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Bowdoin College

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NEW SERIES

NUMBER 23

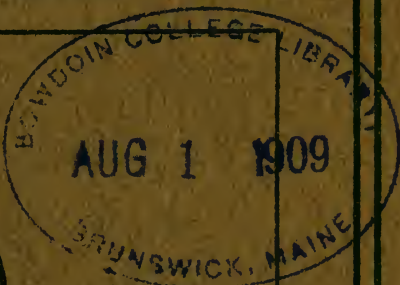
BOWDOIN
COLLEGE
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ADMINISTRATIVE NUMBER

1908



1909



BOWDOIN COLLEGE LIBRARY
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BRUNSWICK, MAINE

BRUNSWICK, MAINE
PUBLISHED BY THE COLLEGE SIX TIMES A YEAR
IN DECEMBER, FEBRUARY, APRIL, MAY, JUNE, AND JULY
MAY, - 1909

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT
OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1908-1909

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

1908



1909

BRUNSWICK, MAINE

PRINTED FOR THE COLLEGE, MDCCCIX

JOURNAL PRINTSHOP
LEWISTON, ME.

Report of the President

To the Trustees and Overseers of Bowdoin College:

I have the honor to submit the following report for the academic year 1908-9:

John Leland Crosby died on the thirty-first day of July, 1908, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Mr. Crosby was a graduate of Bowdoin College in the Class of 1853; a member of the Board of Overseers since 1888; and a member of the Finance Committee since 1892. He was city treasurer of Bangor from 1873 to 1893; and since 1893 treasurer of the Bangor Savings Bank. He was treasurer of the Bangor Theological Seminary, the Bangor Public Library, and the Maine Missionary Society. Genial and generous, loyal and loving, he made himself so completely one with whatever relation he entered; family, class, college, party, church, or community, that neither time, distance, nor even death could separate him from the objects of his affection and devotion.

Charles Weston Pickard died on the fifteenth day of December, 1908, in the seventy-third year of his age. Mr. Pickard was a graduate of Bowdoin College in the Class of 1857; and a member of the Board of Overseers since 1896. For forty years he was business manager of the *Portland Transcript* during a period when it exerted a wide and beneficent influence. Happy in a vocation which brought him in contact with both business and literary men, he united the practical sense of the man of affairs with the cultured tastes of the scholar.

George Colby Purington died on the sixth day of May, 1909, in the sixty-first year of his age. Mr. Purington was a graduate of Bowdoin College in the Class of 1878, and has been a member of the Board of Overseers since 1893. He has been Principal of the Farmington Normal School since 1883. He was president of the Christian Civic League of Maine since its formation in 1890. Stalwart in the defense of what he believed to be right; strenuous in opposition to what he believed to be wrong; he brought to the service of the community and the college the zeal and ardor of a reformer.

Joseph Edward Merrill died on the ninth day of January, 1909, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Mr. Merrill was born in Yarmouth, Me., December 8, 1832, was fitted for college at North Yarmouth Academy and entered Bowdoin in 1850. Owing to poor health he left before graduation and his degree was subsequently conferred upon him by the Boards. Mr. Merrill in 1852 entered upon the periodical and book business in Boston, in which he was long and successfully engaged. He served for several years as superintendent and as treasurer of The New England News Company. Failing health led him to retire from the latter position in 1878. Since then, though not in active business, he has been a director of The American News Company. For five years he was treasurer of Park Street Congregational Society of which he was a member since 1852. He moved to Newton, Mass., in 1882, where he has since made his home. He married Miss Mary Elizabeth Marshall of Boston in 1867, a most devoted and loving wife, who died April 24, 1903. In June, 1905, Mr. Merrill presented to his native town of Yarmouth a beautiful library building in memory of his father, Ezekiel Merrill, and his mother, Sarah

Hobart Lewis: thus realizing a long cherished purpose which had been incorporated in his first will made nearly forty years before, and repeated in all later wills. In recognition of the filial devotion and public spirit expressed in this gift to his native town, Bowdoin College conferred upon Mr. Merrill at the next Commencement the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

In his business life Mr. Merrill united scrupulous integrity with sagacious enterprise. He was one of the first merchants of the country to perceive the advantages of combination; and the foundation of his own fortune, and the fortune of the remarkably successful company he helped to organize, was due to the discovery and application of that principle in advance of his competitors.

In his private life he was modest, kindly and generous; sharing his beautiful home not only with guests welcomed for brief periods, but with young relatives and friends who lived with him through the happy years of early manhood and womanhood. His charities were of the quiet kind. When the college two years ago called for subscriptions to meet the offer of the General Education Board, Mr. Merrill was the first to respond with an anonymous subscription of ten thousand dollars; being one of the three anonymous subscribers who insured at the outset the success of the undertaking. Last year he gave five thousand dollars to the Franklin Square House in Boston.

After making sufficient provision for relatives and friends immediately dependent upon him, and interests with which he was personally identified, he gave practically everything he had—the entire fruits of his long life of industry and enterprise to Bowdoin College. The terms of his will were wisely liberal in scope: the only specifications being that four thousand

dollars of income should go to the aid of deserving students, preferably from Maine; and that the income of the rest should be used, not for buildings or real estate; not for any sudden branching out into new fields; but for the gradual and prudent strengthening of the regular college work.

Mr. Merrill's generous purpose for the college was deliberately planned; and, like his purpose for Yarmouth Library, long cherished. This purpose was known and approved from the first by the members of his family who were closest to him; so that for the cordial way in which this entire fortune comes to the college we are indebted to his surviving relatives as well as to himself. The desire to make his gift as valuable as possible led him of late years to seek frequent conferences with the officers of the college; and the modifications which he introduced into the terms of his gift were all in the direction of greater elasticity; and therefore more permanent usefulness.

Gifts to the College

The following gifts and bequests have been received in cash or its equivalent during the year ending May 10, 1909:

C. L. Baxter	\$400 00
Class of '80	460 00
D. F. Snow	16 67
R. L. Marston.....	100 00
Mrs. Jennie W. King.....	5,000 00
G. S. Mower	100 00
Mrs. Emma G. Wiswell.....	200 00
A. F. Moulton	200 00
Nameless donor	5 00
A. E. Herrick.....	200 00

J. F. Elliot	200 00
D. W. Snow	200 00
A. F. Richardson.....	50 00
P. A. Babb.....	10 00
W. S. Whitman.....	100 00
G. M. Whitaker	15 00
F. K. Linscott	20 00
C. S. I. Lincoln.....	10 00
H. J. Chisholm.....	3,333 34
J. P. Baxter	400 00
L. D. M. Sweat bequest.....	5,000 00
E. C. Burleigh.....	100 00
H. W. Poor	10 00
E. H. Hall	10 00
C. O. Whitman	20 00
Cony Sturgis	10 00
R. S. Hagar	20 00
W. G. Beale	200 00
E. R. Stearns	50 00
Mrs. Elizabeth T. Lee.....	75 00
T. L. Doherty	100 00
J. S. Sewall	100 00
F. C. Payson	666 66
B. F. Morrison	40 00
O. C. Stevens	1,000 00
W. T. Cobb	100 00
E. T. Boyd	10 00
W. R. Smith	66 67
R. B. Stone	20 00
L. C. Hatch	150 00
C. C. Hutchins	25 00
Kate D. Riggs	40 00
F. A. Powers	100 00
Nameless donor	1,000 00
D. S. Cowles	500 00

C. L. Goodwin	10 00
F. H. Cowan	10 00
S. B. Stewart	10 00
H. E. Walker	5 00
T. H. Riley, Jr.....	8 00
H. M. Jordan	20 00
C. B. Burleigh	33 00
J. C. Minott	10 00
W. S. Glidden	10 00
C. O. Hunt	20 00
W. M. Ingraham	25 00
G. C. Wheeler	5 00
F. B. Merrill	10 00
P. F. Chapman	10 00
W. P. Nealley	10 00
F. M. Tukey	33 33
Ralph Andrews	16 66
J. A. Peters	33 33
B. Bartlett	25 00
M. C. Fernald	25 00
J. A. Bartlett	10 00
H. C. Wingate	12 00
D. A. Sargent	100 00
H. W. Thayer	10 00
P. Bartlett	25 00
D. C. White	10 00
W. L. Watson	10 00
A. S. Ridley	100 00
G. L. Thompson	25 00
W. L. Dane	20 00
H. E. Cutts	15 00
F. Kimball	10 00
G. T. Sewall	10 00
H. Harris	10 00
H. DeF. Smith	10 00

O. D. Sewall	25 00
F. H. Appleton	100 00
A. G. Wiley	10 00
A. E. Palmer	10 00
W. H. Bradford	20 00
J. E. Moore	100 00
A. W. Meserve	10 00
H. B. Austin	50 00
T. H. Ayer	10 00
W. T. Johnson	5 00
W. W. Lawrence.....	10 00
I. C. Jordan	16 67
A. L. Lumbert	100 00
G. A. Ingalls	30 00
J. P. Bell	5 00
A. S. Dyer	10 00
A. Mitchell, Jr.....	50 00
R. S. Thomes	25 00
H. L. Berry	20 00
G. W. Parsons	10 00
A. Carey	25 00
G. C. Moses	1,333 00
W. T. Libby	10 00
G. F. Cary	33 33
H. A. Moore	10 00
R. B. Williams	10 00
H. Nelson	10 00
S. R. Child	33 34
E. Spear	325 00
W. E. Currier	10 00
E. N. Goding	25 00
E. P. Mitchell	333 33
L. A. Emery.....	50 00
O. P. Cook	5 00
M. P. Smithwick	10 00

P. G. Brown	66 67
S. B. Fowler	15 00
W. C. Kendall	10 00
E. S. Bartlett	10 00
E. B. Chamberlain	16 33
J. N. Haskell	10 00
W. W. Allen	10 00
G. C. Wheeler	33 33
J. E. Rhodes, 2d.....	25 00
President's Loan Fund, nameless donors....	612 50
H. C. Hill	10 00
R. F. Chapman	10 00
A. W. Merrill	31 80
J. W. Achorn	25 00
H. E. Gribben	10 00
G. S. Bowdoin	20,000 00
W. L. Gahan	10 00
G. T. Little	33 33
J. W. Whitney	10 00
S. T. B. Jackson	10 00
Z. W. Kemp	33 34
L. Gumbel	33 33
W. P. Chamberlain	10 00
G. H. Stover	5 00
W. T. Hall, Jr.	10 00
S. M. Hamlen	5 00
G. A. Emery	333 33
T. D. Bailey	25 00
F. G. Marshall	5 00
H. S. Webster	25 00
H. C. Barrows	4 00
I. W. Horne	25 00
G. L. Rogers	33 33
T. R. Bass	25 00
T. A. Waterman	33 34

