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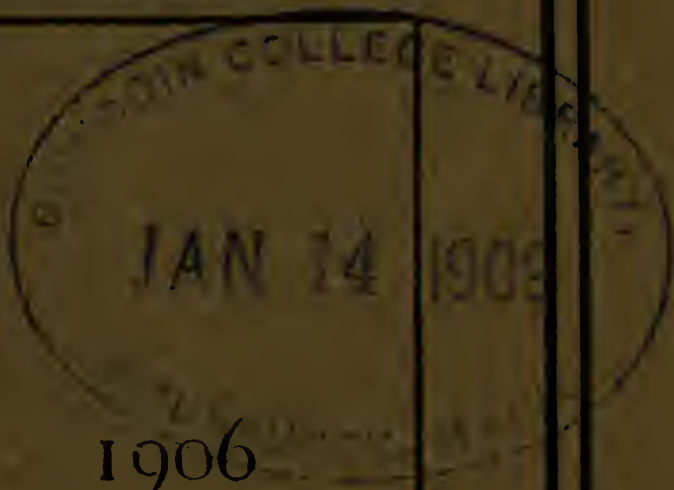
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1905



1906



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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT
OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1905-1906

TOGETHER WITH THE REPORTS OF THE
REGISTRAR, THE LIBRARIAN, AND THE
CURATOR OF THE ART COLLECTIONS

1905



1906

B R U N S W I C K , M A I N E

PRINTED FOR THE COLLEGE, MDCCCVI

JOURNAL PRINTING COMPANY
LEWISTON, MAINE

Report of President of Bowdoin College

To the Trustees and Overseers of Bowdoin College:

GENTLEMEN—Hon. Edward Bowdoin Nealley died on the twentieth of September, 1905, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He graduated from Bowdoin College in the Class of 1858. In 1864 he was appointed by President Lincoln the first United States District Attorney for the Territory of Montana. He was a member of the Maine House of Representatives in 1876; speaker in 1877; and a member of the Maine Senate in 1878. He was the Mayor of Bangor in 1886 and 1887. He has been an Overseer of the College since 1877. Mr. Nealley was a man of high ideals of citizenship, a keen sense of official responsibility, scrupulous business integrity, marked literary tastes, great courtesy of manner and kindness of heart.

Rev. George Moulton Adams, D.D., died on the eleventh of January, 1906, in the eighty-second year of his age. Dr. Adams graduated from Bowdoin College in 1844; studied theology at Bangor, Halle, Berlin and Andover; and served in long and fruitful pastorates at Conway, Mass., Portsmouth, N. H., and Holliston, Mass. He received the degree of D.D. from the College in 1884. He has been a member of the Board of Overseers since 1870; and at the time of his death was its senior member. The native sweetness of his disposition, together with the unusual breadth of his professional training, made him a model of what the Christian man and the Christian minister should be.

Gifts to the College from May 11, 1905, to May 10, 1906

It is gratifying to report the following sums received as gifts and from bequests during the past financial year. Some of these gifts came in response to efforts made a year ago to increase the endowment of the college; others were spontaneously offered; others are the result of the desire of the alumni to help the college out of the deficit which has been caused by its rapid expansion during the past few years. All deserve the sincere gratitude of every son and friend of the college.

Henry B. Cleaves.....	\$500 00
A. S. Packard, bequest	200 00
Francis S. Dane	25 00
Philo Sherman Bennett, bequest.....	400 00
M. E. Ingalls	1,000 00
Mrs. Geo. F. Godfrey.....	5 00
S. M. Milliken	1,000 00
Gen. Francis Fessenden.....	1,000 00
Geo. S. Payson.....	500 00
F. H. Appleton	1,000 00
Fred E. Richards.....	500 00
F. O. Conant	500 00
J. W. Hewitt.....	25 00
John S. Sewall.....	100 00
Class of 1889	100 00
Joseph K. Greene.....	10 00
William C. Pond.....	10 00
D. S. Alexander.....	750 00
E. L. Pickard.....	100 00
Edward Stanwood	250 00
F. W. Hall	250 00
O. C. Stevens	270 00
J. B. Lunger	100 00

L. C. Hatch	\$50 00
Austin Cary	200 00
Class of 1875	5,795 00
Class of 1893.....	93 69
Unknown	34 00
R. C. Winthrop, bequest.....	5,000 00
N. W. Emerson	50 00
W. Eugene Currier.....	50 00
Maj. F. A. Kendall	100 00
Geo. W. Blanchard.....	25 00
Geo. C. Purington, Jr.....	25 00
John M. Bridgham	25 00
E. M. Nelson	15 00
Henry W. Swasey.....	1,000 00
Kenneth C. M. Sills	25 00
T. R. Croswell	25 00
F. H. Gerrish.....	1,000 00
Col. Isaac H. Wing.....	50,000 00
Edward F. Holden.....	50 00
Mrs. Elizabeth V. Fuller.....	500 00
Henry E. Cutts.....	100 00
J. J. Herrick	1,000 00
W. J. Curtis	200 00
F. C. Payson	400 00
A. W. Morrill	10 00
Geo. L. Thompson.....	25 00
Clarence Hale	200 00
Geo. S. Payson	200 00
F. O. Conant.....	50 00
C. L. Hutchinson	45 00
Philip Greely Brown.....	200 00
F. A. Wilson	200 00
Myles Standish	10 00
F. H. Appleton	200 00
Lewis A. Burleigh.....	25 00

Andrew P. Wiswell	\$25 00
Louis C. Hatch	50 00
R. C. Payson	50 00
Walter G. Davis	400 00
Chase Eastman	10 00
Wm. G. Beale.....	200 00
Jno. M. Brown	100 00
M. S. Clifford	10 00
Chas. F. Libby	400 00
D. W. Snow	100 00
Jas. McKeen	200 00
Edwin H. Hall.....	10 00
Louis C. Hatch	50 00
Thomas Upham Coe	2,000 00
O. C. Stevens	200 00
Geo. F. Cary, Joseph Williamson and W. L. Black	100 00
J. E. Moore.....	100 00
Mrs. Kate D. Riggs.....	40 00
C. F. Kimball	100 00
J. C. Minott.....	10 00
Weston Lewis	400 00
G. T. Files	100 00
The Class of 1894.....	400 00
Garcelon & Merritt	31,572 55
Fayerweather	12,447 23
Total	\$124,597 47

This long list of gifts is not only a substantial addition to the resources of the college, but a most welcome evidence of the confidence and affection in which it is held by this large number of alumni and friends.

Two gifts deserve especial mention: that of Col. Isaac Henry Wing, of the Class of 1856 to endow the chair of

Mathematics; and the gifts to meet the deficit for the current year. Col. Wing left college on account of ill health at the end of his Junior year; but was granted the honorary degree of A.M. as of the Class of 1856, on the fortieth anniversary of the graduation of that class in 1896. Col. Wing was the first to call a meeting in Wisconsin to respond to President Lincoln's call for volunteers, and was the first person in that state to enlist. He has held important offices under the United States Government and has been prominent in the political and business interests of Wisconsin. He has been very successful in the management of timber lands. His generous gift was made entirely of his own motion, without solicitation; and expresses the gratitude he has cherished through these fifty years for what the college did for him.

Gifts included in the above list amounting to \$4,200, and others still to be paid which will raise the total to \$5,000, are contributions made by alumni to meet the deficit of the current year. These gifts also have come freely, with no solicitation on the part of the College; and are a most welcome proof of the widespread interest of the alumni in its present work; and their belief in the efforts it is making to keep abreast of educational progress.

In addition to these sums actually received, the College is to receive by the will of the late Charles McLaughlin Cumston, LL.D., of the Class of 1843, the sum of \$23,000, making his total gift \$25,000.

The clause containing the bequest is as follows:

“I bequeath to the said Bowdoin College twenty-three thousand dollars, to be added to the two thousand dollar scholarship fund given by me in 1903, making twenty-five thousand dollars, the income to be given to deserving students, but preferably to students who may be graduates of the English High School of Boston, Massachusetts.”

The Needs of the College

In spite of these generous gifts, the needs of the college are nearly as large, and fully as urgent as ever. The generous gift of Col. Wing relieves the general fund to the extent of \$2,200, hitherto appropriated for the department of Mathematics. The generous gifts of Alumni temporarily reduce the annual deficit to small proportions. But work done by an institution on temporarily guaranteed income is like the work done by an individual on alcoholic stimulants. While it tides over an emergency, it is not a safe basis for permanent development. To stop the deficit altogether, and permanently, we need four more such gifts as that of Col. Wing: one to endow the professorship of physics; one to endow the professorship of history; one to endow the professorship of German; one to endow the professorship of English and Argumentation. Other desired gifts are for the endowment of the office of librarian; for the endowment of the office of director of the gymnasium; for the completion of the endowment of the professorships of English Literature, Greek, Modern Languages, and Natural Science; for special book funds for the several departments; and for the purchase of apparatus in the several departments of science.

It is a satisfaction to announce that the limit of desirable prizes has already been reached. Up to the present time such gifts have been most welcome; and as late as a year ago were solicited. We do not need any more. Hereafter a hundred dollars in almost any other form would be more welcome than a thousand devoted to a prize. This is not because prizes are intrinsically objectionable. On the contrary, up to a certain point they are highly beneficial. But there comes a point when the addition of another, instead of increasing effort, diverts it from regular studies, and cheapens all the prizes that

we have. Consequently, all who have in mind the establishment of prizes are urgently requested to change the form of their proposed gift or bequest.

