Mr. President has honored me with a request to give you a sketch of the past life of our society. Unfortunately one of our members, the second Macaulay, optimately graduated last June, and I fear his loss will be felt in other departments as well as that of the essayist. But altho' I may lack brilliance of style, I have two very good qualifications for my task, a hearty interest in the society and an intimate knowledge of the causes which brought about the organization and the events which marked these prosperous years of its existence. For these very reasons there will be an unessential element of personality in what I have to say, which I trust you will kindly excuse.

In the winter of 1876-77 the College of Lib. Arts of V. U. processed for the first time in the course of its short existence the five different classes: the Class of '77, then the Senior Class...
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had been the first to enter the College, were the aboriginal inhabitants, it might be said within these classic walls, and seemed to the other classes as they appeared upon the scene to exhibit an air of proprietorship and even superiority which though perhaps insidious had a seems effect upon the social atmosphere of the college. This was manifested among the girls by marked class feeling which perhaps some of you have experienced elsewhere. I trust its days have passed forever in our college. At that time no girl knew a member of another class unless they had been brought together in some way quite independent of the college. During the year of which I speak the girls quarters were confined to the three little rooms, this one, the Rich Reception room, being used at that time for recitations. It had evidently been a sleeping room for a past generation. The paper of an
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antique pattern had a similarly ancient line. Words fail to describe the carpet, or rather there was not carpet enough for my supply of words. The ingrained relics sacred with the dust of past ages have since passed to their reward thanks to the energy of the FS. No works of art adorned the wall, no draperies fell in luxurious folds about the windows, in fact a mere barren apartment could hardly be conceived. [Fortunately one of your new members who saw the room at that time is here to corroborate my statement.] Such as it was the room was soon given up for the use of the young ladies. But small and small as the original apartments were they possessed an object of rare and unique interest—a bath tub. This was in the inside room and served as a kind of focus about which clusters of girls gathered. I remember one python in particular
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for which it was used. There was in the class of 78 an exceedingly tall girl and whenever we slung ones wanted to talk with her she would considerately sit down on the edge of the table, there being almost no chance for a chair in those little rooms, crowded as they were with girls and books and clothes.

In the spring of 77 the girls were all invited to the home of Mrs. Clapham to meet Mrs. Mary A. Livernose. In the course of a practical talk she told us that she thought any woman whom we might call upon would willingly meet us in the same way.

Well the Class of 77 succeeded in graduating with some difficulty; it is said, freed from the man of dignity which had rested upon us like an incubus, it seemed to me that we might act upon Mrs. Livernose's suggestion and form a girls' society whose object should be to promote accessibility among the girls and afford them an opportunity of meeting noteworthy women. Of course it was impossible for me, only a 20th, to talk much about it without the cooperation and help of older and wiser heads. So Miss Eddy of 78 and Miss Livernose of 79 came to my home one day to talk it up. They felt the need of some way of bringing the girls
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together as strongly as I did and we set to work to sound the others. It did not take long to find out what the general sentiment was.

