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President's Report 1916-1917



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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT
OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1916-1917

TOGETHER WITH THE REPORTS OF THE DEAN
OF THE COLLEGE, THE DEAN OF THE MEDICAL
SCHOOL, THE LIBRARIAN, AND THE DIRECTOR
OF THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.

1916



1917

BRUNSWICK, - - MAINE
PRINTED FOR THE COLLEGE, MDCCCCXVII

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 1916-17.

Alfred King, M.D., Sc.D., died on the fourth day of June, 1916, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

Dr. King graduated from Colby College in 1883 and from the Bowdoin Medical School in 1886. He was Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Bowdoin Medical School 1897-99; Instructor 1899-1903; Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery 1905-07; Lecturer on Surgery 1911-12; and Professor of Surgery since 1912. He received the degree of Doctor of Science from Colby College in 1910. He was a trustee of Colby College. He was actively interested in politics and in dairy farming. He was a Fellow of the American Surgical Association. His preeminent skill, his gracious personality, and his practical efficiency placed him in the front rank of the medical profession in Maine.

Hon. William Edward Spear died on the second day of November, 1916, in the seventieth year of his age. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1870, and from Bangor Theological Seminary in 1873. He was pastor of the Congregational Church at Dunbarton, N. H., 1873-76. Since 1880 he had practiced law in Boston. In 1901 he was Secretary of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission. He was an accomplished linguist; and much interested in military history and tactics. For thirty years he was a faithful member of the Board of Overseers.

Rev. Henry Fiske Harding died on the fifth day of January, 1917, in the ninetieth year of his age. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1850, and from Bangor Theological Seminary in 1864. As a pastor he endeared himself to the people of the churches to which he ministered. He had been an Overseer of

the college since 1870, a period of over forty-six years; being second only to Judge Putnam in length of official service to the college.

Henry Newbegin died on the seventh day of January, 1917, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Newbegin graduated from Bowdoin College in the Class of 1857. For many years he was general counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. His three sons graduated from the college. Since 1887 he had been an Overseer. Conscientious in forming his opinions, he was very tenacious in maintaining them. He gave a scholarship the terms of which are intended to encourage the choice of such a course of study as was required in his own college days.

John Sedgwick Hyde, A.M., died on the seventeenth day of March, 1917, in the fiftieth year of his age. He had been President of the Bath Iron Works since 1905. He served in the Maine Legislature from 1899 to 1901, and in the Maine Senate in 1903. He was Mayor of Bath from 1909 to 1911. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the College in 1912, and was elected an Overseer in 1913. In memory of his father, General Thomas Worcester Hyde '61, he gave the Athletic Building. He combined great business ability with great kindness of heart; and both for his personal qualities and for his noble gift to the college is held in grateful and affectionate remembrance.

General Ellis Spear, LL.D., died on the third day of April, 1917, in the eighty-second year of his age. General Spear was a graduate of Bowdoin College in the Class of 1858. In 1861 he entered the army and was promoted to a colonelcy of the 20th Maine regiment. He commanded a brigade in the battle of Peeble's Farm, and was brevetted for distinguished service in that battle by the President. In 1865 he was made Brevet Brigadier General. In 1877 he was appointed Commissioner of Patents. In 1909 he received the degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin College. He had been an Overseer since 1912. While intensely interested in military and legal affairs, he was even more deeply interested in literature and the things of the spirit. Devoted to the College throughout his long life, he made generous provision that his service should not end with his death.

Rev. Edward Newman Packard, D.D., died on the 26th day of April, 1917, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Dr. Packard graduated from Bowdoin College in the Class of 1862. He was tutor in Greek and Mathematics, 1863-65; instructor in Latin and Mathematics 1865-67; assistant professor of Mathematics 1867-68. He had been an Overseer since 1881. He held important pastorates and a position of influence in the Congregational Church. His death terminates an official family connection with the college extending over almost an entire century.

GIFTS FROM APRIL 1, 1916 TO MARCH 31, 1917

Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin Riggs	\$ 80 00
Edwin B. Smith Estate	559 60
Mrs. Elizabeth T. Lee	75 00
Stanley P. Chase	10 00
Frederick H. Appleton	10,000 00
Thomas U. Coe	40,000 00
Class of 1896 Memorial Scholarship Fund	2,100 00
DeAlva Stanwood Alexander	25 00
Col. William Henry Owen Memorial Fund	260 00
Anonymous donor	2,000 00
Paul A. Buttrick	47 00
Mrs. Edith D. Files	100 00
Roland Marcy Peck Memorial Bequest	1,000 00
Howard Rollin Ives Memorial Scholarship	1,715 00
George C. Lovell Scholarship Fund	2,500 00
Subscriptions to William DeWitt Hyde Hall	2,904 50
	<hr/>
	\$63,376 10

GIFTS TO THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

City of Portland	\$ 750 00
Civic Club of Portland	150 00
Franklin C. Payson	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,000 00

PAYMENTS ON GYMNASIUM BUILDING FUND

L. B. Shackford	\$ 20 00
E. L. Morss	15 00
R. D. Kennedy	5 00
C. L. Russell	4 00
H. E. Locke	7 00
H. D. Gilbert	17 00
H. C. Griffin	25 00
Prentiss Shepherd	5 00
Ensign Otis	10 00
L. T. Brown	15 00
C. S. Bragdon	33 34
C. B. Hawes	10 00
J. O. Tarbox	10 00
C. O. Page	15 00
T. W. Daniels	10 00
J. E. Walker	25 00
T. H. Eaton	25 00
S. T. Pike	10 00
F. E. Seavey	10 00
A. D. Welch	7 50
W. S. Brimijoin	20 00
E. S. Thompson	20 00
H. C. Chapman	25 00
G. E. Carmichael	20 00
M. A. Bryant	25 00
V. A. Craig	10 00
H. A. Briggs	15 00
P. A. Buttrick	30 00
C. F. Adams	20 00
G. F. R. Wollin	15 00
L. A. Donahue	15 00
L. W. Pratt	15 00
H. A. Andrews	10 00
F. O. Purington	33 00
R. K. Hagar	10 00

 \$ 561 84

STATEMENT OF GYMNASIUM BUILDING FUND

Total Subscriptions Unpaid, March 31, 1916	\$ 5,363	31
Less Subscriptions: (deceased)		
Samuel Freeman	\$ 25	00
Ralph S. Robinson	10	00
	<hr/>	35 00
Corrected Total Due (as of March 31, 1916).....	\$ 5,328	31
Installment of April 1, 1912, Unpaid	\$ 791	42
Installment of April 1, 1913, Unpaid	1,641	86
Installment of April 1, 1914, Unpaid	2,343	19
Total Subscriptions Unpaid, March 31, 1917.....	\$ 4,776	47
Total Subscriptions Paid from April 1, 1916, to March 31, 1917	\$ 551	84
Plus Amounts Received and not appearing on Sub- scription List		10 00
	<hr/>	
Total Cash Received on Account Gymnasium Building Fund, from April 1, 1916 to March 31, 1917	\$ 561	84

THE RESIGNATION OF PROFESSOR LANGLEY

Miles Erskine Langley, Assistant Professor of Surveying and Mechanical Drawing, and Secretary of the Christian Association, leaves us at the end of the year to enter business. Surveying and Mechanical Drawing is so subordinate and incidental a subject in a college of liberal arts that it offers no satisfactory career for a man of ambition and ability. Probably, as an exception to our policy of an all-professor faculty, we shall have to maintain this subordinate department by a series of instructors. It appeals only to the very few students who are preparing for a school of technology, and to them only in an elementary way.

Professor Langley's conduct of the Christian Association has been highly successful. While he has not emphasized some of the traditional forms of the Association work, he has developed such a sensible and wholesome spirit of Christian service that

the Association has risen to a height in student estimation and appreciation it never before had attained. Both as Instructor and as Secretary Professor Langley has been of very great service to the college.

THE RESIGNATION OF DR. FREDERIC H. GERRISH

After 44 years of service in the Medical School, and after serving as Benjamin Athorp Gould Fuller Lecturer on Social Hygiene since the foundation of the lectureship, Dr. Gerrish has resigned from both faculties. His long and devoted service, his clearness and thoroughness, have been a tower of strength to the Medical School through all these years: and in the difficult and delicate lectureship in the college he has made his counsel impressive and has done much to bring about that uplift of college morals in which we all rejoice.