The college is in much the same position with respect to buildings. Every building thus far given met an urgent need; and was at the time the most welcome form a gift could take. A gymnasium would now be welcome, if accompanied by funds for its maintenance. But with this single exception we have all the buildings that we need; all that we can afford to maintain.

Furthermore, as between money given for the better maintenance of the departments that we have, and money given for the establishment of new departments, a dollar given to help us do well within our income what we are trying to do now, is worth more than ten dollars devoted to the establishment of new departments.

The ambition of Bowdoin College, as indicated by its traditions, and defined by recent votes of the Trustees and Overseers, is not to be large in numbers, or great in the range of courses of instruction offered. Its ambition is to do as well as it can be done the specific work of giving a liberal education in the fundamental branches of mathematics, science, literature, history, economics, and philosophy, to the students who have prepared themselves for it by a thorough secondary training. To do that specific work as we are doing it now requires at least \$200,000 of additional funds, devoted not to buildings or extensions, or prizes, but to the maintenance of existing departments. To develop this work as it already requires to be developed by strengthening the teaching force at points of greatest present pressure, requires \$200,000 more, devoted also to purposes at present supported by the general fund.

Attendance at Commencement

An attempt has been made this year to increase the number of alumni attending Commencement. Through the generosity of a member of the Class of '73 a Perpetual Trophy has been given in the name of that class, to be awarded each year at Commencement to the class having present the largest percentage of its living members. The success of the enterprise will depend upon the amount of work that each class will do with its own men. The rules governing the competition follow.

First. Any graduating class, except the class graduating in the year of competition, shall be eligible for competition provided it has at least ten living members.

Second. Any class proposing to compete shall notify the College librarian of its intention so to do on or before twelve noon Commencement day.

Third. Any competing class may include in its numbers any former member, provided it gives to the College librarian the name of such member at or before the time of giving notice of its intention to compete.

Fourth. The trophy is to be awarded each year to the competing class having in the year of competition the largest percentage of its living graduates present at Commencement day, and shall be held by such class until it is won by another class at a subsequent Commencement.

Fifth. Competition shall close at twelve noon on the Commencement day in the year of competition.

Sixth. The College librarian shall decide which class has the largest percentage of members present, basing his decision upon the signatures in the Alumni Registration Book, and his decision shall be final.

Reduced rates of a fare and one-third for all persons attending Commencement have been obtained under the conditions of the so-called Certificate Plan from the three

passenger associations that cover the territory as far west as Chicago and St. Louis, including those cities. As the certificates are not obtainable at every station it is necessary for those desiring to avail themselves of the reduction to make the necessary inquiries in advance at local ticket-offices. It is necessary that one hundred people avail themselves of this privilege before any one can receive a reduction, this being given upon the purchase in Brunswick of a return ticket. No certificates are obtainable when the regular fare one way is less than seventy-five cents. Information about further details has been sent to the alumni on the folders announcing the events of Commencement Week.

A certain number of rooms in Brunswick can be obtained by application to Mr. S. B. Furbish at the Treasurer's Office. The excellent restaurant of the Eagle Hotel is available for meals. At this same hotel can be obtained a limited number of very comfortable rooms, recently furnished and provided with hot and cold water. The proprietor of Casco Castle, South Freeport, reports that he has fifty rooms, handsomely furnished, private baths and modern conveniences. Casco Castle is on the shore of Casco Bay about three-quarters of an hour's ride from Brunswick by electric cars. These cars run every half hour. The hospitality of the fraternity houses to the alumni is well known. So no one need hesitate to return for fear that no accommodations will be available.

Business Openings for College Graduates

The increasing intellectuality and complexity of many forms of business, together with the increasing practicality and efficiency of college training, are combining to create a demand for college graduates in business in positions where they can begin to earn their living the day after

they graduate; and expect as rapid and substantial promotion as they can prove that they deserve. Even in forms of business that require technical training, the highest positions and the largest salaries are given, not to the engineers and graduates of the technical schools, but to graduates of college who have no technical training, but have capacity for broad outlook, good executive ability; and above all the power to influence and manage men. The engineers and technically trained men, are of course indispensable; and they receive good salaries. But the men who can grasp business as a whole, bring each department into proper subordination to the whole, select and control the right sort of subordinates, foresee changing conditions, secure custom, and make the business a success, are even more indispensable; and command very much higher salaries. For men who can be trained up to occupy these first places certain kinds of business are turning with increasing confidence to college graduates.

To be sure, these business houses are not taking every graduate who applies; or distributing fortunes promiscuously. They require good character and good health; good scholarship; that power to bring things to pass which athletics develops; and that ability to get on well with men which the club and fraternity side of life does so much to cultivate. Bowdoin College has been so successful in placing the right men in the right business places that we can now guarantee in advance an excellent business opening to every graduate who has a fair degree of the five requirements mentioned above. These positions usually pay enough to live on for the first year or two, while one is learning the business; for the next two or three years pay from \$1,200 to \$2,000, and at the end of that time pay whatever the man can show that he is worth; which in many cases amounts to very substantial salaries, or participation in profits. As compared with the

graduates of technical schools the successful college graduate in business earns a little less for the first year or two; about the same for the next three or four years; and after that commands a much larger salary than is ordinarily given to the men who have immediate charge of the technical processes.

The danger is, not that these openings will lack either number or attractiveness; but that they will be too numerous and too attractive; and thus draw off into business men who would find more satisfaction, and accomplish more good, in professional, literary, scientific or political life. For although business is fast coming to have its intellectual and human side; yet in such professions as law and medicine, the ministry, journalism and teaching, the mental and human side is more prominent. They deal more directly with mind than with matter; with ideas than with things; with persons than with physical processes. Hence while it is very gratifying to have these splendid business openings to offer to every graduate who has the qualifications of the sound body, the trained mind, the effective will, and the social gift; our choicest men ought to find in the future, as in the past, their best careers in the support of the great institutions of society, and in the guidance and inspiration of the minds and hearts of men.

The Greek Letter Fraternities

Each of the eight fraternities now has a chapter house; where the majority of the members of the two upper classes room, and where nearly all the members take their meals. The system is fully and finally established in our midst. The possession of property of an aggregate value of \$100,000 assures the permanence of this aspect of college life. Accordingly this is an appropriate time to

declare the attitude of the college toward these fraternities, and to define its policy.

There are certain obvious objections to the system. In the first place, it diminishes by about two thousand dollars the income of the college from its dormitories. This, however, is not the absolute loss it might at first sight appear to be. For the more satisfactory and attractive manner of life the chapter houses have introduced bring students here, who would seek these features elsewhere if they were not offered here. Thus what is lost in room-rent is partly or wholly made up in tuition. The eagerness of the fraternities to secure desirable members, induces them to make efforts to draw students to the college which are far more generous and strenuous than devotion to the college as a whole has ever been able to inspire. An increase of twenty per cent. in the number of students, if unaccompanied by an increase in the number of fraternities and chapter houses, would fill all the vacant rooms in the dormitories.

Another objection is the tendency to split the student body up into small groups; and thus to narrow the range of intimate companionship. So far as it works in this direction, the chapter house is a disadvantage. Yet there are powerful forces constantly at work to counteract this tendency. If fraternities introduce perpendicular divisions, the classes give divisions that are horizontal; and athletics, dramatics, music, interest in special studies, draw together students from all classes and all fraternities. In a fraternity one comes to know somewhat intimately the members of six classes besides his own, or on an average fifty or sixty students. Thus by reaching three classes up and three classes down, each of the eight fraternities includes in the four years nearly as many men as an average college class. What is lost in extension of acquaintance is made up in intimacy of association. The average

student in a college which has no fraternities, does not make more friends than the number included in the fraternities. The worst that can be said on this ground is that what associations he does form, and what friendships he does make, are somewhat more accidental than they would be if there were no fraternities, or if fraternity life was less exclusive. Even this objection is largely offset by the irresistible tendency of athletes to flock with athletes; debaters with debaters; musicians with musicians; scientists with scientists; men of literary tastes with men of literary tastes; and historians and economists with historians and economists. If the fraternities would discontinue the practice of reserving one end of a dormitory as far as possible to itself—a practice which had its excuse before chapter houses were built, but now has no excuse whatever—then the association in the dormitories during the first half of the course, and natural affinities of intellectual, artistic and literary pursuits in the last half of the course, would be sufficient to counteract whatever exclusiveness there is in the chapter house system.

The freedom and isolation of a chapter house also involves a certain moral risk. On the other hand, if vigilantly watched and promptly dealt with, evil in a fraternity can be much more readily eliminated than it could from a group of men bound by no such intimate ties. It is a fearful damage to a fraternity to have the reputation for immorality. For the sake of the fraternity and its reputation, students will do themselves, and induce others to do, what they never would do on their personal account. The faculty have no difficulty in knowing all that they desire to know about what goes on in the moral life of a fraternity; and that not by any system of spies; but through channels of natural interest which parents, graduates and friends feel in the fraternity. Thus when a fraternity becomes demoralized it finds itself the object

of student criticism, faculty remonstrance, alumni condemnation. While it would be too much to claim that no fraternity can become a center of corrupt influence, it can be said that the same fraternity never remains in that condition more than long enough for the faculty and the better elements in its own alumni and undergraduate members to work the evil influence out; and that on the whole the fraternities exert twenty times as much influence regularly for good, as now and then one or two temporarily may work for evil. The faculty stands ready to refuse to allow Freshmen to join any fraternity the influence of which at the time the faculty believes to be unwholesome. Of course this is a heroic remedy; and will not be put in practice until every appeal, first to undergraduate members, and next to the body of graduate members, has been made, and proved unavailing. At present the faculty regards the fraternities, and the moral influence latent in them and their graduates, the strongest moral resource at its disposal.