On Nov. 18, 1877 a meeting attended by about 20 girls was held in this room. Depending on the words Mrs. Hatimes was elected chairman and Mrs. Eddy sere and ratified with Cunhing's Manual they entered upon their duties. Mrs. Talbot stated the object of the meeting. Moses Hojes, Bennett and Haven were appointed a Com. to draw up a Const. Bylaws. On the 23rd three of the "nameless minions people" as the words say gathered again to hear the report of the Com. Discussion was rife, one after another the articles were discussed, amended, amended, amended, and adopted, one after another the items were heard sounding from the publicgallery, were loved. Other almost distant corners, and still are glowing with enthusiasm from the cause. At last everything but the name was settled to the general satisfaction and we adjourned as near the
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thing in itself, as a nameless society
might be. Again we met on Dec. 17
and elected officers with Mrs. Eddy
as pres. and Mrs. E. M. Dansie in secy.
On Dec. 7 the committee reported
the motto I y T. pr. c. f. a. d. as the name of the society and it
was adopted. It might be well to add
that the Cow has never been known
by this name, but only by its initial letters I.T.A. which have been variously
interpreted by the unfortunate who
were ineligible to membership as
company, dear, grand, deliver, etc.
Gushing damsels, in the transition.
We, dear girls and dry goods.
See page next.
On the last day of the term we in-
spired by the customs which
has been continued almost without
interruption to the present time
the term spread. It was held in
Room A at that time much smaller
in size and scarcely performed by
any such use, being scarcely re-
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The first formal meeting was held on Jan. 3, 1878 when the members had the great pleasure of hearing from Prof. Maria Mitchell an account of her visit to the famous Herschel family. The members were so much interested that they devoted the next meeting to accounts of the life and works of the Herschels. During the rest of the term there were held five social meetings, four regular and three informal meetings. The speakers in addition to Prof. Mitchell were Mrs. Lucy Stone of California, Miss Mary T. Eastman of Colorado, Dr. Mary J. Safford on Health Topics and Mrs. Eliza Stuart Phelps who gave us a delightful and friendly talk. I must dwell on this for a little while and give you a more minute account for it was one of the most enjoyable and profitable meetings ever held by the Society.

Read account.

Read term paper.
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served for recitation. The spread was a brilliant success. A wine bottle found in the professor's desk gave rise to a good deal of fun. [Several young men came to man's rescue when we attempted to get some ice-water, but as we refused not subject them to the temptation of seeing our goodies they climbed up on the outside wall and passed the water thru the window] The "Beaver" said the wonderful adaptability of the members was shown by the fact that when there were found to be just eight bananas and seven oranges, eight girls instantly voted for bananas and seven for oranges and as there was an extra piece of chocolate pie the members of ceremonies nobly rose to the occasion and ate two.
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BOSTON, Oct. 1, 1876.
Mrs. Mary Troyes was elected President, 1st Vice President, and Secretary for the following term.

Addresses were given by Mrs. Wells on Character versus Culture and Miss Abby Morton on the Domestic Problem and Miss Phelps kindly gave us another talk. After meetings were held by the Society and the term spread was given under the auspices of the Class of '98 who proved delightful hostesses. They issued elaborate programs and appeared in dainty muslin caps and aprons. The juniors draped themselves gracefully in sheets. The sophomores wore pretty jacketed caps and aprons of blue and white paper, the Class colors, and determined to make a nice fur one in their lives, suspended immovable little bells from their caps. There were only two girls in the freshman class, I might rather say one for each declared she was only half and seemed utterly lost without the other. Bentleigh made up in spirit what they lacked in number.
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They learned at the last minute what the other classes were doing in the way of costume and determined not to be outdone. They did so in a lot of brown paper and proceeded to adorn themselves with immense frocks. We had too good a time to let the class of 76 go without another celebration as on June 7 the festivities were continued. As I was quite ill at the time I could not be present and as missed the final and most unique celebration of the year, but I will read you an account of its unique features.

The ceremony of examination papers had been prepared sometime before and quite a collection of material had been contributed by various classes. The account is as follows:

