fitting, without which no student would be prepared to study or learn in the field of agriculture, as its abstruse sciences require some preliminary training.

### WINTER LECTURES ON AGRICULTURE.

As a preliminary trial or test of the public demand for such a course of lectures for farmers, a course of practical lectures one term in duration will be inaugurated at the opening of the winter term in 1893, provided there are ten applications for admittance to the course. These lectures will be open to every one free of charge, and without examination touching educational qualifications.

Application should be made two or more weeks in advance of the opening lectures.

No degree will be attached to either course, although a certificate stating the fact of honorable completion of the three years' course will be given.

### SPECIAL LECTURES IN AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture.....	50 lectures.
Horticulture.....	30 "
Entomology.....	10 "
Botany.....	10 "
Chemistry.....	20 "
Veterinary Science.....	20 "
Political Economy.....	10 "
Special Reading Course.....	50 exercises.

The lectures in agriculture will be confined to the most important practical questions in farming, such as tillage, drainage, dairying, breeding, stock feeding, manuring and to answering such questions as may occur to those taking the lectures.

**HORTICULTURE.**—Horticulture, Chemistry and other studies will be treated wholly from the directly practical side. Those principles of Horticulture, Chemistry, etc., that bear directly upon practical operations on the farm will be explained and their application pointed out.

**POLITICAL ECONOMY** is included for the reason that farmers are now taking an active part in National affairs, and often in

ignorance or in defiance of plain first principles and well settled laws of political economy.

The time given to these lectures will enable a teacher to point out some of the fundamental laws that control in commercial and civil affairs and thus enable him to widen the field of industrial view of those employed in farming who have given little attention to the subject. who may attend the lectures. An increased ability to understand the current and scientific literature of agriculture and a taste for such literature will be acquired.

## COURSE IN DOMESTIC ARTS.

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The course for young women will be the same as for young men in the four years' course in agriculture, except in the hours devoted to shop work, farm or horticulture work. There will be some seventeen studies of one lesson daily, wherein the course for young women will not run parallel with that of the young men. This time will be devoted to special work adapted to woman's sphere of life. Co-education is now very widely recognized in the higher as it has been in the lower schools. No adequate reason can be assigned for denying women a share of the benefits of this public bequest. Once admitted into the institution, their right to special consideration in making up the courses of instruction is as clear as that of young men. For this reason if no other, special attention is given to those branches of information in which young women require technical proficiency, and to those studies that tend to adorn life in the sphere in which they move most.

### IMPORTANCE OF THE COURSE.

Modern Household Economy and Home Keeping are rapidly broadening out into a wider field. Their plane of existence has been greatly elevated, and is still being lifted to a higher and wider sphere, and one well worthy of the highest powers of woman. This department is based upon the belief that the home is a vital force in the development of a broad culture and of a sound and noble social, moral, political and economic existence for mankind. It is believed that Domestic Economy as a science and an art, is broadly based in its social and economic phases, and requires talent of a high order. In no field is the power of refinement more potent and pleasurable, and there is no other of equal importance.

This course will have the friendly care of those to whom it is committed.

## COURSE IN DOMESTIC ARTS.

## FRESHMAN YEAR.

Hour.	FIRST TERM.	SECOND TERM.	THIRD TERM.
1	Grammar and Composition	Rhetoric.	English Literature.
2	Higher Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Algebra.
3	Sewing.	Sewing.	Cutting and Sewing.
4	French or either Music, Elocution, Drawing or Course of Reading.	French or either Music, Mechanical Drawing, Elocution or Course in Reading.	French or either Music, Elocution, Physical Geography, Mechanical Drawing or Course in Reading.

## SOPHOMORE YEAR.

1	Geometry.	Organic Chemistry.	Physics.
2	Chemistry.	Physics.	Cooking in relation to Dietetics.
3	Botany ten weeks.	Book-keeping. 4 Cooking practice.	Botany.
4	Free Hand Drawing.	Cooking Lectures.	Horticulture.
5 & 6	Out-door lessons in Horticulture, and Green House practice.	Laboratory practice in Chemistry and Physics. Cooking practice.	Laboratory practice.

## JUNIOR YEAR.

1	Literature.	Mineralogy and Lithology.	Hygiene and Laboratory practice.
2	Botany.	Entomology. 2 Laboratory practice in Mineralogy.	Entomology.
3	Zoology 3 Physiology. 2	Physiology.	Geology.
4	Zoological Laboratory.	Drawing and Painting.	Civil Government.
5 & 6	Botanical Laboratory. 2 Cooking and Canning Fruits.	Dairy practice.	Laboratory practice in Entomology.

## SENIOR YEAR.

1	Painting.	Advanced Cooking.	Painting.
2	Mental Science. 9 Moral Science. 8	Political Economy. 7	English Literature.
3	Sewing with reference to Designing and Study of Color.	Fancy Work.	French, Fancy Work, Cooking, Music, Elocution, Commercial Law.—Optional.
4	Music, Elocution, Drawing and Painting. French, Chemistry, Course in Reading.—Optional.	French, Astronomy, Drawing and Painting. Elocution, Music, General History.—Optional.	Course of Reading and Thesis Work.

## REMARKS ON THE SPECIAL STUDIES OF THE ABOVE COURSE.

COOKING.—The art as well as the science or the chemistry of cooking is taught. Exercises in cooking in application of

lecture room teaching are a regular feature of the work. Lectures in chemistry are succeeded by cooking exercises. The cooking exercises are accompanied by table setting, table waiting and presiding at the table as hostess. The latter exercises develop the knowledge and grace that characterize the well bred hostess.

