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REPORT

OF THE

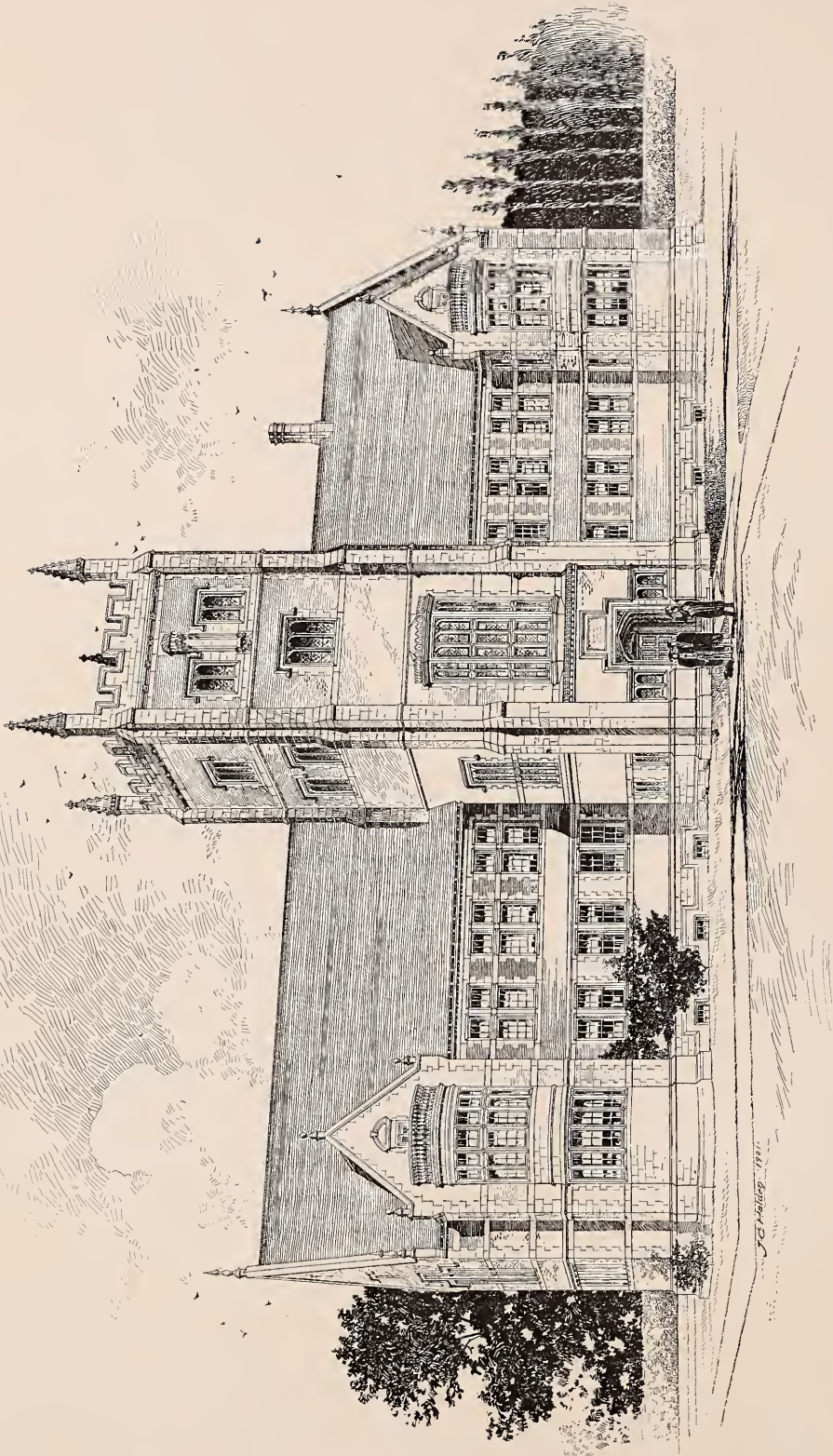
PRESIDENT OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR

1900-1901



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REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR

1900-1901



BRUNSWICK MAINE

1901

PRESS OF JOURNAL COMPANY,
LEWISTON, ME.

REPORT
OF THE
PRESIDENT OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

To the Trustees and Overseers of Bowdoin College:

I have the honor to present the following report for the academic year 1900-1901:

Hon. James Ware Bradbury, LL.D., a member of the Board of Trustees since 1860, died January 6, 1901, in the ninety-ninth year of his age. Mr. Bradbury was born in Parsonsfield, June 10, 1802, three months before the first class entered Bowdoin College. Attracted by the already spreading fame of the Class of 1825, by special effort he made up the work of Freshman year, and entered that class as a Sophomore in 1822. He was an overseer of the college from 1850 to 1860. He received the degree of LL.D. from the college in 1872. During more than half a century of continuous service as overseer and trustee he was absent from Commencement only twice. As a classmate of Hawthorne and Longfellow, as a colleague in the Senate with Webster, Clay, and Calhoun, as chairman of the most important committee of the Boards, and finally as the oldest graduate of the college, Mr. Bradbury had come to be an object of reverence and affection to all Bowdoin men. He retained to the last his eager interest in the financial, intellectual, and moral welfare of the college. On one of my last visits to him he sent to the students this parting message: "Tell the young men to be good scholars, good gentlemen, good Christians."

Rev. Edwin Bonaparte Webb, D.D., a member of the Board of Trustees since 1871, died May 20, 1901, in the eighty-second year of his age. Dr. Webb was born in Newcastle, January 19, 1820. He graduated from Bowdoin College in the Class of 1846; and from Bangor Seminary in 1850. He received the degree of D.D. from the college in 1877. He was pastor of the Congregational

Church in Augusta, and while there received Mr. Bradbury into the membership of the church. For many years he was pastor of the Shawmut Avenue Congregational Church in Boston. He was deeply interested in the work of foreign missions, and was chairman of the Prudential Committee of the American Board. Previous to his thirty years of service on the Board of Trustees of the college he had been for fifteen years a member of the Board of Overseers; thus giving to the college forty-five years of consecutive official service. The And Emerson scholarship fund was secured to the college through his influence. Conservative, positive, and uncompromising in his convictions of truth and duty, he was a generous giver, a devoted friend, a faithful guardian of a trust, and to the last a loyal son of the college.

Rev. Jonathan E. Adams, D.D., a member of the Board of Overseers since 1889, died January 21, 1901, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Dr. Adams was born in Woolwich, April 29, 1822. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1853. He served on the Christian Commission in the Army of the Potomac, and from 1877 to 1895 was secretary of the Maine Missionary Society. He received the degree of D.D. from the college in 1888.

Hon. Thomas Hawes Haskell, A.M., a member of the Board of Overseers since 1896, died September 24, 1900, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. Judge Haskell was born in New Gloucester, May 18, 1842. He had been an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine since 1884. Although not a graduate of the college, he was heartily devoted to its welfare; and brought to its service a mind trained to discriminate the essential from the accidental, and a disposition to get essentials accomplished without circumlocution and red tape. He received from the college the degree of A.M. in 1894.

GIFTS TO THE COLLEGE.

During the financial year ending May 10, 1901, the college has received the following gifts:

From the late Capt. John Clifford Brown, to establish a library fund in memory of his father, Philip Henry Brown, Class of 1851.....	\$2,000
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From Philip Greely Brown, Esq., a fund providing for the "Brown Composition Prizes".....	\$1,200
From an unknown friend of the college, through Edward Stanwood, Esq., for increase of the library fund....	1,200
The bequest of J. S. Ricker, of Portland.....	20,000
The bequest of J. W. Bradbury, of Augusta.....	5,000

The Class of 1875 has offered to erect a monumental main entrance to the college grounds at the Maine Street end of the broad path leading westward from the Chapel. With the desire of securing results of unquestioned merit the class has had such an entrance designed by Messrs. McKim, Mead & White of New York, the architects of the Walker Art Building. It is to be erected in granite with bronze ornaments. The principal features will be two monolithic columns over twenty feet in height with smaller corresponding pillars set at a pathway-distance apart on either side and surmounted by large vases. The view of the Chapel and grounds from the street will be in no way obstructed. Under such distinguished artistic guidance the devotion of this class to its *Alma Mater* will be soon in beautiful and permanent evidence.

THE DEPARTURE OF PROFESSOR MACDONALD.

The only important change in the faculty for the year is occasioned by the resignation of Professor William MacDonald to accept the professorship of History in Brown University. Professor MacDonald has been with us for eight years. During this time he has received several calls to go elsewhere; and for a variety of reasons now feels compelled to accept this call from Brown. By editing historical works, and contributing to papers and periodicals; by elevating the standard of scholarship and increasing the efficiency of administration in the college; as well as by his connection with learned societies and his participation in the educational and political affairs of the community, Professor MacDonald has rendered a great service to the college.

In many respects it is unfortunate to have so many changes as we have had in the departments of History and Economics. In the last dozen years we have had five men in these departments.

The fact that all five are holding prominent positions to-day is an indication that the work has been well done. In departments where methods are changing so rapidly as in these departments, a college can do much worse than to have a series of brilliant, enthusiastic young men, who give to it the first five or ten years of their teaching career.