E. P. Holden	25 00
S. A. Melcher	25 00
G. C. Mahoney	25 00
W. D. Gilpatric	5 00
F. A. Kendall	80 00
E. M. Cousins	10 00
K. C. M. Sills	16 67
F. N. Whittier	33 33
A. H. Holmes	25 00
G. T. Files	100 00
A. P. Cook	25 00
G. R. Gardner	5 00
A. W. Perkins	10 00
R. E. Bragg	25 00
H. W. Poor	10 00
C. U. Bell	50 00
D. Evans	12 00
G. E. Simpson	10 00
C. P. Conners	4 00
J. A. Harlow	5 00
A. W. Rogers	50 00
B. M. Clough	10 00
W. G. Davis	333 33
T. C. White	10 00
A. F. Cowan	10 00
L. Dana	10 00
P. C. Newbegin	10 00
E. Kaharl	10 00
M. T. Copeland	5 00
F. H. Dillingham.....	25 00
H. F. Dana	10 00
E. Yates	10 00
H. R. Sturgis.....	25 00
G. Parcher	5 00
I. F. McCormack	10 00

J. G. W. Knowlton.....	10 00
A. G. Axtell	10 00
C. S. Pettingill	20 00
H. McCallum	7 50
H. C. Fabyan	10 00
T. L. Pierce	25 00
H. L. Shaw	10 00
S. L. Merriman	10 00
H. S. Chapman	10 00
W. C. Philoon	10 00
B. Potter	40 00
M. Warren	10 00
E. W. Varney	10 00
E. F. Conant	12 00
W. L. Black	33 33
N. W. Grover	16 67
F. C. Peaks	33 33
E. Perry	5 00
G. E. Carmichael	10 00
Est. J. G. Stetson.....	400 00
A. L. Dennison	10 00
M. H. Orr	10 00
C. A. Towle	10 00
R. H. Hunt	10 00
R. T. Plumsted	20 00
W. V. Wentworth.....	166 67
L. O. Brastow	10 00
E. L. Little	10 00
F. W. Alexander	25 00
W. S. Bass	25 00
H. N. Gardner	10 00
R. C. Payson	33 33
E. G. Loring	8 33
J. H. White	5 00
F. H. Mead	10 00

R. E. Whiting	10 00
L. Prentiss	25 00
Est. S. P. Harris.....	5 00
P. T. Harris.....	4 00
B. D. Ridlon	10 00
F. L. Smith	32 50
C. A. Flagg	10 00
Class of '94	200 00
Nameless donor	34 00
A. P. Larrabee	10 00
H. L. Swett	16 67
W. C. Greene	3 33
F. B. Smith	10 00
S. G. Stacey	20 00
H. C. Baxter	83 33
E. M. Nelson	5 00
C. W. Smith	10 00
J. H. Maxwell	40 00
W. B. Clarke	10 00
W. A. Perkins	10 00
F. G. Kneeland	10 00
A. H. Nason	10 00
J. Williamson	33 33
J. W. Hewitt	5 00
S. C. W. Simpson	4 00
E. C. Smith	10 00
H. Gilpatric	5 00
J. A. Corliss	13 33
C. H. Verrill	25 00
C. C. Robinson	5 00
G. F. Stetson	25 00
J. S. Stetson	10 00
F. W. Hall	166 67
A. M. McDonald	25 00
E. B. Burpee	15 00

J. H. Quint.....	10 00
C. H. Hastings	15 00
H. A. Beadle	8 34
H. H. Webster	10 00
F. O. Small	25 00
P. C. Haskell	10 00
F. L. Packard	10 00
R. H. Bodwell	33 33
D. M. Bangs	10 00
F. O. Fish	15 00
H. H. Noyes	10 00
A. S. Harriman	15 00
J. W. Sewall	5 00
C. T. Carruthers	10 00
P. F. Marston	20 00
C. W. Peabody	10 00
B. E. Kelley	10 00
H. S. Hill	10 00
F. H. Dole	10 00
D. E. McCormick	5 00
W. P. Perkins	33 33
F. M. Fling	10 00
F. K. Smyth	10 00
W. M. Emery	10 00
O. E. Hardy.....	10 00
M. S. Woodbury	5 00
W. K. Hilton	10 00
G. A. Bower	10 00
P. C. Giles	25 00
Est. J. H. Thompson.....	10 00
J. B. Roberts	50 00
S. H. Erskine	10 00
O. C. S. Davies	10 00
A. W. Tolman	10 00
P. M. Palmer	25 00

S. J. Kimball	100 00
P. W. Davis	10 00
W. H. Smith	10 00
J. Gregson, Jr.	10 00
J. A. Furbish	10 00
F. K. Lee	10 00
W. B. Mitchell	15 00
D. B. Hall	12 00
B. C. Carroll	50 00
Andrew Carnegie	20,000 00
General Education Board	20,595 64
R. R. Stevens	5 00
A. E. Neal	25 00
F. E. R. Piper	5 00
Emma D. Cummins' bequest.....	23,812 50
J. Appleton	20 00
A. M. Merriman.....	25 00
J. E. Merrill	310,000 00
Nameless donor	33,187 50
H. N. Fairbanks	1,000 00
Garcelon Trust	16,613 91
W. R. Porter	50,000 00
Total	<u>\$524,552 16</u>

For these gifts; for the prompt payment of the second installment of the subscriptions made a year ago; and in many cases for the anticipation of the third payment, the college returns its hearty thanks.

The thanks of the college are due to Charles F. Mathewson, Esq., executor of the estate of Mrs. Emma D. Cummins, and to Mr. Lorenzo E. Woodhouse, the residuary legatee, for their kind action in anticipating the payment of the legacy, amounting to \$23,812.50.

The college is also especially grateful to Captain Henry N. Fairbanks of Bangor for the gift of \$1,000 to

establish The Hiland Lockwood Fairbanks Prize for excellence in public speaking. This prize is established in memory of Hiland Lockwood Fairbanks of the Class of 1895. By the terms of the gift one or more prizes are to be awarded each year by the President for excellence in public speaking.

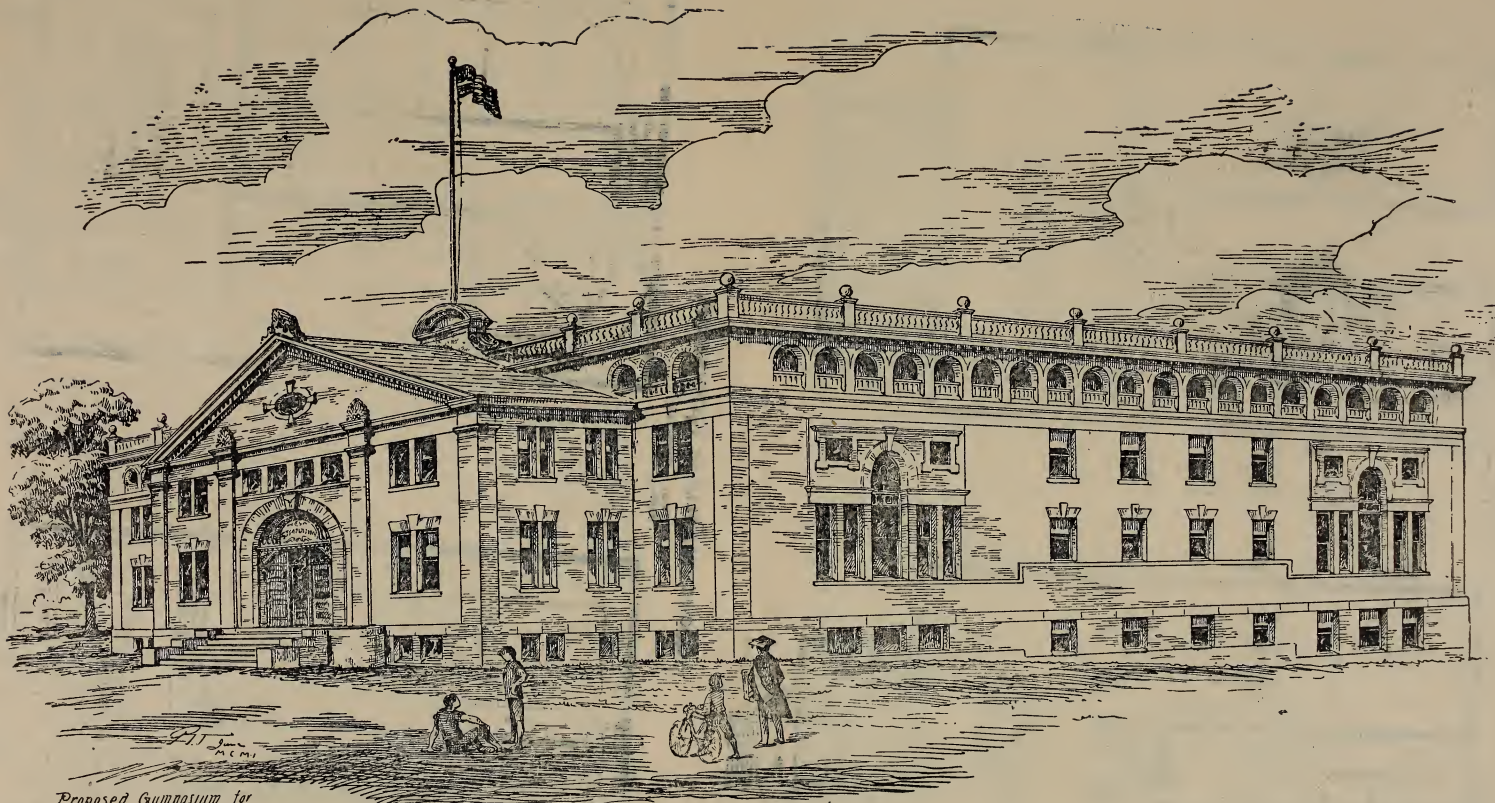
The Kate Furbish Collection

The college has received as a gift from Miss Kate Furbish of Brunswick, a beautiful and valuable collection of paintings of the Wild-Flowers of Maine which were collected and sketched by her between April, 1870, and October, 1908. To this collection were added between May, 1897, and October, 1905, about five hundred sketches of Mushrooms.

This collection represents years of hard work and persistent effort. In making this collection Miss Furbish has wandered alone, for the most part, on the highways and in the hedges, on foot, in hayracks, on country mail stages, on improvised rafts, in rowboats, on logs, crawling on hands and knees on the surface of bogs to procure the coveted treasures. For months together, the flowers were her only society and the manuals her only literature, yet she describes them as "Happy, happy hours!"

Miss Furbish spent a year in Europe in special study of art in preparation for this work; yet the work has been done not merely as an artist who need not count his stamens and pistils when he paints a flower, but as a botanist as well, with utmost fidelity to fact. In short, it is the work of a botanist and artist combined.