For the development of this feature of the course the College is provided with a kitchen, dining room, pantry, a model cooking range and kitchen and table ware.

CUTTING AND SEWING are taught in the Freshman year, with special terms in the Senior year for fancy work and for the designing of artistic gowns.

The work begins with all varieties of hand sewing, hemming, overcasting, blind stitching, button holes; up through cutting out, measuring, basting, fitting, draping, trimming and entirely finishing a gown. The students may furnish material and make their own garments. It will be the aim to teach hygienic modes of dress.

DAIRYING.—Butter and cheese making is a fine art. Milk is one of the most complex and unstable compounds known in the whole range of farm life. In no other field of farm economy is the product so irregular and with results so unfortunate. The problems involved are very complex and interesting. Very decided attention will be given to this most important field of work, over which women has general charge. Fortunately, the more exacting work of the dairy now falls to other hands. While this is true, the necessity remains of mastery by woman of the philosophy of dairying.

HYGIENE.—A special course of lectures on Hygiene will be given to the young women of this course.

MUSIC AND PAINTING.—Music and painting are given free of charge. They are not made compulsory studies; but those who have a taste for and can acquire these graces are encouraged to devote time to them.

No student will be allowed to take music who does not devote at least one hour daily to practice. One year of music only can be taken prior to the Senior year, when a second year's work may be taken.

French is made an optional study, this policy is in deference to the wishes of many of our citizens. Young women are, however, encouraged to acquire French. It is still the diplomatic language of Europe and that of fashionable circles, while its terms are more used in the special studies of the young women of the College and is also more used in the do-

mestic affairs of women than those of any other foreign language.

German is offered to young men for the reason that Germany is the early home of agricultural science and is still the richest language, save our own, in agricultural literature.

**HORTICULTURE.**—Horticulture has a fascination for all classes of our population. Man has an inherent love of nature. Her living forms everywhere claim the admiration and almost the affection of every cultivated or refined man or woman. Horticultural and household plants are varied; are very plastic in our hands, and are either beautiful or useful. In either case they minister to our pleasure. Household plants and the farm and village garden are always objects of interest and of importance to women, and often the source of physical health, inducing, as they do, frequency in the open air. This does not necessitate the added drudgery of physical work in the garden any further than pleasure may dictate.

The growing taste for this refined field of agriculture warrants the devotion of some time on the part of young women to the principles and practices of at least a restricted field in horticulture. A special class is taught that is adapted to the wants of students of this course.

**LITERARY SOCIETY.**—It has already been stated that the young women have organized a literary society. It is conducted on the same general principles as the young men's literary society is.

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### SHORT COURSE IN DOMESTIC ARTS.

The same reasons that led to the organization of a short course in Agriculture gave rise to the formation of a short course for those young women who desire to avail themselves of the distinctly technical work of the four years' course in Domestic Arts.

This course meets the demand of those who regard themselves as unable to pursue a longer course.

Those who are able to complete the full course are decidedly advised not to give way to temptation to abbreviate their studies and thereby the broader culture to be secured in this course.

Those entering this course must pass with a high grade the examinations required for the full course or have successfully passed through the preparatory years work of this College.

## TWO YEARS' COURSE IN DOMESTIC ARTS.

## FIRST YEAR.

Hour.	FIRST TERM.	SECO .D TERM.	THIRD TERM.
1	Grammar,	Rhetoric.	Literature.
2	Arithmetic or Mental and Moral Science.	Sewing.	Sewing.
3	Sewing.	Book-keeping four w'ks. Fancy Work six weeks.	Fancy Work.
4	Drawing.	Dairy.	Horticulture.
5	Music.	Music.	Music.

## SECOND YEAR.

1	Painting.	Painting.	Hygiene.
2	Chemistry.	Chemistry.	Social Ethics.
3	Botany ten weeks. Physiology seven weeks.	Physiology.	Botany.
		Cooking	Cooking
5 & 6	Fruit Canning and Laboratory.	Laboratory.	Laboratory.

## SPECIAL COURSE IN COOKING.

A special course in cooking will be given in the winter term of each year to any woman desiring to perfect herself in this work. No examination will be required, as it is designed for those who from lack of opportunity or time have been unable to become proficient in this important art.



## COURSE IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

The growth of modern industrial arts springs from recent development of the sciences. Their pursuit rests, then, upon a knowledge of all the laws involved. This implies a systematic study of related sciences. The value of general intelligence and of mechanical skill finds striking illustration in the marketing of American mechanical productions in India and other countries, where labor is but one-twentieth of the rates paid here.

It is believed that the effect of a strong department of Mechanical Engineering will be, through its graduates, to stimulate the development of the mechanical industries in this Territory. The presence of masters of the science of mechanics and of men trained to a high order of skill in the art of mechanical construction, can but result in increasing the number and in elevating the character of our mechanical industries.

The increasing call for mechanics skilled not only in the use of tools but also in the methods of applying the underlying principles of mechanical construction is best testified to by the great demand made upon the mechanical courses of the various industrial colleges.

The time has arrived when the successful mechanic, constructor, inventor or designer must not only think for himself but must have his thoughts and calculations guided by laws established by recent calculations and investigations.

### COURSE IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

#### FRESHMAN YEAR.

Hour.	FIRST TERM.	SECOND TERM.	THIRD TERM.
1	Grammar and Composition.	Rhetoric.	English Literature.
2	Higher Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Algebra.
3	German or either Music, Elocution, Business Ethics or Course in Reading.	German or Music, Elocution, Business forms Course in Reading and Drawing.	German or Music, Elocution, Physical Geography, Commercial Law, Business forms or Course in Reading.
4	Free Hand Drawing.	Mechanical Drawing.	Mechanical Drawing.
5 & 6	Shop Work.	Shop work.	Shop work.