On the other hand, continuity of service is of great value. We are fortunate in having three professors, Messrs. Chapman, Robinson, and Lee, whose period of continued service extends over a quarter of a century or more. Professors Johnson, Woodruff, Moody, and Hutchins, Mr. Little, and Dr. Whittier, have all been with us fifteen years or more. Professors Files, Houghton, and Mitchell have been with us eight years or more. Hence, in spite of the changes in Economics and History, we nevertheless have, on the whole, maintained a continuity in the faculty.

THE ABOLITION OF THE DEGREES OF B.S. AND B.L.

For the third time I must call attention to the anomaly of offering the inappropriate degree of B.S. to students not technically fitted to receive it; and the discredited degree of B.L. to students whose education differs in but a single respect, affecting one-sixteenth of their college course, from that of their fellows who receive the degree of A.B. I have argued the question at length in my last two reports, and will not repeat the argument. It is now "a condition, not a theory," which confronts us. Without argument, however, I merely state the facts which show the tendency of educational institutions. In Massachusetts there are two colleges which adhere to the custom of requiring Greek for the degree of A.B.—Boston University and Tufts. These, by the way, are both co-educational institutions. The three men's colleges, Amherst, Harvard, and Williams; the four women's colleges, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, and Wellesley, grant the degree of A.B. without Greek. At Cornell this policy, previously announced, goes into effect this year. The University of Michigan has come to this position within the year. Dartmouth is bringing its requirements for the other degrees up to the level of the require-

ments for A.B. with the avowed intention of granting the degree of A.B. in all liberal courses, as soon as the point of equivalence is reached. At Yale, which has been the stronghold of conservatism in this matter, this is the burning question in faculty discussion. The tendency in this direction is unmistakable and irresistible. A student in our present Senior Class, a most enthusiastic and loyal Bowdoin man, who has won distinction for the college in athletic contests, and would be most reluctant to leave the college for any other, remarked to me recently that it seemed hard to be compelled to take an inferior degree in consequence of staying here, when all he had to do to get the degree of A.B. was to ask for a letter of dismissal and recommendation to Amherst or Williams. It is not a question of academic sentiment or personal preference which confronts us. It is a development which is going on in the educational world; and a matter of justice to our students.

CHOICES OF STUDIES.

(By Terms.)

The courses pursued during the year have been as follows, the numbers indicating the number of students in each course:

	1st.	2d.	3d.
Anatomy and Physiology.....		5	5
Archæology 1, 2.....		10	15
Astronomy 1.....			37
Astronomy 2.....			2
Biology 1.....			34
Biology 2, 3, 4.....	27	27	35
Biology 5, 6, 7.....	17	16	11
Chemistry 1, 2.....	54	52	
Chemistry 3, 4, 5.....	37	34	32
Economics 1, 2, 3.....	38	36	32
Economics 4, 5, 6.....	31	29	21
English Literature 1, 2, 3.....	40	39	41
English Literature 4, 5, 6.....	26	38	36
French 1, 2, 3.....	62	59	58
French 4, 5, 6.....	31	28	22
French 7, 8, 9.....	8	9	10
Geology 1, 2.....	35	30	
German 1, 2, 3.....	75	72	70

	1st.	2d.	3d.
German 4, 5, 6.....	30	27	25
German 7, 8, 9.....	14	12	12
Government 1, 2, 3.....	22	15	9
Greek A; B, C.....	5	5	5
Greek 1, 2, 3.....	63	60	60
Greek 4, 5, 6.....	4	5	4
Greek 7, 8, 9.....	2	2	1
History 4, 5, 6.....	24	25	25
History 7, 8, 9.....	44	42	26
Latin 1, 2, 3.....	66	64	64
Latin 4, 5, 6.....	4	4	2
Latin 7, 8, 9.....	1	1	1
Latin 11.....		4	
Mathematics 1, 2, 3.....	66	67	63
Mathematics 4, 5, 6.....	8	7	4
Mathematics 7, 8, 9.....	1	1	1
Mineralogy 1.....			51
Mineralogy 2.....			28
Philosophy 1, 2, 3.....	54	50	37
Physics 1, 2.....	40	39	
Physics 3, 4.....	4	3	
Physics 5, 6.....	3	4	
Rhetoric 1, 2, 3.....	73	73	71
Spanish			15

THE INTRODUCTION OF SPANISH.

The only extension of the curriculum which is proposed at this time is the introduction of a course in Spanish.

The acquisition of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines has opened a business and professional career for young men to which familiarity with the Spanish language is an indispensable key.

An improvised course in Spanish has been offered during the present year, and two members of our graduating class have already received commissions as teachers in the Philippine Islands. Even those who remain at home in their professional practice and business relations are sure to be called upon, more and more, to deal with questions connected with these islands, which will make Spanish a practical necessity to them.

It is possible to combine instruction in Spanish with assistance

in French and German in such a way that the assistance in French and German can be very much more efficient than it has been hitherto, and to secure both the addition of Spanish and the increased efficiency in French and German at an increased cost of only a few hundred dollars.

We have expended this year for assistance in modern languages six hundred dollars; and for eight or ten hundred we can secure the entire services of a thoroughly competent person to give assistance in French and German and the course throughout the year in Spanish. The relief offered to the professors of French and German may also remove the necessity of continuing the special appropriation to the professor of French as curator of the Art Museum and of making the appropriation which otherwise would be needed for the work of registrar, which is done by the professor of German, by giving them a reasonable amount of relief from the work of instruction in their departments. These extra services as curator and registrar can thus be brought within the scope of their regular college duties and need not require special appropriations for these special services.

THE MERRITT FUND.

The one condition which Mrs. Garcelon attached to the magnificent bequest which, at Dr. Merritt's request, she left to us, was that "the mode and manner of its expenditure is left to the discretion of said corporation, burdened only with the wish and desire of the party of the first part hereto that in making use thereof said corporation will always bear in mind the just claims of worthy and struggling young men who may stand in need of pecuniary aid to enable them to complete their collegiate or professional education."

There are three ways in which the broad purpose indicated by Mrs. Garcelon may be accomplished. First, we may establish Merritt Scholarships to the amount of five hundred dollars, to take the place of the college scholarships recently withdrawn.

Second; we may establish a loan fund. The experience of other colleges shows that if loosely administered, a loan fund is

demoralizing to the recipients and is soon dissipated; but that if rigidly administered, requiring bondsmen on the notes, and collecting interest semi-annually from the start, and compelling payment of principal at stated times immediately after graduation, such a fund is a great help to needy students and actually increases from year to year.

Third; we may set apart an income of five hundred dollars annually as a fund to employ students in work about the college, in addition to the aid they receive from the regular scholarships. Our scholarships are small; and, now that school-teaching is less available and less practicable than formerly, when both the requirements of the schools and the work of the college were less exacting, there is no way in which a needy student can earn a considerable part of his expenses. In the opinion of the faculty, a Merritt Fund to be used for such employment of students would be the most effective and useful way in which we could carry out the purpose of Dr. Merritt. He has wisely left us large discretion in the matter. We are more likely to get from other sources regular scholarships, than we are to secure such a fund as is here proposed. Fortunately, whatever specific form we may give to this fund is not final; as the terms of the bequest specify nothing beyond the end to be secured.

CHAPTER HOUSES.

Two chapter houses have been built by college fraternities, and land has been procured for the building of three or four more. On the whole, this tendency is to be welcomed and encouraged. There are undoubtedly evils involved, of which the chief are increased expense and the tendency to gregariousness and clannishness. Even though the funds for the building are contributed by the alumni, its maintenance is pretty sure to be a source of added expense; and it is impossible for a dozen or fifteen young men to live together in a single house without losing some of those advantages of "a separate fire and chamber," which Emerson declares to be the chief benefit of college life. This closer association among themselves also tends to withdraw the members of a fraternity from contact with other members of the college. Admitting all this,

nevertheless the chapter house brings a higher degree of refinement and civilization into college life. It gives to the individual a larger unit than himself to work for and care for; and yet a unit not so large as to make his individual relation to it seem of slight importance. It is much better that a student should work for his fraternity, whether in scholarship or in athletics, than that he should work simply for himself. It is only when devotion to the fraternity clashes with devotion to the class and college, as it sometimes does in class elections and college athletics, that it becomes an evil. It is impossible entirely to eliminate the aristocratic element in life. Society at large has not done it; and it is too much to expect it to be done in college. The college, like the world, gives equal opportunity to all its members, and in its treatment of them as individuals, knows no difference between them. Yet there are lines of affinity and degrees of congeniality which are bound to express themselves in some way or other; and fraternity life offers an opportunity for such differentiation in a form as little invidious and objectionable as possible. The pride which students take in their fraternities can be utilized as a valuable stimulus to scholarship, and aid to good morals. The chapter house has come to be a recognized feature in the development of fraternity life elsewhere, and it would be unwise for the college to discourage its development here.