Professor Merritt L. Fernald of Harvard, assistant editor of the new edition of Gray's Manual, spent three days last summer with Miss Furbish in which he reviewed the work and renamed the species where

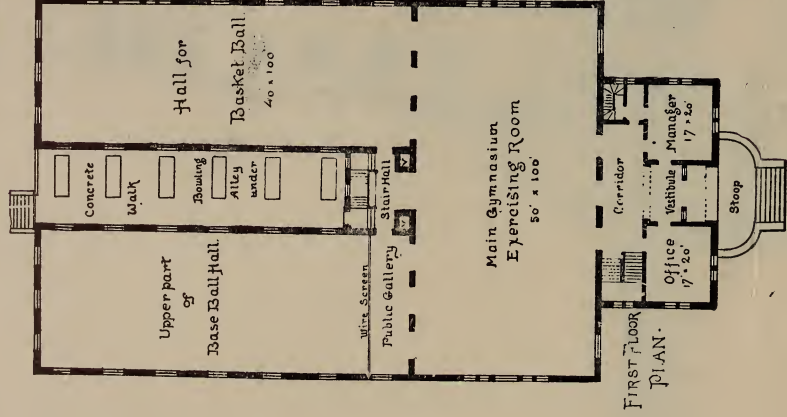


Proposed Gymnasium for
BOWDOIN COLLEGE. Brunswick, Maine.

G. T. Tilden Architect Boston, Mass.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE GYMNASIUM

ATTILDEN, ARCHITECT
BOSTON, MASS.



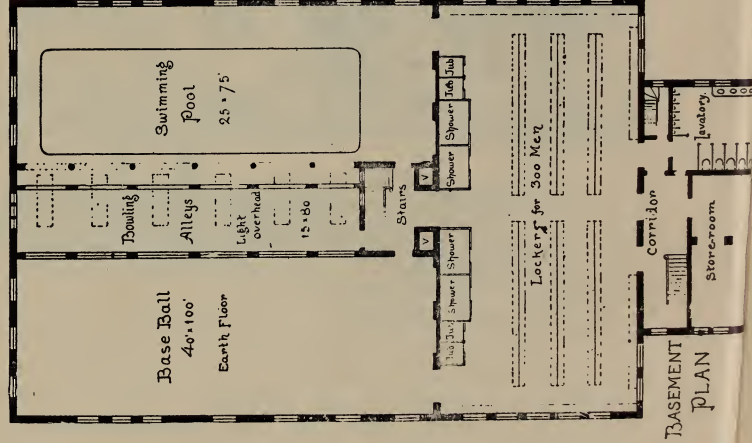
FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



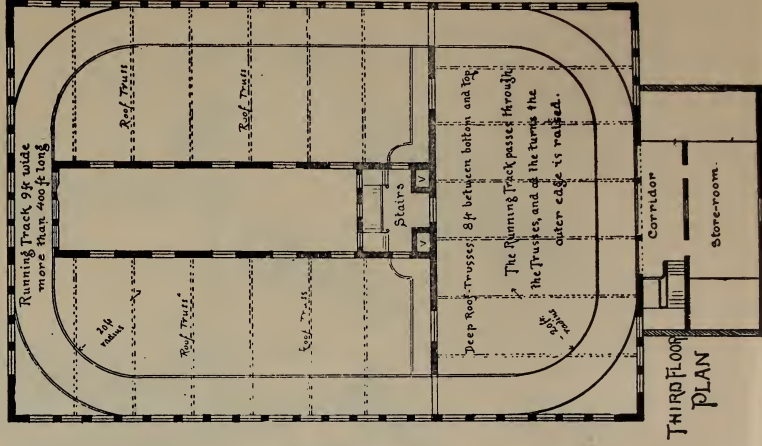
SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE GYMNASIUM

ATTILDEN, ARCHITECT
BOSTON, MASS.



BASEMENT PLAN.



THIRD FLOOR PLAN.

changes have been made. The necessary changes have been made in the labels, so that they conform to the seventh edition of the Manual.

The college has provided for the collection a quartered-oak case in keeping with the furnishings of Hubbard Hall, and placed it in the upper hall where it is accessible to both the occasional visitor and the competent student. Both for its artistic beauty, and also as a monument to the skill, industry, and life-long devotion of a Brunswick woman, the college is grateful and happy to hold this collection in its permanent possession.

The Need of a New Gymnasium

Attention was called to the urgent need of a new gymnasium in my reports of 1899-1900, 1900-1901 and 1901-1902. In 1901 plans for a new gymnasium were prepared by Mr. George T. Tilden, the architect of the Sargent Gymnasium. Dr. D. A. Sargent of the Class of 1875 made many valuable suggestions. Other graduates interested in gymnastics and athletics were consulted, and every effort was made to have the plans as nearly perfect as possible. The expense of preparing the plans was met by subscriptions from the alumni. These plans appeared in my report for 1901-1902. As a result of this step some of the friends of the college became interested in the undertaking, and it seemed likely that the funds called for by the plans would be provided. But the financial condition of the college at that time was such that the college authorities found it necessary to tell those interested in obtaining a new gymnasium that the college could not afford to support such a building even if it were given. As a result nothing has been done in this direction since that time.

On account of the recent improvement in our financial condition the college would now welcome the gift of

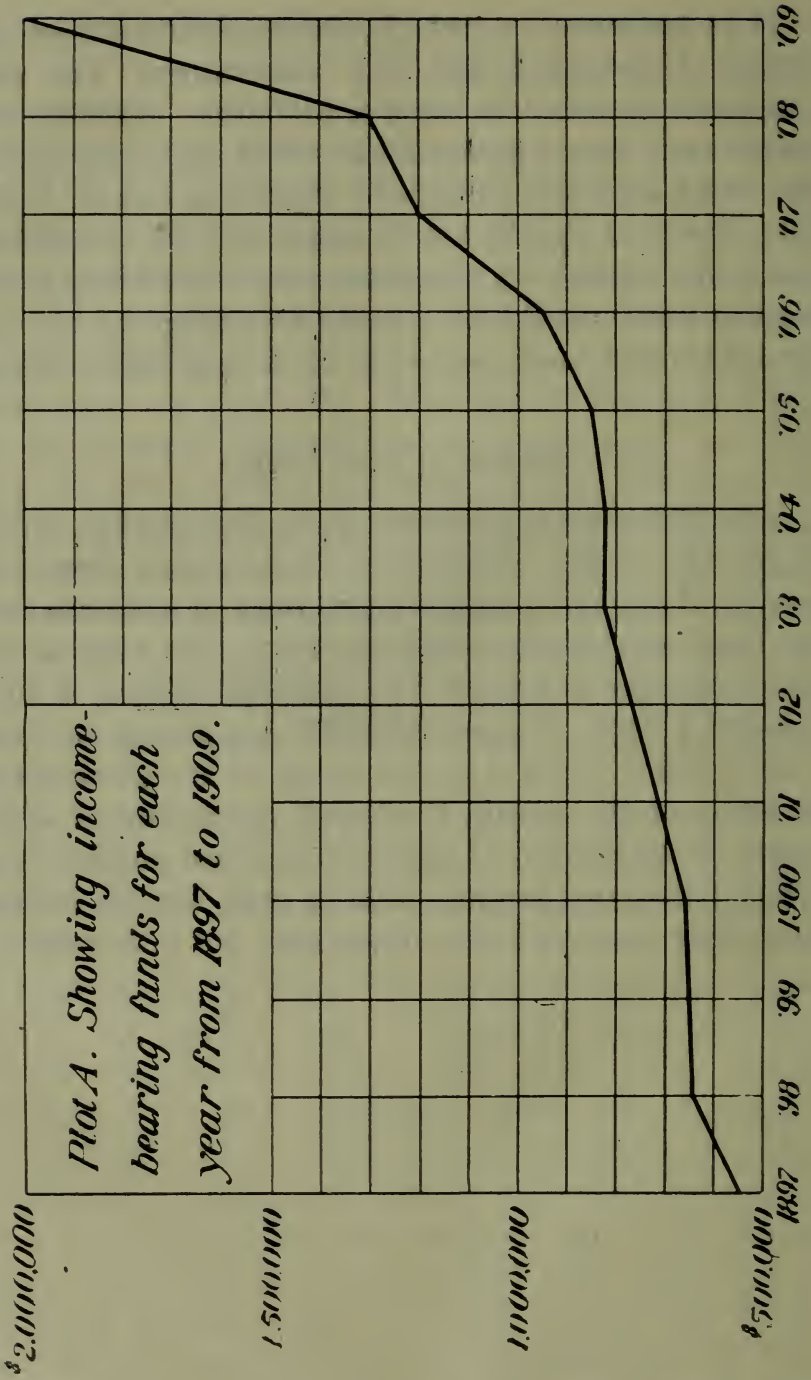
a new gymnasium. Of the great need of such a gift there can be no doubt. Our college classes are three times as large as when the plans for the Sargent Gymnasium were made twenty-four years ago. A substitution of in-door athletics for much of the Swedish and German gymnastics makes it necessary to have more room space for the same number of students. The taking of a part of the Sargent Gymnasium for a central heating station has made the accommodations still more inadequate. A class like the present Freshman Class fills the Sargent Gymnasium to overflowing, so that many members of the class cannot see the instructor on account of intervening posts and partitions. Again, college ideals of what a gymnasium should be have advanced greatly during the last two decades. Probably no other college in America attempts to carry on required gymnasium work in quarters so inadequate in respect to floor space, ventilation and bathing accommodations.

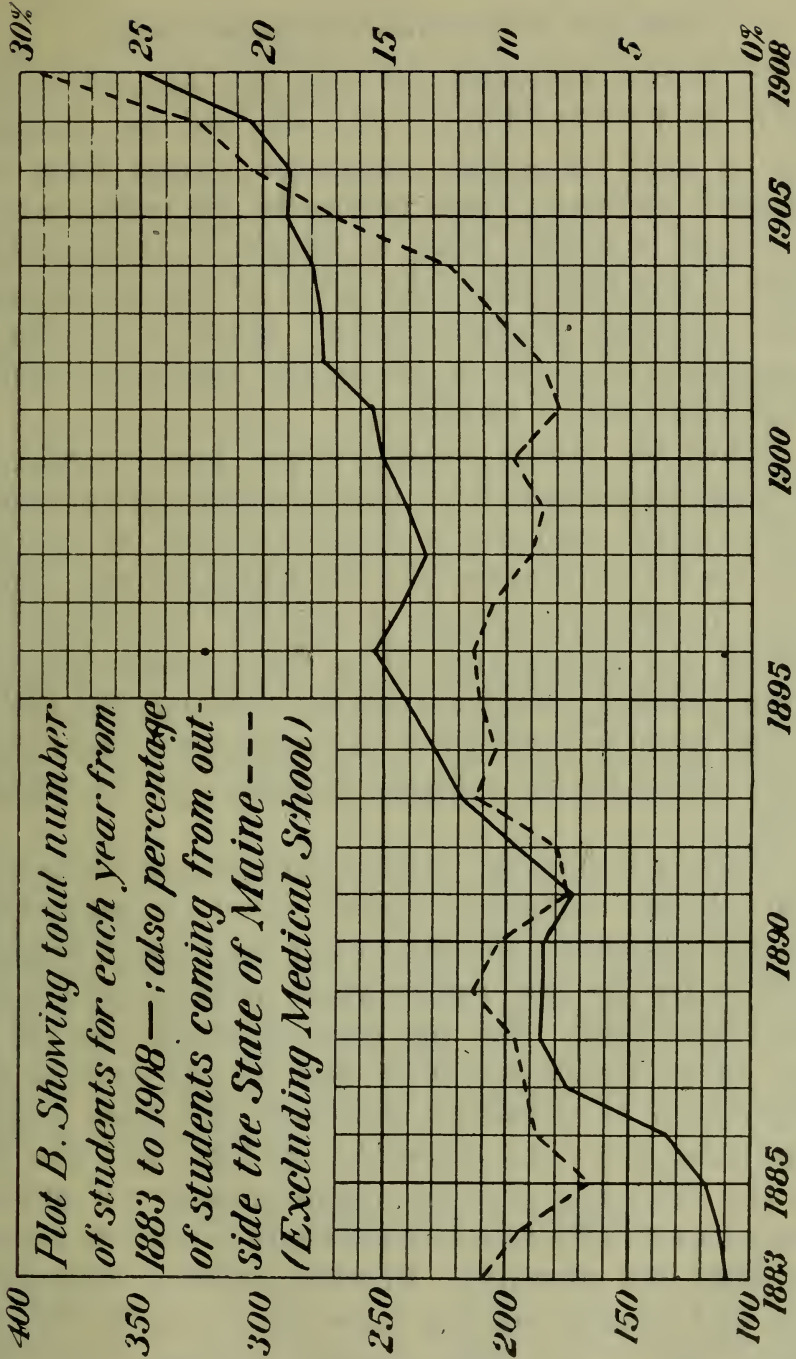
The plans prepared seven years ago provide for a brick building of three stories and a basement. The bath-rooms, swimming pool, bowling alleys and baseball cage will be in the basement. The first floor will have the main exercising room, 100 feet by 50 feet, the upper part of the baseball cage, a basketball room and the physical examination rooms. The upper parts of the exercising room and basketball room, the directors' office, a trophy room, offices for the managers of teams and rooms for boxing and fencing will be on the second floor. The third floor will be given up to track-athletics. There will be a one-twelfth mile track and a forty-yard straight-away. The first, second and third floors will be connected with the basement by an iron stairway situated in the rear of the main exercising room.