OUR NEW BUILDINGS

In spite of the fact that they might not be used next year up to their full capacity, owing to the depletion of students by the war, the college has proceeded promptly and rapidly with the Dudley Coe Memorial Infirmary, and the new Dormitory.

The thanks of all friends of the College are due to Dr. Thomas Upham Coe, of the Class of 1857, both for his initial gift, and the successive increases to the initial gift which were made as quick as new needs appeared, and for his most generous purpose for its endowment. The building is named for his only son who died at the age of fourteen, and whose portrait is to form the central feature of the reception room.

The thanks of the College are also due to the generous subscribers who made possible the prompt erection of the new dormitory. While all the money needed for the dormitory may not be secured by subscription, enough is assured to make the investment of the funds of the college for the remainder of the cost, a paying investment.

In our gratitude to the generous donors of these buildings we should not forget the very great service of Franklin C. Payson, LL.D., as chairman of the building committees of both

buildings. His experience, acquaintance, and enthusiasm for both these undertakings contributed essential conditions of their success.

The architects, Messrs. Allen & Collens, of Boston, have kindly contributed the following descriptions of these two buildings.

Dudley Coe Memorial Infirmary

This building is in process of erection south-east of the Gymnasium. The exterior is of brick and limestone, and the treatment is severely Colonial. The building is three stories high with a flat roof, and is so arranged that it can be divided into infectious wards, or the entire building used as a unit.

The basement contains the kitchen, laundry, service rooms, and the nurses' dining-room.

There are two entrances at the first story level, one connecting with the first floor, the other with the second story. The first story has two wards of two beds each with the necessary serving rooms, bath, etc., in conjunction with a wide sleeping piazza on the south. The northerly end of the first floor is given up to an operating room, a matron's suite, the doctors' consultation room, and the reception room. In this reception room over the fireplace will be placed the portrait of Dudley Coe.

The second story, which is reached by a staircase and exterior entrance independent of the entrance to the first story, is divided into two parts, each containing two wards of four beds with two sets of complete service rooms, so that that story can be divided into two parts, one for scarlet fever cases, the other for diphtheria cases. Each of these independent wards has direct access by separate staircase to a nurses' suite in the third story over.

In the third floor is also a large solarium and accommodations for the maids.

The building is fireproof throughout, has a system of forced ventilation, and is built in accordance with the latest hospital practice. It is expected that the work will be completed in time for dedicatory services at Commencement this June.

Bowdoin College

The New Dormitory

This building is being erected south of Appleton Hall. The exterior treatment will be in conformity with that of the present dormitory buildings, except that two entrances will be placed on the westerly front in addition to the ends. The building will be 116 ft. long by 40 ft. wide and will accommodate sixty-two students. The rooms are so arranged that the suites may be occupied by either one or two students. This building will have more complete plumbing facilities than the other dormitories, as every floor will be provided with four toilets, four showers, and eight lavatories. Lavatories are provided in some of the bedrooms, and in addition there will be a set of tub baths in the basement.

The finish throughout the inside will be of oak, and a modulating heating system will be installed, so that the temperature in the rooms can be regulated. Contracts for this building were let on the 14th of February, and the building will be complete ready for occupancy at the opening of the Fall semester.

THE NEED OF HALF A MILLION MORE ENDOWMENT

In former reports, as usually at alumni dinners, I have selected for emphasis the optimistic aspects of our affairs: our now almost perfect plant; our enriched curriculum; our progressive methods of instruction; our earnest and upright student body; our happy and wholesome undergraduate social life. There is however one dark spot in the midst of the prevailing sunshine. I hesitate to mention it; for twice before when I have urged increased endowment as a remedy, the Trustees and Overseers have proceeded to vote the remedy without providing the means for doing so. Twice the salaries of professors have been raised; and in both cases a long series of deficits has followed. Of course it is possible to take the view that as long as the college is richer by several thousand dollars at the end of each financial year than it was at the beginning, thanks to gifts and bequests greatly in excess of the deficit, the deficit is not very alarming. On the other hand even for an institution so largely benevo-

lent as a college there is a wholesome ethical tonic in living within its income; and something slightly demoralizing in deliberately accepting each year, as a matter of course, more or less of a deficit. Hence attention is called to the inadequacy of the professors' salaries in the earnest hope that no general raise will be made until the funds are in hand to do so without continuing or creating a deficit. While nominally salaries have been raised in recent years, in purchasing power they are no higher than they were twenty years ago. In other respects, to be sure, Bowdoin professorships have been made more desirable. The Carnegie pensions; the option once in every seven years of a year off on half salary or a half year on full salary; the arrangement of courses so as to concentrate instruction on some days and leave other whole days free for other work; protection against overwork; absolute freedom in teaching; and a larger participation in the direction and conduct of college affairs, have combined to make a professorship at Bowdoin more desirable than it is in most colleges. We very rarely lose a professor to another college.

Yet the universities are able to offer some attractions which we cannot offer:—the opportunity to teach graduate students: though our limited courses with their picked men and seminar methods give something like it; the stimulus of colleagues in the same department: though we come nearer to that now that we have two or three instead of one in each department; and lastly in salaries: though increased standards and cost of living in university centers diminish somewhat that advantage.

For these reasons it still remains true that for a certain highly desirable type of professor, as soon as he publishes an important book or article or makes a significant discovery or improvement, provided he is still under forty years of age, there is pretty sure to come a call to a university; and with salaries as they are he is pretty likely to accept it.

To be sure, in spite of this fact; partly by the loyalty of those who have remained; partly by our phenomenal success in securing as good successors as the men the universities have taken from us, we have thus far managed to keep the quality of our faculty not only up to the level of efficiency, but to make

a steady and substantial improvement from year to year. The instruction to-day is vastly better than it was twenty or even ten years ago.

This however cannot be trusted to go on forever. We must continue to pick the best men. The methods by which that is done must be continued. In the first place for over twenty-five years no man who has applied for a teaching position here, or whose friends, influential or otherwise, have applied for him, has received appointment. This is not because there is any objection *per se* to such application; or that there is any arbitrary unwillingness to consider applications. It is because if you search wide enough, and long enough, and hard enough, you can always find a better man than the man who applies, or gets others to apply for him.

The substance of a Doctor of Philosophy's training is usually insisted upon; but by waiving the actual possession of the degree a very promising man can often be secured a year earlier than the universities are ready to take him.

A very difficult and delicate problem is to maintain the right proportion between those who are graduates of Bowdoin and those who are not. At present one-third of our faculty are graduates of Bowdoin. That proportion is as large as is safe. Other things being equal, or nearly equal, a Bowdoin graduate is preferable to one who is not. But when a given vacancy occurs the problem is primarily to pick the best out of some fifty available and technically qualified men. Of that fifty there are ordinarily only one or two Bowdoin men: and the chances are fifty to one or two that the best man is not a Bowdoin man. The same thing would be true of Amherst, Dartmouth, or Williams men. For any particular vacancy at any particular time the chances are fifty to one or two that the best man is not from Amherst, or Dartmouth, or Williams. When there is a good prospect that a Bowdoin man will prove to be the best, we often, as in the last two cases, wait two or three years for him to complete his preparation. To appoint a mediocre or inferior instructor because he is a Bowdoin man is to sacrifice hundreds of future alumni, simply to give an individual alumnus a little better position than he could secure elsewhere. That is about

the worst betrayal of trust of which a college administration can be guilty. Yet scores of colleges have been doomed to perpetual mediocrity by that line of least resistance policy.

And mediocrity is what a college has to fear above all else in appointments. A downright failure is easily corrected at the expiration of the period for which he is elected. But a professor who is neither a success nor a failure is a barnacle which it is very difficult to remove, and far more difficult if he is an alumnus. To prevent these barnacles, whether graduates or not, from getting fastened onto the institution, is a president's supreme duty, compared to which all others are insignificant. For the Faculty makes or mars the college beyond the power of any individual to destroy or to restore. Few persons who have not had to search for them have any idea how extremely rare good college instructors are. If it is the duty of the president to secure the right men, and ward off the wrong ones; it is the duty and privilege of the alumni and friends of the college to provide funds adequate to retain them in maximum contentment and efficiency. To do that: to promote to professorships as fast as they prove their fitness, efficient assistant professors; to remove the danger of an annual deficit, and to provide for normal growth, the college needs the income of an additional half million dollars.