See Beaux Vol 3 No. 9, Page 707

Thus ended the first year of the F.D. and as you may imagine we considered that the object for which we had striven had been successfully attained.
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Mrs. Hatimer had been elected vice for the first term of the next year but resigned and Mrs. M. M. Bennett was elected in her place. Mrs. M. M. Ramey was secretary. Miss M. A. Melvin and Miss M. B. Bivin were their successors and Miss Bardwell followed by myself and Miss Sanford were the officers for the last term of the year 78-79. We had many excellent meetings that year including addresses from President Warren on the Higher Education, Miss A. W. May on Duties of Life, Mrs. L. M. Peabody, whose talk was very helpful, Col. T. W. Higginson on the Relation of Literature to a Republican Form of Government, Mrs. Wilcox on Boys, Readers, and Authors, and Mr. A. B. Alcott on Study and Books. The great event of the year however was the famous representation of Romeo and Juliet. Early in the spring a performance had been given (in this room) by the Welles Shakespeare Club and it was of the fact that there were at least five different Romes and four Juliets the affair was
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such a success that three of us who were the intimate spectators declared it must be repeated for the benefit of the F. A. Accordingly Committees were appointed, parts reassigned, costumes elaborated, tickets printed and sold, programmes prepared, hall and scenery secured and much curiosity aroused in the foot of the younger men some of whom offered to pay $1 each for a ticket. Theedit had gone forth however that the privilege of witnessing this thrilling performance should not be granted the allemae and felthy were had no power to revoke it. The report was current that several students from Harvard and Tufts would be present in disguise. A kind and dignified friend of the Society offered to serve as watch-dog. On the 2nd of May 1879 the performance took place. Chamber Hall was crowded with over 200 friends who had purchased tickets at 50 cents each.
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Two very suspicious veiled ladies appeared and were admitted as no reasonable pretext could be found for turning them away, but by this day some of us believe that two mortals at least had no respect for an idiot. The performance was remarkable as you can imagine. The two Romes, Tybalt, Mercutio and Paris had been coached in the art of fencing by a Harvard sophomore and our men fought with much improved skill in the stage fashion. Poor Rome was in a fix in the balcony scene for there was Juliet as high as tables and boxes could make her and yet Rome could easily have grasped to be he had to stand off at a distance and make frantic gestures I despair. This was the only flaw in the scene which was beautifully rendered by Miss Eddy and Miss Stanley. The actors had all given their parts careful study and rehearsal and the performance was very successful especially from
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BOSTON, Oct. 1, 1876.
a financial point of view as we netted £1.85. This money was placed in the
hands of Miss Abbott, Miss Almy and myself with instructions to
reform and equip this room. We consulted with the
authorities and they agreed to paper
and paint the room under our
supervision. We bought the carpet,
curtains, three chairs and a table
and Mrs. L. C. Colphlin who has always
been a generous friend made other con-
tributions. Now we said to the boys
who were constantly grumbling
about their quarters, why don't you
go to work likewise? But they didn't.
Thus ended the second year.
In the fall we met in our newly
furnished room which was so im-
proved as to more than repay us
for our efforts. We were had a
gift of three fine water colors and
the portrait of the artist Madame
Robot's bridge, Bodichon of England. The money
for frames was contributed by the

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Education Society. The class of 80 contributed the window seats, the class of 81 gave the table covers and mahogany commode, and 82 fitted up the chandelier. The first president for the year was Miss Laura A. Elwell who has so recently been taken from us. Her bright face and genial manner will always be missed at these gatherings by those who knew her, and to those who never met her I would say that her death has impressed upon us afresh the importance of cherishing and appreciating our friends every moment for we never know when or where the chain of friendship will next be broken. Mrs. Kimmins was very helpful this term, Mrs. L. M. Danso and Mrs. Helen Joy were next in office and Miss L. S. Rosser and Mrs. Hattie Pickerell had charge of the Society during the last term. We had fine papers from Mrs. P. M. Kendall in Colorado, Mrs.
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Birdly on Woman's Vocatin, Mrs. E.A. Smith on Geens illustrated with beautiful specimens, Mrs. A.S. Wosben in the training which Girls need, Mrs. Toman in Woman's Blunders and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe in Greece and Dr. C.A. Bartol on Emerson. A poetry match won by Mrs. Abbott, a costume party at which the girls appeared as they expected to be in 1920 [and voted to have a reunion in 1890] and an afternoon spent at the home of two of the members were other pleasant occasions of meeting. The good times for the year were brought to an end by a trip to Concord on May 8, 1880.