At the same time, it is the duty of the college to protect its income against undue encroachment from this source. I accordingly recommend that the number of persons who may be excused from rooming in the dormitories to room in chapter houses, be limited to fourteen persons for each chapter house. In case all the fraternities should build chapter houses, that would withdraw one hundred and twelve students from the dormitories; but as not more than five chapters will have buildings in the near future, the number to be immediately withdrawn would not exceed seventy. That would leave one hundred and eighty of our present two hundred and fifty students to be provided for in the dormitories. The dormitories now afford accommodations for one hundred and ninety-two students, allowing two students to each room. The number of persons who room with parents or friends in town

would be partially offset by the number who would room alone, in case there were opportunity to do so. Hence the allowance of fourteen students to each chapter house would not seriously diminish the income of the college from the rent of the dormitories. Possibly the college can be expected to grow sufficiently to make good whatever diminution there is; though probably the increase in the number of students attending college will not be very great. Our constituency is, for the most part, geographically limited; and as long as we maintain the present requirements for admission, the number who will come to us from our natural geographical constituency will not greatly increase.

There is another development of fraternity life, which, while not calling directly for official action, merits the consideration of the alumni in the several fraternities. An Inter-Fraternity Fraternity was established here a few years ago, with the avowed purpose of diminishing rivalry between the fraternities. As might have been expected, this new organization was not entirely successful in accomplishing its avowed object, but called into being a rival Inter-Fraternity Fraternity. The function of these organizations is chiefly social, and is not sufficiently distinct from the purpose of the regular fraternities to warrant their separate existence. The fact that a few men from each of the regular fraternities are in these inter-fraternity organizations has an unfortunate influence on the internal harmony of the regular fraternities; it introduces complications into class elections and the conduct of college interests, and aggravates the very difficulties the first one was established to remove. It is not wise for the authorities of the college to interfere arbitrarily with social arrangements of the students; but it is worth while for the alumni of the regular fraternities, who are now being called upon to do so much for the material equipment of these fraternities, to very carefully inquire into the effects of these outside organizations upon them; and if they are found to be injurious, to bring influence to bear upon their undergraduate members to discontinue them. These outside organizations are a source of increased expense to their members. Taken in addition to the regular fraternity life, they probably introduce into the life of the student more social dis-

traction and diversion than is beneficial. It has been proposed to merge these organizations in a common college club; but the maintenance of a college club for so small a student population as we have at present, would be an expensive luxury, and is not to be encouraged.

CHANGES IN THE RANKING SYSTEM.

The faculty have adopted the following changes in the ranking system:

1. That rank continue to be computed on a scale of 8 as at present, but that after the present year the rank returned for the several courses, and recorded on the college books, be expressed by the letters A, B, C, and D, at the present numerical ratings, instead of by figures.
2. That to be eligible for a degree a student be required to attain a minimum rank of D in every course, and a minimum rank of C in not less than half of his courses.
3. That any student who attains a rank of A or B in three-fourths of his courses be eligible to a degree *cum laude*.
4. That any student who attains a rank of A in one-half of his courses be eligible to a degree of *magna cum laude*.
5. That any student who attains a rank of A in three-fourths of his courses be eligible to a degree *summa cum laude*.
6. That all students who, at the end of the second term of the Senior year, have attained a rank of A or B in three-fourths of their courses be eligible for Commencement appointments.
7. That a condition be designated by E, but that a condition be required to be made up either by taking the course over again, or, if the course be elective, by taking another course; provided, that any student may, by permission of the recorder and the instructor concerned, make up a condition in either a required or an elective course under the direction of a private tutor, whose certificate that the work of the course has been satisfactorily completed shall be necessary to entitle the student to re-examination; and provided further, that an examination to make up a condition may be taken only during the time of the regular term examination.

8. That for the purpose of computing the rank, Hygiene and Elocution 1 and 2 count as one course, and Junior Themes as one course, and that the rank in each be the average rank for the three several term courses in each group.

9. That the Brown Memorial Scholarships be awarded to those students in the several classes who, being otherwise eligible, have the largest number of ranks of the highest two grades represented among the competitors, preference being given, in case of a tie, to the student having the largest number of ranks of the highest grade represented.

10. That the Noyes Prize in Political Economy be open to those students who have attained a rank of A or B in each of the four courses in Political Economy which they are required to have had in order to compete for the prize.

11. That eligibility for other prizes and competitions continue to be determined by the standing of the student as shown by the numerical ratings given by the instructors in the departments concerned.

The main advantages of the change are that in place of what was in great measure a secret record, the faculty now will keep only such a record as is given to the student. The student will know how he stands from term to term. His knowledge of his standing will be expressed in precisely the same terms as the record which the faculty keep; and will be as definite and detailed as theirs. The substitution of letters for numbers in the record will greatly simplify the computation of rank. The granting of degrees *cum laude*, *magna cum laude*, and *summa cum laude*, affords a stimulus to scholarly effort, by giving it appropriate academic recognition and distinction. These distinctions are in use elsewhere, and their significance is well understood in the academic world. It is to some extent a return to the early practice of this college, by which distinctions in rank were marked by orations, dissertations, disquisitions, and essays. The proposed distinction in the terms in which the degree is granted, requires the ratification of the Boards before it can become effective. The other changes are mere matters of book-keeping, which are clearly within the province of the faculty to determine.

THE ART BUILDING.

The usefulness of the Walker Art Building has been greatly improved in the current year by the removal of the local heating apparatus with the accompanying coal bins, and the substitution of the pipes from the central station. The diffusion of the soft coal dust in the air had begun to discolor every exposed surface. The rooms vacated in the basement have been whitened and are available for the much desired purposes of extension of the collection of casts and photographs. Professor Smith's course in Archæology now makes direct use of the casts and other reproductions and originals illustrating classical times. The college collections are of great value; but their weakest side and the one which could be most easily supplemented is the very limited amount of the cheaper pedagogic material such as photographs, and reproductions of coins and casts. The college is doing all it can at present, especially by additions of illustrated works bought for the library, to help out this defect. What is needed is the purchase of the common reference books with abundant illustrations to be used in the Art Building itself. Whenever the related subject of the History of Art shall find its place in the course of undergraduate study the need of illustration will be even more apparent. The college has, for instance, original works of many great masters in painting and has not the standard reference works on these masters; our Van Dyck portrait cannot be compared as it should be with reproductions of other authentic works of the artist.

The hours of opening the Walker Art Building remain the same as those prevailing since it was first opened, four hours daily. When more assistance can be had, it would be well to add the afternoon hour from 3 to 4 to the present schedule.

Several additions have been made to the photographic negatives in the series of reproductions of the college works of art. These valuable negatives, all of which have been made by Professor C. C. Hutchins, enable us to furnish first-class photographs.

The following additions have been made to the Art Collections of the college during the year ending May 31, 1901:

GIFTS.

Oil painting—"Dutch Woman Seated," by A. van Ostade.

Given by Professor and Mrs. C. C. Hutchins.

Oil painting—"Lion Cubs," by Rosa Bonheur.

Given by Miss M. Sophia Walker.

Illustrated Catalogue of the Rosa Bonheur Sale, 1900. Two volumes.

Given by Miss M. Sophia Walker.

Portrait of Rosa Bonheur, by Anna Klumpke.

Given by Miss M. Sophia Walker.

Portrait of Eliphalet Greely Spring (Bowdoin, 1880).

Given by Mrs. Spring through her daughter, Miss Annie Lawrence Edwards.

Model of the Taj Mahal.

Given and sent from Agra by Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Crocker Stevens.

Two collections, one of postage stamps, and one of coins, chiefly American.

Given in memory of Freeman Milliken Short, by his mother, Mrs. Adelaide Milliken Short.

Chinese spear and gun, taken from the Boxers at Tientsin.

Given by Charles F. Gammon.

Coins, collection of Civil War tokens.

Given by F. W. Pickard (Bowdoin, 1894).

LOANS.

One large old gold lacquer box.

Two small old gold lacquer boxes.

One writing case of old gold lacquer.

One white silk kimono, embroidered.

One piece of embroidered satin.

The Book of Esther in Hebrew, written on parchment scroll.

All loaned by Mrs. Caleb Stevens of Randolph.

Landscape in water-color by Mrs. Mary Packard Tenney.

Loaned by Mrs. R. K. Packard.

EXHIBITIONS.

Brief exhibitions of the following objects have been held in the Building during the year:

Two sets of photographs illustrating the works of Raphael and the town of Orvieto, and one set of 44 original drawings of Scribner's Magazine Illustrations. The above are the property of the Library Art Club.

The prize photographs of 1900 and 1901 from the winter exhibitions of the Portland Camera Club. Loaned by the Club.

Amateur photographs by Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Haskell and by Marshall P. Cram (Bowdoin, 1904).

WORK OF THE RECORDING COMMITTEE.

The work of the Recording Committee falls mainly under the following heads:

1. The oversight of entrance examinations, including the collection, printing, and distribution of papers, the registration of candidates, the recording of the results of the examinations, and the preparation and mailing of reports of the results to candidates and teachers.

2. The registration of the choice of electives at the beginning of each term, and the distribution, to each instructor, of a preliminary and a final list of students in the several elective courses.

3. The administration of the regulations governing the making up of deficiencies in rank, including entrance conditions.

4. The recording of the results of the term examinations, and the sending out of term reports. As part of this work, the Committee figure the average term and year rank, and prepare the list of commencement appointments.

5. The preparation and issuance of the annual catalogue.

6. A considerable amount of correspondence, partly in connection with the several items of business just mentioned, partly with graduates of the college desiring information about rank, and partly on miscellaneous matters of college business referred to the Committee from time to time by the President, the Librarian, and members of the faculty.