In order that this latent power for good may be ever ready for active use, each fraternity is urged to place its chapter house under the control of a house committee, or board of directors; and to make sure that the head of this committee or board shall be some one living in the immediate vicinity of Brunswick, and having sufficiently close contact with the students to keep informed of the tendencies of the chapter. Especially there should be submitted to such graduate committee a frequent statement of the financial condition of the chapter. Prompt payment of bills, and the maintenance of unquestioned credit, is absolutely essential to the good standing of these fraternities in the local community, and the training in business honesty which they ought to be giving to their members.

This account of what ought to be done, is a description of what is being done already by most of the fraternities.

Attention is called to it here to make sure that at the reunions at Commencement those fraternities which have such heads of house committees may gratefully recognize the valuable service they have rendered; and if any have not appointed such a committee, and given them adequate power, and sufficiently close and frequent contact with the student body, they may do so at the first opportunity. Now that the fraternities have corporate property, and the freedom that goes with it, they must prepare to assume and exercise the responsibilities that such property and liberty involve.

Local Clubs

A pleasant feature of college life, and one which contributes to the growth of the college in certain sections, is the local clubs which bring together men of all classes, and of all fraternities and no fraternity, on the basis of the school, city, county or state from which they come. Alumni in these sections who desire to have their young friends pleasantly introduced to college life will confer a favor on the college, and on prospective students, by sending their names to the president or secretary of the appropriate local club. They will then communicate with the prospective student, and arrange to have some one meet him during the vacation.

The officers of these clubs are as follows: Penobscot Club: President, Melvin T. Copeland; Secretary, Lester Adams. Massachusetts Club: President, Romilly Johnson; Secretary, John F. Morrison. Thornton Club: President, Robie R. Stevens; Secretary, Crowell C. Hall, Jr. Exeter Club: President, Philip F. Chapman; Secretary, Roger L. Thaxter. Aroostook Club: President, Arthur O. Putnam; Secretary, George H. Foss. Hebron Club: President, Fred E. R. Piper; Secretary, Roscoe H. Hupper.

Athletics

The athletic affairs of the College are under the general charge of the Athletic Council. This body is composed of five representatives from the alumni, two from the faculty and five from the undergraduates. The alumni members are: C. T. Hawes, '76; F. C. Payson, '76; Barrett Potter, '78; H. A. Wing, '80; R. W. Mann, '92. The faculty members are W. A. Moody, '82, and F. N. Whittier, '85. The undergraduate members are H. P. Chapman, '06; P. F. Chapman, '06; J. B. Drummond, '07; F. J. Redman, '07; A. H. Ham, '08. The members are elected by the bodies they represent and hold office from commencement to commencement. The faculty reserve jurisdiction over all matters connected with athletics where the work of the College is directly affected. Eligibility rules based on scholarship requirements are made and enforced by the faculty. Eligibility rules based on other grounds are made and enforced by the Athletic Council.

ELIGIBILITY RULES OF THE FACULTY

Students are ineligible to participate in any of the various departments of athletics in the College:

1. During the period of probation after having received a Major Warning, and first-year students after having received a Minor Warning.

2. When admitted to College on probation as a member of any class.

3. After failure to make up a condition at the appointed time.

4. When failing of regular advancement from one class to another.

ELIGIBILITY RULES OF THE ATHLETIC COUNCIL

1. Only students in good and regular standing shall represent the College in any branch of athletic sport.

2. No student shall represent the College in any department of athletics who has previously represented any College or Colleges four years in any athletic department.

3. No student coming to Bowdoin from another College shall represent Bowdoin in any branch of athletics until one year in attendance.

4. No student who has played baseball on a team playing under National or American League Agreements shall be allowed to represent Bowdoin in any athletic contest.

5. Students shall be ineligible to represent Bowdoin in any football game unless registered in the academic department by October 15, or in the medical department by November 1st. Similarly students shall be ineligible to represent Bowdoin in any baseball, track or tennis contest unless registered by February 1st.

The Athletic Council adopted all the eligibility rules of the Maine Intercollegiate Athletic Board previous to the organization of that Board. The Council is in sympathy with the objects of the Board, but believes that under present conditions it is better for Bowdoin to enforce her own rules and pass upon the eligibility of her players. The Council believes also that final decisions in actual contests on the field and the enforcement of playing rules, are best left to referees, umpires and other trained officials who are experts in their particular specialties.

The active administration of the athletic affairs of the College is left to the student managers chosen by the Bowdoin College Athletic Association (undergraduate) from lists of candidates approved by the Athletic Council. The

managers are required to make frequent financial reports to the Treasurer and Auditors of the Athletic Council.

Shop Work and Mechanical Drawing

In view of the increasing number of students who come to college with a view to preparing for such institutions as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Graduate School of Science at Harvard, and who desire to complete the two courses in six years, it is desirable for the college to provide courses in shop work and in mechanical drawing. All that is necessary for the course in shop work is an appropriation, or better a gift, of two thousand dollars for tools. The instruction can be given, as formerly, by the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. A course in mechanical drawing could be provided at moderate expense; as this instruction could be given by an engineer who is otherwise employed for the greater portion of his time. With these additions, and with the mathematical, modern language, and scientific courses already offered, a student could prepare himself to complete his technical education at such an institution as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in two years.

While the College voted last year that it is not prepared to enter upon technical instruction, it is certainly desirable to offer the same preparation for the graduate study of technical subjects, that it does for the study of law and medicine.

The Use of the Winthrop Fund

Three years ago Professor Woodruff made an urgent appeal for a room, fitted with a lantern, slides, and works of art for the adequate presentation of illustrative material in connection with the teaching of Greek. For the teaching of the ancient languages and literatures in the

modern method such an equipment is essential. The Winthrop fund, given for the promotion of the study of the Classics, affords the means to carry out this plan. A fund given for this purpose should not be used to pay the salaries of professors already provided; but should be utilized to make some positive addition to the effectiveness of these departments. I recommend that the income of this fund be spent under the direction of the Professors of Greek and Latin.

A Fund for the Care of Grounds and Forests

Under the direction of Mr. Austin Cary, recently elected Assistant Professor of Forestry at Harvard University, our forest has been cared for, and some timber has been cut. In addition to furnishing lumber for the college, there has been turned into the college treasury about two hundred dollars. There are some trees which will need to be cut in the near future. On the other hand there are dying maples on the campus which should be replaced with elms; and there are places where pines and shrubs might be set out, to the great improvement of the appearance of our grounds. The pines between the gymnasium and the athletic field should be kept clear of undergrowth; and this grove, which is the one object of natural beauty immediately connected with the college, should receive whatever care is essential to its preservation. Accordingly I recommend that the funds which have been received and which shall be received from the sale of wood and timber from the college forest, be set apart to constitute a fund for the care of the forest and grounds, to be expended under the direction of Professor Cary and Professor Lee.

The Adequate Support of the Library

Last year we made a substantial reduction in the appropriation for the administration of the library. In spite of the best efforts of the library force, it has been found impossible to keep up with plans previously made for the change of the catalogue from small to large cards. Now that we are committed to this change, and have made some progress toward its accomplishment, we must carry it through; and provide an adequate force to do the work in a reasonable length of time.

In addition to the distinctively library work, the librarian has a large amount of work in connection with the records of the alumni, and the general catalogue. This work is extremely valuable; and the manner in which it has been done is highly creditable to the college, and a source of great interest and satisfaction to the alumni and friends of the college. It would be poor economy either to discontinue this work; or to turn it over to persons who would do it with less thoroughness, fidelity and devotion.

Accordingly I shall recommend a return, not to the full appropriations of the last two or three years; but to the basis contemplated when we entered Hubbard Hall. This will involve the reestablishment of the office of assistant librarian; an office which a recent graduate of the college now in the employ of the library is well qualified to fill; and also provision for some additional assistance beyond that which students have time to render.

The General Condition of the College

The college has made no extension of its courses during the past year, and will not attempt to make any important addition until it can be done without incurring a deficit, or increasing one already existing. To have a limited number of courses which are solid, substantial and

satisfactory is far better than to have spread out on paper, inadequately given, and slightly esteemed, a greater variety of courses. Everything that we now have is either entirely solid in itself, and satisfactory to the students, or in the way to be made so. Nothing that is vitally essential to a liberal education is either omitted, or offered only in such inadequate and perfunctory form as to be worse than an omission altogether. There are many points at which with more money it would be possible to do more and better work. Especially is this true in the sciences, where precisely the same number of professors are teaching more than twice as many students as twenty years ago. Nowhere else, unless it be in English, does increase in number of students bring so great increase in amount of work. During this time the force in English, in philosophy, in history and economics, has doubled; in modern languages and in the library has increased three fold. When the next increase comes, the scientific departments are entitled to first consideration.

The college has been extremely fortunate in the personnel and make up of its faculty. The majority of the departments, English Literature, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, French, Mathematics, Greek, the library, and the gymnasium, have at their head men who have been here for twenty years or more, and have acquired that devotion to the college and that identification with its spirit which insures the continuance of their services during life. Others are in the hands of younger men, who manifest the same enthusiastic devotion to their work and to the college; and may be counted upon for the same permanent service. In a few departments we have had a series of brilliant and ambitious young men, who have given to the college the years in which they were making their reputation; and then have been called to larger salaries and broader fields elsewhere. All these elements

are valuable; and Bowdoin College has been fortunate in having them in about the right proportion.

The ages of the eighteen professors and instructors range from 27 to 61, with an average of 43. Their experience in teaching ranges from 3 to 37 years, with an average of 20 years. If one were selecting a faculty for maximum efficiency, these are the age and length of experience he would endeavor to secure.