Read account
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BOSTON, Oct. 1, 1876.
In the year 80-81 [Mrs. E.M. Abbott and Mrs. F.G. Pellee, Mrs. A.S. Blackwell and Mrs. G.A. Richardson, Mrs. E.S. Atkinson and Mrs. G.O. Stone were the presidents and secretaries] the papers were by Mrs. M.H. Hunt on 'Women of the Past and Present', Mrs. Clara B. Solley on 'Life in Nebraska', Prof. Theodore D. Weld on 'Shakespeare', Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney on 'Washington Allston', and Mrs. A.M. Diaz on 'Women and Her Duties'. [An initiation meeting was held in November.] Mrs. Hunt gave a second talk on 'Temperance and an account of a recent trip to New York and Washington was given by a former member. The spring excursion was made to Riverside where a delightful day was spent in boating. I have brought the history of the E.S. down to June 1871. Its record since that time is more familiar to many
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of you than it is to me. It cannot be too strongly emphasized, for the influence for good which the Society has exerted, Open to all alike, it forms the chief bond of union between girls of different classes and does away with those class and partisan lines which are so hurtful to us all. Through it we are enabled to call upon the most thoughtful women of our time and land for words of wisdom. As I look back upon my college course, I feel that not only a large share, not only of pleasure but of profit was due to any connection with the Society and I am sure it will be so with you as you look back upon your college days. For these reasons, I trust you will give your best support to the 27th A. vowing assured that you will receive from it even more than you give.
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Boston, Oct. 1, 1876.
Read before the
Delta Gamma Society, Mar. 5, 1876.
by Marion Talbot.

I have reluctantly acceded to the
request of your President to give
an account of Miss Phelps’
talk to our society lest I mar
the beautiful impression made
by her skilful hand upon the
minds of those few who were so
fortunate as to be at the meeting
and give to the others but a rude
and awkward conception of the
beauty and charm of her words
of encouragement and advice.
I trust therefore that you will
listen to my insufficient re-
port with all lenience.

It is impossible for words
to convey to you any idea of
the warm, sympathetic tender.
ness and love which Miss Phelps expressed to us. To say that we were deeply touched by this proffer of friendship from a woman whose intellect and heart alike inspire our highest respect and admiration expresses but a moiety of our real sense of appreciation.

Miss Stanley presented Miss Phelps to the society as one whom we had learned to think of as a "friend," to which Miss Phelps responded that she was glad to be thus considered our friend, that no one could be more interested in us than she or feel greater delight in meeting us in this familiar and friendly manner. She particularly requested us to interrupt her at any time if we wished to ask any questions as she de-
sired the talk to be perfectly informal.
As she had no acquaintance with us individually what she had to say she hoped we would understand to be entirely impersonal. Moreover she had never heard any remarks concerning our conduct and conduct but be amused at the paragraph giving the sound of the paper stating that Miss Magill had been through the University course without having any scandal attached to her name.
She then announced as her subject "Men," one which occupies the attention and thought of all women more or less and about which opinions vary so widely. In speaking on this subject she would sub-divide it, "Men," our treatment of them and our feelings towards them.
The girls of the College are placed in an extremely peculiar and responsible position. Many skeptics are far from being convinced of the advisability of coeducation and are ready to emphasize any circumstance, however slight which might tend to strengthen their arguments in its disfavor. Trivial matters which would be passed by and overlooked in society might if occurring in our college be censured and condemned by our critics, many of whom are sensible, wise, and judicious persons.

We cannot be too observant of conventionalities in our conduct towards young men. Meeting them constantly as we do in recitation, becoming well ac-
quantified with their traits of character and habits of mind and familiar with their general deportment, we may too lightly and thoughtlessly abandon our reserve, either unconsciously or because we feel that our purposes and intents are too high and distinct for us to be fettered by mere conventionalities. We then err.

To no class of girls are these very conventionalities as important as to those girls who are receiving the discipline of a high culture. A girl should always be the sought not the seeker. For instance, she should never run across a room to speak with a young man, should never be alone in a room with one, should avoid taking the same car. If a girl does such
things, however innocently, most young men are conceited enough to imagine it is because of some special feeling towards them. So it is impossible for a girl to be perfectly natural with a young man, unless she wishes to have sentiments attributed to her which are the farthest from her thoughts.