This work has increased rapidly, in consequence of the more careful methods of conducting entrance examinations, and the more systematic keeping of records. A large part of this work is purely clerical, and should not be expected of persons who are competent to teach college classes. The small appropriation for clerical assistance has proved inadequate. It is highly desirable to secure the permanent services of a competent person, who when once trained, will relieve the members of this committee from all except the general oversight of this purely clerical work. It does not require a skilled book-keeper or stenographer; nor the entire time throughout the year of any one. But it does require a person of good judgment and discretion; and one who can be called upon at any time throughout the year.

MUSIC IN CHAPEL.

The appointment of a quartette, with a leader, has partially solved the problem of music at the chapel services; but only partially. The singing at the Sunday afternoon service, which has been carefully prepared and rendered by the quartette or individual members of it, has been highly satisfactory. The singing at the morning chapel services has been by a choir composed of the quartette and a fluctuating number of volunteers. In view of the importance of this service it seems best to eliminate altogether the voluntary, and consequently more or less unreliable and irresponsible element in the choir, and employ with proper remuneration to the leader, and his seven associates, a double quartette, which shall be expected to make the same careful preparation, by rehearsals and the learning of new music, for the morning chapel, which the single quartette now makes for Sunday afternoon. With our beautiful chapel and organ, we should spare no reasonable effort to make the musical part of the services as attractive as possible.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

In no department of the college has there been more marked improvement in recent years than in the care of our buildings and grounds. It is only a few years since the grass on the campus was

cut but once a year and then devoted to pasturage during the summer. The one point which this improvement has not yet reached is the dormitories. Unless the condition of these buildings is improved at once, we shall render ourselves subject to the description of heathen lands in the missionary hymn, "where every prospect pleases and only man is vile." Partly because the force supplied by the college has been inadequate, partly because the students have not in all cases shown the respect for the buildings which they deserve, the condition of the rooms and especially the hallways has not been creditable to the college. During the year, chemical fire extinguishers have been installed in the dormitories and a man has been employed in and around these buildings caring for the rooms and halls. Six women have been employed to do the work in the rooms. They have done their work in much the same manner as they have always done it. In fact, some of them have been here for more than twenty years. They are paid twenty cents per hour; receiving \$2.75 per week for the work they do. The committee on buildings and grounds will recommend that a porter be employed in each dormitory to do the work of these women. He should be employed ten hours a day. Suitable men for this purpose can be secured for about \$9.00 per week. These men should do the usual morning work in the rooms first, and then devote the rest of the day to keeping everything tidy in and around the buildings. These men should be required to wear white porters' jackets and to be neat about their persons. They should be forbidden to receive fees of any sort or to do any errands for the students requiring them to leave the college grounds. They should not carry any room keys except those furnished them by the occupants of the rooms. Such help would be slightly more expensive than the present help; yet the neatness and cleanliness of the rooms and halls in which the students live are so fundamental to the health as well as to the character of the students that the added expense should not stand in the way of this much-needed reform.

The new buildings of the college in the seventh year have begun to call for some slight repairs. The Observatory has been

painted and its floors have been oiled. The Art Building has had extensive repairs both to the roof and to the inside. These repairs were thorough and very expensive, but the bills were generously paid by the donors of the building. In the Searles Building, the flooring under the conservatory in the biology department was found to be decayed and in danger of giving way, thus spoiling the ceiling and the rooms under it. The ceilings were removed and an extra heavy framing of hard pine was let into the brick walls under the conservatory, capable of sustaining many times more weight than can ever be put upon it; and the ceiling was replaced with pine. In various rooms the plaster ceilings have fallen off. This, in the opinion of the superintendent, was due partly to bad material and partly to poor work on the part of the contractor. These ceilings have been replaced with matched wood, which is better, cleaner, more permanent, and cheaper in the end. The old storage batteries as they have worn out have been replaced from time to time with new ones of our own design and make, and the entire set is now worth from four hundred to five hundred dollars. A few changes in the steam pipes have been made necessary by the new system of heating. Everything in this line is now working to our entire satisfaction. The building has been heated to a uniform degree throughout the entire year, day and night. A new and well equipped workshop has been fitted up in a well-lighted, heated, and ventilated room of ample size. Power is supplied by a steam engine large enough to meet any future demand that may be made upon it and taking steam from the new steam plant. The outfit consists in a very complete set of joiners' tools and benches, machinists' tools, vises, and benches; a piping outfit, including everything for steam, gas, or water fitting tools up to and including one inch in size; a jig saw, a buzz planer, wood turning lathes, grindstone, and emery wheel; engine lathes; iron planer; also a dynamo capable of charging our storage batteries. We have a few flasks, moulders' tools, and sand, so that small castings can be made. If a flue made from tile suitable for the purpose could be put into one of the ventilating chimneys, we could at very slight expense arrange a melting furnace by means of which we could make any castings that we need.

The bricks in the buttresses around the wings of the building are rapidly being disintegrated by the action of the frost. This is mainly due to the fact that the buttresses happen to be so situated that the water from the roof falls directly on them and the bricks are not such as to withstand the repeated freezing and thawing to which they are subjected. The superintendent recommends that the face bricks be removed and the buttresses be faced with stone like that used in the trimmings of the building. The chimney tops must be rebuilt this season as the top courses of brick have become loosened to such an extent that it would not be wise to allow them to go through another winter. The clock, while it is a very good one, has not a proper pendulum to withstand the extremes of temperature to which it is exposed. It is proposed to make a compensating one to replace the wooden one. The clock lines are of steel wire and, while they show no signs of weakening, they have been in use two years longer than such lines are guaranteed to run. New ones should be put in, for if they should break the falling weights would do much damage.

Seth Adams Hall is in good condition. Steam radiators have been put into the recitation rooms in the Medical Department and new returns have been run in the basement in order to connect properly with the new heating plant. The chapel is in good condition. It needs a new carpet for the platform and new cane matting for the main floor. The black walnut finish should be rubbed down with proper oil polish. Some repairs are needed in the rooms occupied by the library; but as there will be extensive remodeling done here when the library is removed, it will be best to wait until next year before making any change. The old Commons Hall is now used as a joiner shop and storage room. It has a store-room for paints and oil built outside the brick wall at the north end. The old wooden annex has been fitted up to keep the snow plow, snow roller, and the fire hose reel in.

Memorial Hall is in very fair condition except the ceilings. The one in the upper hall is badly stained by leaks which have been allowed in the roof in years gone by. The roof is now tight, as it has been for several years, but it is much patched with cement

and pieces of metal. With its present care it can be occupied for some years to come before being thoroughly overhauled. It is not deemed wise to repair the frescoping in the hall until this is done.

The central heating station has worked to our entire satisfaction. During the first two months much more coal was burned than was necessary for heating and lighting purposes. Most of this extra fuel was used while cleaning the boilers and steam mains. The balance need not have been used if the fireman had been familiar with the new plant. The estimate on coal made by the committee was 1,040 tons of soft coal for all purposes. This did not include the heating of the rooms on the second floor of the Medical Building where radiators have since been placed. We have consumed 1,095 tons. It is estimated that 1,000 tons will be ample for the coming winter. Only two men have been employed in connection with the heating plant, one at \$2.00 and one at \$1.50 per day. Everything about the plant has been kept in perfect running order. There has been some question as to whether our town water is suitable for use in the boilers, and an experiment is being made with a driven pipe well. We ought to have a coal shed large enough to store a year's supply. Such a shed could be built on the college land on the line of the Bath railroad track with a road leading to it through the college woods. Such a shed would need to be about 175 feet long, 25 feet wide, with ten-foot posts. The cost of carting coal from the shed to the station need not be reckoned here, as we should be obliged to cart it in any case. The pen at the fire room will store fifty tons at a time. It would be good economy for the college to own a team with which to do this carting which would be available at all times for snow plowing, lawn mowing, and general teaming.

The committee on buildings and grounds is of the opinion that it is not wise to put in a second dynamo this summer, but to wait until the new library is completed, when we can know with certainty what the load will be. We have now a set of switches and meters so arranged that we can instantly transfer any or all of our load to the town lighting plant.

NEED OF A NEW GYMNASIUM.

Last year attention was called to the need of a new gymnasium. Since then a part of the Sargent Gymnasium has been taken for the Central Heating Station, making the need of a new building still more pressing.

Some of the alumni have felt that the first step toward obtaining a new building should be the preparing of plans and estimates of cost. They have subscribed money for this purpose and Mr. George T. Tilden, the architect of the Sargent Gymnasium, has engaged to draw the plans. Dr. D. A. Sargent, of the Class of 1875, has promised to work with Mr. Tilden.

In the past Bowdoin has had the good fortune to find friends to give needed buildings, and it is to be hoped that the same fortune will now provide a gymnasium suited to our needs.

ATHLETICS.

Since January, 1900, three important steps have been taken for the benefit of the athletic interests of the college.

1. A debt of over \$1,100 has been raised by voluntary subscriptions from alumni and undergraduates.

2. A new constitution has been prepared, under which all the athletic organizations are merged into one general association.

3. An attempt has been made to introduce "business methods" into the management of our college athletics.

These advances have not been brought about by any group of men or any single committee. Graduates and undergraduates have coöperated to secure desired results.