It is proposed to put the gymnasium between the Sargent Gymnasium and the Observatory. The estimated cost of such a building is \$100,000. Amherst and Brown each have a gymnasium which cost fully \$100,000, and Dartmouth intends to build at a cost of \$125,000. Bowdoin should not be satisfied with a building that is inadequate. A gymnasium built according to the plans outlined would be a great advantage to the college and would meet our needs for a long time to come.

Growth of the College

The following plots show more clearly than words the growth of the college in income-bearing funds; in number of students; and in percentage of students coming from outside the State of Maine. In placing the income-bearing funds at two millions dollars I have included a fund of about \$150,000 not yet turned over to the college, which is in the hands of the executors of the estate of Mr. Joseph E. Merrill, the income of which is paid to the college. I have not included another fund of about the same amount, held in trust for the college, the interest on which the college does not yet receive.





The Use of Our Newly Acquired Funds

Mr. Merrill expressed the wish that his gift should not be used for buildings or grounds; and that it should not be used for sudden expansion. Apart from the inherent wisdom of these provisions, the college would be bound to observe them in fidelity to his expressed desire. But fortunately the policy of the college coincides with this prudent request. Much as we need a gymnasium, no dollar of the general endowment should be put into such a building.

While the college would welcome most heartily an adequate endowment for a first-rate engineering school; which would maintain a limited number of courses, with high requirements both for admission and graduation, it will never divert a cent of its endowment toward the maintenance of a cheap pseudo-scientific course; though indications are not wanting that such a course would be welcomed by a considerable class of students whom we are refusing admission to the present course.

There are, however, certain departments of instruction already established which need strengthening. Modern languages, and the proper teaching of English, require for the best results small divisions, and much individual work. The first recommendation for use of our added resources will be that we call back to the department of German a professor who made a wide reputation and did a splendid work here; and who left us two years ago, when our limited resources would not permit us to offer him as satisfactory a position here as he could find elsewhere. Rhetoric, oratory, argumentation and English are now taken each year by 270 students; and to give these students necessary individual attention this department will require soon the whole time of at least one more well-trained man.

Latin is growing rapidly in the appreciation and election of the students; and together with Greek and ancient history, requires the addition of an assistant professor.

The department of history and political science, now that the Thomas B. Reed professorship is fully available, ought to be divided into American history and political science under a professor, and European history under an instructor or assistant professor.

For the development of æsthetic taste and interest, a college like Bowdoin ought to have the services of a Director of Music, who should play the chapel organ, train the choir and the glee club, give instruction in singing to all who desire it; and teach courses in harmony and counterpoint.

That some moderate expansion in these and other directions is not a piece of extravagance, due to the sudden acquisition of increased funds, may be inferred from the following table, showing the number of instructors and students, and the ratio between them, in Amherst, Williams, and Bowdoin. It is not our policy or desire to multiply the number of instructors. We believe that fewer men, carefully selected and liberally paid, are more effective than a larger number, among whom the proportion of inexperienced instructors is larger. The table, however, will indicate that the modest recommendations made above are not extravagant or unreasonable.

Ratio of Instructors to Students

College.	Instructors.	Students.	Ratio.
Amherst,	51	528	1 to 10
Williams,	57	487	1 to 8½
Bowdoin,	23	348	1 to 15

A highly desirable use of a portion of our increase in income is for increase of professors' salaries. The cost of living has increased since the salaries were fixed at the present point. Salaries for college officers will always be low. Part of the compensation comes in the extreme congeniality of the life and work. Mere money will never tempt good professors into other lines of work. Last year one of our professors declined an invitation to engage in secondary school work at a salary of \$6,000 and a house. This year another professor has declined a professorship in a normal school at a salary of \$4,750. With offers like these which will come every year, so long as our professorships are properly filled, we can never expect to compete. But we ought to aim to pay somewhere near what the better colleges are paying; so that there will be no temptation to leave Bowdoin College for any other college on any grounds whatever.

Sabbatical Year on Full Salary

Following the example of other institutions, Bowdoin College has for several years granted leave of absence on half salary, using the remaining half of the salary to secure an instructor to do the absent professor's work. In this way the gain to the professor has cost nothing to the treasury of the college.

The time has come to adopt the more liberal policy of granting leave of absence, one year in seven, on full salary. To a professor who is dependent mainly upon his salary for the support of his family, a year's leave of absence on half salary has about as much practical value as a permit to swim across the Atlantic Ocean. The result is that the leave of absence is taken only by men of independent means, or else by men of small families or without family. If the college is to offer a valuable

opportunity for recreation or research, and offer it on terms which all are equally able to accept, it must adopt as an established policy the payment of full salary during the year of absence. In doing so it will greatly increase the attractiveness of positions here. Assuming that not more than two persons would avail themselves of the privilege in the same year, the cost of this liberal policy would not exceed \$2,000 or \$2,400 a year, the amount necessary to secure two competent temporary instructors.

Tablet to Professor Lee

Friends and pupils of Professor Lee promptly placed in the entrance to the Biological Department of the Mary Frances Searles Science Building just before Commencement the following tablet:

TO THE MEMORY OF
 LESLIE ALEXANDER LEE, PH.D.,
 INSTRUCTOR IN NATURAL HISTORY
 1876-1881
 PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY AND BIOLOGY
 1881-1908
 A STUDENT AND INTERPRETER OF NATURE
 A TEACHER FAITHFUL AND BELOVED
 A FRIEND AND HELPER OF MEN

Professor Chapman's Forty Years of Service

Last February Professor Henry L. Chapman completed forty years of consecutive service as teacher in Bowdoin College. The Faculty celebrated the completion of this term of service by a dinner in his honor, which was one of the most delightful occasions in the history of the college.

Recognition of Professor Chapman's long and valued service to the college will naturally be an added inducement to his many pupils and friends to come to Commencement.

Guide to Buildings and Grounds

During the past summer a guide was at the college office on each pleasant day from July 5th to September 10th to serve as guide to visitors. Of the 700 visitors who were shown the college buildings by her, many have expressed directly or indirectly their appreciation of this courtesy. Excursions to the college from neighboring summer resorts are increasing; and the fact that the college possesses such beautiful buildings places us under obligation to make the visits of these friends as profitable and enjoyable as possible.

The Men of the Fifties

In the ten years from 1850 to 1859 inclusive, Bowdoin College graduated 336 men—less than the number of a single class in our large universities to-day. Out of those 336 men one may select, without beginning to exhaust the list of those who have achieved distinguished usefulness and honor, more than sixty men who have attained first rank in their vocations, their public services, or their personal benefactions. Even a partial list, limited to sixty names, will illustrate the high level maintained: C. C. Everett, W. P. Frye, W. S. Gardiner, O. O. Howard, John N. Jewett, John S. Sewall, Philip H. Brown, Paris Gibson, W. A. Packard, J. L. Chamberlain, J. W. Chickering, James D. Fessenden, John H. Goodenow, John L. Crosby, E. C. Cummings, Melville W. Fuller, Woodbury F. Langdon, John F. Spalding, Warren Johnson, Daniel C. Linscott, Joseph E. Merrill, James R. Osgood, John G. Stetson, William

L. Symonds, William D. Washburn, Franklin A. Wilson, Wilmot B. Brookings, Joseph K. Greene, Benjamin F. Hayes, Sumner I. Kimball, William L. Putnam, Galen C. Moses, E. B. Palmer, E. P. Parker, Edwin P. Smith, Isaac H. Wing, S. C. Belcher, Lewis A. Brastow, Thomas U. Coe, Charles Hamlin, John B. Hubbard, Thomas H. Hubbard, E. B. Merrill, Henry Newbegin, Charles W. Pickard, J. P. Cilley, Nathan Cleaves, Frank Sewall, Ellis Spear, Cyrus F. Brackett, Americus Fuller, James A. Howe, Henry M. King, H. O. Ladd, Alfred Mitchell, Stephen J. Young.

One-fourth of those in this list have given, or made provision for giving, substantial sums to the college. The aggregate of gifts already made by persons included in this group amounts to \$1,125,000. A decade of such graduates is at once the highest honor and the richest endowment a college can obtain.

A Bowdoin College Missionary

Through all the earlier years of its history, Bowdoin College was represented in the foreign field by a goodly number of able and efficient missionaries. In the present crisis in Turkey it is a satisfaction to note that the foundations of higher education and civil liberty in that empire were laid by Cyrus Hamlin of the Class of 1834.

Twenty or thirty years ago the Missionary Board, under which most of the missionaries from Bowdoin College served, fell into a very narrow policy; and, naturally, intelligent students ceased to be attracted to its service. During the past twenty-five years we have sent out only one foreign missionary; and he went under the auspices of the Episcopal Church.