We were advised therefore to avoid friendships with men unless we are willing and ready to have them result in a relation more serious and binding. Miss Phelps said: I believe a Platonic friendship with a man a possibility not a probability. Friendship meaning more of course than it usually signifies, a sympathetic and natural exchange of thoughts and ideas but without any suspicion of love. Such
friendships may be entered upon with the very best motives, but both parties usually find themselves more deeply involved than they supposed possible and the girl is generally the one to bear the greater part of the blame and criticisms of the world.

Miss Phelps then drew a picture of love, and we could but hold our breath as the words so tender, so true, and so heart-felt flowed from her lips. Her own love and suffering seemed to burst forth spontaneously and themselves form the ideal and perfect conception of love which she portrayed. We shall know it when it comes, she said; it will prove our guide, our angel.
Never, never, never, reiterated Miss Phelps, have a friendship with a married man. He may have been mistaken in his choice, finds his wife ungenial, and seeks the sympathy of another woman, who may grant it, feeling their position free from danger. Avoid such friendships, for the poor wife's sake, for your own sake. The experiment has been tried many, many times and has never proved successful, always accompanied by misconstruction and frequently by entanglement and wretchedness for which no sympathy can atone. This point Miss Phelps dwelt on very strongly.

Few women or girls are free from a desire to be pleas-
ing to men. To accomplish this they do many little things, in the way of dress for instance, but frequently without being aware of their real motive. In other words vanity is inherent in women.

Fight it down as you would a bad temper, said Miss Phelps. It is as injurious and as important to overcome. There must be many a hard struggle, but the victory will follow. Do not attract attention by your dress.

"You know I am a dress reform," she said, and as we looked at the plain but tasteful dress which fell in graceful folds from her slight figure and the pretty black bonnet with white tulle ruching and ribbons which enclosed her sweet and intel..."
actual face, we could only wish that there might be more such true dress reformers in the world, as different from the awkward, smooth being usually considered the type of that class of reformers.

When with men, we generally talk on subjects which they like, distasteful to us or not as it happens. Phillips Brooks says in one of his sermons: 'The saddest moment of a pastor's life is when the thought occurs to him that he had given to his people not the best he had but the best they knew how to ask for.'

How true it is if women also in her relations to man, instead of noble and pure,
sentiments, she gives commonplace and trifling words. Mr. Whittier once said to Miss Phelps, "Ah! if you women but knew the influence you possess over men, what good you might do! We must be sure of that all the time, feeling that every word we utter will leave its impression for good or evil.

The essential characteristics of woman are changing rapidly. From the rude, inferior stage of development in which she formerly was, she is changing into an intellectual, well-educated, capable being, losing in no sense her purity, refinement, or grace.

Miss Phelps said in closing that she was glad to have had the opportunity to
she would be delighted to have us consider her as an elder sister or mother-confessor to whom we can go for advice or counsel. If at any time a matter comes before us, about which a single one, a half dozen or all of us would like to consult her, she is at our service, and will write or come to us whenever we wish. Although the state of her health is such that she cannot do much work she would be glad to consider this her special and individual task. In view of the warmth and friendliness she manifested in making this generous offer, I trust that before many weeks elapse we shall all have another oppor...
It was a privilege indeed! whose life is light and beauty.

Unity of seeing and hearing one whose refinement and purity of heart adorns and crowns rare intellectual powers.

Around her alone
The light of love, the purity of grace,
The mind, the music breathing from her face;
The heart, whose softness harmonizes the whole.
Read before the Sat. Fem. Club, April 12, 1884.

Are the claims and possibilities of home life sufficiently realized by Boston girls?

The question before us today affords a wide field for sentiment and preaching and may easily lead us into replete generalities but the fact that it has been asked proves that it is worthy of some careful thought even if we cannot reach a decided answer.

We may inquire why Boston girls are particularly studied. Is this not as rational ground for measuring girls of other cities? Are not we Boston girls made to carry a bigger load of ethical and social criticism than is proportionate to our...
failings? Why is it that people will talk and write of the Boston girl as if we were all planned in the same model carrying the same volume of Emersonian minds under our helping to educate the same little negro or Indian?