THE WAR

We are sorry to have many of our most promising students leave college for military training or direct military service; but we should be more sorry if they were not willing and eager to go.

That the College might render a maximum of military service to the country, with a minimum of sacrifice of the educational service which is its permanent duty, the College early applied to the War Department for the establishment of a unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. The Department sent us an excellent officer in Captain Sherman A. White, with Sergeant Fred E. Coy to assist him. Both won at once the devotion of the students, and within three days after their arrival

military instruction and military drill were well under way. The committee of the faculty on military affairs, Professor Nixon, Professor Bell, and Assistant Professor Langley, entered heartily into the work with Captain White and spared no pains to place every facility the College possessed at his disposal.

Two plans were prepared and presented to the students, as follows:

Intensive Course, Military Science 2

MEN ELIGIBLE:

1. Those who pass a standard physical examination.
2. Who are 19 years of age or over.
3. Who sign for work covering the entire summer in a training camp. (Subsistence and travelling expenses to be paid by the government.)
4. Who declare in writing to the Commanding Officer their intention to apply for commissions as Reserve Officers on completion of their training.
5. Who being under 21 obtain within one week the consent of their parents or guardians.

ACADEMIC STATUS:

1. All men eligible for intensive training will receive credit for college courses as follows:—
 - a. Without examination—For all courses in which they now have ranks of C or better.
 - b. By examination—In all other courses.
2. Examinations taken according to 1, b, above, must be arranged for by Saturday, April 21. Examinations will be held within ten days.
3. Credit for courses with or without examination will be officially assigned only at the end of the semester, and on certification by the Commanding Officer that the work in Military Science 2 has been satisfactorily performed.

PRESENT MILITARY PROGRAMME:

The work occupies ten hours a day for five and one-half days per week. This will include time devoted to practical work, theoretical work, and preparation.

General Course, Military Science 1

MEN ELIGIBLE :

All men in college who do not elect Military Science 2, provided:—

1. That being under 21 years of age they have already obtained their parents' or guardians' consent to their taking military instruction, or
2. That they expect to be able to obtain such consent and do obtain it within one week.

ACADEMIC STATUS :

Men taking Military Science 1, may drop and receive credit for one academic course under the following provisions:—

- a. Seniors and juniors may drop only a fifth (optional) course.
- b. Sophomores and freshmen may drop a fourth (optional) course.
- c. Men of all classes whose present rank in the course dropped is C, or higher, may drop the course without examination.
- d. Men of all classes whose present rank in the course dropped is below C must arrange by Saturday, April 21, for examination in that course. The Examination will be held within ten days.
- e. Credit for courses with or without examination will be officially assigned only at the end of the Semester, and on certification by the Commanding Officer that the work in Military Science 1 has been satisfactorily performed.

MILITARY PROGRAMME :

The work occupies ten hours per week, four hours of theoretical and six of practical work.

INSTRUCTION IN GOVERNMENT

The newest things are not necessarily the best; but they are the most interesting: and inasmuch as one of the chief advances made during the year has been in the teaching of Government and developing it as almost a new department, separate from

History, I will let Professor Hormell give his own account of it, substantially as he presented it before the Intercollegiate Division of the National Municipal League.

Instruction in Government at Bowdoin College

The development of the field of government in the curriculum of Bowdoin College, within the past few years, has been characterized by three outstanding features:

First, the introduction into the Freshman-Sophomore curriculum of a year course in Government.

Second, the introduction of a course in Municipal Problems, limited to a small group of picked men.

Third, the establishing of a Bureau of Research in Municipal Government.

THE FRESHMAN-SOPHOMORE COURSE

Among the reasons which prompted the introduction of the Freshman-Sophomore course in Government the following are the more important:

First, it opens to the Freshmen a course clearly distinct, both as to matter and method, from the kind of work they have been doing in the preparatory school.

Second, it provides a training valuable as a foundation for the more advanced courses in government and history. The students are taught how to use the library, collect and handle material, make investigations, write reports on special topics, and make intelligent use of newspapers and current periodicals.

Third, it is intended to reveal to the student as early as possible in his college career, the vital political problems confronting the society of which he is a member; to arouse an abiding interest in the great public questions about which he, as an American citizen, should be thinking, and for the solution of which he should be training.

A full year is allotted to the course in order that due consideration may be given to the problems of state and local government. This meets, in a measure, the growing demand for a general course in municipal government. The course also provides an opportunity for a much more general utilization of materials in the Bureau for Research in Municipal Government.

The course has a membership of one hundred and ten men, fifty-eight Freshmen and fifty-two Sophomores. Two of the three hours per week are given to lectures. The third hour is given to either conferences or quizzes. The class is divided into two groups, Freshmen and Sophomores. Students in each group are given fortnightly conferences alternating with fortnightly quizzes. For conference purposes each group is divided into six sections with approximately nine students in each section. Thus the preceptorial system so valuable in smaller courses in history and government is applied as fully as conditions permit. The conference consists of a discussion of topics based on the reading assigned for the week, and of reports on "library exercises." At the beginning of the course each conference section is conducted over the library. The students are instructed in the use of such "aids" as the card catalogue, Readers' Guide, New York Times Index, Encyclopaedias, and Year-books. Newspapers and periodicals are located and their relative importance is indicated.

The preliminary work is followed by the assignment to each student of a short report, requiring the use of the library materials. The following are examples of topics assigned:

1. The "eight hour law" as an issue in the present presidential campaign. See editorial comment of two daily papers and two periodicals.
2. Representation in the Republican national nominating convention. How does it differ from that in the Democratic convention?
3. Explanation of the results of the Presidential election as given by two newspapers and two periodicals.

Students are required to put in their note books correct citations of references and a summary of the materials read. The topics which logically fit into the general assignment for the week are reported on and discussed in the conference.

With regard to the subject matter, at the beginning of the course, the purpose of government in general is explained, the essential features of our federal system are studied, and comparison is made with those of European systems. Political parties, nominations and elections (national) are next taken up.

This year this arrangement of the subject matter has made it possible to utilize to the fullest the students' interest in the present campaign. In the second semester state and local government is studied, with the emphasis upon Municipal Government.

COURSE IN MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS

The course in Municipal Problems is limited to ten men. It is primarily a Senior course. From among those who apply, and are qualified by having taken the more general courses in history and government, the ten men possessing the greatest promise of leadership are chosen. Scholarship is the first qualification considered in making the selection. For example in the course this year eight of the men rank among the first ten of their class. That their leadership, however, is not limited to scholarship alone is evident from the fact that four are members of the foot-ball team, including the captain and the regular quarterback; one is editor-in-chief of the *Orient*, (the College paper); another is president of his class; and four are members of the student council. We believe that they are among the men in the student body who give the greatest promise after graduation of being leaders in the city, state, and nation. It is the policy of Bowdoin College to give to the exceptional man the exceptional opportunity.

The recitation in this course is a round-table affair. The course is conducted according to the laboratory method. A few important problems are chosen for investigation. This year our program includes charter-making with a study of the several forms of city government; administrative organization and civil service regulations; nomination, election, and ballot provisions; and municipal finance, with the emphasis upon accounting, reporting, budget-making, and the sources of municipal revenue. Although no text-book is closely followed, a reading of Munro's *Government of American Cities* and his *Principles and Methods of Municipal Administration* is required.

BUREAU FOR RESEARCH IN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The laboratory materials, charters, laws, reports, ballots &c., are provided through our Bureau for Research in Municipal

Government. The Bureau was established in September, 1914. The primary purpose of the Bureau is to furnish adequate facilities for training students in the use of first hand materials relating to town and city government. The second aim is to supply information upon application to citizens, civic organizations, and officials in Maine municipalities.

The first question demanding solution at the outset was "What shall be the character and amount of material to be collected?" We believe that judgment in the collecting of material is absolutely essential in order that the collection may not become a useless mass of miscellaneous pamphlets. An unduly ambitious program may easily wreck the whole venture. Our invariable rule is to limit the collecting each year to a fairly small number of clearly defined subjects. The subjects are chosen with reference both to the needs of the Municipal Government course and to the interests of Maine municipalities.

We have found certain bibliographical aids indispensable as guides in collecting materials. A study of the collection in the Harvard Bureau for Research in Municipal Government, supplemented by kindly advice from Professor Munro and Mr. Joseph Wright, Librarian of the Harvard Bureau, aided in determining the character of our initial collection. Professor Munro's *Bibliography of Municipal Government*, 1915, also, has been of great value as a guide.