Within the past few years, however, missionary work everywhere has assumed a more rational and a more practical policy, and accordingly is making a new appeal

to college men. A year ago a member of the Senior Class left college a month before graduation to serve as Secretary to Dr. Grenfell in his work in Labrador. This year a member of our Senior Class left college in February to accept a position as teacher in Robert College at Constantinople, the institution of which Dr. Hamlin was the first President. We also have in our present Senior Class Mr. Anand Sidoba Hiwale, who immediately after graduation intends to enter the service of the American Board in his native country of India. He will be connected with the Marathi Mission under the leadership of Dr. R. A. Hume. Dr. Hume is probably the broadest, sanest, most diplomatic and efficient missionary in all the foreign field. His aim is not to import into India a feeble imitation of our western Christianity, but rather to graft on to native customs and institutions the spirit of Christianity, thus developing Indians with Christian principles. His attitude is well symbolized by the architecture of a beautiful church which he erected at Ahmednagar. Its roof is not sloping but flat; it is surmounted not by a steeple but by a white dome; the symbolism used throughout is not the dove or the lamb, but the lotus flower which is the native Indian symbol of religious aspiration.

The Christian Association of the college has elected Mr. Hiwale to be their representative in foreign missionary work, and has undertaken to make an annual contribution toward his support. The college welcomes this opportunity to follow Harvard and Yale in the maintenance of a foreign missionary work which it can call its own. The sum required for the annual maintenance of Mr. Hiwale and his work is \$720. As it will be impossible for the Christian Association to contribute the entire sum, the college cordially indorses the movement and invites from graduates and friends additional

gifts for this purpose. No solicitation will be undertaken; but the President of the college will receive and acknowledge gifts, sending therefor the Treasurer's receipt; and whatever sum is contributed will be sent from the treasury of the college to the Treasurer of the American Board.

Helpful Spiritual Influences

The college has enjoyed, through the continued liberality of Professor and Mrs. George T. Files, and the endowment of the Annie Talbot Cole Lectureship, a series of religious services by eminent preachers, and courses of lectures by prominent intellectual leaders, which have done much to uplift the thought and tone of the college community. The names of those who have rendered these services for the past two years are:

College Preachers 1907-1908

President Charles Cuthbert Hall, D.D., LL.D., New York.

Rev. Floyd Williams Tomkins, D.D., LL.D., Philadelphia.

Rev. Francis J. McConnell, Ph.D., D.D., Brooklyn.

Rev. Edward Frederick Sanderson, Providence.

Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D.D., LL.D., Princeton.

Rev. Edward Cummings, A.M., Boston.

President William Herbert Perry Faunce, D.D., LL.D., Providence.

Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D., Brooklyn.

1908-1909

Rev. Orrin Philip Gifford, D.D., Brookline, Mass.

Rev. Albert J. Lyman, D.D., Brooklyn.

Professor George William Knox, D.D., LL.D., New York.

Rev. H. Roswell Bates, New York.

Rev. Floyd Williams Tomkins, D.D., LL.D., Philadelphia.

Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, A.M., Boston.

Rev. John Hopkins Denison, D.D., Boston.

Annie Talbot Cole Lecturers

1907-1908

Professor George Herbert Palmer, LL.D., of Harvard University. Subject: The Art of Being Happy.

1908-1909

Rev. Charles A. Dinsmore, D.D. Subject: Dante: The Man and His Message.

The Essentials of a Good College

The essential conditions of a good college are:

Alumni honored for achievement, alert in interest, generous in support.

Governing Boards which retain old men, but elect young men to fill vacancies: combining wisdom and experience with initiative and progress.

Professors of broad general culture and wide human interests, devoted both to their students and their subject: who teach its rudiments with enthusiasm; present its principles with clearness in print or public speech; and make some contribution of discovered truth or improved statement.

Election to professorships of young men of special promise who will be sure to be called elsewhere; with the expectation that part of them will choose to remain, and that part of them will go and leave places to be filled by younger men of equal promise; thus

keeping a portion of the professors young, and reducing to a minimum the number of underpaid, temporary instructors.

Buildings and equipment adequate, beautiful, respected and well cared for.

Endowment sufficient to maintain the plant at its best; pay young teachers of special promise more than they are offered elsewhere; and all teachers adequate salaries.

A curriculum offering elective courses in the main branches of liberal learning extending over three or four consecutive years, requiring serious work with constant responsibility for the mastery of scientific principles; and at the same time wherever possible making literary appreciation and æsthetic taste attractive and enjoyable.

Requirements for admission, retention, promotion, and graduation reasonably high, and honestly enforced.

A body of students sufficiently large to include varied types, tastes, classes and interests; yet no larger than is consistent with high standards, thorough work, and individual responsibility.

Social and moral responsibility developed through large liberty; supported by intimate personal influence at critical points; and backed by rigorous exclusion of the few who are deliberately injurious to the character of others and the reputation of all.

Athletics which develop fair play, patience and endurance in hardship, and courage and resourcefulness in emergencies.

Religious services which are brief, inspirational and practical; and a religious life which is natural, genial, and serviceable.

Some of these things are fairly well attained at Bowdoin; some are in process of attainment; some are still in the stage of misunderstanding and criticism: all are held clearly in view; all are objects of constant effort; and all are brought a little nearer with each passing year.

Brunswick, Me., June 1, 1909.

WILLIAM DEWITT HYDE.

Report of the Registrar

To the President of Bowdoin College:

I have the honor to submit the following report for the year 1908-1909:

Enrolment

Number of

Students enrolled, Dec. 1, 1908.....	348	
Students enrolled, May 1, 1909.....	324	
Students withdrawn and removed since December 1	24	
Students in Senior Class, Dec. 1, 1908..	55	May 1, 1909....56
Students in Junior Class, Dec. 1, 1908..	59	May 1, 1909....59
Students in Sophomore Class, Dec. 1, 1908	64	May 1, 1909....64
Students in Freshman Class, Dec. 1, 1908		
First year	115	May 1, 1909.. 105
Second, Third, Fourth year.....	41	May 1, 1909....28
Special students	14	May 1, 1909....12
Total	348	324

Number of

Students in Medical School, Dec. 1, 1908	81
Students in Medical School, May 1, 1909	82

Number of students advanced in college standing during the year:

From Freshman to Sophomore.....	7	to Junior.....	1
From Sophomore to Junior.....	1		
From Junior to Senior	2		

The enrolment on December 1 shows an increase of about 14.1% over that of a year ago. The losses are about the same both absolutely and relatively. Of the students thus leaving college nine were dismissed on intellectual grounds, four on intellectual and moral

grounds and eleven withdrew voluntarily. A later table shows these losses for several years. The number of special students has fallen off about 39%, following upon a drop of about one-third last year. This is at least in part the result of the increase in strictness of the conditions under which such students are admitted. As the college has established a rule limiting the period of residence of a special to two years, a further large decrease may be looked for next year. Only three entered during the current year.

Enrollment in Courses

COURSE		1 SEM.	2 SEM.	COURSE		1 SEM.	2 SEM.
Astronomy	3, 4	4	1	Greek	5, 6	1	1
Botany	1	.....	16	Greek	7, 8	16	18
Chemistry	1, 2	86	71	History	A, B	19	20
Chemistry	3, 4	35	34	History	3, 4	50	46
Chemistry	5, 6	12	6	History	5, 6	14	15
Chemistry	7, 8	5	10	History	9, 10	18	16
Chemistry	9	2	.....	Hygiene		119	.....
Chemistry	Special	7	5	Latin	A, B	25	16
Drawing	1, 2	3	4	Latin	1, 2	76	67
Economics	1	69	.....	Latin	3, 4	10	8
Economics	2	.....	55	Latin	6	.....	6
Economics	3, 4	26	24	Latin	7	.....	24
Economics	5	8	.....	Mathematics	1, 2	79	74
Economics	6	.....	12	Mathematics	3, 4	10	5
Education	2	17	.....	Mathematics	5, 6	3	3
Education	1	.....	26	Mineralogy		.....	21
English	1, 2	122	114	Philosophy	1	57	.....
English	3, 4	80	54	Philosophy	2	.....	53
English	5	.....	108	Philosophy	4	.....	3
English	6, 7	40	31	Phys. Training	1	107	.....
English Lit.	1, 2	62	67	Phys. Training	2	87	.....
English Lit.	3, 4	48	41	Phys. Training	3	70	.....
French	1, 2	47	46	Phys. Training	4	55	.....
French	3, 4	71	63	Physics	1, 2	13	10
French	7, 8	55	55	Physics	5, 6	12	11
Geology	1	21	.....	Psychology	1	17	.....
German	1, 2	97	87	Psychology	2	.....	9
German	3, 4	46	35	Psychology	4	.....	5
German	5, 6	27	25	Spanish	1, 2	17	13
German	7, 8	14	11	Surveying	1, 2	7	5
German	9, 10	28	25	Zoölogy	1, 2	14	15
Greek	A, B	5	3	Zoölogy	3, 4	7	6
Greek	1, 2	20	19	Zoölogy	8	.....	5
Greek	3, 4	4	3				

The figures for the first semester, in the foregoing table, indicate approximately the number of students that were under instruction throughout the semester. The figures for the second semester represent the enrolment about May 1. Past experience shows that some diminution of these numbers is to be expected during the remainder of the year. Such losses are possible because so many students take extra courses in a given semester, which, just because these are extra, they are at liberty to drop. The Faculty has at present under consideration methods of checking a tendency which has at least the possibility of being educationally demoralizing.

It should be noted that only where a course seems properly to be regarded as the continuation of another course is it placed on the same line with it in the table.

Each course in Physical Training is continuous from December to April. The large numbers in these courses should be considered in relation to the cramped and otherwise inadequate quarters of the Gymnasium in which they are carried on.

Geographical Distribution

Maine	New Hampshire	Vermont	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	D. C.	Illinois	Michigan	Alabama	South Dakota	Nebraska	Colorado	California	Washington	Outside U. S.	Total	Percentage	
																		Maine	Outside Maine
254	14	1	49	4	2	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	348	73	27

The foregoing table shows the largest percentage of students from regions outside Maine published in these reports. Here are the facts in one view: 1904-5, 13 per cent., 1905-6, 17.8 per cent.; 1906-7, 20.4 per

cent.; 1907-8, 23 per cent.; 1908-9, 27 per cent. The percentage has more than doubled in four years, and that, too, when the total enrolment has been increasing.

Fraternity Statistics

In the following table the students are as usual grouped in delegations, not in accordance with their class standing as recorded in the college office, but in accordance with their class affiliations.

Number in each Fraternity (Dec. 1, 1908)

	1909	1910	1911	1912	Special	Total
Δ.K.E.	12	10	9	14	1	46
Δ.Υ.	9	7	9	17	2	44
Λ.Δ.Φ.	6	9	16	8	3	42
Z.Ψ.	8	6	12	7	6	39
Θ.Δ.X.	6	11	8	9	.....	34
K.Σ.	5	7	7	14	1	34
B.Θ.Π.	6	5	12	10	1	34
†.Υ.	5	5	11	8	.....	29
Non-Fraternity .	7	5	8	26	.....	46

Number of students in fraternities, 302 or 86.8%. Number of students not in fraternities, 46 or 13.2%. Students roomed in the fraternity houses Dec. 1, as follows: A.Δ.Φ., 11; B.Θ.Π., 18; Δ.K.E., 19; Δ.Υ., 20; Z.Ψ., 16; Θ.Δ.X., 15; K.Σ., 11; †.Υ., 11.

About 34.7 per cent. of the students room in these houses; about 50.2 per cent. in the three college dormitories.