## SOPHOMORE YEAR.

1	Geometry.	Organic Chemistry.	Solid and Spherical Geometry.	4
2	Chemistry.	Physics.	Physics.	
3	Higher Algebra. ✓	Trigonometry.	Analytical Chemistry.	
4	Mechanical Drawing.	Mechanical Drawing.	Surveying.	
5 & 6	Chemical Laboratory. 3	Chemical Laboratory. 3 Physical Laboratory. 2	Mechanical Drawing. 2 Field work in Surveying 3	

## JUNIOR YEAR.

1	Mechanics ten weeks. ✓ Heat seven weeks.	Principles of Mechanism. 3	Principles of Mechanism. 3
2	Analytical Geometry.	Calculus.	Calculus.
3	Hydraulics seven weeks. Descriptive Geometry ten weeks.	Metallurgy of Iron and Steel. 3 Mechanical Drawing. 2	Mechanical Drawing.
4	Theory of Pattern Making 2	Theory of Machine work 2 Mechanical Drawing. 2	Civil Government.
5 & 6	Pattern Making. 4 Foundry Practice. 1	Machine and Vice work in Iron.	Machine and Vice work in Iron.

## SENIOR YEAR.

1	Analytical Mechanics.	Applied Mechanics.	Machine Design.
2	Steam Engine.	Steam Boilers. 3	English Literature.
3	Botany. 3	Political Economy.	Geology.
4	Electricity and Magnetism.	Valve gear. ✓	Electricity Applied.
5 & 6	Mechanical Drawing and Experimental work in Engineering.	Mechanical Drawing and Experimental work in Engineering.	Thesis work.

It will be seen by the course of study that students are given a thorough training in higher mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, which involve the underlying principles of all modern investigations. They are also given three years of training in the use of tools and of principles of construction in both wood and metal, including bench-work in wood, forging of iron and steel, pattern making, foundry practice, machine work and vise work in iron. In these departments, the purpose is to include as many principles for instruction as it is possible to do in the time at command, while at the same time insisting upon accuracy of work and the proper care of tools. The exercises in the shops are two hours daily.

The last two years will be devoted largely to the study of the underlying principles of machine construction and to actual work in designing. Steam and steam valves and valve movements, the economy effected by the use of high pressure

steam in the compound engine, will be thoroughly investigated and calculated. A careful study will be made of the different forms of steam boilers, their construction and the materials used in them. The study of the steam engine and steam boiler is of vast importance, as by ignorance they may be converted from the most economic to the most wasteful of prime movers.

The properties of iron and steel, their strength and adaptability will be carefully investigated. Ten weeks will be given to the study of the properties and location of the various ores of iron, the fuel and refractory materials used in the conversion of the ore into iron or steel. It will be observed also that much attention is given to mechanical drawing, one of the prime requisites of a well educated mechanic.

The various departments of the mechanical Laboratory are equipped as follows: For bench-work in wood, wood turning and pattern-making; thirty benches and ten lathes with necessary tools, pattern makers, rip and cross cutting circular saw, band saw, and a variety of special tools.

For forge work; twenty power-blast forges with anvils, vises and all necessary tools.

For moulding: a commodious room with flasks and fittings for practical work in mouldings.

For machine work; 24x24 inches by 6 feet iron planer, 20 inch crank shaper, universal milling machine, two 14 inch engine lathes with various attachments, speed laths, 22 inch drill press, sensitive drill, emery grinder, grindstone, and special tools such as standard gauges, etc.

The machinery will be driven by an 8x25 inch Harris Corless engine which will also be used for experimental work in engineering. All of the equipment is of high quality with the latest improvements.

No charge will be made for use of appliances but a deposit will be required from which the cost of the material used will be deducted. This cost will be \$3.00 yearly for two years of the course.

The degree of B. M. E. (Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering) will be given to those who complete the course.

## COURSE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The purposes of this course need no explanation in a Territory pre-eminently requiring the services of the Civil Engineer. The mining interests of Utah, the immense work to be done in irrigation engineering before the vast resources of water in the Territory are utilized, and the great work of a Territory just ready to develop its varied resources, fully demand this course in an industrial college for its people.

FIRST AND SECOND YEARS.—The first and second years are the same as the first and second years of the course in Mechanical Engineering.

### JUNIOR YEAR.

Hour.	FIRST TERM.	SECOND TERM.	THIRD TERM.
1	Physics.	Principles of Mechanism.	Principles of Mechanism.
2	Analytical Geometry.	Calculus.	Calculus.
3	Hydraulics seven weeks. Descriptive Geometry ten weeks.	Descriptive Geometry. 3	Stereotomy.
4	Field Engineering.	Mechanical Drawing.	Civil Government.
5 & 6	Field practice.	Strength of Materials.	Field practice.

### SENIOR YEAR.

1	Analytical Mechanics.	Mineralogy and Lithology	Engineering Designs.
2	Mental Science. 9 Moral Science. 8	Metallurgy, Steam Engine and Steam Boiler.	English Literature.
3	Roads and Pavements.	Political Economy.	Geology.
4	Stability of Structures.	Astronomy.	Irrigation Engineering.
5 & 6	Experimental Work.	Experimental work.	Thesis Work.