For current publications, however, the weekly bulletin of the Municipal Reference Library of New York City is an invaluable aid. The bibliographical notes in the *National Municipal Review* and in the *American City* are most useful. A list of cities is kept to which we apply for official reports. A list is also kept of civic organizations, boards of trade, bureaus of municipal research &c., upon whose mailing lists we have secured a place.

The problem second only in importance to selecting material is that of arranging and cataloguing the collection. Our plan is an adaptation of the cataloguing system used by the Harvard Bureau. Its chief value lies in its simplicity and its capacity for expansion. The direction of the work of the

Bowdoin College

Bureau falls to the Professor of Government. The clerical work and the cataloguing are put in the hands of a student assistant and a young lady on the library staff trained in cataloguing.

The expenses of the Bureau which are limited almost solely to postage and stationery, clerical help, and publishing are met by a small annual appropriation by the college boards, by a sum allotted from the student assistant fund, and by contributions of interested alumni.

SERVICES RENDERED BY THE BUREAU

The Bureau has provided the students with material for special investigations. A study was made of the finances of Brunswick over a period of ten years; a form was drawn up for the classification of revenues and expenditures in the town report; a comparative analysis of the expenditures of eleven Maine municipalities for the year 1915 was made; systems of municipal accounting in at least ten states, where uniform accounting systems of one kind or another are used, were studied; and budget-making procedure in Maine municipalities was investigated. The results were published in Bowdoin College Bulletin, Municipal Research Series, Nos. 1 and 2.

From time to time the Bureau has had the opportunity to be of service to the officers and citizens of Maine towns and cities.

The collection of ballots was loaned in 1915 to a special committee on ballot reform of the Maine legislature. Selected city charters and materials on charter-making were loaned to a committee of the Augusta Board of Trade which drew up and secured the adoption of several amendments to the city charter tending to simplify the government and centralize responsibility. Through personal advice and the loaning of material several municipalities have been assisted in reorganizing their accounting and reporting systems. Municipalities and civic organizations in a few instances have been aided in securing speakers on municipal affairs.

The most recent opportunity for public service grew out of a movement in Portland looking toward charter revision. A committee of "One Hundred" was formed to collect data on recent

charter changes in other cities. A subcommittee was given the task of collecting material on "Home Rule" charter laws. The chairman wrote our bureau for information. As "Home Rule" was one of the problems upon which we had collected material we were able to supply them with the "Home Rule" laws of all states having "Home Rule" privileges, besides a considerable amount of literature on the subject. One member of the Bowdoin Municipal Government course, a citizen of Portland, has been assigned a place on the statistics committee. He is receiving practical training and in turn is giving the committee the benefit of the data of our Bureau.

The publication of a *Municipal Research Series* has been inaugurated. Two bulletins have been published and distributed among Maine cities, towns, and civic organizations. The first, 1915, was on Municipal Accounting and Reporting. The second, 1916, was on Budget-Making for Maine Towns. A bulletin is now being prepared on Sources of Municipal Revenue in Maine, for which a study is being made of twenty towns and twenty cities. The preparation and publication of the pamphlet is made possible through a fund provided by a public spirited alumnus.

These are some of the methods employed by Bowdoin College to train her men for active participation in civic affairs and incidentally to aid in the solution of some of the problems of good government.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM DEWITT HYDE.

Brunswick, Maine,
20 May, 1917.

REPORT OF THE DEAN

To the President of Bowdoin College:

I have the honor to submit the following report for the year 1916-17.

Since the declaration of war against Germany on April 6th the college work has been necessarily disorganized and subordinated to military training; therefore the figures of the second semester must be interpreted with that fact in mind.

ENROLMENT

Number of		
Students enrolled Dec. 1, 1916		434
Students enrolled April 1, 1917		397
Students withdrawn and removed since Dec. 1		29
Students who have completed the work for their degree..		10
Students readmitted and entered		2
	Dec. 1, 1916	May 1, 1917
Students in Senior Class	84	72
Students in Junior Class	85	81
Students in Sophomore Class	98	102
Students in Freshman Class:		
First Year	142	128
Second Year	15	7
Special Students	10	7
	434	397

Number of		
Students in the Medical School Dec. 1, 1916		54
Students in the Medical School April 1, 1917		52
Number of students advanced in college standing during the year:		
From Freshman to Sophomore		7

The net loss for the year—37—is about the same percentage as recently. Ten students completed the work for their degrees at the end of the first Semester. It is not at all difficult for a student to so plan his work that he may finish his college course in three and one-half years. When normal times come again the faculty will do well to consider the advisability of adding more courses to the 34 now required for the degree.

Of the 29 students withdrawn and removed April 1, eleven were dropped for poor scholarship, two on account of ill health, three are with the American Ambulance Corps in France, six left college to go to work, and seven for other reasons of whom one has received a commission in the United States Army and another is studying for admission to Annapolis.

By the 12th of May the college had sent directly into the national service 84 of its students:

To Plattsburg	27
Coast Patrol	37
American Ambulance Corps	8
National Guard	4
Aviation Corps	2
Munition Plant	1
Shipbuilding	1
West Point	2
Annapolis	1
The Regular Army	1

The following men are in the service of the United States:

Coast Patrol, U. S. Navy:

Joseph L. Badger	John B. Freese
Albert R. Bartlett	Lee M. Friedman
Lewis A. Burleigh, Jr.	Alfred S. Gray
Donald Q. Burleigh	Jacob B. Ham
Clifford A. Butterfield	Henry C. Haskell
Joseph F. Clark	Ralph Irving
Philip D. Crockett	Paul G. Kent
Clarence H. Crosby	Paul R. Leech
William W. Curtis, Jr.	Laurence McCulloch
Rolland C. Farnham	Ralph E. Macdonald
Reginald L. Flanders	Laurence McElwee

Justin S. McPartland	Arno C. Savage
William F. Martin	Arthur Sewall, 2nd
Oliver Moses, 3rd	John B. Sloggett
Durrell L. Noyes (Ensign)	Marcus A. Sutcliffe
Cornelius P. Rhoads	John W. Thomas
George A. Safford, Jr.	Herman A. Young

Studying for Ensign's Commissions:

Paul E. Doherty	Frank E. Whalen
John A. E. McClave	

American Ambulance Field Service in France:

Lloyd O. Colter	Kirk A. McNaughton
Neil E. Daggett	H. Tobey Mooers
John R. Edwards, Jr.	Harold Y. Saxon
John R. Houghton	Everett L. Stanley

Stanley has received honorable mention from the French government for bravery.

Plattsburg Reserve Officers' Training Camp:

Charles E. Allen	Philip M. Johnson
Charles Bingham	John B. Matthews
Edward H. Blanchard	Howard Patrick
William W. Blanchard	Deane S. Peacock
Edward H. Bond	Donald W. Philbrick
Benjamin P. Bradford	William O. Ripley
Lawrence H. Cate	Daniel C. Roper, Jr.
Edwin C. Call	Carl K. Ross
Percy F. Crane	Dwight W. Pierce
Ralph E. Davison	Raymond W. Swift
Orrin S. Donnell	Hal S. White
Clifford R. Foster	Frederick W. Willey
Stanwood L. Hanson	Merle A. Wood
Frank D. Hazeltine	

National Guard:

William M. Fay	Albert O. Moulton
George E. Greeley	John R. Sandford

Aviation Corps:

Carleton M. Pike	John J. Sullivan
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In addition to these men several are now out of college engaged in farming and a few in munition factories and ship-yards. Others are planning to leave for military service or for ambulance work soon. About 50 students are devoting ten hours a day to military work here at the college and about 150 others are taking the general course of ten hours a week. On May 12, of all the students in college, only 80 were not engaged in some form of military or other service.

ENROLMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF A.B. AND B.S.