The same entire cordiality and good will; the same earnestness in study and comparative purity of morals; the same interest in athletics and debate; the same healthy spirit and wholesome manner of life have been manifested throughout this year as in years past have made Bowdoin College a joy to its students, and an object of affectionate and grateful memory to all its loyal graduates.

The Medical School of Maine

The Medical School of Maine is under the control of the Trustees and Overseers of Bowdoin College; the first half of the course is given in Brunswick; and in every way it is intimately identified with the life of Bowdoin College. It is the custom to print once in five years a report of the work done in each department of the college. Now that the Medical School has developed a comprehensive, well organized course of instruction, it is an appropriate time to establish a similar custom for the Medical School. Accordingly I have asked each professor in the Medical School to give a brief description of the work he is doing.

An important move recently made is the appointment of one instructor in each department who shall be prepared to give instruction to a limited extent when the professor is absent; and thus acquire experience in teaching. The salary is so small a part of the income of the profes-

sor in the Medical School that it is impracticable to call professors from a distance when vacancies occur, as is done in the college. The only way to fill vacancies promptly and satisfactorily in the Medical School is to have the men in training, under some measure of responsibility, before the vacancies occur.

The vote was as follows:

“That there be established the position of Instructor in each of the following departments: Anatomy, Physiology, Internal Medicine, Surgery, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Obstetrics, Paediatrics and Gynecology. That the head of any department to which an Instructor has been appointed have the privilege of assigning to the Instructors such a part of the work of teaching as shall not exceed one-fourth of the total hours allotted to that department. For the head of the department to be relieved of a larger part of his prescribed duties than this, it will be necessary for him to obtain permission therefor by a majority vote at a meeting of the faculty which vote shall specify to what extent the Instructor is allowed to substitute for his chief.

That hereafter the appointment of a demonstrator or teaching assistant by the head of a department shall not be valid until confirmed by a vote of the faculty.

The cordial good will between the students in the Medical School and the students in Bowdoin College, and their hearty cooperation in student interests and activities, is a happy feature of student life in Brunswick. The excellent facilities for clinical instruction secured in Portland, are abundantly justifying the removal of the last half of the course to that city.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL MEDICINE

PROFESSOR ALFRED MITCHELL

Instruction in this department continues throughout the third and fourth years. During the first third of the third year the time is devoted mainly to the study of Diagnosis. The remaining weeks of the course include consideration of special diseases following the order usually found in standard text-books. The fourth year comprehends the study of such special diseases as were not considered in the preceding year.

During both years class room instruction is given didactically and by means of regular recitations.

A clinic is held at the Maine General Hospital upon each Thursday morning from nine to eleven o'clock; the material being received from the wards of the hospital and occasionally from outside sources.

Care is taken to afford the students opportunities for personal examination of cases with the prominent object of having them become familiar with physical signs.

The school is much indebted to the Staff of the Portland Charitable Dispensary in that they have during the present year afforded sections of our classes opportunities for clinical observation and physical exploration. It is glad to announce a continuance of these facilities during our next course.

SURGERY

PROFESSOR FREDERIC H. GERRISH, LL.D.

The instruction in this department extends throughout the third and fourth years. The didactic course in general surgery consists of two exercises a week for each class, and is conducted by the professor and instructor. The recitation-method is employed for the most part, as being particularly beneficial to the students,—necessitating careful preparation of each lesson, allowing no essential point

to be slighted, and stimulating pride by the certainty of each that his work will be compared with that of his fellows. But the lecture-method is used whenever it seems serviceable, as in the introduction of new topics, the presentation of the salient features of unfamiliar subjects, and the explanation or amplification of matters not adequately treated in the text-book.

Operative surgery is taught upon the cadaver, the students performing a large variety of operations under the immediate direction and supervision of the teacher. The supply of material for this work is ample.

The principal clinical teaching is given by the seven visiting surgeons of the Maine General Hospital, all of whom are professors, assistant professors, or clinical instructors in the school. Twice in each week some of these teachers hold exercises in diagnosis, in which the students are instructed in proper methods, and privileged to make personal examination of cases. Sections of the class are taken in turn through the wards, and given opportunities for the observation of the after-treatment and progress of patients, upon whom they have seen operations performed. A system of notification by telephone enables the students to obtain prompt information of accident cases, which are brought to the Hospital. The amount of clinical material at this institution far exceeds the capacity of the classes to appropriate it without neglecting other and essential studies. The surgeons of the Portland Charitable Dispensary permit sections of the class to observe cases at their daily service—a privilege highly valued and constantly accepted, as the class of cases is quite different from those usually seen at the Hospital. The City Hospital, also, occasionally presents interesting and useful material.

As the chairs of orthopædics, genito-urinary surgery, dermatology, laryngology and rhinology are technically

subordinate to that of surgery, and are occupied by instructors, this statement must include mention of their work.

One exercise a week is devoted to orthopædics, the first half of the time being spent didactically, the remainder in practical demonstrations of diagnosis and treatment, in both of which the students participate. The illustrative material is abundant.

The other specialties mentioned are given one exercise a week for half of the year. The subject of genito-urinary diseases is treated by lectures and demonstrations. In dermatology the didactic work is supplemented by exhibitions of the common affections of the skin. The same plan is followed in the department of rhinology and laryngology, and small sections of the class in turn are trained in methods of examination with instruments in extra hours given by the instructor.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS

PROFESSOR CHARLES O. HUNT

Instruction in this department is given during the third and fourth years.

In the third year the teaching is by lectures and quizzes. Special attention is given to the study of pharmacology, or the action of drugs; as it is only by a thorough knowledge of this part of the subject that medicines can be properly employed for the correction of the abnormal conditions found in disease.

Considerable time, every week, is devoted to prescription writing. By this exercise, students not only learn to write prescriptions correctly, but to make application of their knowledge of drugs in the treatment of disease. They are required to prescribe for supposed patients, a description of whose symptoms has been given them.

These prescriptions are put before the class for criticism and discussion, and have proved very useful in making their knowledge of drugs definite and practical.

In the fourth year the lectures and quizzes will be continued, and there will also be a recitation course in practical therapeutics. These courses supplement each other. In the course of *Materia Medica* we study individual drugs, and learn how they may modify certain conditions, which may be found in many different diseases. In the course on therapeutics, we study the symptoms of a given disease, and learn what different drugs we may employ to relieve them.

CHEMISTRY

PROFESSOR FRANKLIN C. ROBINSON, LL.D.

The chemical courses in the medical department are as follows:

The first year men begin with qualitative analysis, and continue upon it through the first half year. They spend six hours per week in the laboratory upon this work. For the second half year they take general organic chemistry with laboratory experiments in the preparation of typical compounds. The hours are the same as during the first half year. The aim of the courses is to lay a good foundation for the physiological chemistry of the second year. During the last two years Rockwood's "Chemical Analysis for Medical Students" has been used as a text-book for the first half year. No single book has been used in the organic work, but students have been referred to several standard books and the laboratory work has been selected in general from these.

The courses for the second year begin with a practical study of organic compounds used in medicine, especially the coal tar derivatives and the alkaloids. In connection

with the latter, ptomäins and lencomäins are described, and the methods of detecting these practically illustrated.

This is followed by work in physiological chemistry with some standard text-book as a guide. The fats, carbohydrates, and chemistry of digestive processes carry the work up to the beginning of the second half year, and then the chemistry of the secretions, including a careful study of urinary analysis, follows. The same time is allowed for the second year courses as for the first.

No distinct course in toxicology is given, but in the first year when arsenic and other inorganic poisons are reached in their regular order, care is taken to illustrate their detection in articles of food, clothing, and animal tissues. And the same thing is done during the second year when the organic poisons are reached. Usually it is possible to give to students material for such analysis derived from actual cases.

It is usually possible also to give sufficient time to the chemistry of blood so that students may be able to get a practical acquaintance with its chemical properties and recognize it in different conditions. It is hoped to be able to add a short course in pharmacology in the near future. There is one laboratory assistant, who is paid a sum nearly equal to his tuition. He is usually a medical student himself and so of course his work as an instructor in the courses is limited, but he is of great assistance in preparing material and guiding the qualitative analysis of the first year. A qualified teaching assistant is much needed.

PHYSIOLOGY

PROFESSOR CHARLES D. SMITH

Instruction in this department extends over two years, with separate courses for first and second year students. It is conducted with special reference to the practical application of the facts of human physiology to the needs

of the student in his study of the diagnosis and treatment of disease. The method of teaching is by practical laboratory work, text-book recitations, class room demonstrations, and supplementary lectures.

The department is well equipped with charts, models, microscopes, an outfit of the Harvard Apparatus sufficient for a class of forty, ample for a wide range of demonstration and experimental work, and with a large projection lantern for the lecture room.

First Year. The subjects considered are those which relate to the functions of Nutrition. The course begins with lecture and recitation exercises upon the properties and functions of the chemical substances which enter into the body composition. The following are taken up in order: The Cell, The Essential Properties of Nerve and Muscle; Blood; Circulation; Respiration; Digestion; Secretion; Excretion; Absorption; Metabolism; and Animal Heat.

From the beginning of the term till after the Christmas vacation, three hours weekly of lecture and recitation are devoted to these topics, and from January first to the end of the term six hours weekly are given to laboratory exercises; during the month of April there are four hours weekly of recitations in addition.

During the past year the laboratory work has included experimental study upon the following topics:

(1.) The General Properties of Living Tissues.

Effects upon nervous and muscle tissue of the various kinds of stimuli, electrical, mechanical, thermal, and chemical.

Study of the characteristic tissue properties of irritability, contractility and conductivity.