## MINING AND IRRIGATION ENGINEERING.

A year each will be given to Mining and Irrigation Engineering in addition to the regular course in Engineering. The present wealth and the future prospects of Utah rest largely upon mining and irrigation. It is believed that this department of instruction can be made to serve the material interests of Utah to an eminent degree.

When we consider the vast debt due to engineering in countries where irrigation is far more nearly perfected than it is

here, when we reflect upon the great opportunities for water storage, the great waste of water under the present system of irrigation and the probable near approach of the time when the forces of nature will be used in raising and controlling irrigating waters, it is plainly the evident duty of the College to foster this science as far as it possibly can. The possible productive power of the water falling upon our water sheds it is believed, and probably justly so, is far greater than it is ordinarily understood to be. The extensive mineral resources of the Territory will, in their development in the near future, sustain a large and prosperous population. This population will call for the full agricultural resources of our valleys. This in turn will stimulate the husbanding of our water resources.

This College seeks to educate men within the borders of Utah who will be capable of developing this vital interest.

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#### DEGREE FOR COURSE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

On the satisfactory completion of the course in Civil Engineering the degree of B. C. E. (Bachelor of Civil Engineering) will be conferred.

## COMMERCIAL COURSE.

The Congressional law seeks to aid the "Industrial Classes." Business men and their agents represent a class of large importance, and any aid that the schools can render them is due them; nor will any advantage that the schools may confer be confined to this class, for all citizens are interested in perfecting our system of exchanges. Commercial knowledge increases the accuracy of methods and widens the judgment and field of view of business men, and is therefore a power to its possessor.

A distinguished judge has stated that nine-tenths of the failures in business that have come before the court over which he presided, were accompanied by poorly kept books. Business requires a wide mass of information beyond mere book-keeping. It is believed that acquaintance with the forms and the principles involved in trade to one about to enter it, whether as an agent or as principal, will prove of value both to the merchant and to the public.

### COMMERCIAL COURSE.

#### FIRST YEAR.

Hour.	FIRST TERM.	SECOND TERM.	THIRD TERM.
1	Grammar.	Rhetoric.	English Literature.
2	Arithmetic.	Spelling.	Grammar.
3	Business and Social Ethics and Manners.	Book-keeping. ✓	Correspondence.
4	Type-writing.—Optional. ✓	Type-writing.—Optional	Type-writing.—Optional
5	Business Penmanship.	Business Penmanship. ✓	Business Penmanship.

#### SECOND YEAR.

1	Book-keeping.	Book-keeping.	Book-keeping.
2	Book-keeping.	Book-keeping.	Book-keeping.
3	Commercial Law, Business and Legal Forms.	Political Economy.	Civil Government.
4	Commercial Arithmetic.	Commercial Arithmetic.	Commercial Arithmetic and Rapid Calculation.
5	Stenography.—Optional.	Stenography.—Optional	Stenography.—Optional

## REMARKS.

In order to secure its success and to insure the other courses against injury from those who are inclined to get a mere smattering knowledge of book-keeping and a little grammar, and then to pass out into the world as students of the College, it has been determined that those desiring the advantages of any of its studies must take the full course or pass a critical examination in each study. It certainly is for the interest of students to make a thorough preparation if their aim is high.

The obvious utility and bearing of most of the studies is so clear that remarks touching them are uncalled for.

GRAMMAR AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.—To secure a first-class clerkship in this age it requires a thorough knowledge or command of good English. Business and professional men find that a knowledge of capitalization, punctuation, of grammatical construction and even of good diction is a commercial power, and whether they possess it or not they find it necessary to rely upon clerks, when their business is a large one, for the construction of creditable letters. Grammar is therefore given a prominent place in this course.

United States History, Geography, Civil Government, Business Ethics, and Political Economy are deemed important acquisitions to either a business man or his aids. They give knowledge of the genius of our people, the spirit of their laws, of the moral code that governs in honorable business transactions and of the great laws that underlie the commercial growth of a nation and upon which its laws should be based.

Business men are active factors in the national existence and find that their purposes and commercial powers are widened by knowledge in the fields covered by the studies named.

TECHNICAL STUDIES.—These studies are in charge of a man of business experience. The principal objection that the business man of to-day finds to the Business College graduate is that he is drilled too much in theory and not enough in practice. To overcome this, book-keeping is taught throughout according to a system of actual business. Each student rents his own place of business, deposits money in the bank, buys and sells merchandise on all kinds of terms, thereby bringing into daily use such business forms as notes, drafts, checks, bill heads, statements, shipping invoices, account sales, receipts, deposit slips, certificates of deposit, mortgages, deeds, leases, insurance policies, bills of exchange, and bills of sale.

He will be keeping books, according to the shortest and most approved methods, with various kinds of business, such as general merchandising, grocery, dry goods, clothing, boot and shoe, hay and grain, coal, jobbing, commission, brokerage, manufacturing, conducting joint stock companies, corporations, etc.

It will be observed that no two students' books are alike. Each one is buying and selling on his own account and recording his own transactions, and is relying upon his own judgment and the guidance of his instructor.

Banking and business counters afford the students opportunity for practice in banking exchange and for the use of the various instruments that enter into business accounts and transactions. Type-writing and phonography are taught by one who is in daily business practice. This course is more complete than it is usually made by commercial colleges. The aim of the college is to do thorough work in all of its departments. To enter this Course applicants must pass the same examination required for entrance to the other College Courses and in addition United States History.

Those passing the examination of the Preparatory Course of this College will be admitted without further examination.

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### DIRECTION TO STUDENTS.

Logan is reached over a branch of the Union Pacific formerly known as the Utah and Northern R. R. Two passenger trains connect with Logan daily.