Class	A.B.		B.S.		Medical Prep.		Special		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
1917	67	78.8	18	21.1	0	0			85
1918	68	75.5	22	24.4	0	0			90
1919	72	67.2	31	28.9	4	3.7			107
1920	87	61.2	48	33.8	7	4.9			142
<hr/>									
Total	294	69.3	119	28.1	11	2.6			424
Special							10		10
Total	294	67.7	119	27.4	11	2.5	10	2.3	434

It will be noticed that there is again an increase in the number of candidates for the B.S. degree. Last year about one-quarter of the class entering were enrolled for the B.S.; this year about one-third. Of the students who this year won provisional Commencement appointments, four were candidates for the B.S. degree, and twenty-nine for the A.B. degree; and as usual the candidates for the A.B. degree stand higher in scholarship.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS

Maine	299
Massachusetts	74
New Hampshire	11
New York	10
Connecticut	8

Rhode Island	6
New Jersey	4
District of Columbia	4
Pennsylvania	3
Indiana	2
Washington	2
Wisconsin	2
Colorado	1
Idaho	1
Illinois	1
Montana	1
Texas	1
Virginia	1
China	1
Canada	1
Dutch West Indies	1
<hr/>	
Total	434
Percentage from Maine	68.9
Percentage from outside Maine	31.1
States represented	18

It is interesting to compare these figures with those of the last few years which follow :

Year	No. from Maine	No. from outside Maine	Per cent from Maine	Per cent from out- side Maine
1904-1905	244.....	36.....	87.1.....	12.9
1905-1906	231.....	50.....	82.2.....	17.8
1906-1907	230.....	59.....	78.6.....	20.4
1907-1908	235.....	70.....	77.0.....	23.0
1908-1909	254.....	94.....	73.0.....	27.0
1909-1910	251.....	95.....	72.5.....	27.5
1910-1911	251.....	87.....	74.0.....	26.0
1911-1912	248.....	85.....	74.5.....	25.5
1912-1913	241.....	92.....	72.4.....	27.6

1913-1914	244	114	68.2	31.8
1914-1915	261	136	65.5	34.5
1915-1916	269	131	67.3	32.7
1916-1917	299	135	68.9	31.1
Average	251	91	73.4	26.6

ENROLMENT IN COURSES

Subjects	1916-17		First	Second
			Semester	Semester
Art	1, 2	63	50	
Astronomy	1, 2	6	6	
Biology	1, 2	47	44	
Biology	3, 4	30	29	
Biology	9, 10	45	5	
Botany	1		35	
Chemistry	1, 2	61	59	
Chemistry	3, 4	37	21	
Chemistry	5, 6	11	25	
Chemistry	7, 8	6	6	
Chemistry	Spec		1	
Economics	1, 2	77	75	
Economics	3	36		
Economics	5	36		
Economics	10		40	
Education	1	3		
Education	3, 4	9	59	
English	1, 2	135	127	
English	3, 12	20	24	
English	4		135	
English	5	10		
English	7, 8	6	6	
English	13, 14	73	63	
English	19, 20	12	15	
French	1, 2	26	23	
French	3, 4	35	33	

French	7, 8.....	25.....	20
French	11, 12.....	10.....	8
Geology	1.....	22.....	
German	1, 2.....	101.....	93
German	3, 4.....	58.....	52
German	6.....		11
German	7, 8.....	34.....	26
German	9, 10.....	16.....	21
German	11, 12.....	30.....	25
Government	1, 2.....	109.....	109
Government	3, 4.....	10.....	28
Greek	A, B.....	8.....	5
Greek	1, 2.....	4.....	4
Greek	3, 4.....	2.....	2
Greek	7, 8.....	27.....	29
History	1, 2.....	33.....	33
History	3, 4.....	49.....	47
History	7, 8.....	8.....	17
History	9, 10.....	59.....	55
Hygiene	1.....	140.....	
Italian	1, 2.....	14.....	12
Latin	A, B.....	13.....	10
Latin	1, 2.....	51.....	52
Latin	3, 4.....	12.....	12
Latin	5, 6.....	5.....	9
Mathematics	1, 2.....	97.....	101
Mathematics	3, 4.....	10.....	11
Mathematics	5, 6.....	6.....	5
Mathematics	7, 8.....	1.....	1
Mechanical Drawing	1, 2.....	8.....	4
Mechanical Drawing	4.....		5
Mineralogy			27
Music	1, 2.....	32.....	32
Music	3, 4.....	4.....	4
Music	5, 6.....	4.....	4
Philosophy	1, 2.....	82.....	70
Physics	1, 2.....	35.....	32
Physics	3, 4.....	13.....	11

Physics	5, 6.....	7.....	6
Psychology	1, 2.....	33.....	30
Psychology	3, 4.....	10.....	8
Psychology	5, 6.....	4.....	3
Surveying	1, 2.....	5.....	5

FRIAR'S CUP CONTEST

The Friar's Cup was won by Phi Theta Upsilon, with Beta Theta Pi second. Alpha Delta Phi, the present holder of the cup, was in ninth position. The detailed figures follow. In the computation the usual basis of reckoning was employed, namely: A equals 4, B equals 3, C equals 2, D equals 1, and E equals -2.

Fraternity	No. of Men	Total Grades	Average Grade
Phi Theta Upsilon	37	469.5	12.689
Beta Theta Pi	36	423.5	11.764
Delta Upsilon	37	414.	11.189
Delta Kappa Epsilon	38	422.5	11.118
Theta Delta Chi	33	366.5	11.106
Beta Chi	29	318.	10.966
Kappa Sigma	38	392.5	10.329
Bowdoin Club	30	301.5	10.050
Alpha Delta Phi	30	300.	10.000
Psi Upsilon	33	317.	9.606
Non-Fraternity	34.5	330.	9.565
Zeta Psi	34	319.	9.382

1917

Phi Theta Upsilon	10	158.	15.800
Non-Fraternity	3.5	54.	15.429
Delta Kappa Epsilon	11	166.	15.091
Bowdoin Club	2	30.	15.000
Alpha Delta Phi	5	67.	13.400
Beta Chi	3	40.	13.333
Delta Upsilon	13	173.	13.308
Beta Theta Pi	11	143.	13.000

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Kappa Sigma	6	78.	13.000
Theta Delta Chi	5	64.	12.800
Zeta Psi	8	94.	11.750
Psi Upsilon	2	22.	11.000

1918

Phi Theta Upsilon	12	163.	13.583
Beta Chi	10	129.	12.900
Kappa Sigma	9	115.	12.778
Non-Fraternity	10	127.5	12.750
Beta Theta Pi	7	85.	12.143
Alpha Delta Phi	6	69.	11.500
Delta Kappa Epsilon	2	23.	11.500
Theta Delta Chi	7	75.	10.714
Zeta Psi	7	74.	10.571
Delta Upsilon	6	62.	10.333
Psi Upsilon	10	90.	9.000
Bowdoin Club	2	10.	5.000

1919

Theta Delta Chi	7	87.	12.429
Delta Upsilon	10	120.	12.000
Beta Theta Pi	9	100.	11.111
Beta Chi	7	75.	10.714
Alpha Delta Phi	8	83.	10.375
Bowdoin Club	10	99.5	9.950
Phi Theta Upsilon	7	69.5	9.929
Kappa Sigma	13	126.	9.692
Delta Kappa Epsilon	15	138.5	9.233
Psi Upsilon	6	52.	8.667
Zeta Psi	8	69.	8.625
Non-Fraternity	5	34.	6.800

1920

Beta Theta Pi	9	95.5	10.611
Psi Upsilon	15	153.	10.200
Bowdoin Club	16	162.	10.125
Theta Delta Chi	14	140.5	10.036

Phi Theta Upsilon	8	78.	9.750
Delta Kappa Epsilon	10	95.	9.500
Beta Chi	9	74.	8.222
Zeta Psi	11	82.	7.455
Delta Upsilon	8	59.	7.375
Alpha Delta Phi	11	81.	7.364
Kappa Sigma	10	73.5	7.350
Non-Fraternity	16	115.5	7.156

ABRAXAS CUP

The Abraxas cup, awarded annually to the school sending three or more students to Bowdoin whose graduates attain the highest scholarship during the first Semester of their Freshman year, was won by Dexter High School, by a whole point. Cony High, Bangor High, and Maine Central Institute were in close order. The figures follow for the seven highest schools:

School	No. of Men	Average Grade
Dexter High	3.....	12.8333
Cony High	3.....	11.8333
Bangor High	5.....	11.2000
Maine Central Institute	3.....	11.1667
So. Portland High	4.....	10.8750
Hebron Academy	4.....	10.3750
Calais Academy	3.....	10.0000
Guildford High	3.....	8.6667
Brunswick High	3.....	8.5000
Portland High	4.....	8.0000
Bath High	7.....	7.7857
Lisbon Falls High	3.....	7.0000
Coburn Classical Institute	3.....	6.8333

The Abraxas cup was won in 1914-1915 by Exeter Academy with an average of $15\frac{1}{8}$; Milo High was second with $11\frac{1}{2}$ points. In 1915-16 it was won by Portland High, which is in tenth position this year, with an average of 11.9; Brunswick High was second with 11.4 points.