The alumni of Portland and vicinity contributed over \$300 toward raising the debt. The Class of 1898 contributed over \$240 for the same purpose. The undergraduates contributed \$300.

Mr. C. T. Hawes, '76, Chairman of the Advisory Athletic Committee, first called attention to the need of a new constitution. In December, 1899, the Bowdoin Club of Boston chose a committee to report on this subject. Drafts of proposed constitutions were prepared by the undergraduates, by the Advisory Athletic Committee, and by the Bowdoin Club. In June, 1900, the undergraduates adopted a constitution which was to a certain extent a

composite of the plans proposed. Out of respect to the wishes of the Bowdoin Club, the new constitution has not yet been put in force as a whole. At Commencement, 1900, the Alumni Association chose a committee to consider the matter. This committee is expected to report at Commencement, 1901.

Mr. R. W. Mann, of Boston, has offered many valuable suggestions to the team managers and has done much toward introducing better methods of book-keeping. It is believed that this improvement in methods has brought considerable financial gain. Nearly \$500 has been left as a balance by the managements of the past year. This sum has been turned over to the Treasurer of the Advisory Athletic Committee, who has paid for the out-of-door running track and other improvements. He still has over \$300 left for a contingency fund.

In accordance with the recommendations of the teachers of the Maine preparatory schools, the faculty committee on athletics has prepared blanks to be used for getting physicians' certificates vouching for the physical soundness of each competitor at the Bowdoin Invitation Meet.

THE COLLINS PROFESSORSHIP.

The time has come to determine the permanent policy of the college in the administration of the Collins professorship. The trust is now of more than fifty years standing; and after a lapse of fifty years the usage of institutions permits slight modifications of the original conditions, when such modifications are necessary to accomplish the main purpose of the bequest in the changed conditions which the lapse of half a century has brought.

The main purpose of the Collins professorship was the cultivation of the spiritual life of the students. The means proposed were two: informal conversation, and formal instruction. The tendency at the present time is to place emphasis more exclusively upon the first method; or, if the two are employed, to have them represented by different persons. At Dartmouth, Harvard, and Yale, a young graduate is employed for a period of three years as Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. While he may conduct Bible Classes, and assist in the conduct of the devo-

tional meetings of the Association, his main work is with individuals, through personal intercourse, substantially as proposed by the founders of the Collins professorship.

At Amherst such a secretary is employed, and also a professor, who gives formal instruction in Biblical history and literature, and Christian doctrine. It is perfectly practicable to adopt either of these two courses here; to secure a young college graduate who would act as Secretary, giving informal instruction to such voluntary classes as he might form in connection with the Association; or a more mature and scholarly person who would give instruction in the philosophical foundations of religion.

The former course would probably better serve the main purpose which the founders of this professorship had in mind. This is perfectly practicable; and if instructed to do so, I can, in the course of a year or two, find a man who would do this work here as successfully as it is being done elsewhere. The men who can do it are rare; but it is by no means impossible to find them. The funds of this professorship yield more than enough to employ a man of this type. If this is what the Boards regard as the prime purpose of the foundation; especially if they are prepared to waive the point of formal ordination, and to take a young man full of vigor, zeal, and good-fellowship; trusting him to impart the Christian spirit chiefly by personal contact, influence, and inspiration, then there is no difficulty in carrying out this trust as effectively and successfully as any other trust which we administer.

If, on the other hand, the Boards insist on having a man of maturity, and philosophical attainments, who shall give instruction in such subjects as theism, natural religion, Biblical history and criticism, such a man can be found in time. Here, again, the requirement that he be an ordained minister of a particular denomination is a serious limitation, and one which the college would probably not accept in a trust which it was receiving to-day. In favor of this plan it may be urged that the philosophical department is the least developed of all our departments. The fact that the duties of the professor of philosophy are united with those of the president in one person, renders it impossible to give the number of courses in philosophy which are desirable; or which

are given in colleges like Dartmouth, Amherst, and Williams where the president has little or no teaching, and one or two professors give their undivided attention to the teaching of philosophy. Hence a Collins professor who could give courses in philosophy, in addition to his work of religious teaching, would be a welcome addition to our faculty. The right man to do this work well, however, would be extremely difficult to find; and it might be necessary to add to the income of the professorship from the general funds of the college to secure and retain him. It is also doubtful whether the immediate results of such instruction in the particular direction contemplated by the founders of the professorship would be as great as they would be in case we adopt the other course, and elect a young man, whose main work with the students should be that of a Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Young Men's Christian Association is the form which religious life has assumed in most of our colleges. It is here that our best point of contact is afforded. The college proposes to give the Association attractive rooms in the old library. The life of the Association for the past few years has been a series of ups and downs, depending upon the personal qualities of the students to whom its leadership has been intrusted. A graduate secretary of the right sort would give to the work of the Association a steadiness and fruitfulness which it is pretty sure to lack for a large part of the time, if it is left exclusively to the leadership of undergraduates.

No definite appointment is contemplated this year. But I should be glad to have the policy of the Boards defined this year, that I may know precisely how the terms of the foundation are to be interpreted. The original statement of the purposes and conditions of the professorship is as follows:

"To increase the usefulness of the instruction in Bowdoin College, it is proposed that a fund should be raised to found a Professorship of Theology, to be subject to the regulations stated in this paper as to the elementary and essential principles of the foundation.

1. The interest on the amount subscribed and paid for the purpose shall accumulate until the fund shall amount to at least

fifteen thousand dollars, when, or as soon thereafter as the interest accruing annually shall amount to one thousand dollars, a Professor shall be elected and supported from the interest or income of the fund.

2. The Professor shall at all times be selected from ministers or ordained clergymen in regular standing of the trinitarian orthodox congregational denomination of Christians.

3. The Professor shall not be a member of the executive government of the college, nor be required or allowed to communicate any knowledge of the character, opinion or conduct of any student of the college obtained by intercourse or conversation with the students.

4. It shall be his duty to endeavor to cultivate and maintain a familiar intercourse with the students and to visit and converse with them at their chambers, and by conversation as well as by more formal teaching and preaching, to impress upon their minds the truths of the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the suitability to promote the happiness of the present life, and the necessity that they should be cordially embraced to secure the happiness of a future and endless life.

5. The Trustees and Overseers of the College may regulate the manner in which these duties shall be performed and may prescribe other duties to be performed, including ordinary instruction in the college; but may not do this so as to prevent the performance of the duties enjoined, or so as to cause the Professor to teach or conduct in any manner inconsistent with the faithful performance of those duties."

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LIBRARY.

The munificent gift of General Hubbard brings with it corresponding responsibilities. The need of additional funds for the purchase of books was pointed out in my last report, and a committee was appointed to take that matter in charge. As the result of their efforts one addition to these funds has been made already. The proper administration of the library is a problem which the college must provide for out of its own funds. Although the new scale of library service will not be required until next year, it seems

best to make at the present time a full statement of what those requirements will be, that they may be considered in our permanent plans of expenditures. As the chief assistant in the library is about to leave, and there will be much additional work involved in preparations to remove the books to the new building, it is desirable to appoint the assistant librarian a year in advance. The large amount of outside work which the librarian is called upon to do, is also set forth here, in order that the need of an assistant librarian may be made obvious. This outside work, although it makes little showing, is very laborious and time-consuming; and is of a nature which the college would be reluctant to dispense with. It is also of a nature which cannot be delegated to subordinates, or done in a perfunctory manner. The binding of the alumni, living and dead, to the college, by continuous correspondence, careful note of their scholarly and public work, and appropriate record and commemoration of their service and character when their work is done, must be largely a labor of love. The college is most fortunate in having as its librarian one who does this work with so much fidelity and devotion; and I am sure would be unwilling to withdraw him from this work. The only way in which he can do this in the future, and at the same time give the new library the administration which it requires, is by the employment of a competent and trained assistant librarian.

THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The normal growth of the library for the last decade, as indicated by the actual accessions and by the expressed desires of its patrons, has been about two thousand volumes a year. With the admirable facilities for the consultation and preservation of books to be offered by the new Hubbard Library and with the constant development of the use of the collection for reference purposes by people all over the State, it does not seem unwise to plan for and to expect an annual increase of twice as many volumes during the coming decade. That this stimulated, and, considering our circumstances, rapid growth may be wisely directed, the Library

Committee has undertaken to take a more active part in the selection of the accessions than has been the case in the past. Heretofore the selection of the books to be bought and the solicitation of gifts have been in the hands of the librarian. He has endeavored to secure every book recommended by members of the Faculty, as far as means would allow, but has not formally consulted the Library Committee except in case of expensive subscription books. He has, personally, made a somewhat extended study of the publications of each year, the result of which has appeared in successive numbers of the "Bibliographical Contributions," and in his purchases has been guided by the opinions thus formed.

It is now proposed that the Library Committee hold regular meetings each week during term time, and that no book, pamphlet or periodical be added to the library without the approval of two of its members. To make this plan more practicable, the Committee has unanimously approved in advance the following when received as gifts:

1. All publications of the United States government in its various departments.
2. All publications of the State of Maine and of any municipality or organization therein.
3. All books and pamphlets published by alumni of the college or by residents or natives of the State of Maine.