New students will be examined on Thursday and Friday, September 1st. and 2nd., for entrance to College.

On passing their examinations students will be directed to the proper officer to receive their entrance fees.

The receipt of the officer in question will be shown to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, who will sign the same and enroll the name of the bearer, and record certain required data on his books.

This receipt will then be taken to the President of the college who will issue a class card containing the course of studies that may be selected by each student.

This class card will be shown to each Professor under whom the studies are to be taken, for class enrollment.

The card must be returned to the Secretary of the Faculty within three days of its receipt, or a demerit of five for each day that it is withheld will be given, after the expiration



of the three day's limit. If retained over one week the student will be dropped from his classes.

On entering for the second and third terms the cards will be secured from the Secretary when the studies will be filled out by the President, and signed by the Professors, and the card returned to the Secretary, as before.

For further particulars address the President of the Faculty.]

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### EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations for admission to the full College Courses will cover Arithmetic to percentage, the Elements of Grammar, Geography, and the elementary branches taught in our common schools.

To enter the Preparatory Department students will have to pass in Arithmetic to fractions on the plan of Harper's Second Book and in simple sentences in Grammar.

Students passing in the Preparatory Department of this College will be admitted to the College Courses without further examination.

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### COLLEGE CHARGES.

Tuition is free.

Five dollars will be charged as an entrance fee for each year of the College course. For a single term for irregular students the charge will be three dollars. This sum is in lieu of the charges ordinarily made at colleges for library and other fees, so that the Library, Museums, etc., will be free to students.

In the chemical laboratory, work shops, and cooking rooms, students will be charged for the cost of the materials actually used up by them in their exercises. This charge will only be made for the terms when the materials are used. This cost will vary from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per year.

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Board at the new Club-house will cost not over \$2 per week. This cost will include fires and lights but not room rent. The room rent, which will be 50 cts., per week is used in paying the Matron, the breakage of dishes and wear and insurance of the building.

The character of the board is controlled by students who room at the Club-house and therefore the cost is determined by their wishes.

The system works admirably. It has already been demonstrated that plain but good, substantial board can be furnished at \$2 per week.

Students boarding at private homes can secure board at from \$3 to \$3 50 per week. Students are neither required nor urged to board at the Club-house.

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### REQUIREMENTS AND DISCIPLINE.

1. Evidence of good moral character must be furnished when required. Daily attendance at Chapel Exercises is required. These exercises will be wholly devotional and completely non-sectarian. They are conducted by the Faculty and in part by members of each of the churches represented in Logan, but wholly as worshippers.

2. Students are forbidden to enter saloons. On the first infraction of this rule the student disobeying it will be called before the faculty. On the second infraction the fact will be stated to the school. The third infraction will result in expulsion from the College.

3. Non-resident students, under twenty-one years of age, are required to attend the church of their choice on Sundays during day service. Students bringing from their parents a written request to be excused from church attendance will not be required to comply with this rule. When students do not bring a request to be excused from church attendance it is assumed that the parents desire the faculty to enforce their wishes in this respect. This assumption is made because it is known that parents generally desire that their children attend church; and as it is impracticable to communicate with every parent this method is adopted to meet their desire.

4. Students will be required to take four full studies, unless excused from one of them by the Faculty.

5. Prompt attention to all duties assigned to him will be required of each student. Gentlemanly deportment towards all with whom they come in contact, whether of the Faculty, fellow students or citizens, will be expected. Any failure in this direction will become, when this aggregate reaches a given standard, a matter of record and of decided Faculty action.

6. All students not excused from full work by the Faculty are required to take four studies.

7. Students having no class during any hour from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., shall if they remain upon the college grounds, pass the time in their boarding rooms, in the library, or some other place assigned them by the President.

Any student failing to comply with this regulation for the full hour will be demerited.

8. A student absent from either chapel or class-room will receive five demerits.

These demerits will be cancelled if a satisfactory excuse is rendered within three days after return of a student who has been absent. If required the recitation missed shall be made up.

9. Students will be excused from Chapel exercises on written request of parents or guardians.

10. Misconduct in class may be demerited to the extent of five demerits. More demerits may be added by Faculty action.

11. Misconduct in chapel or college halls or on college grounds may be demerited by the President or by Faculty action.

12. Whenever in the opinion of the Faculty the number of demerits warrants, the student and his parents or guardian shall be notified of his unsatisfactory conduct. When the number of demerits given to any student during any school year reaches 100 the student shall be expelled.

13. A perfect recitation shall receive a mark of 100, a monthly class record of less than 60 shall drop a student from a class. An average of less than 60 for all classes excludes from continuing in college.

14. The Faculty shall make a weekly report to the Secretary of the Faculty of the demerits given and a term report of the class grades of students.

15. Scholarship marking will be as follows:

Above 95 per cent	-	-	-	Distinction.
90 to 95	"	-	-	1st Grade.
75 to 90	"	-	-	2nd Grade.
60 to 75	"	-	-	Pass.

The passing grade in the Business course will be 80. Less than 90 will be second grade. Above 90 is regarded as in the other Courses.

Students will not be informed of their actual standing, but their grades on the above classification will be given them.

Grades will be determined as follows:

Daily recitation will count one-third.  
Inter-term examinations count one-third.  
Final examinations count one-third.

16. Students not entering their classes within five minutes after the bell rings shall receive two demerits unless they render a good excuse.

17. Absence of a professor five minutes after the bell rings excuses a class for the hour.

At the ringing of the bell the students have the privilege of leaving the class-room.