Loss in Enrollment During College Year

Year	Enrollment Dec. 1	Enrollment May 1	Removed and Withdrawn	Readmitted	Net Loss	Actual Loss
1904-1905	280	268	18	6	4.28%	6.43%
1905-1906	288	281	11	4	2.43%	3.82%
1906-1907	289	278	13	2	3.80%	4.49%
1907-1908	305	287	18	0	5.91%	5.91%
1908-1909	348	324	24	0	6.9%	6.9%

The figures in the foregoing table are taken from the Registrar's reports of the corresponding years. The absence of marked fluctuations is what one might naturally expect.

Entrance Examination Failures for Matriculated Students (Table 1)

	1903		1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		Total F	Total P	Grand Total	Per cent. F	Partial Cond.	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P						
English	6	58	2½	29½	3½	28½	6	27	5	31	1½	20½	24½	194½	219	11.2	19	Advanced Latin (b)
Elementary Latin	5	53	8	35	4	34	5	32	9	29	2½	17½	33½	200½	234	14.3	1	American History
Advanced Latin (a)	11	51	8½	21½	4½	28½	9	24	12½	23½	6½	20½	55	172	227	24.2	44	Advanced French
Advanced Latin (b)	26	33	16	15	15	20	19	16	23	14	18	11	117	109	226	51.7	0	Advanced French
Elementary Greek	2	33	4	23	1	13	5	15	1	14	.....	3	13	101	114	11.4	0	Geometry
Advanced Greek	5½	33½	5½	15½	3	13	2	7	1½	10½	.....	3	17½	72½	90	13.9	17	English History
Elementary French	2	21	2½	8½	2	15	3	12	4	13	7	8	31	40	98	20.9	7	Algebra
Advanced French	7	13	3½	4½	4½	7½	4	9	9	4	6	2	31	40	74	45.9	4	Greek History
Elementary German	1½	2½	½	8½	.....	11	1	7	.....	4	.....	4	4½	39½	44	10.2	5	Roman History
Advanced German	23	57	13	28	15	32	17	17	8	33	½	17	82	181	266	30.8	5	Advanced Latin (a)
Algebra	36	52	14	25	12	25	17	17	13	18	6	17	102	152	254	40.1	0	Advanced Latin (b)
Geometry	26½	51½	9	24	9	22	7	31	2	19	3	14	56½	161½	218	25.7	5	Elementary Latin
Roman History	9	41	14	15	13	21	3	19	3	11	6	6	49	117	166	29.5	2	Advanced Greek
Greek History	6	5	5	3	4	3	4	3	1	11	4	3	24	28	52	46.1	0	Elementary Greek
American History	.....	3	1	2	1	3	2	6	3	4	2	3	9	20	29	31	0	English
English History	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	4	0	15	15	0	0	Elementary German
Chemistry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	1	14	15	6.6	0	Advanced German
Physics	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	4	6	6	66.6	0	.....
Solid Geometry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	6	0	0	.....
Advanced Algebra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	0	0	.....

Entrance Examination Failures for Non-Matriculated Students (Table 2)

	1903		1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		Total F	Total P	Grand Total	Per cent. F	Partial Cond.	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P						
English	1	11	4½	7½	5½	7½	3	9	17	15	29½	28½	60½	78½	139	42.2	33	Advanced Latin (b)...
Elem. Latin	4	15	10	12	4	16	6	13	25	15	36	20	85	91	176	47.7	0	American History
Advanced Latin (b) ..	..	3	2½	12½	4½	2½	7½	8½	16½	8½	15	8	46	43	89	51.7	4	Elementary French
Elem. Greek	1	9	10	4	4	2	7	8	17	6	21	4	12	25	86	70.9	0	Geometry
Advanced Greek .....	..	1½	..	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	..	..	8½	47	59	20.3	0	English History
Elem. French	6	3	9½	15½	8	6	5½	11½	14	11	42	14	85	61	146	44.7	1	Roman History
Advanced French .....	..	2	½	6½	1	4	3½	3½	4	5	14	5	27	26	53	58.2	12	Advanced Latin (a)...
Elem. German .....	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	2	3	6	7½	7½	12½	19½	32	39.7	1	Advanced French
Advanced German .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	3	4	5	9	44.4	0	Algebra
Algebra	3	8	8	12	8	8	9	11	20	21	28	19	76	79	155	49	0	Elementary Latin
Geometry	6	6	7	9	5	14	13	8	26	10	39	25	96	72	168	57.1	0	Greek History
Roman History	4	9	7	8	5	5	6	9	11	15	32	13	65	59	124	52.4	0	Advanced Greek
Greek History	1	4	4	4	4	3	6	8	12	17	17	17	44	53	97	45.3	0	Advanced German
American History	2	2	3	5	2	2	2	3	4	7	13	6	33	23	56	58.9	0	English
English History	1	1	7	3	1	2	2	4	3	4	8	4	23	20	43	53.5	0	Elementary German
Chemistry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	40	0	Elementary Greek
Physics .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	0	6	6	0	0	
Solid Geometry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	0	1	100	0	

The two foregoing tables show the relative proportions of failures and successes in examinations in the several subjects offered for admission to college. Table 1 gives the facts covering the years 1903-1908 for students actually matriculated in college.

In reckoning per cents. the partial conditions are included at the rate of two partial conditions to one total condition; and of course there are as many partial successes counted at the same rate. The number of years to be included in this table was determined by the fact that the records of students not matriculated have not been preserved in any fullness prior to the year 1903. Among those preserved are a few undated which for that reason have been excluded. The number of trials in this unclassified group amounts to 3.2 per cent. of the total number reported for non-matriculated students. The failures were 21, the successes 26.

Table 2 gives the corresponding facts for students not matriculated. The partial conditions are treated here as in Table 1.

To each table is added a list of the subjects included in that table arranged in the order of decreasing percentage of failures. Chemistry, Physics, Solid Geometry and Advanced Algebra are omitted because of the small numbers involved.

A comparison of the two lists yields the following facts of interest:

(1) The per cent. of failure is greater in each subject in Table 2. That this would be true for the majority of subjects was to be expected, but scarcely with such consistency for all.

(2) Advanced Latin (b), which is Latin Prose Composition, leads both lists, with American History second, Geometry fourth and English History fifth in both.

(3) American, English and Roman History are among the first eight in both.

(4) French is third in both tables, but, as we might expect, it is Advanced French in Table 1 and Elementary French in Table 2.

(5) The advanced portions of a subject lead in per cent. of failures in both tables, with the exception of French in Table 2 and German in Table 1. In the latter case, however, the per cents. are almost equal.

(6) Elementary German and English are second and third respectively from the bottom in both lists.

(7) Among the last eight in both tables are Elementary and Advanced German, Elementary and Advanced Greek, English and Elementary Latin.

(8) Chemistry in Table 1 shows 100 per cent. of successes.

The interpretation of these facts, important as it would inevitably be, if it could be made, must remain obscure, and that by reason of the variability in the factors concerned. The subjects may vary in the quality of instruction or in intrinsic difficulty, while the examiners may vary in strictness of tests or of grading.

Church Membership

Class	Baptist	Catholic	Congregational	Episcopal	Methodist	Presbyterian	Unitarian	Universalist	Scattering	Total Members	Total Reporting	Per Cent of Members	Number in Class	Per Cent Reporting
1904.....	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	....	1	13	51	25.5	63	80.9
1905.....	3	2	5	1	2	....	1	1	....	15	50	30	65	76.9
1906.....	1	....	9	3	3	....	1	....	....	17	60	28	67	89.5
1907.....	1	5	11	2	4	1	2	2	....	28	69	40.6	70	98.5
1908.....	....	....	9	2	1	1	2	1	....	16	48	33.3	58	82.8
1909.....	3	5	12	3	12	2	....	7	2	46	72	63.9	73	98.6
1910.....	1	4	10	3	....	....	4	....	....	22	71	31	72	98.6
1911.....	5	9	19	7	4	....	....	2	1	47	88	53.4	96	91.6
1912.....	8	6	32	7	6	2	6	2	....	69	114	60.5	115	99.1
Totals	23	32	113	29	33	7	17	15	4	273	623	43.8	....	....
Per Cent.....	8.4	11.7	41.4	10.6	12.1	2.6	6.2	5.5	1.4	....	....	....	....	....

The foregoing table covers the entire period for which records are available. The basis on which the per cent. of church members in a given class is reckoned is the total number reporting. The class enrolment is that of Freshman year. The table shows also the per cent. reporting in the several years.

It is interesting to note that while the average for the first four classes in the table is about 31 per cent., the average for the last four rises to 52.2 per cent. The average per cent. reporting in the first four classes is smaller than in the last four,—86.5 per cent. in the first group, 97 per cent. in the second. This appears to be merely a coincidence; since the method of gathering the statistics would seem to favor neither the group of members nor of non-members as against the other. It is not quite fair to compare class with class because the men reporting are neither the whole of the class in each

case nor a group selected according to a principle common to all. This is a defect in the figures.

In the distribution among denominations the Congregational Church leads, followed at a long distance by the Methodist, Catholic, Episcopal, Baptist, Unitarian, Universalist and Presbyterian Churches, in that order.

Failures in College Courses

Class	Total Minimum of Courses Required	Failures	Per Cent. of Failures	Men Failing	Per Cent. Failing
1900	1504	$7\frac{1}{3}$	.5	7	14.9
1901	1696	$41\frac{1}{8}$	2.4	21	39.6
1902	1376	40	2.9	21	48.8
1903	1888	50	2.6	23	38.9
1904	1696	$32\frac{2}{3}$	1.1	14	26.4
1905	1856	$30\frac{2}{3}$	1.6	20	34.5
1906	1856	53	2.9	32	55.2
1907	1836	$37\frac{2}{3}$	2	18	33.4
1908	1292	32	2.4	16	42.1

The foregoing table needs some elucidation. It is based on the graduates in the several classes included. From this number are excluded all that did not take their entire college work at Bowdoin. Physical Training, all one-hour courses (English 5 and Hygiene), and Themes are excluded from courses reckoned; so that three- and four-hour courses are alone in question. To determine the total minimum of courses required of the men from each class included in the table, the minimum number required of each man for graduation is multiplied by the number of men. For classes 1900-1906 that minimum was 32; for classes 1907-1908 it was 34. The fractions in the column of failures are due to

the necessity of reducing all the courses to a two-semester basis. During a part of the period in question the college year was divided into three terms. In harmony with this method of reduction the total minimum of courses required from a given class was reckoned on a two-semester basis. The per cent. of men failing is based on the part of the class included in the table.

The following facts may be noted:

(1) The Class of 1900 shows the smallest per cent. of failures,—one-half of one per cent. The Class of 1904 is a close second.

(2) The per cent. of failure in the several classes fluctuates; there is no consistent tendency.

(3) The larger the per cent. of failure the more widely these failures are distributed among the members of a class.

(4) The requirement of two additional courses for 1907 and 1908 seems to have had no effect either way on the total scholarship of these classes. It should be noted here, however, that this increase in requirement was accompanied by the reduction of nearly all four-hour lecture and recitation courses to a three-hour basis. The only exceptions are the English, Greek, Latin and Mathematics of Freshman year. This reduction was made because of the increase in electives offered and the resulting difficulty in making a schedule free from conflicts.