(2.) The Income of Energy.

- a. The Blood Study of the phenomena of Coagulation; physical and chemical characteristics; counting of corpuscles; methods of staining; differential counting of corpuscles; estimation of Hemoglobin.
- b. Respiratory Exchange. Estimation of Oxygen, Carbon Dioxide and Water.

(3.) The Out-go of Energy.

- a. Change of Form in Contractile Tissues. Volume of Contracting Muscle; influence of load on height of contraction curve; of temperature on form of curve; effect of load on work; fatigue of human muscle and of the skeletal muscle of the frog; muscle work; muscle tetanus.
- b. Spinal Cord and Brain. Simple reflexes of the Cord; segmental arrangement of reflex apparatus; superficial and deep reflexes in man; demonstration in the frog of the independence of the spinal reflexes; the phenomena of acceleration and inhibition.
- c. Mechanics of the Circulation. Conversion of intermittent into continuous flow; relation between rate of flow and width of bed; relations of cardiac impulse, elasticity of vessel wall and peripheral resistance to blood-pressure; heart sounds; location of valve area; the normal pulse, its production and abnormal variations in disease; its rate and characteristics.
- d. Mechanics of Respiration. Experiments to illustrate the production of the thoracic vacuum; inspiration and expiration; intra-thoracic pressure variations; asphyxia, coughing, sneezing, hiccough, and the results of perforation of the pleura.

Students are required to submit for examination their laboratory notebooks containing their drawings and written descriptions of their experimental work. The class is divided into groups of three and each group is provided with a full set of apparatus and abundant facilities for carrying out all the experimental exercises under careful supervision and the personal direction of the Instructor in Physiology.

Second Year. Work begins upon the Physiology of Reproduction and the Development of the Ovum, aided by the study of embryological models and wet specimens.

This is followed by lecture and recitation work upon the Muscular System, Nervous System, Special Senses, Voice and Speech.

Special attention is paid to the study of the diagnostic reflexes and cerebral localization, and the exercises are in the form of lectures, recitations and demonstrations by models and living subject.

During the first two months of the term, three hours are devoted weekly to this course; from January first to April first six hours weekly; from May first to the end of the term four hours weekly.

By arrangement with the Professor of Anatomy the courses of Anatomy and Physiology are so adjusted that the study of tissues and organs precedes the study of their functions. Written reviews are held monthly for both classes throughout the year, and the last month of the course for both classes is given up to review work.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN

PROFESSOR ADDISON S. THAYER

The present tendency to use concrete examples for the instruction of students in the study of disease is evolving in this department methods which are somewhat less descriptive and somewhat more clinical.

The State of Maine has no special hospitals for infants and children. Even in the children's ward of the Maine General Hospital the patients are chiefly orthopedic and surgical. Nevertheless, from other sources, a considerable number of illustrations of the commoner ailments of childhood have been made available. The assistant, Dr. F. P. Webster, through his connection with the Portland Free Dispensary, has been able to demonstrate instructive cases, and, with the attending physician at the Female Orphan Asylum, Dr. T. J. Burrage, has afforded to the students a series of practical object-lessons in the methods and results of infant-feeding. The St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum has been utilized for clinical opportunities by Professor E. J. McDonough, as has also the Maine School for the Deaf by the professor of diseases of children.

Not less impressive, perhaps, have been the demonstrations of acute disease in private families. Through the kindly interest of several physicians, students have been invited by telephone to make visits in cases of especial clinical value. These cases have been reported to the class by the visiting student. A running fire of question and criticism, anticipated and met by the student, have served to quicken an interest naturally alert. The "case system,"—discussion of reported cases previously given for study,—has been employed to some extent.

All these exercises have been conducted in an informal, conversational fashion, the aim having been to stimulate interest and suggest correct inference, rather than to cover the whole ground.

But a general practitioner of medicine is expected to know something about every disease; and a diploma is a guaranty of a certain minimum of acquaintance with all ordinary morbid conditions. In this course an attempt is made to consider systematically, by lecture, the dis-

tinctive diseases of infancy, and to point out the differences in the incidence and handling of disease in children as compared with similar conditions in adults. Interruptions of all practical kinds are invited, and hitherto have appeared to render the impressions made upon the minds of the students not only more incisive, but also more complete.

At the beginning of nearly every lecture-hour, it is intended that the attention of each student shall be brought to focus by the stimulus of a random quiz. The smaller the class the more effective becomes the Socratic method; and it may not be out of place here for the professor in this department to express gratitude to his fellow-teachers who give instruction in the first three years of the medical course. Work with fourth-year students has been made smooth by previous weeding-out of the unfaithful, and by stimulation of the faithful to healthy mental development.

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

PROFESSOR FRANK N. WHITTIER

During the last five years there have been four marked advances in this department.

1. Pathology, including Bacteriology, has been given the same position as Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology and other major studies.

2. A commodious laboratory has been fitted up in Seth Adams Hall, which, with the laboratory in the school building at Portland, gives adequate laboratory facilities.

3. A collection of five thousand microscopic preparations has been prepared and catalogued by the instructor and his assistants. This collection has proved to be of great service in laboratory instruction.

4. A sufficient number of oil immersion microscopes has been purchased to enable the school to loan one to each student doing laboratory work in this department.

Instruction is given by lectures, recitations and laboratory work. For convenience it is divided into four courses.

1. Bacteriology. This course is given to second year students and occupies twelve hours a week from beginning of the term until the Christmas recess. Each student is required to cultivate on media twelve varieties of pathogenic bacteria and to study their characteristics. Principles of disinfection are studied, and verified by experiment. A limited number of inoculation experiments are performed. Students make bacteriological examination of water and milk. Special attention is given to the laboratory diagnosis of tuberculosis, diphtheria and typhoid fever.

2. General Pathology, including Pathological Histology. This course is given to second-year students. Instruction occupies twelve hours each week, and lasts from January 1st to June 1st with an intermission of two weeks in April. McFarland's text-book is used as a basis for this course. The text-book is supplemented by lectures on special subjects. As far as possible the consideration of a subject in the class-room is followed by a study of the same subject in the laboratory. During the latter part of the course much time is given to diagnosis work upon microscopical preparations.

3. Blood Examination. This is a short course given to second year students during the first week in June. Students are trained in counting the red and white corpuscles, in estimating the amount of hemoglobin, in preparing and examining fresh and strained specimens.

4. Clinical Pathology. This course is given to third year students. It includes instruction given as opportunity occurs at the surgical clinics and a two weeks' course in April at the school laboratory in Portland. In

this course each student examines microscopically the tissues obtained at the surgical clinics at the Maine General Hospital.

ANATOMY

PROFESSOR WALTER F. TOBIE

The course in this branch extends over two years and covers every portion of human anatomy with special reference to its application in the practice of medicine and surgery. The scope is so extensive as to require a number of instructors and a division of the work; but an attempt is made to harmonize the various divisions and enable students to spend their time to the best possible advantage. In the lecture room, every part of human anatomy is taken up by systems as arranged in Gerrish's Text-Book. Some subjects are treated by lectures and many by demonstrations, but the greater part of the work consists of recitations and demonstration quizzes.

First year students study histology, osteology, arthrology and visceral anatomy including the study of the cerebro-spinal axis and organs of the special senses. Second year work includes the remainder of systematic anatomy and relational anatomy. The class room work is made valuable by the exhibition of dissected parts, models and casts; and from time to time students are required to present drawings of different organs at the request of the Lecturer. Considerable attention is also paid to surface anatomy which is studied on the living model.

During the first year, every tissue and organ is studied microscopically in the histological laboratory and reproduced by free-hand drawing. Late in the term, first year men dissect some of the higher vertebrates or such parts of human anatomy as are included in their work. In this way they not only reinforce their text-book knowledge but acquire manual dexterity invaluable to them for the dissecting-room work of their second year.

The practical gross anatomy is taken up late in the second year after the entire subject of anatomy has been taken up in the class-room. A month is devoted to this work, during which time no other exercises are held for second year men in this or any other department, and each student dissects an entire lateral half of the human body.

At the end of the first year, students are required to pass a written and an oral examination in the work of the year and to identify microscopically the tissues they have studied. Second year men must pass a written and oral examination in the work of their year and identify the parts of the dissected human subject.

MENTAL DISEASES

PROFESSOR A. R. MOULTON

The effort in this department is to give practical instruction in insanity and in the conditions leading to it; to plainly lay before the student the cardinal points in the more common forms of mental disorders, and to teach him how to recognize and treat them. At the same time, and in connection with the study of the causes of insanity, stress is especially laid on its prevention, that the practitioner may be in position to instruct the public as well as to relieve suffering. The length of the course being limited all psychologic theorising is omitted, and little attention is given to unusual phenomena—the aim being to indicate to the young physician how he may successfully meet conditions that frequently occur, and to arouse in him desire for further research.

OBSTETRICS

PROFESSOR EDWARD J. MCDONOUGH

Instruction in this department is given by lectures and recitations. Demonstrative work is done on the manikin for the class in sections; the diagnosis of positive and pre-

sentative, and the mechanism of normal labor; the manoeuvres necessary in the delivery of abnormal cases, version and application of forceps. Each member of the class is called upon to perform these various manipulations. The clinical material is limited to the maternity ward of the City Hospital, and while no member of the teaching staff is attached to this institution, City Physician Cragin has kindly placed at the disposal of the teachers all cases coming under his care. Thus instruction can be given the class in sections, and individual cases furnished for each member from the out-patient department.

OPHTHALMOLOGY AND OTOLOGY

WILLIS B. MOULTON, M.D.