MAJORS AND MINORS

The following table shows the choice of Majors and Minors by the Senior and Junior classes:

MAJORS		
	1918	1917
Biology	21.....	10
German	18.....	13
Chemistry	17.....	8
English	13.....	6
Economics	10.....	14
Mathematics	7.....	4
Latin	5.....	6
French	4.....	3
History	4.....	10
Philosophy and Psychology	2.....	2
Physics	1.....	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	102.....	84

MINORS		
	1918	1917
Economics	45.....	23
German	43.....	37
History	32.....	21
English	16.....	20
Chemistry	14.....	15
French	12.....	4
Philosophy and Psychology	10.....	8
Biology	8.....	7
Latin	7.....	12
Physics	7.....	3
Mathematics	6.....	13
Greek	2.....	5
Italian	1.....	
Music	1.....	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	204.....	168

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RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS

	1917	1918	1919	1920	Spec.	Total
Alpha Delta Phi House	3	4	3	2		12
Psi Upsilon House	2	7		2		11
Delta Kappa Epsilon House..	8	1	8	1	1	19
Zeta Psi House	5	5	3	1	1	15
Theta Delta Chi House	4	3	3	6		16
Delta Upsilon House	10	5	5	1		21
Kappa Sigma House	4	2	4	3	1	14
Beta Theta Pi House	8	6	4		1	19
Phi Theta Upsilon House	7	7	4	1		19
Bowdoin Club			5	8	2	15
North Winthrop	5	6	9	12		32
South Winthrop	2	6	7	14	1	30
North Maine	4	5	5	17		31
South Maine	5	10	9	8		32
North Appleton	3	2	6	19	1	31
South Appleton	1	3	9	19		32
Private Homes	9	6	7	34	2	58
At Home	3	4	5	4		16
Out of Town		2	2	5		9
In Absentia	1	1				2
	84	85	98	157	10	434
Per cent in Fraternities . . .	60.7	47.1	49.8	15.9	60.0	37.1
No. in Fraternities	51	40	39	25	6	161
Per cent in Dormitories . . .	23.8	37.6	45.9	56.7	20.0	43.3
No. in Dormitories	20	32	45	89	2	188
Per cent not in Residence...	15.5	15.3	14.3	27.4	20.0	19.6
No. not in Residence	13	13	14	43	2	85

FREE MARGIN CREDITS

	1916-1917	1915-1916
Botany	2½ Units	1½ Units
Civics	2½	½
Mechanical Drawing	2½	10
Bookkeeping	2	3

Commercial Subjects	2	2
General Marginal Subjects	2	4½
Spanish	2	
Biology	1	5½
One year of Latin	1	
Physical Geography	2	½
Agriculture	½	
Mediaeval History	½	
Physiology	½	½
Shop Work	½	1
General Science		4
Normal School Work		1
One year of Greek		1
Music		½
Second year of American History....		½
<hr/>		
Total	21½ Units	36 Units

MEDICAL PREPARATORY COURSE

In the fall of 1912 a Medical Preparatory Course, not leading to a degree, was established for students intending to study medicine, and the entrance requirements were made the same as those for the academic courses. The following figures show the number of students in the four courses, 1916-1919:

Total registration, medical preparatory course	30
Left college	16
Went directly to the Medical School	6
Transferred to the College, and then went to Medical School	3
Transferred to the College	3
Still in medical preparatory course	2

The unusually large number of these students who have left college probably is due to the fact that too many men have the mistaken notion that they are suited for medicine, and on finding out that the road to the medical degree nowadays is arduous, get discouraged. Two students a year has been the average of these men who went on to the Medical School, and this does not seem to be a sufficient number to justify the continuance of the course.

THE VALUE OF CLASSICAL STUDIES

An examination has recently been made of the standing of the students in the last five classes, viz., from 1912 to 1916 inclusive, with reference to the relation that the study of Latin and Greek has on their general grades. It has been found that in the last five years 381 students received the Bachelor's degree. Of these, 15 entered with three or four years of Latin and two or three years of Greek, but did not continue either in college; 94 entered with three or four years of Latin and no Greek, and did not continue Latin in college; 228 entered with three or four years of Latin, with or without Greek, and continued their Latin or Greek at least one year in college.

Of the 14 students who received the highest standing, two entered college without the classics; two entered with Latin but did not continue it in college; and ten entered with the classics and did continue them in college. Of the 50 students elected to Phi Beta Kappa, 24 continued their classics in college, and 21 had the full classical preparation for college.

Of the 31 students who received prizes in language and literature other than classical subjects, 20 had continued their classics in college; 8 had entered with full classical requirements. Of the six students who won prizes in mathematics, three had continued their classics in college and two had had the full classical requirements. Of the 7 students who received prizes in History and Economics, four had continued their classics in college, and three had entered with the Latin requirements.

These figures simply carry out what close students of college classes have observed, that students with classical training are found in much more than the expected proportion in the highest groups of the class intellectually, and win a far larger proportion of the prizes than are won by students without classical training.

CONCLUSION

In my report submitted a year ago I stated that "many of the undergraduates have taken hold, unselfishly and patriotically, of

the question of military service. They are responsive and no doubt ready in case of need to maintain the traditions of the Bowdoin of the sixties." Our experience during these past few weeks has shown us that these words are true. One can hardly speak too highly of the attitude of the undergraduates in the crisis caused by the war, and their willingness for service. It is also a pleasure here to testify to the ability, discretion, and hard work of Captain Sherman A. White, who has seen the complexity of the problem and has been helpful in advising students as to their duty, not only in military but in academic lines. I also wish to state that very many of the undergraduates who are too young for military service or are otherwise disqualified, have carried on their classroom work with great earnestness under very trying circumstances. The college work of course has suffered very greatly during the past few weeks. Few people realize that one of the great sacrifices demanded of a nation by war is the temporary impairment of its intellectual life. All over the country, in different colleges, undergraduates are leaving without completing their courses, and many of the students now in college will be less well trained intellectually than have been their predecessors. This brings an additional burden of responsibility on students still in college, and it is a pleasure to state that several here have risen to that responsibility. In the critical days that are to follow, during and after the war, the nation will have need of men trained to think clearly and to keep their heads in emergencies. The college feels that one of its great duties in the line of national service is to go about its usual task, and to continue the training of as many men as is possible along the usual lines of college work. Now that the age of men subject to the selective draft in the universal service bill has been established at 21, it ought to be possible for our colleges during the next few years to so rearrange their work as to enable boys to secure a good deal of their college training and perhaps qualify for the degree, before they are called on for military duty. No institution in the land, governmental, ecclesiastical, or business, is more affected by the changing tides of human experience than is the college; and not

only the faculty and students but the alumni also should have a clear conception of the problems that lie before us.

Respectfully submitted,

KENNETH C. M. SILLS,

Dean.

10 May, 1917.

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

To the President, Trustees, and Overseers of Bowdoin College:

I have the honor to submit the following report for the year 1916-1917.

The past year marks the end of the teaching service of the greatest teacher the Bowdoin Medical School has ever had. Himself a graduate of the College and of the Medical School and a recipient from Bowdoin of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, Frederic Henry Gerrish, for forty-four years has guided the students of the school in *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics, in Anatomy, in Surgery, or in Medical Ethics. His arresting and commanding presence, his own absorbing interest in the subject at hand, the graphic, direct, incisive character of his spoken message, have left upon three generations of students an abiding impression. As a representative from your boards in the Executive Faculty of the School, Doctor Gerrish can continue to give partial expression to an undiminished interest.

As expected, the admission-requirement of two years of college work has been followed by a decrease in the number of students,—at present fifty-four, the smallest for many years. The entering class numbers ten men, whose work is characterized by their instructors as zealous, precise, “snappy.” For several years, our students have rarely left us to enter larger schools. They come to Portland, in their third year, with keen appreciation for the first taste of practical clinical work. The more independent activities of the fourth year allow a wider outlook on their future profession. Meanwhile, as in the current year, forty-seven Portland doctors take a direct personal interest in twenty-nine Bowdoin medical students.