From the last mentioned class the librarian is authorized to purchase books, to the full extent of the annual income of the Packard Memorial Fund. The committee has also approved, subject to reconsideration at any time, all periodicals, serial publications, and annuals which are included in the "Bibliographical Contributions No. 10," or which were taken by the library on the first of January, 1901. The librarian is to buy, without waiting to consult the Committee, books needed at once by any member of the Faculty, provided the total cost of these in any one year does not exceed twenty-five dollars. He is also expected to expend the income of the George S. Bowdoin fund in the manner desired by the donor without particular approval of the books so purchased.

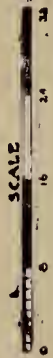
THE HUBBARD LIBRARY.

A pen and ink sketch of our new library is reproduced as the frontispiece of this report. In planning this structure, now in the process of erection, the donor, General Thomas H. Hubbard, and his architect, Henry Vaughan, Esq., of Boston, have spared neither time nor money to secure every material facility for making the library the true center of the institution, a rendezvous for both instructors and undergraduates, a place for study, for investigation, for instruction, and for literary recreation; they have striven to complete the college quadrangle with a building that in its character as a memorial would not compare unfavorably with its fellows, and at the same time would supply ample fireproof accommodation for the largest and most valuable collection of books in the State.

The building as shown by the diagrams of its two chief floors, printed on adjacent pages, is quite symmetrical in its outline. The main portion which faces north is 176 feet long by 46 feet wide; to this is attached, at the center, a wing of equal width which extends 90 feet to the south. The feature of the facade is the battlemented tower thirty feet square and rising to the height of a hundred feet. Near either end are projecting bays whose balustrades and gables relieve the long expanse of the steeply pitched roof, while their oriel windows add greatly to the attractiveness of the four large rooms which they aid in lighting. On the two sides of the wing, which contains the stack with its five stories of steel book-cases and glass and iron floors, the architect has given a pleasing unity to the five long rows of necessarily narrow windows, by capping them with two large symmetrical gables; while in the rear he has converted the several platforms required for a prosaic part of library administration, the dusting of books, into balconies with beautiful wrought iron work.

The materials of construction are Harvard brick, granite from a local quarry, and Indiana limestone, the last being used for trimmings, for interior decoration, and to a large extent in the exterior of the tower and the bays. The roof is covered with Monson slate, and, like the floors, has its steel beams fire-proofed with

LIBRARY
FOR
BOWDOIN COLLEGE



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

HENRY VAUGHAN ARCHT
BOSTON

flat, hollow tile arches. The contractor is the firm of L. D. Willcut & Son, of Boston. Arrangements have not yet been made for furnishing of the stack room with fire-proof shelving, nor for the installation of the system of ventilation and heating planned by Professor S. H. Woodbridge of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

From the vestibule, which is lined with stone throughout, one ascends seven marble steps to the Main Hall, a room 56x24, with vaulted ceiling, containing the delivery desk, shelves for the display of new books, and tables and other facilities for the use of the card catalogue. This is made into a partition of the cataloguing room so as to be available to the public on one side and to the cataloguers on the other. From the hall a marble staircase leads first to a landing, on the level of the large oriel window, which forms a prominent feature of the facade of the tower, and thence to the upper hall on the second floor.

The main library room has a floor space of 3,000 square feet, shelving for 15,000 volumes and table accommodations for 40 workers. It is hoped to make the collection in this room so representative of all branches of knowledge and so carefully selected, arranged, and catalogued that the undergraduate may study any ordinary topic,—with the single exception of those treated only in current periodicals—without recourse to the card catalogue and the stack room. It is to be *par excellence*, a study room, containing beside the collection just alluded to, all books which are reserved by instructors for the use of special classes of students.

Next in importance is the room marked Periodicals in the diagram, occupying the west end of the building and reached from the Hall by a wide corridor. This has a floor space of 1,400 square feet, shelving for 6,700 volumes, and table accommodations for 24 readers. It is to contain not only the current monthly and weekly numbers of all publications of general interest, but also bound volumes of the same. The latter are made available for convenient use by the Poole's index and its continuations. Custom and the possession of an unusually extended collection of this class of literature have always made this a favorite method of investigating a topic in the Bowdoin library.

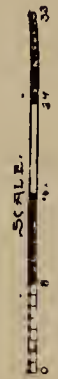
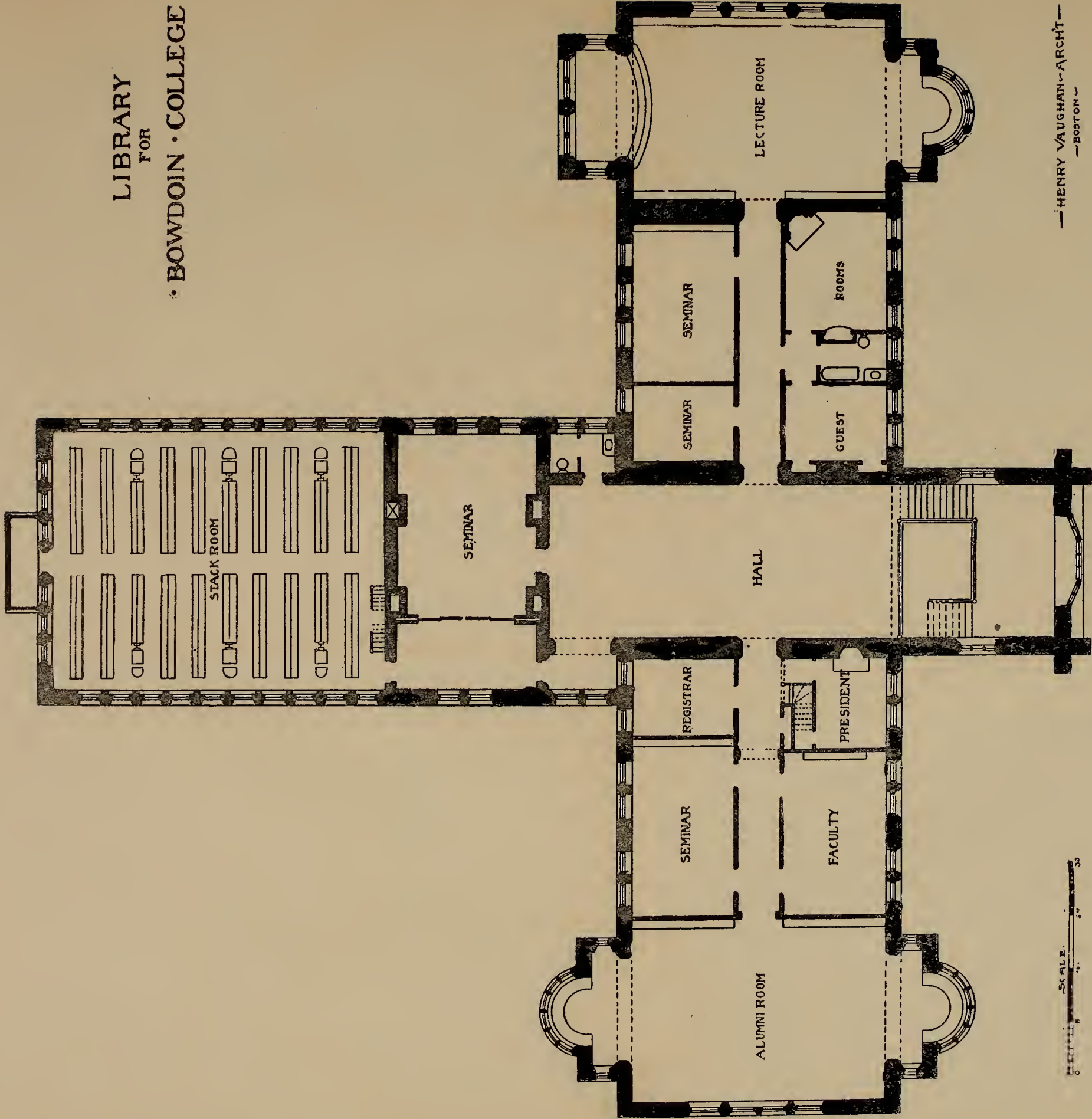
The other front rooms in their order from the entrance, are the coat room, the room for reading daily newspapers, and the room for reading the best literature. The last, called the Standard Library room, is to contain, in the best and most convenient editions, the works of those authors whom the concurrent judgment of the past and present has pronounced great, and of no others. The collection is for use only in this room and necessarily duplicates many volumes elsewhere available for free circulation. The theory, as well as a full description of a library of this sort, has been ably given in papers by Mr. H. L. Koopman of Brown University, and by Mr. W. E. Foster, of the Providence Public Library, who has carried out his ideal in his new building.

On the south side of the corridor are the librarian's room and private office; the former intended to afford accommodation not only for bibliographical works, but for the documentary history of the college and alumni, made under his supervision.

On the second floor the Alumni room containing 1,300 square feet of floor space, is intended as a rallying place for the graduates of the college at Commencement. It will contain in separate cases the publications of the alumni, class albums, and memorials, such as those presented by the Classes of 1853 and 1867. It will also serve as a room for the shelving and exhibition of books on art. The corresponding room at the west will also serve a double purpose as a lecture hall and as the library room for medical students. Three rooms long desired for the administrative uses of the college, viz., offices for the president, and registrar, and an assembly room for the faculty, are now provided for on this floor. A suite of rooms has also been arranged for the personal use of the donor on the occasions when his duties as trustee of the college call him to Brunswick.