18. Students cannot drop or change a class without Faculty action.

19. No society bearing the name of the college or purporting to emanate from it shall be organized without the consent of the Faculty and the approval by it of its Constitution and By-Laws.

20. Injury to college property by students shall be paid for to the extent of the injury, and if the injury be malicious the student shall pay double the amount.

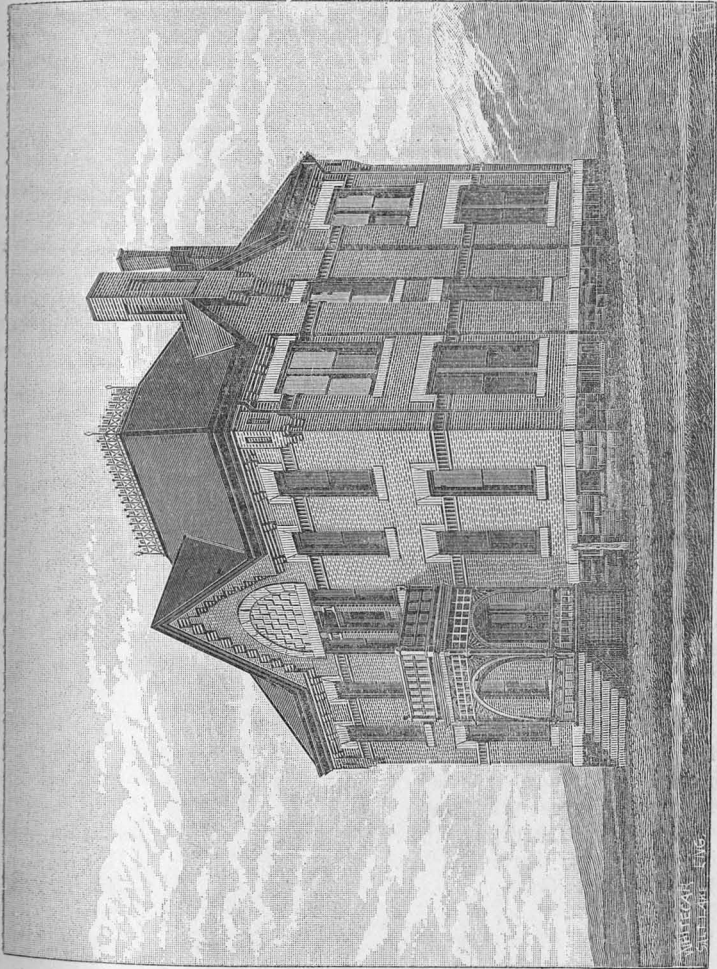
21. The use of tobacco in any form on the college grounds is prohibited.

22. Students from other towns boarding or living in Logan must obtain excuses from the President in advance, when they desire to leave town during term time.

23. No excuses for absences are accepted unless for sickness certified to by parents or boarding mistress, or for detention at home by parents for necessary reasons to which parents or guardians certify.

24. Misconduct anywhere outside of the class-room exercises or beyond the college grounds, will be cause for demerit.

25. For the first offense of cheating in examinations, a student shall receive twenty-five demerits, and for a second offense the student will be suspended.



EXPERIMENT STATION.

Bulletins of the Experiment Station can be had free of charge on application for the same. They are published once a month.

## STUDENTS.

✓Adamson Peter, Jr.	American Fork
✓Ainscough John Alfred	Smithfield
✓Allen Thomas Lonsdale, Jr	Coalville
✓Allison Carl	Coalville
✓Anderson Anton Edward	Logan
✓Anderson John August, Jr	Ephraim
✓Anderson Mary	Logan
✓Anson George Daniel	Blackfoot, Idaho
✓Amussen Enoch Frederickson	Logan
✓Ballif Adeline Marie	Logan
✓Ballif Joseph Fenelon	Logan
✓Barlow Pamela	Bountiful
✓Barrett Arthur	Logan
✓Beek John Forsyth	Spanish Fork
✓Bell Adelbert	Logan
✓Bell Alfred James	Logan
✓Bell Effie	Logan
✓Bell George	Logan
✓Benson Elise	Preston, Idaho
✓Berntson Vendla	Logan
✓Berryman Charles William	Blackfoot, Idaho
✓Bingham John Moss	Trenton
✓Bitter Alfred	Logan
✓Blyth Charles McKay	Salt Lake City
✓Blyth John Anderson	Vernon
✓Bluemel Charles Burton	Logan
✓Boley Henry Chipman	American Fork
✓Boyer Ernest Marcellus	Springville
✓Boyer Henry Guy	Springville
✓Boyer Mark	Springville
✓Boyer Myron Augustus	Springville
✓Boyden Walter Mitchell	Coalville
✓Box Trieste	Brigham City
✓Broberg Ernest John Ferdinand	Logan
✓Bromley Willis Michael	American Fork
✓Brown Annis Bisbee	Ogden
✓Brown Bruce Leigh	Ogden
✓Brown Frances May	Logan