Just now, the overshadowing interest for students and teachers is the great war. A visit to Washington and the intercession of a Bowdoin man, the Assistant Secretary of War, has secured for us advantageous arrangements for instruction in military medicine. Our students, with prompt patriotism, which they themselves have quizzically scrutinized for fear that it might be hysteria, have evolved schemes by which they may more speedily get into the game. Subject to your approval, the Faculty has voted to continue, through the coming summer, instruction to the class of 1918, and in February, to certify members of this class for graduation. These nineteen students are faithful, enthusiastic men, and will furnish good material for military service,—service of which Bowdoin may well be proud.

Respectfully submitted,

ADDISON S. THAYER,

Dean.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE

To the Visiting Committee of Bowdoin College:

In accordance with the laws of the College I herewith present my 2nd annual report on the condition and progress of the college library for the year ending 31 March, 1917, the same being the 17-18th year of my connection with the library.

SIZE AND GROWTH

The number of volumes in the library, reckoning from the count made about thirteen years ago, and including 5,078 volumes belonging to the Medical School, is 115,789. The accessions for the past eleven months, instead of the customary twelve months, in order to make the close of the library year agree with the fiscal year of the College, were 2,371; of which 1,776 were purchased at an average cost of \$1.35; 247 came from binding periodicals; 170 came by provision of law; and 425 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

The ratio of purchases to gifts this year is even greater than it was last year when I commented, that it was gratifying that the number of volumes added to the library by selected purchase was so much greater than the number of gifts, thus making the total accessions of the year of unusual value as a working addition to the library.

One of the larger purchases was *Canada and Its Provinces*, in 23 volumes, by One Hundred Associates. Standard sets of Oscar Wilde, Poe, Dickens, and Defoe were added to replace

sets worn out, in all cases but that of Oscar Wilde, which was a new addition. Every year we try to add some set of special value in research and this year we secured a set of the Statutes at Large of Great Britain from 1763 to 1832. A set of the British and Foreign State Papers has been ordered but not received. In searching for things that we have needed for some time we have added such works as Raynouard's *Lexique Roman*, and Goss' *Life of Paul Revere*. We have also completed our set of the Annual Register, giving us an unbroken historical record from 1758 to the present year. The recently added department of Music has been assisted with seventy-five volumes to illustrate and develop the new courses.

In common with all libraries we have been handicapped by the War. We have been able to get nothing from Germany, and little from France till after long delays, and what we have bought in this country and England has cost us more than in normal times. Standing orders are, however, accumulating in Germany and when the War is over a considerable part of a year's income for books will be needed to pay for these accumulations.

GIFTS

The principal gift for several years came to us this year from Hon. Frederick Hunt Appleton, LL.D., of the Class of 1864, who established a fund of \$10,000 in memory of his father, Hon. John Appleton, LL.D., Chief Justice of Maine, of the Class of 1822. The income of this fund is to be used without restrictions for the "general use of the library." A more satisfactory way of making a gift could not be found. As a matter of fact, however, the income of this fund will be used for the purchase of books, the greatest need of the library, as the generous provisions of General Hubbard had already cared for its material needs.

Checks have been received again from Hon. DeAlva Stanwood Alexander, LL.D., of the Class of 1870, and James Edward Rhodes, 2d., of the Class of 1897, for the purchase of books.

The usual institutions and many individuals have presented books. Among these may be mentioned especially this year,

Mrs. Marston Niles, who gave us 40 volumes from the scientific library of the late Lieut.-Commander Niles, U.S.N., retired, her husband; Mrs. William E. Spear, who also gave us about an equal number from the books of her husband, William E. Spear, of the Class of 1870; and Edward S. Dodge, Esq., who gave us several volumes of music, much needed at this time, and thus continuing to express his interest in the college of his father.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has made the library a depository of its publications and has already sent several volumes of documents etc. on international relations.

CIRCULATION

The number of books charged to borrowers for use outside the library building during the eleven months ending 31 March, 1917, was 6,259, a decrease of several hundred from the circulation of recent years, but somewhat larger than the circulation of 1907 and 1908. The reason for the decrease in circulation is easily attributed to two causes: the unsettled condition of the College due to the international situation that has finally resulted in about half of the students devoting much or all of their time to military training; and the absence from the courses offered of two or three large courses that called for a considerable use of the library. The largest number of books loaned in a single month was 969 in January, a higher total than any month last year; the smallest, 269, in July and August.

CATALOGUE

There have been inserted in the catalogue this year 7,122 standard size cards. Of these 5,198 were for accessions; and 1,924 replaced old cards. Of the cards for accessions 3,756 were bought of the Library of Congress; 449 were printed cards bought of the A. L. A. Publishing Board; and 993 were typewritten. Of the 1,924 cards which replaced old cards, 1,542 were bought of the Library of Congress; 88 of the Harvard College Library; and 294 were typewritten.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The following table presents a classified statement of the sources of the income and the nature of the expenditures of the

library, substantially along the lines recommended by the American Library Association, for the year ending 31 March, 1917.

RECEIPTS

Appropriation from the College, salaries	\$2,600 00
Books, etc.	1,500 00
Reading room	500 00
Faculty contingent fund, for Mr. Slocum	100 00
Endowment funds, consolidated	1 815 72
Appleton library fund	250 00
W. A. Packard library fund	225 00
Drummond library fund	150 00
Hubbard library fund	2,285 71
Gifts	35 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,461 43

EXPENDITURES

Books	\$2,968 41
Periodicals and serials	718 84
Binding	429 01
Express, freight, and postage	127 09
Library supplies	306 33
Salaries, library service	3,793 90
janitor	671 00
Furniture	309 69
Repairs	87 52
Supplies for building	20 65
Telephone	28 99
	<hr/>
	\$9,461 43

There is nothing extraordinary in the above table except the fact that we spent more than \$850.00 for books, including periodicals, etc., above the amount spent last year, and very little more on administration. The small item for repairs is due to good fortune. The past winter has been a hard one for the roof and the item of repairs will be much larger next year.

ADMINISTRATION

There has been no change in the staff with the exception of the addition of Frank Davis Slocum, of the Class of 1912, who came to us in January for a few months work preparatory to entering the New York State Library School at Albany. Mr. Slocum has been of great assistance to the librarian in relieving him of work that one with less experience could do nearly as well, thus emphasizing the statement in my report of last year in regard to the need of a third man. It is hoped that someone may be secured for similar work next year, if the conditions at the College are normal and the usual work is being carried on.

In many places the stacks are already beginning to be crowded, warning us that before many years we must fit up the fifth and sixth floors. The periodical room, one of the most used rooms in the building, has been overflowing to the stacks for some time and useful books are becoming thereby less accessible. Here, perhaps, we should make the first change, by cutting a stair well through the floor, and so going down to the large room below, which should be fitted up with stacks for the reception and tables for the consultation of the periodicals indexed in Poole's Index and the Reader's Guide that are now in the stacks far away from the indices. These improvements are not asked for till after the War, but are mentioned now that you may become acquainted with the needs of the not distant future.

A new book-plate has been made to mark the books purchased other than from the income of funds. It was taken directly from the book-plate in the books received from the library of the Hon. James Bowdoin in 1811 and is a close copy of the Bowdoin family coat-of-arms. Twice before it has been reproduced and used to mark the books of the library, but the reproductions were unsatisfactory and for several years another book-plate has been used.

ALUMNI AND ARCHIVES

Special attention has, for many years, been paid to the collection of books by the graduates of the College and documentary material for the history of the College. More than thirteen

hundred volumes of the writings of the alumni have been gathered here. This year the largest work of a graduate coming to us is the History of New Hampshire, in 4 volumes, by Rev. Everett S. Stackpole, D.D., of the Class of 1871. Dr. Louis C. Hatch, of the Class of 1895, is at work on a similar history for the State of Maine.

For the documentary archives we have received from Messrs. Bates and Payson, of the Class of 1876, the original paper signed by forty-two members of that Class beginning "We refuse ever again to attend drill in this College," and constituting one of the principal documents of the Drill Rebellion.

During the summer the Longfellow collection, by far the largest number of books and items on Longfellow gathered in one place, was thoroughly catalogued making its contents known and available.