For purposes of advanced instruction and conference between teacher and pupil four large seminar rooms have been planned on this floor. Three of them are of sufficient size to allow the number to be doubled should two allied departments not care to unite in the use of a single room. Each of these rooms will contain a thousand or more volumes and be supplied with maps, desks, and other facilities for study and instruction. Additional working

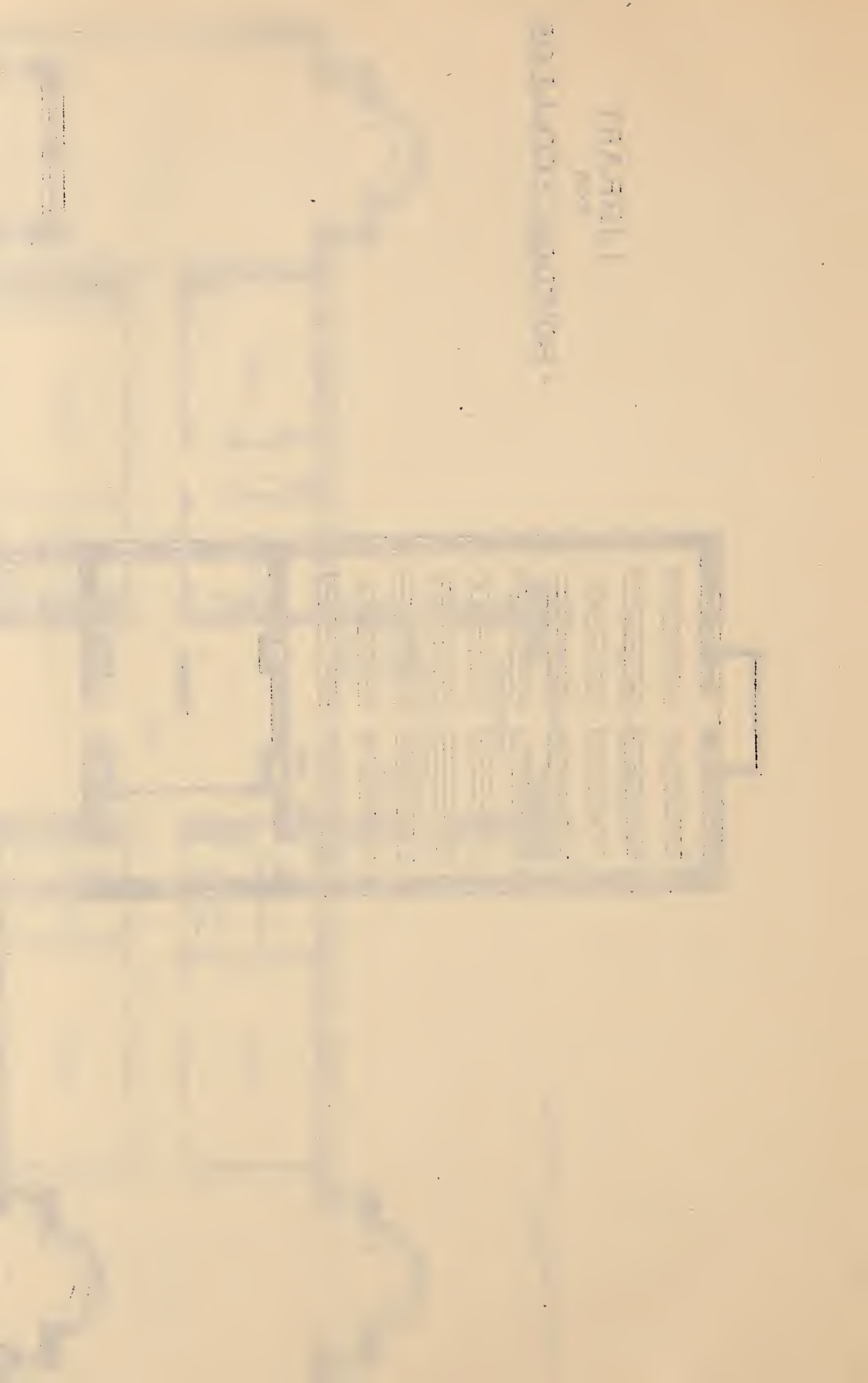
LIBRARY
FOR
BOWDOIN COLLEGE



HENRY VAUGHAN ARCHT.
BOSTON

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

THE
LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF
MICHIGAN



places for those engaged in researches calling for close proximity to a still larger number of books are provided on each floor of the stack room, where it is proposed to place six small tables in the recesses indicated on the diagram. The stack room is 52x40 and contains on its five floors 100 double-faced book-cases, the capacity of which is estimated at 160,000 volumes.

The basement is well lighted and, besides a large packing room, contains twelve other apartments designed to be used for archives, maps, duplicates, bound newspapers, college publications, and, if practicable, bookbinding and repairing. The tower supplies two rooms, one of which will probably be used for books belonging to the private library of James Bowdoin with other family and historical relics, while the second will be available as an additional seminar room.

THE LIBRARY STAFF.

It is hardly a score of years since the library staff consisted of a professor, who performed in addition the entire work of a department of instruction; of an assistant who was a member of the Senior Class; and of five student assistants from the Junior Class whose positions were honorary rather than lucrative. The library was then confined to Banister Hall; it was open twelve hours a week; its annual accessions were less than 400 volumes. The library now occupies ten rooms; it is open eighty-four hours a week during term time and forty-eight during vacation; its accessions average over 2,400 volumes. The increase in the library force has been gradual, keeping a step or two behind the development of the collection and the requirements of the changed methods of instruction, and still seeming as rapid as the college could afford. Including student assistance, a large part of which should in fairness be considered scholarship aid, the cost of the library service the past year has been \$3,700. This includes certain general college and clerical work, still performed in the library, though not to so great an extent as was indicated in my report for 1896-7.

In the new building the minimum cost of administration, including the services of a janitor, will be \$6,000. Careful study of the library service in other colleges and universities shows that

this is the least amount for which so finely housed a collection of books can be properly cared for. Besides the librarian, there will be needed an assistant librarian at \$1,200, a reference librarian at \$600, who would have oversight of the five public rooms not otherwise provided for, viz., the Newspaper, Periodical, Standard Library, Alumni, and Lecture Rooms; two cataloguers for \$1,200, two pages for \$500, and a janitor at \$500. When the character and importance of the aid to be rendered by the person in charge of the main library room is considered, it will be seen that only a college graduate of mature judgment and of library training is equal to the task. Now the number of hours each year during which this aid may be demanded is 3,712. This, of itself, demands the employment of two persons besides the librarian, and no one conversant with the money value placed upon intellectual ability would wish to estimate the average of requirement for this service at less than sixty cents an hour. The convenience of prompt delivery of books to workers in the main library room warrants, and a reasonable regard for the safety and order of the volumes in the stack room demands the employment of a page or desk attendant, who will also perform any clerical work that can be properly undertaken in the Main Hall. The cataloguing and ordering departments combined will always require one person for every two thousand books added to the library. It is needless to rehearse the details of this work, since they were mentioned in the report for 1896-7. That the cleanliness of a building of thirty rooms and three hundred and fifty windows, used by that number of people, calls for an efficient janitor is self-evident.

Lest with this staff of seven workers the librarian may seem to enjoy a sinecure, his own work is mentioned in detail. His working year is estimated at 1,600 hours, *i. e.*, forty-two hours a week during the academic year of thirty-eight weeks. One-half of this, or, on an average, over three hours of each of the two hundred and fifty days on which it is desirable he should be at the library, is given to various duties which may be classed together as executive, viz., the conduct of library correspondence, the selection of books, and the solicitation of gifts, the decision of questions referred to him by the cataloguer, the classifier, and the loan clerk,

keeping the accounts of the various library funds and expenditures, interviews with visitors who desire to see the librarian and with other persons who insist on transacting business verbally. Besides the clerical aid rendered him by his assistants, he devotes two hours a day to the maintenance and extension of the documentary history of the college and the alumni, and to the preparation and issue of the annual obituary record. At least another hour a day ought to be given to the preparation and delivery of bibliographical lectures to undergraduates. In place of this, the work of directing student assistants and of aiding undergraduates and other inquirers has occupied more than twice this amount of time. Personal and helpful relations between the librarian and all who frequent the library are extremely desirable, but unless another trained worker is at hand to whom minor questions may be referred, it is impossible for the former to execute his duties without a great waste of time.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

The standard of college education in New England, not of university, but of college education, is set by institutions having an annual income of not less than one hundred thousand dollars. The problem of Bowdoin College is to furnish such an education with an annual income of a little more than fifty thousand. Thus far the college has managed to do it. Unexampled benefactions have equipped us with buildings, so that one more, the needed gymnasium, is all we could ask for. The fact that we have had a young faculty has enabled us to expand our course of instruction, and adjust it to modern methods and standards, at comparatively slight expense. If, when this process began a dozen years ago, we had had a faculty of old men, wedded to the methods of the past, and incapable of increased effort or new ideas, we could not have accomplished what we have without doubling our teaching force. Both in buildings and in range of studies, we have done about all we can do with the means at our disposal. Yet the college cannot stand still. It must go forward. The new buildings must be properly cared for and administered; and to contract our course of study would soon cut off an important source of revenue by send-

ing the more intelligent and discriminating of our students out of the State to get their education. During the past decade our gifts from living donors have come in the then needed and permanently most welcome form of buildings, to the value of more than half a million dollars. In the next decade we shall need the addition of an equal amount to our general funds; or what comes to the same thing, to the endowment of special departments, professorships, library, science, and the like, which will release portions of the general fund now devoted to these purposes. In these days of great fortunes, and great liberality, a college which has as glorious a record, and as influential a body of alumni as Bowdoin, need not be afraid to ask for great things. Our methods of investment and our items of expenditure invite the closest scrutiny. In the past Bowdoin College has done a work surpassed by none in the country. Its work to-day compares favorably with that of institutions much larger and richer. But ultimately everything has to be measured by dollars and cents. This is no time for resting in false security upon the record of the past, or the good fortune of the present. On this opening year of the new century, it is well for all friends of the college to face the solemn truth that whether Bowdoin College with her splendid past, and her magnificent equipment in buildings, shall be twenty-five years hence in the first or the third rank of American colleges, will depend on whether in the meantime money for the actual doing of the college work shall come in as generously as in the last few years it has come for material equipment.