The aim has been to give such systematic instruction as shall enable the graduate of this school to properly diagnose and treat those diseases of the eye and ear which naturally fall to the province of the general practitioner of medicine, and to give timely and intelligent advice when the case requires special knowledge and skill. The instruction is given by lectures, recitations and clinics.

One hour each week has been devoted to lectures and recitations at the School Building.

A clinic is held at the Maine General Hospital from nine to ten o'clock each Saturday during the school term. Here the students receive practical instruction in examining diseased and defective structures and in the application of remedies to the same.

Operations are performed in the presence of the class as opportunity offers and as the cases demand. This enables the student to acquire considerable proficiency in the use of the special instruments required in the examination and treatment of the diseases of the eye and ear.

WILLIAM DEWITT HYDE.

Brunswick, Maine, May 25, 1906.

Report of the Registrar

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, ME.,
May 1, 1906.

To the Trustees and Overseers of Bowdoin College:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the following report for the year 1905-1906.

ENROLMENT.

Number of	
Students enrolled, December 1, 1905.....	288
Students enrolled May 1, 1906.....	281
Students withdrawn and removed since Dec. 1,	11
Students readmitted and entered since Dec. 1,	4
Students in Senior Class, Dec. 1, 1905... 62	May 1, 1906... 66
Students in Junior Class, Dec. 1, 1905... 59	May 1, 1906... 59
Students in Sophomore Class, Dec. 1, 1905 50	May 1, 1906... 52
Students in Freshman Class, Dec. 1, 1905 85	May 1, 1906... 79
Special students, Dec. 1, 1905..... 32	May 1, 1906... 25
Total	<u>288</u> <u>281</u>

Number of	
Students in Medical School, Dec. 1, 1905.....	82
Students in Medical School, May 1, 1906.....	82

Enrollment in Courses

During the first and second semesters, the students were enrolled in courses as follows:

COURSE		1 SEM.	2 SEM.	COURSE		1 SEM.	2 SEM.
Astronomy	1, 2	..	..	German	7, 8	21	19
Biology	1	..	31	German	9, 10	8	11
Biology	2, 3	26	21	Greek	A.B.	..	..
Biology	4, 5	18	13	Greek	1, 2	21	21
Biology	6	..	25	Greek	3, 4	1	1
Chemistry	1, 2	60	49	Greek	8	17	..
Chemistry	3, 4	36	26	History	1, 2	54	43
Chemistry	5, 6	13	7	History	5, 6	17	13
Economics	1, 2	83	83	History	7, 8	26	16
Economics	3, 4	53	45	History	9	..	..
Economics	5, 6	22	35	Latin	1, 2	50	45
English	1, 2	87	82	Latin	3, 4	2	1
English	3, 4	37	33	Latin	11	..	13
English	5	..	73	Mathematics	1, 2	57	52
English	6, 7	33	17	Mathematics	3, 4	14	11
Eng. Literature	1, 2	63	63	Mathematics	5, 6	..	2
Eng. Literature	3, 4	48	45	Mineralogy	1	..	2
Education	1	..	14	Philosophy	1, 2	11	4
French	1, 2	55	48	Philosophy	3, 4	53	53
French	5, 6	49	53	Philosophy	7	..	5
French	9, 10	37	38	Physics	1, 2	29	23
Geology	1	29	..	Physics	3, 4	7	7
German	1, 2	73	68	Spanish	1, 2	3	3
German	3, 4	65	45	Hygiene		..	83

The following table shows the geographical distribution of the students together with the proportion in each class from the several regions.

Geographical Distribution

CLASS	Maine	New Hamp.....	Massachusetts..	Rhode Island...	Connecticut....	New York.....	New Jersey.....	Delaware	D. C.....	Illinois	Louisiana	Nebraska.....	Outside U. S.....	Percentage from	
														Maine.	Other States.
Senior.....	59	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	89.4	10.6
Junor.....	49	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	83.1	16.9
Sophomore	44	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	84.6	15.4
Freshman .	65	2	5	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	82.3	17.7
Specials ...	14	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	56.	44.
Total...	231	4	27	1	2	6	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	82.2	17.8

The following facts derived from the foregoing tables and from a comparison of these with the corresponding records of former years, deserve especial attention.

The total enrolment, which was 280 on December 1, 1904, advanced to 288 on the corresponding date of 1905; and the figures 268 for May 1, 1905 had grown to 281 on that date in 1906.

The Freshmen admitted on Greek this year constitute about 47% of the total number admitted, as against about 38% last year. Until this year the decrease has been pretty constant since 1895, the present fluctuation in favor of Greek being the largest on our record. Of those admitted on Greek 54% elected it in college this year as against 79% last year. In comparing the elections in Mathematics and Latin for the last two years I took as a basis the total number of new men entering the Freshman Class and the specials without previous college training. On this basis the per cent. electing Mathematics has fallen from 74 to 63, and the per cent. of students electing Latin from 61 to 56. The prophecy in the Registrar's report of last year that the conditional opening of History and advanced courses in German to Freshmen would bring about this result has thus been fulfilled. History drew 27% of the new Freshmen, and advanced courses in German 8%.

A further fact worth noting is that the percentage of students from places outside of Maine, which, according to last year's report, had stood at 10% for many years, but had advanced last year to 13%, makes the further advance this year to 17.8%.

The following table includes the corresponding one of last year's report and brings it up to date. The correction of a printer's error in the non-Greek column for 1907 changes somewhat the significance of the table.

Comparative Standing

CLASS	With Greek	Without Greek	Number of Years in Attendance	Average number of As and Bs	
				With Greek	Without Greek
1905	47	7	4	$32\frac{42}{47}$	$30\frac{3}{7}$
1906	41	5	3	$22\frac{28}{41}$	$21\frac{3}{5}$
1907	35	12	2	15	$9\frac{1}{6}$
1908	29	19	1	$4\frac{20}{29}$	$4\frac{4}{9}$

The foregoing table shows in general no correlation between scholarship and the study of Greek, though the record of 1907, taken by itself, might have led one to believe that the two were somewhat connected. The cause for the difference in 1907 is not clear.

Fraternity Statistics
1905 -1906

Total number of fraternities, 8 :

A. Δ. Φ.; Ψ. Υ.; Δ. Κ. Ε.; Ζ. Ψ.; Θ. Δ. Χ.; Δ. Υ.; Κ. Σ.; Β. Θ. ΙΙ.
Number in each Fraternity (May 1, 1906) :

	1906	1907	1908	1909	Spec.	Total
A. Δ. Φ.	8	7	7	8	2	32
Ψ. Υ.	8	3	5	11	2	29
Δ. Κ. Ε.	9	8	7	16	3	43
Ζ. Ψ.	6	8	13	8	3	38
Θ. Δ. Χ.	10	5	2	11	....	28
Δ. Υ.	7	7	3	9	6	32
Β. Θ. ΙΙ.	6	10	5	7	1	29
Κ. Σ.	5	7	5	5	3	25
Non-Fraternity .	7	6	5	2	5	25

Number of students in Fraternities, 256 or 91.1%.

Number of students non-fraternity, 25 or 8.9%.

All the Fraternities have houses. Students room in them as follows: A. Δ. Φ., 11; Ψ. Υ., 10; Δ. Κ. Ε., 20; Ζ. Ψ., 16; Θ. Δ. Χ., 16; Δ. Υ., 18; Β. Θ. ΙΙ., 18; Κ. Σ., 10. Total, 119.

The card catalogues described in the report of last year are being increased this year by the addition of an index of alumni engaged in teaching. This index is a double one, being arranged both by names and by subjects taught.

I have ventured this year to attempt an increasing of the numbers of the alumni attending Commencement. The scheme of action, based upon invoking class rivalry in the competition for a Perpetual Trophy, is set forth at length in the President's report and need not be repeated here.

During the present year the college has issued a pamphlet of twenty-three pages, printed by the University Press, copiously illustrated and adequately descriptive of the institution. It was the careful work of Professors Files and Chapman. An edition of five thousand copies was printed, the expense being met in part out of savings from funds hitherto appropriated for the use of this office, and in part out of a special appropriation. About twenty-eight hundred copies were distributed among the alumni and friends of Bowdoin to preparatory schools, libraries and other institutions. Copies were placed on sale in the Library to the students at the nominal price of five cents each, about two hundred being taken in this way. Several hundred were distributed to undergraduates in the College, Medical School, to both faculties, and to teachers in preparatory schools.. These pamphlets have been sent out freely to prospective students inquiring about the college. Of the edition about nine hundred copies remain. As the electrotypes plates have been preserved it will be possible to have a second edition printed at a considerably lessened expense.

It is unnecessary to go into a description of this pamphlet since doubtless nearly everyone receiving a copy of this report has already received a copy of the pamphlet.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES T. BURNETT, *Registrar.*

**Report of the
Curator of the Art Collections, Bowdoin
College, May 1, 1906**

To the Trustees and Overseers of Bowdoin College:

GENTLEMEN—The Curator of the Art Collections has the honor to submit the following report for the year ending April 30, 1906:

The following additions have been made to the Art Collections of the College by gift:

The Art of the World illustrated in the paintings, statuary and architecture of the World's Columbian Exposition. Thirty parts. D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1893.

Given by John L. Crosby, Esq. (Bowdoin, '53).

Seventy-five copper and bronze United States and Canadian Tokens and Medals.

Given by the Bowdoin Chapter of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity.

Coins added to the George Warren Hammond Collection, as follows:

Silver Denarius, time of Tiberius (given to Mr. Hammond by Dr. Long of Constantinople).

One Spanish silver, Philippus V.

Sixteen small Moorish, Spanish, Italian and Panaman, copper and nickel.