✓Brown John Howe.....	Provo
✓Brown Mary Anderson.....	Ogden
✓Brown Nellie.....	Paris, Idaho
✓Browning James.....	Ogden
✓Buelher Louisa.....	Logan
✓Bunce Emma.....	Logan
✓Butler Edgar.....	Logan
✓Butler Ella Lenora.....	Trenton
✓Caine Florence Nightingale.....	Salt Lake City
✓Caine Margaret.....	Salt Lake City
✓Calder Etta.....	Salt Lake City
✓Canfield Israel Critchlow.....	Ogden
✓Cantwell Ambrosine.....	Millville
✓Cantwell Edith Lilian.....	Millville
✓Charles John Griffith.....	Logan
✓Chase David Nelson.....	Centreville
✓Chase Gus.....	Springville
✓Christensen Alfred Anton.....	Newton
✓Clark Frederick George.....	Ogden
✓Clark William Jerome.....	Ogden
✓Clawson Charles Cyrus.....	Providence
✓Cleveland Stafford Charles.....	St. Charles, Idaho
✓Cole Gilbert William.....	Logan
✓Cole Henry.....	Logan
✓Cole Sarah Elizabeth.....	Logan
✓Collings David Owen.....	Monroe
✓Cook Albert Charles.....	Evanston, Wyo
✓Cook St. Elmo.....	Logan
✓Cragan Thomas William.....	Smithfield
✓Cragan Wallace.....	Smithfield
✓Crandal Marshal Isaac.....	Springville
✓Crittenden Oscar.....	Hoytsville
✓Crockett Delia Sophia.....	Logan
✓Crockett Fred Waldo.....	Logan
✓Crockett Henry Wallace.....	Logan
✓Crossley Priscilla.....	Ogden
✓Culmer William Fred.....	Salt Lake City
✓Deal Romanzo Algenon, Jr.....	Springville
✓DeMott Amelia.....	Logan
✓Dougall William Bernard.....	Springville
✓Edlefsen Charles.....	Logan
✓Edlefsen James Lawrence.....	Logan
✓Edwards John Henry.....	Logan
✓Eldredge Ira.....	Coalville

✓ Eliason Elnora	Logan
✓ Eliason Phoebe	Logan
✓ Ellis James Henderson	Logan
✓ Erwin Robert Wesley	Fulton, Mo
✓ Farley Emily Pauline	Ogden
✓ Farr Joseph Albertus	Ogden
✓ Farr Harry	Logan
✓ Farr Winslow	Logan
✓ Farrell Laura	Logan
✓ Fife Wallace	Providence
✓ Fisher Albert Clarence	Richmond
✓ Fowles Joseph Henry	Hooper
✓ Frederick Hysum	Providence
✓ Froerer George	Eden
✓ Gallagher David Isaac	Logan
✓ Gamble Edith Virginia	Millville
✓ Goodwin Frank Chambers	Logan
✓ Greenhalgh Franklin	Bloomington, Idaho
✓ Groesbeck William Jesse	Springville
✓ Hadfield James Henry	Smithfield
✓ Hadfield Sarah Lizzie	Smithfield
✓ Hall Henry Clinton	Logan
✓ Hammond Daniel Arnold	Providence
✓ Hammond George Miller	Providence
✓ Hansen Charley Willard	Logan
✓ Hanson Clarence	Logan
✓ Hanson George David	Providence
✓ Hanson James Edward	Providence
✓ Hanson Selema Hortense	Logan
✓ Hayball Alfred Hyrum	Logan
✓ Henderson William C.	Woodruff
✓ Herrick Lester Alonzo, Jr.	Ogden
✓ Holden Edward Hezekiah	Logan
✓ Hogan Arthur John	Ogden
✓ Holt Lulu	Millville
✓ Holt Willia	Millville
✓ Hopkins Martha Cordelia	Blackfoot, Idaho
✓ Hopkins Mary Alice	Blackfoot, Idaho
✓ Hopkins Robert Lewis	Blackfoot, Idaho
✓ Hoyt John Burbridge	Kamas
✓ Hoyt Martha	Kamas
✓ Hughes George	Spanish Fork
✓ Hurst Leoline	Logan
✓ Hutchings Lawrence James	Lehi
✓ Hyde Emma	Logan



✓Azatt Alexander Samuel	Logan
✓Azatt Jannetta Williamson	Logan
✓Jacobson Caroline	Logan
✓Jenkins Gethin Daniel	Spanish Fork
✓Jenkins Mary Elizabeth	Malad, Idaho
✓Jensen Alfred	Trenton
✓Jensen Clara	Trenton
✓Jensen Henry Ole	Manti
✓Jensen Lydia Racine	Manti
✓Jensen Oscar	Logan
✓Johnson John	Logan
✓Johnson Martha	Logan
✓Johnson Mary Ellen	Blackfoot, Idaho
✓Johnson Mitchel Raymon	Nampa, Idaho
✓Johnson Niels Peter	Logan
✓Johnson Oscar August	Logan
✓Johnson Thomas Jefferson	Blackfoot, Idaho
✓Jones Frederick Edmund	Evanston, Wyo
✓Jones John Henry	Montpelier, Idaho
✓Jones Llewellyn Morris	Spanish Fork
✓Kent Mary	Logan
✓Kewley Emma	Logan
✓Kilgore Dora	Logan
✓Kimball Ernest	Logan
✓Kimball Florence	Logan
✓Kimball Louis Presendia	Logan
✓Kimball Newell Whitney, Jr	Logan
✓Kimball Orson Heber	Logan
✓Larson Aminte	Logan
✓Larson Barbara Dorotha	Logan
✓Larsen Christian	Logan
✓Larsen Eliza Ann	Logan
✓Lechtenberg Karl	Logan
✓Lee Ernest Albert	Springville
✓Lewis Enoch Hyrum	Logan
✓Lewis Walter Beers	Mesa, Arizona
✓Lundberg Victoria	Providence
✓Maddison Walter Ernest	Providence
✓Magleby Parley	Monroe
✓Malin Charles Milburn	Hoytsville
✓Maughan Jennie	Petersboro
✓McAlister Roy	Logan
✓McDonald McRae	Salt Lake
✓McKenzie Roy	Springville