WILLIAM DEWITT HYDE.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, JUNE 1, 1901.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
LIBRARIAN OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

To the Visiting Committee:

GENTLEMEN—I present herewith my eighteenth annual report as librarian, for the year ending 1 June, 1901.

The number of volumes now in the library, inclusive of 4,122 belonging to the Medical School of Maine, is 70,159. The accessions for the past twelve months have been 2,913; of these 1,414 were purchased at an average cost of \$1.64; 444 were obtained by binding periodicals and pamphlets; 20 came by exchange, and 1,035 were given by various donors.

Aside from the additions to the library funds which are mentioned in a following paragraph, the most notable gift of the year was the letter-books of the Hon. James Bowdoin, presented by Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., Esq., of Boston. These contain the greater part of Mr. Bowdoin's correspondence from 1790 to his death in 1811, with copies of important letters received from Presidents Jefferson and Madison and General Dearborn. Among them is one to George Washington, dated in March, 1794, advocating an embargo for six months. To these volumes which he has had carefully rebound and provided with an explanatory preface, Mr. Winthrop added many interesting relics of the first patron of the college. Of these may be mentioned a suit of court dress, worn by Mr. Bowdoin while minister to France, flint-lock pistols used by him, according to tradition, while traveling abroad, and a mounted photograph of the embroidered coverlet brought from France in 1682 by Pierre Baudouin, the Huguenot refugee, and the grandfather of Governor Bowdoin for whom the college was named.

An unknown friend has continued to send to the library the successive volumes of the "Kunstler Monographien" as they have appeared. Through the kind offices of Chief Justice Fuller the library received from the English government the volumes relating to the British case in the Venezuela Arbitration. Through the generous thoughtfulness of Miss Mary Woodman of Cambridge, the library has received over 200 volumes formerly belonging to Cyrus Woodman, Class of 1836, a gift from his son, Edward Woodman, Esq., of Portland.

Mrs. Charles Packard of Brunswick, Mrs. Mary C. Talbot of East Machias, Mr. F. W. Pickard of Portland, Mr. J. Herbert Senter have each presented the library with smaller but useful collections of miscellaneous literature; Mr. D. M. Bangs, Class of 1891, has given several recently published books of interest, and William H. Arnold, Esq., of New York City has sent us an autograph letter of Hon. Stephen Longfellow, father of the poet, which is of special value and interest.

Among the more important purchases of the year may be mentioned Lavisse and Rambaud, *Histoire Generale*; Rashdall, *Universities of Europe*; Mackenzie, *Castles of England*; Corbett's *Parliamentary history of England and Parliamentary debates*; Meyer, *Konversations-Lexikon*; Kingsford, *History of Canada*; a complete set of the *Journal of Hellenic studies*; the *Monthly Microscopical Journal*, and its continuation the *Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society*.

CIRCULATION.

The total number of volumes loaned is 7,380, a marked increase over that of the preceding year. In considering this subject, however, it must be remembered that the volumes most needed and to a certain extent those most used by the undergraduates are not allowed to circulate. In several courses of instruction entire classes are required to read or consult a large number of books. It has been found a matter of common convenience, if not of necessity, to reserve such books within the library.

EXPENDITURES.

The itemized bills on file at the Treasurer's office are roughly classified in the following statement, to show the character of the expenditures and the sources of income. It may be noticed that the totals are over two thousand dollars greater than the previous year. This does not indicate a corresponding increase in receipts or expenditures. It is due mainly to the fact that this year the assistants' salaries were not, like the librarian's, included in the regular salary list, but were made a separate item in the appropriation list. The amount received from the Reading-Room Association included a surplus which had gradually accumulated. The ordinary receipts from this source will be less than four hundred dollars and are barely sufficient to pay for the expenditures directly involved in this enlargement of the library's work. The items marked with a star also need explanation. Owing to the failure of certain securities in which these funds are partly invested, the Treasurer reported a deficiency in their income at the end of 1900. Books, however, had already been bought and charged to these funds on the library records. The best way out of the dilemma seemed to be to transfer to their credit from other sources the amounts necessary to balance them. By the kindness of the Departments of Latin, French and German and by the use of a portion of the Reading-Room Association surplus, over two hundred dollars was thus nominally added to the income of the year. For many years it has been the custom of the college to remit the tuition of certain undergraduates in return for services performed by them. In this manner a further amount of \$450 has of late appeared on the Treasurer's books to the credit of the library. This cannot, of course, be drawn by the librarian, and its use has been so closely defined and limited that heretofore no mention of it under this head has been considered necessary.

<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Expenditures.</i>
Annual appropriation.. \$1,500	Books\$2,310
Appropriation for assist- ants..... 1,100	Library assistants..... 1,256
Reading Room Associa- tion..... 1,131	Periodicals..... 637
Bond Fund*..... 441	Binding..... 300
Sibley Fund..... 330	Library supplies..... 305
Walker Fund..... 200	Reading-Room repairs.. 150
General Library Fund*. 122	Transportation..... 120
Smyth Fund*..... 110	Typewriter..... 100
Ayer Fund*..... 45	Transfers*..... 50
Bowdoin Fund..... 50	<hr/>
Sherman Fund..... 50	\$5,228
Duplicates sold..... 107	
Typewriting..... 42	
<hr/>	
\$5,228	

INCREASE OF BOOK FUNDS.

Next in importance to the satisfactory plans for the new Library Building, which the generosity of the donor and the skill of the architect have made more elaborate than was expected, stands the increase in our permanent book funds which the present year has witnessed. While the amount of the increase is not great, it is in every way encouraging.

Through Edward Stanwood, Esq., of the Class of 1861, an unknown friend has given \$1,200 towards the General Library Fund. Philip G. Brown, Esq., Class of 1877, as executor of the estate of his brother, Captain John Clifford Brown, and in fulfillment of the latter's desire to establish a memorial of their father, Philip Henry Brown, Esq., Class of 1851, has added to this fund \$2,000, the income of which is to be devoted to the purchase of books on rhetoric and literature. It is intended to secure a memorial character to the collection thus formed, not only by mention in the annual catalogue and by its actual helpfulness to the under-

graduates, but also by having one of the cases in the main library room properly inscribed and by inserting in each volume purchased a properly engraved book-plate. When one considers the permanence of the structure now being erected, a more lasting or more appropriate memorial of a lover of books can hardly be conceived than the constant supply of the newest and the best volumes on a particular subject for the use of young men likely to influence public thought and activity in the years to come.

THE NEW READING-ROOM.

At the desire of the Faculty, and with the consent of the student body, as indicated in my last report, the charge of the reading-room, which had been in the hands of an association of the undergraduates for thirty-five years, was transferred to the college library last summer. The reading-room in South Winthrop Hall was discontinued, and a new one arranged in the apartment opposite the entrance to Banister Hall. The cost of furnishing the room, including necessary changes in the floor, and the introduction of electric lights, was \$150. The room is open on Sundays, and the improved facilities it offers have been fully appreciated by the students. It was hoped that the year would pass without the slightest abuse of the privileges it affords. I regret to say that a few instances have been noted of the mutilation of a daily newspaper, an offence most despicable, yet easy to commit with but slight chance of detection.

A NEW GENERAL CATALOGUE.

The first general catalogue in English replacing the Latin "triennial," was issued in 1889; the second in 1894. Recent inquiries have been made and desires expressed for a new edition. It seems exceedingly fitting that the college should mark the completion in 1902 of a full century of its work of formal instruction by printing the names of all who have received its diplomas. To have this record of its sons fuller in biographical and bibliographical matter than any preceding catalogue would be seemly and pleasing. The cost, however, both in time and money, of such extended records,

like the alumni record of Wesleyan University, is so great as to make the writer hesitate to recommend any marked deviation from the form adopted in the editions of 1889 and 1894. The cost of preparing, printing, and distributing 2,000 copies of a new edition, bound in paper covers, with the names of non-graduates omitted in order to bring the work within the desired limit of 216 pages, could hardly be less than \$1,500.

Respectfully,

GEORGE T. LITTLE,

Librarian.

June 1, 1901.