Paper Currency of the French Revolution, Assignats, 25 sous, 10 sous.

Two two-lire, Italian.

Given by George Warren Hammond, Esq. (Bowdoin, Hon. 1900).

Three United States gold coins, dollar, octagonal, half-dollar, and quarter-dollar, octagonal.

Given by T. S. Mitchell, Esq., of Plymouth, Mass.

An extensive and valuable addition of stamps, mainly unclassified, to the Freeman Milliken Short Collection of Stamps and Coins.

Given by Mrs. John Torrance, Jr.

Twenty-six photographs of original works by William Morris Hunt and of portraits of the artist.

Given by the photographer, Baldwin Coolidge, Esq., of Boston.

Bronze Medal, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904. Awarded to Bowdoin College for exhibit.

Given by the authorities of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Three Silver Coins, South American:

Bolivian dollar.

Bolivian half-dollar, 1857.

Brazilian 960 reis, 1821.

Given by John L. Crosby, Esq. (Bowdoin, '53).

Fragments from Great Wall of China at Shan-hui-kuan, and from cave-dwellers' houses at Honan, China.

Given by Charles F. Gammon, Esq., of Tien-Tsin, China.

By Loan

Collection of Oil Paintings, twelve in number:

Mount Franklin; painted by Tilton, 1851, given to Miss Frances C. Adams, his pupil.

Stabling of the Horses; said to be a copy of Wouverman. Bought by J. L. C., New York, 1885.

Battle of the Standard; said to be a copy of Wouverman. Bought, New York, 1885.

Sunset in the Woods, by R. L. Pyne, 1882. Bought by J. L. Chamberlain, New York, 1885.

The Magdalene; Collection of Mrs. Chamberlain.
 "Esteemed by connoisseurs to be painted at least under
 the eyes of Guido by a pupil of his."

Correggio's Magdalene; copied by Miss Frances C.
 Adams while in the studio of Paul Akers and Tilton, in
 Portland, about 1848.

Sunset in the Mountains; painted in Tilton's studio,
 about 1848.

Summer Scene; painted by William Hart, purchased in
 New York, 1885.

Beatrice Cenci; original label on back "de P. Dela-
 roche."

Cleopatra; "held by connoisseurs in New York to be an
 original by Carlo Dolci."

Hamlet (Keen's impersonation); painted by Miss
 Frances C. Adams, in Bath, Maine, about 1841.

Ecce Homo; very old painting (transferred canvas),
 highly esteemed by President Woods.

Loaned by General Joshua L. Chamberlain.

Oil Painting: Evening at Sea, by James Hamilton.
 Loaned by Dennis M. Bangs. (Bowd. '91.)

Temporary Exhibitions

As in previous years, sets of large photographs have
 been borrowed for exhibition at the Building for periods
 of three weeks each. The subjects of the past year have
 illustrated Florence, Italian Fountains, the Alhambra,
 Velasquez, the Rhine, French Art in Paris, and Portraits
 by John S. Sargent.

Administration

The restoration of the frames of the Bowdoin College
 collection was begun, as provided for by vote of the
 Boards, in July, 1905. The work was limited to six

frames of the greatest interest and was carried out effectively by Mr. A. M. Laing. Not only has the depreciation of these frames been arrested but the effective values of the colors of the pictures themselves have been greatly enhanced. It is desirable that this work should be followed up at the first moment possible. Neglect, if for good reasons necessary, will continue to inflict its principal burden on the beholders; the thorough protection which the Building affords to its contents checks the rate of decay as much as possible. The paintings concerned are valuable and certainly merit the best setting.

A second annual series of musical recitals has been given this year through the unselfish co-operation and gift of services of Dr. E. B. Mason, and by the generous loan of a new grand piano and a Cecilian piano player by Messrs. Cressey and Allen of Portland. The subjects of the ten recitals have been chosen to illustrate the history of musical form and were as follows: The Overture, the Study, the Nocturne, the Sonata, the Polonaise, the Rhapsodie, the March, the Symphony, the Waltz and the Concerto. They have been held on Thursday afternoons and evenings, to accommodate the students and the public, each recital being given twice. Dr. Mason has given such verbal explanation as is necessary in imparting to untechnical audiences the chief facts of musical composition. His sympathetic and professional qualifications have rendered the course of distinct value to our students. Expressions of appreciation have been frequent this year, as they were last year under similar conditions. It is to be hoped that the college may soon have the necessary musical instruments and be able to compensate the services rendered so profitably in this part of our field of education.

The Curator has given the usual course of explanatory talks on the architecture and decorations of the Building

and on its contents. In the absence of systematic courses on the history of art it seems still desirable to give as much attention to this aesthetic interest as the time of the Curator and the students will allow. The exceptional wealth of Bowdoin College in original works of art and the modern necessity of information on the part of the educated man must lead to this extension of the college service to its undergraduates before long. Our art collections would have to be increased by addition of much illustrative material, such as photographs, slides and books of reproductions. Gifts of this sort come, however, unsystematically at present but are much desired and would be easily co-ordinated with our present resources.

The number of visitors at the Art Building is now over 10,000 annually, 10,029 being counted from January 1 to December 31, 1905.

The second edition of the catalogue of the Art Collections has been out of print since September, 1905. The time which is necessary for the preparation of a new one is so great, being several weeks at least, that the Curator has been unable to meet the demand in term time.

Very respectfully submitted,

HENRY JOHNSON, *Curator.*

Brunswick, May 1, 1906.

Annual Report of the Librarian of Bowdoin College

In accordance with the laws of the college, the librarian presents to the Visiting Committee, his twenty-third annual report, for the year ending May 10, 1906.

Size and Growth

The number of volumes now in the library, inclusive of 4,753, belonging to the Medical School of Maine, is 85,207. The accessions for the past twelve months have been 3,118; of these 1,459 were purchased at an average cost of \$1.38; 63 were obtained by exchange; 338 came from binding pamphlets and periodicals, and 1,258 were given by various donors. The appendix gives an itemized statement of the growth of the collection during the year and its contents by the different classes in which it is arranged. The additions of the past two years exceed those of any similar period since 1881.

Gifts and Purchases

Among the notable gifts of the year has been a collection of books in general literature given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Robbins of New York City as a memorial of their only son, Robert Dumont Robbins, who died during his undergraduate course at Columbia University. These volumes have been marked by a specially engraved book-plate, and will, it is hoped, make the name of this grandson of Bowdoin familiar to many generations of college boys.

Mrs. John T. G. Nichols of Cambridge, Mass., daughter of Dr. John T. Gilman of the Class of 1826, for many years a trustee of the college, has given her father's medical library comprising about five hundred volumes.

Two generous friends of the library whose names have often appeared in these reports, Isaac Bassett Choate of the Class of 1862, and William J. Curtis of the Class of 1875, have given, respectively, nearly a hundred volumes of recently published books, and a valuable series of the early session laws of Massachusetts.

Among many other individual donors whose gifts by reason of their number or their value would receive mention here did space allow, are Professor J. B. Sewall of Brookline, Mass., Miss Sarah Orne Jewett of South Berwick, Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Dodge of Cambridge, Mass., Mr. Roscoe R. Paine of Winslow, Maine, and Mr. W. G. Bowdoin of Brooklyn, N. Y.

One of the most valued gifts of the year has been not of books, but of portraits. At a cost of three hundred dollars the Class of 1893, a class brought into intimate relations with the library by the course in bibliography pursued by a large proportion of its members, secured for the library a unique collection of fifteen hundred prints and engravings illustrative of the life of the poet Longfellow. These pictures, brought together by the persistent energy of the late A. S. Manson of Boston, and intended for the extra illustration of the memoir of our famous alumnus, will be preserved in portfolios and exhibited at the approaching centennial of his birth.

The purchases of the year have been, as a rule, distributed over the entire range of the classification of the library. It will be observed by reference to the appendix that no one of the important classes has failed to receive accessions. Mention should be made here, however, of a remarkably complete collection of the early commentaries

on Dante, selected by Professor Henry Johnson, and secured by the activity of our Italian correspondent. In the department of physics, also, extended purchases have been made of the collected writings of leading scientists of the present day.

Circulation

The number of books charged to borrowers for use outside of the library building is 7,125. The largest circulation for a single month is 862, in March; the smallest, 318, in July. The number of books loaned to scholars residing at a distance continues to increase, while facilities for study in the building itself tends to restrict materially formal loans to undergraduates. The number of volumes borrowed of other libraries for use of professors exceeds that of previous years.

Financial Statement

The contents of the itemized bills on file at the Treasurer's office are roughly classified below, to show the character of the expenditure and the sources of the income of the library.

RECEIPTS.

Annual appropriation	\$1,500
Annual appropriation, care of building.....	800
Reading-Room Association	400
Consolidated Library Funds	1,400
Gift of Class of 1893	300
Other gifts and duplicates sold	160
	\$4,560

EXPENDITURES.

Books	\$2,015
Periodicals and serials	500
Binding	385

Longfellow collection	300
Janitor and supplies for building.....	500
Cataloguer's assistants	405
Express and freight charges	105
Library supplies	350
	\$4,560

Cost of Administration

An attempt has been made the past year to ascertain the comparative cost of library administration at Bowdoin and at other New England colleges whose book collections are of approximate size and are growing at a similar rate. The four libraries selected are Amherst, Dartmouth, Wesleyan and Williams. While one of these, Dartmouth has 25,000 volumes more than we, another, Williams, has 25,000 volumes less, and the important feature of the average rate of increase is practically the same as our own, if regard be had to three-year periods. It is obviously impossible to compare with fairness the expense of heating, lighting and keeping clean library buildings whose original cost varies from \$17,000 to \$250,000, and in which these physical details are cared for in different ways. In the following statement, therefore, no account is taken of these expenses.