The reason for these questions is more evident on returning to Boston from visits in other cities than when we have not the help which such contracts of forde. We are that in addition to certain features which characterize American life in general and distinguish it from any other, there
are noticeable and pronounced customs which are purely local—pioneer in some day. We are struck especially by the prominence given to women's work and women's interests by the helpful encouragement they receive and by the spirit of independence and self-help which results. This feature of social life may be seen in
the continual going to meetings attended wholly by women discussing various phases of education moral, intellectual, and physical, home and foreign missionary works or topics of the day ranging from the Indian problem to the merits of Browning. Then there are the countless and lessons classes in all the arts of finger and tongue, the social dramatic and literary and charitable clubs, the whist parties and tennis tournaments, the countless interests and diversions which make us Boston girls so fond and even proud of our dear city. We insist that the end of June or the half term just laugh which the term Boston
A Boston girl sometimes incites is due only to ignorance of the real charms of our life. But when we consider that these different occupations which fill our lives so full, one crowding upon another, and so frequently engrossing every minute lead us from our homes, we realize that there is at least a hypothetical danger to which we should not blind ourselves.

There have been discussions in this club when it has been argued that girls should not leave home for the purpose of study or employment and pri-
times have been drawn of the deserted home, the lonely mother and aged father longing for the absent daughter. Perhaps one girl goes to make a career for herself where a hundred many and leave home without under even more distressing circumstances but no word of objection is made. There are cases however where though the home is not actually abandoned the estrangement is even more real. The daughter's friends and associates, her occupations and pleasures, her thoughts and actions, are actually alien to those of her parents. She eats and sleeps - sometimes - at home.
Her engagements are made independently of the welfare and convenience of the household. She may be actuated not by self-gratification but an honest desire for self-improvement or the finest motives of humanity, but the field for her generosity, intellect, or benevolence is largely outside of her home. This picture may be overdrawn for all but a few cases, but its lines are true for most of us; the differences lie in depth of coloring.

The remedy for this danger if it exists does not lie in removing the temptation but in keeping in mind the resolve.
to make our outside interests tend
to develop and foster the possi-
bilities of home life. The effort
may require strength for it is
very easy to make the duties
and claims of home
subordinate to other.

In speaking of the duties and
claims of home I do not mean
merely those of the house or those
which are only material in their nature.
There are others which we
can fulfill only by understand-
ing the ideas which underlie the
conception. A recent writer says
"A sense of the home is a sense of
permanence, the
consensus in the part of each
member of the family that all
are related to common material interests, generosity in granting affection, promote freedom, respect and privacy. One function is to quicken intellect and to direct it to problems of universal moment. So soon as we admit intellectual vigor and growth to be one factor in the idea of family life, another element proclaims itself necessary. The sole condition of unwarped intellectual vitality is freedom. True the family is a bondage of mutual obligations, but also it is true that the perfection with which each obligation is fi
formed is (other things being equal) proportional to the degree to which individual liberty is observed, nourished and revered. It is in the free home only that children unconsciously grow into possession of themselves—that real self-possession in which the unfolding, the application, and the enjoyment of their powers is possible. It is in the free home only that grown up people use their faculties with care. In the free home people utter their best work with no fear that it will be called an affectation; and
such utterance of one's best and gives rise to a better thought. There only is the unpremeditated mitigation spoken without terror lest it be distorted into bitterness. There only are mild philosophic generalizations stated with no danger of their being warped into mean personal applications."