Registration and Fees

During the year certain changes of internal administrative detail have been accomplished in the college. A new system of registration was introduced, to the end of bringing the student promptly into connection with this office on his arrival; keeping the Registrar closely informed as to the courses the student was taking; and insuring the presence of a student in a given

course only on the approval of the instructor in charge of it. The administration of this system involved a fee for late registration. This fee of \$2, with additions for delay in completing registration, is remitted under certain conditions. The complete success of this system would mean that no fees should have to be collected. As it is, the sum of \$55 has accrued from this source during the present year. This money has been applied by vote of the Faculty, to cover a small deficiency in the appropriation for Stationery, and the remainder turned in to the Faculty Contingent Fund.

Specials

The term of residence of a special student has been limited to two years. The purpose for which this method of admission exists seems to be satisfied under such a limitation. If such students desire to remain four years this is viewed as *prima facie* evidence that they should be regular students and held to the requirements made of regular students.

Entrance Requirements in Latin

One of the most important questions of internal administration raised during the past year concerns the admission requirements in Latin. This question has been forced to the front at this office through the large number of inquiries received from prospective students. It appears that our present requirements for admission are not adjusted to meet the needs of those students that decide late in their high school work to continue their formal education, nor of those other students that decide late to abandon in favor of college an earlier plan to enter a technical or scientific institution. The chief difficulty faced by such students is the inadequacy of their preparation in Latin. Our requirements

in this subject contemplate four years of preparation. No similar difficulty is met in English, Mathematics, Modern Languages or Science, since these may be offered for admission to either sort of institution and constitute also the staple for such students as do not intend to go beyond the high school. For the same reasons this difficulty is not met in History, and for the further reason that the amount of work required for credit in this subject is slight. It should be borne in mind, too, here that while a student, if he wishes to offer all the History acceptable, may receive credit for four points, yet this subject is divided into four parts, Greek, Roman, English and American History, in any one of which he can obtain credit for one point, even if he has taken none of the remainder. With Latin the matter stands differently. The smallest initial portion of the subject that can be offered for college credit covers the work of three years, counting six points.

To meet this situation and at the same time to preserve intact the amount of Latin required for the A.B. degree, the following plan was proposed:

(1) To require 20 points in prescribed subjects (instead of 22 as at present).

(2) To require 9 points in options (instead of 7 as at present).

(3) To transfer Advanced Latin (the work of one year in the subject, counting 2 points) to the list of options.

(4) To require a course equivalent to this Advanced Latin of all Freshmen entering without it (the present college requirement that all students entering without Greek shall complete either Latin 1, 2 or Mathematics 1, 2 still to remain in force).

After long discussion by the Faculty that body rejected this plan and voted, as a substitute, to provide

next year instruction by undergraduate tutors in the Advanced Latin of the entrance requirements, the same not to count as a college course nor to take the place of examination in the subject, and to be available only for such Freshmen conditioned in that subject as should have otherwise a sufficient number of credits. The determination of what should be viewed as a sufficient number of credits was left to administrative interpretation.

Office Administration

Changes are in progress in this office in the direction of enlarging the duties of the Assistant Registrar and relieving the Registrar, who is also a member of the teaching body, from more exacting attention to administrative detail. This change can be greatly facilitated by the diversion of a larger sum from student aid funds to the use of this office for providing stenographic and clerical assistance.

Mrs. Belle T. Atherton, whose faithful services as Assistant Registrar have covered a number of years, severs her connection with the office this year. Her place is taken by Mrs. Alice C. Little.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES T. BURNETT, Registrar.

Report of the Librarian of Bowdoin College

In accordance with the laws of the College, the librarian presents to the Visiting Committee his twenty-sixth annual report for the year ending 10 May, 1909.

Size and Growth

The number of volumes now in the library, inclusive of 5,005 belonging to the Medical School of Maine, is 94,511. The accessions for the past twelve months have been 2,772; of these 1,130 were purchased at an average cost of \$1.66; 30 were obtained by exchange; 225 came from binding periodicals, and 1,387 were given by various donors. As heretofore the Appendix to this report 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.

Purchases

Among the purchases may be noted Garner & Stratton, *Domestic architecture of England during the Tudor period*; Cohen, *Description historique des monnaies frappées sous l'Empire romain*, 8v.; Mommsen, *Geschichte des römischen Münzwesens*; Winkelmann, *Handbuch der Physik*, 4v; *Digest of the United States Supreme Court reports*, 6v; Lavissee. *Histoire de France*, 13v; Ferrero. *Greatness and decline of Rome*, 4v; Tissot. *Old Testament*, 2v; Whitman. *Complete writings*, *Collectors' Camden ed.*, 10v; and several of

the best critical editions of Montaigne, and recent works relating to this author. The library also purchased the comprehensive collection of books relating to Labrador and to Patagonia which had been built up by Professor Leslie A. Lee during the last decade.

Gifts

By the will of the late Rev. Trueman S. Perry, the library received a large number of scientific books issued for the most part by the national government and valued at one hundred dollars. These proved to be almost entirely duplicates and were used in completing the sets of less fortunate libraries.

From the estate of the late Mrs. Stephen J. Young two hundred and eighty volumes have come to us relating chiefly to philology.

Mrs. Leslie A. Lee generously gave the opportunity of selecting from the valuable scientific library of her husband any of the volumes that would be of service and from this source over three hundred volumes have been added.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington, Professor Isaac B. Choate, Litt.D., Class of 1862, and Professor George T. Files have, as in previous years, given valuable books and periodicals. Miss Margaret Norton of Cambridge, Mass., has supplied us with twelve volumes of periodicals used in exchanges. Hon. Henry J. Furber of Chicago, Class of 1861, and William L. Black, Esq., of Hammonton, N. J., Class of 1888, have by special gifts of money enabled the library to secure expensive volumes which could not otherwise have been selected for purchase with propriety. The collection of class albums has been increased during the year by the generosity of Davis T. Timberlake, Esq., John A. Morrill, Esq., and John E. Chapman, Esq., who gave,

respectively, those of 1870, 1876 and 1877. There are still lacking those for 1868, 1869, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1878, and 1879.

Mention must be made here of the gift of Franklin R. Barrett, Esq., of Portland of three hundred and twenty-six volumes of early French literature. This collection which has been received but not numbered among the accessions of this year makes a most notable addition to the library. Many of the volumes are in rare and limited editions, all of them in excellent condition and they supplement in a remarkable manner the existing collection.

Circulation

The number of books charged to borrowers for use outside of the library building is 7,203. This number is more than a thousand greater than for last year. The largest circulation for a single month is 1,020, in January, the largest number for a single month since a monthly record has been kept; the smallest, 295, in August.

The use of the reference room has steadily increased during the year, the use being considerably more than for any similar period since the building was opened.

This year, as usual, the librarian and the assistant librarian have personally met the members of the entering class and explained the method of finding books, the arrangement of the library and the use of the magazine indexes.

Loans Out of Town

Though in no sense a new feature the demand by mail upon the library for the loan of books on specified subjects has been particularly noticeable the past year and for purpose of illustration the last half dozen

enquiries are mentioned below: Influence of the sea in English literature; The reaction from Puritanism and its dangers; Maine's place in national life; Scotch, Irish and Welsh music; Greetings in vogue in different countries; The quarries of Maine; Christmas customs in Germany; Degeneracy due to climatic causes.

The Reading of Fiction

An attempt to influence indirectly the class of fiction read by the undergraduates has been made the past year after the method made prominent of late by the practice of the Newark Public Library. Good editions in bindings adapted for circulation of some sixty famous novels together with a small percentage of recent popular stories were placed in a special case in a conspicuous position near the charging desk. While no endeavor was made to press these wares upon the market by placards or printed lists, the voluntary use of the collection has been on the whole encouraging. It was expected that "Vanity fair" would circulate less frequently than the "Prisoner of Zenda" and our expectations were realized.

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 expenditures and the sources of the income of the library.

RECEIPTS

Annual appropriation	\$1,500 00
Annual appropriation for care of building...	1,100 00
Reading-Room Association	450 00
Consolidated Library Funds	1,500 00
Duplicates sold	150 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,700 00

EXPENDITURES

Books	\$1,875 00
Periodicals and serials	790 00
Binding	355 00
Janitor and supplies for building.....	600 00
Desk clerk and clerical assistance.....	650 00
Library supplies	315 00
Express and freight.....	115 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,700 00

Catalogue

There have been inserted in the catalogue this year 19,194 standard size cards. Of these 6,376 were for new accessions, 11,209 replaced small cards, and 1,609 were typewritten cards previously made for cataloguing the old medical library. Of the cards added for new books 4,780 were bought of the Library of Congress, 977 were printed cards bought of the A. L. A. Publishing Board, and 619 were typewritten. The percentage of Library of Congress cards to the whole number of new cards added to the catalogue is 87, while last year it was only 61. So great an increase cannot be expected each year, but it shows fairly, the increased value of the depository catalogue. Of the 11,209 cards which replaced small cards 4,457 were bought of the Library of Congress and 6,752 were typewritten. Two of the student assistants made 6,184 of these typewritten cards.

Meeting of College Librarians

A meeting of the college librarians of New England was held in the library during the last Thanksgiving recess and the following institutions were represented: Amherst College, Andover Theological Seminary, Bates College, Brown University, Clark University, Colby College, Dartmouth College, Hamilton College, Harvard

University, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Middlebury College, Mount Holyoke College, Norwich University, Smith College, Simmons College, Tufts College and the University of Maine. Among the subjects discussed were Business Records and Library Accounts, Improvements in Catalogue Systems, Student Assistants, and A Central Lending Library and Bureau of Information for College Libraries. The consideration of the last topic was followed by the selection of a committee of which William C. Lane, A.M., Librarian of Harvard University, was chairman, to take whatever action may seem practicable towards the establishment of such a library and to further methods for securing greater publicity as to the resources of individual libraries which are available for inter-library loans.

GEO. T. LITTLE, *Librarian.*

Report of the Librarian of the Medical School

The librarian of the Medical School submits the following as his twelfth annual report for the year ending May 10, 1909.

The library now numbers 5,005 volumes. The accessions of the year have been 193, of which 162 were given and 31 were purchases. Among the purchases may be mentioned Cunningham, Manual of Practical Anatomy, fourth edition; Abbott, Hygiene of Transmissible Diseases; Hanausek, Microscopy of Technical Products; Aberhalden, Text-book of Physiological Chemistry; Satterlee, Outlines of Human Embryology; Gulick, Medical Inspection of Schools; the Harvey Lectures, 1906-8; Dunbar, Principles of Sewage Treatment; Dana, Text-book of Nervous Diseases, seventh edition. The notable gift of the year was the private library of the late Dr. Harold C. Martin, Class of 1895, presented by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Osgood P. Martin of Foxcroft, Maine. This consisted almost entirely of recently published works and added nearly a hundred new volumes to our collection.