↓	McLaughlin Walter Wesley	Salt Lake City
✓	McLeay Ernest Cleveland	Ogden
✓	McMurdie Lillian Kay	Paradise
✓	McMurdie Sarah Darling	Paradise
✓	Meikle John Henry	Smithfield
✓	Mendenhall Seymour Lovel	Springville
✓	Merkley Lucy	Logan
✓	Merrill Harry	Logan
✓	Merrill Lewis Alfred	Richmond
✓	Merrill Louis Edgar	Richmond
✓	Merrill Ralph	Smithfield
✓	Merrill Willie Norville	Logan
✓	Mills Richard Isaac, Jr.	Logan
✓	Moffatt Millen Atwood	Logan
✓	Moody Fred Walter	Ogden
✓	Morehead Daniel Clayton	Smithfield
✓	Morehead Marie	Smithfield
✓	Morgan Etta May	Paris, Idaho
✓	Murphy Elizabeth	Logan
✓	Needham Ernest Rupert	Logan
✓	Neilson Peter	Logan
✓	Nelson Joseph Bent	Logan
✓	Nelson Joseph Rastus	Spanish Fork
✓	Nibley Alexander	Logan
✓	Nibley Charles Wilson	Logan
✓	Nielsen Brigham Enoch	Monroe
✓	Nielson Ella	Smithfield
✓	Nyman Andrew, Jr.	Logan
✓	Odell Joseph	Ogden
✓	Olsen John	Logan
✓	Osborn Robert Lee	Blackfoot, Idaho
✓	Packard Alpheous Oresta	Springville
✓	Packard Chillian Fay	Springville
✓	Passey William Boyd	Mesa, Arizona
✓	Patrie Walter Edward	Blackfoot, Idaho
✓	Peterson Fred Gustave	Logan
✓	Peterson Ida	Logan
✓	Peterson John Adolph	Logan
✓	Pitkin Agnes Jannett	Millville
✓	Pitkin Leonard Curtis	Millville
✓	Pitkin Mary Jane	Millville
✓	Pitkin Sarah Ann	Millville
✓	Pitkin Willard White	Millville
✓	Porter Arthur	Logan

✓Preston Lee	Logan
✓Pugmire Leroy Rich	St. Charles, Idaho
✓Pyper Alexander Crouixshanks	Salt Lake City
✓Pyper Walter Thomas	Salt Lake City
✓Ravsten John	Trenton
✓Rawlins David William	Cardston, Canada
✓Reese Homa	Logan
✓Reynolds Dwight Velasco	Ogden
✓Rice Nanna	Logan
✓Rich Sarah Jane	Montpelier, Idaho
✓Rich Susannah Lenore	Montpelier, Idaho
✓Richman Mary S.	Logan
✓Ririe Hyrum	Eden
✓Robbins Mary	Logan
✓Robertson Alexander	Spanish Fork
✓Robison Birt	Logan
✓Rosenbaum David	Brigham City
✓Rosengreen John Hyrum	Logan
✓Roylance Leon	Springville
✓Roylance George Riley	Springville
✓Sanborn Alice	Logan
✓Sanborn Harry Edgar Wilson	Logan
✓Shurtliff Franklin Marion	Logan
✓Shurtliff Samantha Evaline	Logan
✓Simmonds Andrew Charles	Trenton
✓Smedley Frank Bailey	Bountiful
✓Smith Harriet	Logan
✓Smith James McNiel	Logan
✓Smith John Mercer	American Fork
✓Smith Mary	Smithfield
✓Smith Richard	Logan
✓Smith Willis	Smithfield
✓Snyder Bertha	Logan
✓Squires John Henry	Logan
✓Sterling Hyrum	Spanish Fork
✓Stewart Carrie Julia	Logan
✓Stowell William Barnum	Logan
✓Tarbet Thomas Albert	Logan
✓Taylor George Thomas	American Fork
✓Teasdel Albert David	Salt Lake City
✓Thackeray Eliza	Croyden
✓Thackeray Margaret Ann	Croyden
✓Thackeray Mary Jane	Croyden
✓Theurer David Orson	Providence

✓ Thomas Alma	Logan
✓ Thomas Joseph	Logan
✓ Thomas Nathan	Logan
✓ Thomas Willard	Logan
✓ Thompson Mabel	Logan
✓ Thurgood Lillie Elizabeth	Bountiful
✓ Tibbitts Benjamin, Jr.	Providence
✓ Toolson George	Smithfield
✓ Toolson John Peter	Smithfield
✓ Torgeson George Albert	Logan
✓ Travers William Jasper	Salt Lake City
✓ Weaver Budd Daniel	Deep Creek
✓ Weaver Ida	Deep Creek
✓ Weekes Sarah Ann	Smithfield
✓ West Frederick Dick	Logan
✓ White Mrs. Alice	Logan
✓ Whitney Mary Elvira	Millville
✓ Wilhelm Alfred	Logan
✓ Wilkins Lorenzo Bellew	Provo
✓ Wilkinson Frederick George	Logan
✓ Williams Maggie	Montpelier, Idaho
✓ Williamson Benjamin	St. Charles, Idaho
✓ Wilson Lucius Aaron	Brigham City
✓ Wilson Richard	Eden
✓ Wilson Rosa May	Eden
✓ Wood Collin	Willard
✓ Wood George Harmon	Springville
✓ Wood Henry Gideon	Springville
✓ Wood Ralph Eugene	Springville
✓ Wright George Frederick	Logan
✓ Wright Joseph Warren	Hyrum
✓ Young Joseph Angell	Manti
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