Are we not apt to think that our best language, our greatest courtesy, is to be worn as our best attire, on special occasions only. Are not little liberties of speech and manner only
too frequently a home habit? Are we always as helpful to each other in the family circle as we might be? Are there not some useless stumbling blocks thrown in the way? Mrs. Sewall says that the idea of a home, like that of privacy, is also conditioned on the idea of freedom. "Home is where a man's washing and mending are done" says the modern court. "Home is where a man finds habitual lodgment" says the formal 18th century essayist. "Home is the sacred refuge of my soul," says the religious poet.
In these statements priest, critic, and shapso-dict alike assert as
wishing in the home the ideas of
repose and refreshment. There
protected by privacy in freedom
one may stretch, yawn, yackle,
play away, or sleep out
fatigue. In the spiritual con-
ditions of a real home similar
souls for the same will be pro-
vided. The harrying movies
of the world drop at its thres-
hold. There the tension of
morality, emulation, ambition,
angry, of a hundred con-
flating emotions and ex-
hauiting conditions, is re-
moved, and the relaxed faculties in the attitude of primeval or the
conscious, fearless rising to the limit of their bent, find re-
freshment.

No one of us would give up a single opportunity for doing all that the world offers. Some of us even wish to do more. But just as the attempt of the family to live unto itself alone is fatal, so is that absorbing interest in outside affairs which separates the individual from the home and deprives her of an immense stimulus and equally powerful source of aid and
Impressions of Travel read before the F. D. on Friday, April 22, 1881.

Probably no European or American city can vie with New York in the wonder which it excites in the minds of its actors [Botanians]. Everything that we do, except, perhaps, some may say, in the line "culcha," is on a comparatively small scale and in a modest and unpretending manner.

I must ask you to some of the greatest inventions of the age that we take pride in the visit of a great steamship to our port, the very mention of elevated railroad, underground telegraph, a tunnel through Beacon Hill, or the demolition of some of our unsightly but ancient structures sends a cold shiver down our backs. So when we visit New York we are sure to admire without envy some of their greatest and visit
characteristic institutions. We are first impressed with the great size of everything—the length of the streets, the height of the buildings, the great size of the stores, the numbers of cars, coaches, horses, carriages, the crowds upon crowds of human beings of every condition. We see the great mechanical contrivances of the age in common used as matter of course by the people: the ferries carrying thousands of passengers crossing underneath through the water and year in and year out, safely landing their living freight on the neighboring shores, so crowded at morning and evening with tradespeople and clerks, that they are packed like sardines without the least possibility of moving.
are

But wonderful as the ferries seem, the
elevated railroads seem still more
so, doubtless partly because of their
comparative novelty. To see the
trains with every car even to axles
and platforms packed with pas-
sengers, following each other at
intervals of two or three minutes
swiftly and almost noiselessly
on the slight trestle-work above
the street, while below the hose-
cars go along and set passengers
in the ancient stage
hurrying to and fro, with hardly a
thought for what is going on there.
—this is a sight which at
first almost makes one heart
stand still. Those who predicted
that the system would not be prac-
tical, on account of its causing
fright to the horses and thus
impeding business, have had
their fears allayed. In the five
times I have been in New York since the elevated road began its working. I have never seen a horse frightened by it, so easily do these intelligent animals adapt themselves to their surroundings. Next in wonder comes the great East River Bridge, connecting New York and Brooklyn. The vast stone piers on which it rests are in themselves a marvel of masonry, and the great cables stretched across from shore to shore seem like threads to the observer below. The roadway is fast approaching completion and another year will tell whether the undertaking will be a practical success. Ten years ago few people could have believed that the trip from New York to Brooklyn would ever involve the accent.
and descent of a mountain— for that is what it amounts to now.

I have not by any means exhausted the wonders of New York but long before the stranger can accustom himself to the marvellous sights, a new feeling is aroused in him by the abominable sights—a feeling of regret at seeing side by side the very extremes of wealth and poverty, luxury and squalor, happiness and misery, virtue and crime. The middle ground seems slight to a visitor from Boston where it is so marked.

The efforts that are made by the noble class in New York to reach the poor class are almost lost sight of, as immense is their field of labor. While here the task is not as hopeless and our different classes mingle.
to a great extent. Thousands, yes tens if thousands of ignorant, degraded foreigners are yearly landed in New York, who, disappointed in their expectation of picking up nuggets of gold in the streets and living on the fat of the land without any effort on their part, for the most abandon themselves to a most wretched existence.