The annual appropriation of one hundred dollars has this year been expended entirely upon books and the half dozen medical periodicals which have been regularly taken for several years. In view of the cost of professional as distinct from popular literature, a smaller amount than this cannot meet the demands made upon the library by the students during the first two years of their course.

In this connection the librarian asks for a special appropriation of one hundred dollars for the printing of an address list of all graduates and past students of the Medical School, conditioned upon the issuance of a similar list by the college. It seems impossible to collect the necessary biographical material for a general catalogue of the institution without the assistance of former students which can be most easily secured by means of such a publication.

In accordance with a vote of the Boards passed in 1886, the librarian has authority under certain restrictions to dispose by sale or exchange of duplicates in the libraries under his charge. It seems clear, in view of the large medical libraries now existing at Boston and Washington, that there can be no reason for preserving at Brunswick duplicates of the scientific books whose only value is to the student of the history of the science rather than the science itself. Consequently measures will be taken from time to time to lighten the shelves of duplicate volumes of early text-books and treatises. While the apparent size of the collection may thus remain the same, despite our annual accessions, it is believed its practical usefulness will be actually increased.

GEO. T. LITTLE, *Librarian.*

Hubbard Hall, May 14, 1909.

APPENDIX

The Library as Classified, Showing Accessions for the Period
from May 1, 1908, to May 1, 1909

Divisions	Subject Number	Bought	Given	Added	Total
Bibliography,	010	10	20	30	894
Library economy,	020	9	6	15	482
General encyclopedias,	030				734
General collected essays,	040				22
General periodicals,	050	117	1	118	5,296
General societies,	060		4	4	163
Newspapers,	070	15		15	805
Special libraries,	080				366
Book rarities,	090				60
Philosophy,	100	6	1	7	199
Metaphysics,	110				35
Special metaphysical topics,	120				41
Mind and body,	130	9	4	13	222
Philosophical systems,	140		1	1	18
Psychology,	150	17	6	23	294
Logic,	160				74
Ethics,	170	8	5	13	623
Ancient Philosophers,	180		1	1	40
Modern Philosophers,	190		5	5	569
Religion,	200	8	11	19	1,571
Natural theology,	210	1	2	3	299
Bible,	220	17	19	36	1,625
Doctrinal theology,	230	2	13	15	845
Practical and devotional,	240	3	3	6	366
Homiletical, pastoral, parochial,	250	2	7	10	745
Church, institutions, work,	260	4	7	11	703
Religious history,	270	6	4	10	714
Christian churches and sects,	280	1	5	6	787
Non-Christian religions,	290	5	6	11	206

Divisions	Subject Number	Bought	Given	Added	Total
Sociology,	300	28		28	611
Statistics,	310	15	16	36	592
Political science,	320	17	28	45	2,473
Political economy,	330	22	30	52	1,805
Law,	340	24	37	62	1,911
Administration,	350	7	41	58	1,369
Associations and institutions,	360	4	8	12	674
Education,	370	38	86	125	2,698
Commerce and communication,	380	9	31	40	914
Customs, costumes, folk-lore,	390	2	5	7	150
Philology,	400	8	5	13	276
Comparative,	410	2	19	21	73
English,	420	6	12	18	287
German,	430	3	21	24	254
French,	440	7	7	14	166
Italian,	450		8	8	35
Spanish,	460		4	4	44
Latin,	470	4	2	6	301
Greek,	480	1	8	9	221
Minor languages,	490		19	19	133
Natural Science,	500	19	34	53	2,011
Mathematics,	510	9	21	30	985
Astronomy,	520	7	18	25	964
Physics,	530	8	8	16	404
Chemistry,	540	29	57	86	535
Geology,	550	7	39	46	986
Paleontology,	560		1	1	51
Biology,	570	6	22	28	432
Botany,	580	11	30	41	528
Zoology,	590	25	70	95	1,357
Useful arts,	600	19	7	26	553
Medicine,	610	37	195	232	5,166
Engineering,	620	2	36	38	523
Agriculture,	630	4	12	16	734
Domestic Economy,	640				26
Communication and commerce,	650		1	1	118
Chemical technology,	660	3	1	4	97

Divisions	Subject Number	Bought	Given	Added	Total
Manufactures,	670				65
Mechanic trades,	680				2
Building,	690	1		1	19
Fine arts,	700	5	5	10	352
Landscape gardening,	710				102
Architecture,	720	3		3	133
Sculpture,	730	11	3	14	96
Drawing, design, decoration,	740	1		1	46
Painting,	750	6	3	9	276
Engraving,	760				16
Photography,	770		4	4	43
Music,	780	4	3	7	111
Amusements,	790	3	5	8	333
Literature,	800	17	3	20	863
American,	810	130	42	176	2,993
English,	820	145	17	162	3,744
German,	830	14	13	27	1,992
French,	840	32	8	40	2,476
Italian,	850	18	3	21	585
Spanish,	860		3	3	205
Latin,	870	30	5	36	1,551
Greek,	880	15	4	19	1,158
Minor languages,	890		14	14	181
History,	900	18	8	26	896
Geography and description,	910	112	64	179	4,253
Biography,	920	51	40	91	1,140
Ancient History,	930	72		12	559
Modern history, Europe,	940	39	6	45	2,571
Asia,	950	3		3	138
Africa,	960				72
North America,	970	55	41	96	1,501
South America,	980				81
Oceanica and polar regions,	990	2		2	72
Alumni collection,			16	16	1,190
Maine collection,		35	104	141	2,759
U. S. documents,			64	64	5,122

Report of the Curator of the Art Collections

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, 1909:

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

Gifts

Marble bas-relief Portrait of James Olcott Brown, Bowd. '56, by Franklin Simmons, Hon. Bowd. '88.

Given by Mrs. John Marshall Brown.

Oil Painting: Portrait of General Joshua L. Chamberlain, Bowd. '52, by Walter Gilman Page.

Given by Friends.

Pastel: Portrait of General Chamberlain, by Joseph Kahill.

Given by Friends.

Continental, Confederate and other Paper Currency and Envelopes, added to the donor's previous collection, given to the College.

Given by F. W. Pickard, Bowd. '94.

Works of Japanese and Chinese Art, from the William A. Houghton Collection:

Obi Box, tied with purple cord; old gold lacquer.

Medicine Box in six compartments; finest old gold lacquer.

Medicine Box in three compartments, with cornelian slide and carved wooden netsuke.

Four Saki cups; old gold lacquer.

Small Box with Tycoon's crest; old gold lacquer.

Small lacquer Tobacco box.

Small Shrine with bronze Figure, very old.

Carved wooden Figure of a Goddess, six-armed,
standing on a lotus blossom.

Tortoise-shell Plate, lacquer decoration.

Five square lacquer Trays, gold decoration.

Cylindrical black lacquer Box, very old, for
holding tea; part of ceremonial tea-set.

Prince's Sweetmeat Box, in three sections, old
royal lacquer.

Ivory Card-case; Chinese, modern.

Bronze Vase, inlaid with silver, dragon decora-
tions; over five hundred years old.

Old Kioto Incense Burner, with copper cover.

Block-tin Tea-jar, with plum-blossom decoration,
very old.

Flower-vase of Goski blue.

Collection of Imari Plates, blue and white.

Two Kaga Plates, gilt decoration.

Hibachi (Fire-brazier), from Nagasaki; six-sided.

Kakemono: Court Dance, by Kano Tosetsu; of
about 1750.

Kakemonos: Pair, representing two scenes from
Japanese Mythology, The Creation and Hachi-
man, the God of War; old.

Given by David S. Cowles, Esq.

Child's Laplander Costume, of four pieces.

Given by Mrs. M. P. Smithwick.

Easter Egg and Tray, of Siberian spar, and

Medal of the Third Empire.

Given by Miss Violetta Shepherd.

Modern Italian Sculpture: Montanaro, and
 Oil Painting: Sunset; view of Vesuvius and Bay of
 Naples and City (taken from Virgil's Tomb), and
 old Convent of Sta. Maria and Religious Procession
 of the Corpus Domini, by George L. Brown, 1864.
 Bequest of Joseph Edward Merrill, Bowd. '54.

Loans

Oil Painting: Le Mère Adèle, by Miss Elizabeth Nourse.
 Loaned by Mrs. Leslie A. Lee.
 Oil Painting: Portrait of Miss Helen Files, by Douglas
 Volk.
 Loaned by Professor Files.

Administration

Regarding the physical condition of the Building I desire to call your attention to the fact that the wear of the finish of the gallery floors, which are of quartered hard-pine, has been such in the fifteen years since the Building has been opened as to make necessary this year replacing the darkened varnish. The floors have been finished in wax, and the color effects of the rooms have been thereby improved. Electric fans have been installed in the ceilings of the three main galleries and have proved of great use in promoting the circulation of air. The Indiana limestone of which the steps of the Building are made is showing slight effects of weathering, due to the climate. In all other respects the Building is in excellent condition. The occasional appearance of an insect pest, which attacks paper and paste, has made it necessary to remove the Bowdoin Drawings from their frames and to clean the mounts, sealing them up afterwards with especial care.

Mr. Albert E. Moore has continued his work of cleaning and restoring some of the canvases which showed

deterioration due to age. The Bowdoin Gallery paintings are now in better condition than they have been for many years. There remains some work to be done in the way of treating twenty or more of the poorer frames in this gallery, frames that were never of the first quality, and so do not merit gilding. Messrs. A. M. Laing & Son will soon have finished repairing and regilding all the valuable old frames of the Bowdoin Family collection of pictures. Certain of the older paintings in the Boyd Gallery, such as the portrait of General Waldo, given by Mrs. Thatcher, need immediate attention, both in canvases and frames. The settled policy of the Committee on Art Interests is to extend over a period of years the work of cleaning and restoring the canvases and frames, which work has now progressed so far that the neglected paintings have grown conspicuous.

The space for exhibiting the constant accessions to the collections is becoming crowded. With two galleries of the Building closed to further addition, the problem of using the still unfinished north room of the basement is coming nearer.

The brief course of talks by the curator descriptive of the Building and its contents was given at the opening of the college year instead of at the middle as previously.

A course of weekly musical recitals under the direction of Professors Hutchins and Files with the co-operation of friends of the College was given in the Bowdoin Gallery between December seventh and February fifteenth. The use of the orchestrelle, the piano, and the piano-player was provided by the generosity of friends who prefer to be anonymous. The attendance at the recitals and the interest in them were marked. The support of the æsthetic interests of the College is of

necessity a matter of concern to but a small proportion of the friends of education. That support is highly appreciated by a college community isolated in a measure from the advantages of cities. Special acknowledgment is due to Professors Hutchins and Files for the unstinted expenditure of their skill and time in this effort, so generously supported by their collaborators in the unselfish cause.

The Lecture Room of the Building was used for the illustrated course on Roman Numismatics given by Professor George D. Chase of the University of Maine; and occasionally, later in the year, by Professor Foster for lectures in one of his courses requiring illustration.

The number of those visiting the Art Building in 1908 was nine thousand six hundred and seventy-two.

Very respectfully submitted,

HENRY JOHNSON, *Curator.*

Brunswick, May 1, 1909.