EXTRA-LIBRARY WORK

The usual extra-library work has been carried on by the librarian. The non-graduate catalogue was completed and distributed at a cost of something over nine hundred dollars. The annual Obituary Record was issued as usual, and as chairman of the Catalogue Committee the librarian prepared the Annual Catalogue of the College and saw it through the press. As secretary of the General Alumni Association he attended to the duties of that office, among which was the balloting for alumni nominations for vacancies in the Board of Overseers.

An Address List of the graduates of the College with a geographical index was issued in January. Many favorable comments have been made by those receiving this Address List, and I would recommend that in the next edition the names of the graduates of the Medical School and the non-graduates of the College be authorized for inclusion.

Respectfully submitted,

GERALD G. WILDER,
Librarian.

Hubbard Hall,
31 March, 1917.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

I herewith present a separate report on the library of the Medical School for the year ending 31 March, 1917.

SIZE AND GROWTH

The number of volumes now in the library is 5,078. During the eleven months ending 31 March, 1917, instead of the customary twelve months, in order to make the library year agree with the fiscal year of the College, 49 volumes were added at a cost of \$91.00, and 29 were added by gift.

Among the purchases may be mentioned: McFarland's Text-book of Pathology, Bayliss' Principles of General Physiology, Kober and Hanson's Diseases of Occupation, Cunningham's Text-book of Anatomy, Hiss and Zinsser's Text-book of Bacteriology, Gray's Anatomy, Piersol's Human Anatomy, and several volumes on military surgery, hygiene, and sanitation for the use of the new courses in military science.

The standard medical journals have been continued and bound.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

A classification of the receipts and expenditures follows:

RECEIPTS	
Annual Appropriation	\$200 00
	<hr/>
	\$200 00
EXPENDITURES	
Books	\$ 91 00
Periodicals	88 00
Binding	21 00
	<hr/>
	\$200 00

As usual the cost of administration was borne by the college library.

I recommend the usual appropriation for the purchase of books and periodicals, calling your attention to the fact that half of the amount is necessary to continue the periodicals subscribed to by the library.

Respectfully submitted,

GERALD G. WILDER,
Librarian.

Hubbard Hall,
31 March, 1917.

APPENDIX

The Library as Classified, Showing Accessions for the Period
From May 1, 1916, to March 31, 1917.

Divisions	Subject Number	Bought	Given	Added	Total
Bibliography	010	5	5	10	1,104
Library economy	020	11	3	14	609
General encyclopædias	030	6		6	828
General collected essays	040				38
General periodicals	050	99	1	100	6,213
General societies	060		2	2	192
Newspapers	070	28	2	30	1,056
Special libraries	080				368
Book rarities	090		1	1	64
Philosophy	100	4		4	266
Metaphysics	110	1		1	44
Special metaphysical topics	120	1		1	52
Mind and body	130	9	10	19	278
Philosophical systems	140				25
Psychology	150	7	1	8	395
Logic	160	1		1	80
Ethics	170	7	4	11	760
Ancient philosophers	180	4		4	67
Modern philosophers	190		1	1	603
Religion	200	7	4	11	1,745
Natural theology	210	2	1	3	309
Bible	220	6	2	8	1,764
Doctrinal theology	230	5	1	6	923
Practical and devotional	240	3		3	384
Homiletical, pastoral, parochial	250	2		2	805
Church, institutions, work	260	8	2	10	836
Religious history	270	7	1	8	832
Christian churches, sects	280	2	2	4	1,112

Non-Christian religions	290	1	7	8	278
Sociology	300	24	2	26	794
Statistics	310	2	16	18	684
Political science	320	50	45	95	3,141
Political economy	330	58	35	93	2,798
Law	340	44	30	74	2,365
Administration	350	32	22	54	2,352
Associations, institutions	360	12	8	20	895
Education	370	23	39	62	3,433
Commerce, communication	380	6	27	33	1,300
Customs, costumes, folk lore	390	7	1	8	192
Philology	400	3	2	5	370
Comparative	410	1		1	86
English	420	4		4	358
German	430		3	3	320
French	440	7		7	196
Italian	450				42
Spanish	460				45
Latin	470				326
Greek	480	2	1	3	252
Minor languages	490				149
Natural science	500	28	9	37	2,288
Mathematics	510	12	3	15	1,110
Astronomy	520	7	7	14	1,105
Physics	530	4	17	21	626
Chemistry	540	13	4	17	987
Geology	550	8	8	16	1,288
Paleontology	560	2	2	4	64
Biology	570	20	7	27	603
Botany	580	3	6	9	628
Zoölogy	590	6	3	9	1,503
Useful arts	600	5	2	7	677
Medicine	610	48	42	90	5,090
Engineering	620	3	12	15	676
Agriculture	630	5	11	16	930
Domestic economy	640		1	1	38
Communication, commerce	650	12	3	15	197

Report of Librarian

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Chemical technology	660	7	1	8	161
Manufactures	670	5	1	6	101
Mechanic trades	680		1	1	9
Building	690				24
Fine arts	700	19		19	461
Landscape gardening	710				111
Architecture	720	6	3	9	191
Sculpture	730	7		7	134
Drawing, design, decoration	740	4		4	56
Painting	750	3		3	327
Engraving	760	2		2	21
Photography	770		1	1	54
Music	780	75	10	85	338
Amusements	790	8	2	10	397
Literature	800	14	1	15	1,067
American	810	115	3	118	4,366
English	820	203	6	209	4,917
German	830	8	3	11	2,330
French	840	12	1	13	2,987
Italian	850	7		7	989
Spanish	860	2		2	241
Latin	870	13	5	18	1,836
Greek	880	24		24	1,429
Minor languages	890	29		29	273
History	900	25	1	26	1,090
Geography and description	910	101	20	121	5,070
Biography	920	83	15	98	1,869
Ancient history	930	7		7	631
Modern history, Europe	940	109	7	116	3,625
Asia	950	4		4	164
Africa	960	5		5	84
North America	970	68	19	87	2,127
South America	980				81
Oceanica and polar regions ...	990				81
Alumni collection		5	6	11	1,281
Maine collection		128	68	196	3,859
U. S. Documents			11	11	5,581

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

To the President of Bowdoin College:

The Director of the Museum of Fine Arts has the honor to submit the following report for the year ending April 30, 1917.

The following additions have been made to the Art Collections:

Egyptian Antiquities, chiefly from excavations in charge of Oric Bates, Esq., and of Professor George A. Reisner. Given by Professor Arlo Bates, Litt.D., '76.

Oil Portrait of Dr. Thomas Upham Coe, '57, painted by W. Haskell Coffin. Given by Dr. Coe, at the request of President Hyde.

Oil Portrait of Master Dudley Coe, painted by W. H. Coffin. Given by his father, Dr. Coe, and to be placed in the Dudley Coe Memorial Infirmary.

Oil Portrait of Professor Franklin Clement Robinson, '73, painted by J. B. Kahill. Given by pupils and friends of Professor Robinson.

Oil Painting, Autumn, by Ben Foster. Given by Mrs. Woodbury Bedell of Philadelphia.

Twenty-eight Maine Tourmalines, mined and cut by John A. Towne of Brunswick. Given by Mr. and Mrs. John A. Towne.

Marble Sculpture, Musidora, carved by J. A. Jackson. Given by Professor Margaret Jackson of Wellesley College, in memory of her father, the sculptor.

Oil Painting, Landscape, by F. P. Vinton. Given by Horace P. Chandler, Esq.

Oil Portrait of Hon. James Phinney Baxter, Litt.D., painted by A. Benziger. Lent by Mr. Baxter, at the request of the Director of the Museum.

A loan exhibition of objects of art from private collections in this town and vicinity was held in the Art Building on December fourth, 1916. The plan of the exhibition was mainly to contribute to the appreciation of the finer domestic possessions of Old New England; it was devised and carried out with marked success by The Saturday Club, a local organization of ladies.

Three facsimile copies of classical bronzes in the Museum at Naples, Dancing Satyr, Satyr with wine-bag, and the so-called Narcissus, have been secured by the Classical Department of the College, through Dean Sills with the kind coöperation of Professor George H. Chase of Harvard University, and have been placed in the Art Building.

The usual attention, as far as required, has been given to the condition of the paintings on the part of Mr. A. E. Moore.

Two large cases placed in the Boyd Gallery have made possible the exhibition of many objects not previously shown for lack of space.

The number of those visiting the Art Building in the last calendar year is 9335.

Very respectfully submitted,

HENRY JOHNSON,

Director.

May 1, 1917.