It is less obvious, but none the less true, that custom and precedent have allotted to the staff of some of these libraries duties which are elsewhere assigned to other officials. This extra college, as distinct from library work, has for twenty years had a part in the actual administration of the Bowdoin library. It has been repeatedly referred to in these reports and was described with some detail in that for 1897. It may be summarized thus: Certain semi-social, semi-clerical duties, connected with college functions, which occupy one-fifteenth of the time

of the cataloguer; the maintenance of a newspaper clipping bureau for Bowdoin news items with the collection and filing of college programs, together forming what is called the Documentary History of the year, a task which annually consumes over 500 hours of labor; a somewhat similar work carried on by the librarian with reference to the alumni in connection with the revision of the college mailing list and the annual publication of the Obituary Record, a periodical that aims to preserve in print in the various libraries of the country an accurate and complete account of the life of each graduate; the editorship of the general catalogue, whenever issued, and the correspondence incident to its subject matter; the secretaryship of the general alumni association which involves the preparation, mailing and receiving of all circulars and letters relating to the election of overseers by the alumni. After making proper allowance for the time given to the work mentioned above, and after examining the corresponding duties in the other libraries, it is found that library administration at Bowdoin for the year ending June, 1905, cost about \$100 less than the average of the expenses of these four. For the present year more precise details are at hand respecting each of the other libraries and the cost of their administration exceeds ours by amounts varying from \$500 to \$1,650.

The Library Staff

Aside from student assistants paid from the scholarship provisions of the Garcelon-Merritt Fund, the library staff has consisted the past year of three regularly employed persons, the librarian, his assistant and the cataloguer. Yet it has been impracticable for these three to give all their time to library work because it seemed unwise to abandon the extra college work mentioned in the pre-

ceding paragraph. The result has been a serious curtailment of the customary library activities. The notices of new books furnished the *Orient*, the posting of information respecting current magazine articles of interest and the meetings of the Library Club have been discontinued. A more serious change is the greatly increased proportion of time during which it has been necessary to leave the important post at the charging desk in the sole care of a student assistant, who, however faithful and intelligent he may be, cannot have the experience or the technical knowledge desirable for meeting the inquiries sure to be made at that point.

The members of the staff have made unusual efforts that the recent reduction of their number by one-fourth should not lessen the facilities the library offers its patrons. The cataloguer has not been dismayed at the unusually large accessions of three thousand volumes in each of two successive years, but has loyally and generously lent a hand in other departments than her own; the assistant librarian has worked many hours over-time and proved himself a pattern of fidelity; the librarian has been at his desk every week day since July 1, 1905, with the exception of fifteen. It would be neither honest nor right, however, to conceal the fact that they have been unable to do the work that ought to be done.

Two facts will show this. Most of the administrative work of the library cannot be done at the desk. The lessened number of workers has forced the attendant there to serve also as messenger boy in getting books from the stack and the reading and reference rooms. The resultant and most vexatious experience of waiting for his return has not been infrequent the past year, and has caused as much annoyance to the librarian as to the patrons of the library.

In November, 1904, the library committee formally approved a long considered plan of changing the size of the cards in our catalogue. This involved the buying or the making of 90,000 new cards and the practical recataloguing of 80,000 volumes. With a library staff of four persons, the number employed then and during the previous three years, it was estimated this work could be accomplished in six years without extra assistance. This year, despite the large number of cards added to the new catalogue, less than one-ninetieth of those in the old catalogue have been replaced in the new. In other words the inconvenience of two catalogues seems inevitable for an indefinite period.

In view of these two and of many other restrictions upon what may be styled the intellectual side of the library's work, it is earnestly requested that a permanent library staff of four persons be maintained, a number which the experience of the four years from 1901 to 1905 showed was not excessive in making a wise and economical use of the elaborate material facilities now enjoyed through General Hubbard's liberality.

Cataloguing

The extremely valuable collection of books in natural science that came to us last year from the private library of our distinguished alumnus, Professor A. S. Packard, LL.D., has added somewhat to the routine work of the cataloguing department by reason of the number of articles and monographs printed in Russian, and in minor languages of Europe. All of these, however, have been catalogued so far as the binding of pamphlets and of books issued in paper has progressed, and it is believed that another year will find the entire collection fully classified, bound, and placed upon our shelves.

The number of cards added to the new catalogue during the year was 8,234, of which 1,302 were typewritten, and 2,576 purchased of the Library of Congress. The remainder were all printed cards and obtained from various sources, chiefly from the United States Department of Agriculture.

GEO. T. LITTLE, *Librarian.*

Hubbard Hall, May 14, 1906.

Annual Report of the Librarian of the Medical School

The Librarian of the Medical School of Maine submits the following as his ninth annual report for the year ending May 10, 1906.

The library now numbers 4,753. The nominal accessions for the current year are but twenty-three volumes, of which six were obtained by binding periodicals and theses, and seventeen were the gifts of various donors, among whom Professor Frank N. Whittier should be mentioned. The more important accessions have been the reference books purchased by the department of physiology for use in its laboratory, and the valuable medical periodicals subscribed for by the college library. These in their current numbers as well as later in bound volumes are used almost solely by students and teachers in the medical school.

It seems to the librarian that the time has come for the school to increase the number of professional journals easily accessible to its students and also to defray the expenses incident to the subscription and binding of those now taken, such, for instance, as *Index Medicus*, *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, *Journal of Medical Research*, *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, *Journal of Experimental Medicine*. For this purpose and for the purchase of any books particularly desired by the instructors, I request an appropriation of one hundred dollars for the ensuing year.

I desire to call attention to the assistance that would be rendered the librarian by renewing the practice in

vogue in this school for over forty years of remitting in part or entirely the tuition charges of two students in return for labor rendered in the library.

In view of existing applications by medical students of limited means for opportunities to earn money in Brunswick and of the expressed wishes of Mrs. Garcelon as to the disposal of a portion of the income of her munificent gift, such action could be taken with great propriety at the present time. The amount of work done by the college library staff during the last three years upon the medical library since its removal to Hubbard Hall has not been inconsiderable and much more is needed for the interests of the joint collection.

GEO. T. LITTLE.

Hubbard Hall, May 14, 1906.

APPENDIX I.

The Library as Classified, Showing Accessions for the Period from April 20, 1905, to May 1, 1906

Divisions	Subject Number	Vols. Added	Total
Bibliography,	010	24	805
Library economy,	020	18	428
General encyclopedias,	030	1	697
General collected essays,	040	2	19
General periodicals,	050	116	4,928
General societies,	060		108
Newspapers,	070	39	743
Special libraries,	080		365
Book rarities,	090	3	58
Philosophy,	100	11	173
Metaphysics,	110		34
Special metaphysical topics,	120		40
Mind and body,	130	2	185
Philosophical systems,	140		14
Psychology,	150	35	242
Logic,	160	3	71
Ethics,	170	11	580
Ancient philosophers,	180	1	36
Modern philosophers,	190	2	555
Religion,	200	7	1,519
Natural theology,	210	2	292
Bible,	220	9	1,550
Doctrinal theology,	230	13	811
Practical and devotional,	240	4	355
Homiletical, pastoral, parochial,	250	15	702
Church, institutions, work,	260	8	671
Religious history,	270	11	680
Christian churches and sects,	280	13	738
Non-Christian religions,	290	6	179
Sociology,	300	12	559
Statistics,	310	10	433

Political science,	320	80	1,974
Political economy,	330	74	1,586
Law,	340	158	1,724
Administration,	350	32	1,201
Associations and institutions,	360	40	489
Education,	370	106	2,332
Commerce and communication,	380	37	738
Customs, costumes, folk-lore,	390	5	139
Philology,	400	5	237
Comparative,	410		52
English,	420	3	259
German,	430	10	156
French,	440	7	143
Italian,	450		27
Spanish,	460	2	40
Latin,	470	1	288
Greek,	480		208
Minor languages,	490	1	112
Natural science,	500	25	1,862
Mathematics,	510	14	927
Astronomy,	520	13	894
Physics,	530	16	349
Chemistry,	540	19	445
Geology,	550	25	899
Paleontology,	560	3	40
Biology,	570	14	388
Botany,	580	12	433
Zoology,	590	470	1,202
Useful arts,	600	16	499
Medicine,	610	17	4,768
Engineering,	620	13	447
Agriculture,	630	25	578
Domestic Economy,	640		25
Communication and commerce,	650	1	108
Chemical technology,	660	2	92
Manufactures,	670	2	58
Mechanic trades,	680		2
Building,	690	2	16
Fine arts,	700	16	325
Landscape gardening,	710		78
Architecture,	720	4	125
Sculpture,	730	8	79

Drawing, design, decoration,	740	1	42
Painting,	750	8	240
Engraving,	760	1	15
Photography,	770	1	35
Music,	780	2	97
Amusements,	790	25	289
Literature,	800	69	794
American,	810	102	2,590
English,	820	151	3,308
German,	830	21	1,884
French,	840	112	2,285
Italian,	850	49	543
Spanish,	860	7	173
Latin,	870	10	1,460
Greek,	880	8	1,108
Minor languages,	890	6	158
History,	900	12	849
Geography and description,	910	124	3,422
Biography,	920	74	895
Ancient History,	930	2	535
Modern history, Europe,	940	67	2,414
Asia,	950	1	132
Africa,	960	11	65
North America,	970	113	1,242
South America,	980	2	81
Oceanica and polar regions,	990	12	52
Alumni collection,		119	983
Maine collection,		129	2,213
U. S. documents,		190	4,850