Imagine if you can a gang (and that worst gang tells a story) a gang of Italians, scantily clothed, shivering with the cold, shivering almost out of the streets of New York. How they must long for sunny Italy, even with its wretchedness! One feature of New York social life which is strongly marked is the rivalry; each one tries to out do or outshine his neighbor and is not con-
text unless he can do so. This is true of a large class prominent class certainly. Many I you have been in New York so there is no need of my describing the multitude of theatres, picture-galleries, art collections, and shops which are so attractive to strangers. There is probably no finer store in the world than Tiffany's. I saw there plates valued at a thousand dollars a dozen, cups and saucers for four hundred dollars a dozen and the largest diamond in the world besides other rare gems. Whatever I have said of New York applies almost equally to Brooklyn and I must hang on for only five weeks out of the eleven of my visit have been accounted for.
I feel some diffidence in telling you about impressions of Baltimore, in the presence of your honored President. I will however be discreet and do my best to give you in a few words as correct an idea as I can of this pleasant city. I saw it under most favorable auspices and not the least delightful of my experiences was my visit to the home of your President and cordial reception by his family as a member of Boston University and the Gamma Delta. I trust the same pleasure is in store for many of you. Baltimore is delightfully situated on a cluster of hills off the Patapsco river, thirty-eight miles from Washington. The streets though straight are not laid out with great regularity and for the most part are paved so办事ly with stones that the most comfortable mode of conveyance is the horse car. The surface drainage is noticeable to a Bostonian especially
when it necessitates stepping stones as is sometimes the case. The trees which line most of the streets add a great deal to the attractiveness of the city in the eyes of the uninitiated at least. The homes are built in blocks and have the appearance of having been made mostly by the use of the level plane as straight are their outlines and utterly devoid of bay windows and other embellishments which characterize our Boston homes and are beginning to be seen in the new parts of Baltimore. The white stone or wooden steps are built out from the house and the intervening spaces are paved with bricks and have or have not been or turfed as with us. The copings are all of white stone which glare in the sunlight and are trying to the eyes. In the whole I do not admire the usual style of architecture in Baltimore more much more than I do some of our own. I had always heard of the wealth of the Baltimoreans but
they do not seem to use it in the adorning of their homes. I was struck with the finery of pictures, books, and the trees of all kinds in all the parlors which I visited, which were not a few. But I should have paid no attention to this, for everywhere I went I found the people refined, agreeable, and especially cordial and hospitable and that is the great point certainly, there seems to be a great deal of family pride among the Baltimoreans. A stranger is amused at the thinness of the custom of explaining who a lady was before her marriage as if it were necessary in order to place her. I was surprised not to see more colored people in the streets but my friends told me I should find no fault in that score if the weather were warmer for then the streets were literally black with them, but they could not stand the cold and kept themselves shut up very tight.
One of the greatest and most famous institutions of Baltimore is the Peabody Institute founded by George Peabody. It has its home in a very beautiful building near the Washington Monument in the most attractive and aristocratic part of the city. In this building are the great Peabody library, Peabody Hall where concerts and lectures are given, the Conservatory of Music, and a large gallery containing a collection of casts. The lectures vary in character, and lectures are given during the winter by distinguished speakers, almost on the plan of our Lowell lectures except that a very small fee is charged. Symphony concerts are given fantastically during a part of the season. I attended two and enjoyed them exceedingly. Though the conductor, Mr. Angus Gemek, also Director of the Conservatory, did not seem to have as good material for work...
in his orchestra as there is in New York or Boston. The Washington Monument is one of the principal features of Baltimore. It is in the centre of a large square from which streets extend in every direction, so that it can be seen from a great many points. Its height is 312 ft. or not quite that of Bunker Hill. Although the season was not such as to present the country at its best, I was charmed with Druid Hill Park which lies in the outskirts of the city. It is especially attractive on account of its great natural beauty. You can see that the trees grew there of their own accord, the paths and avenues haven't the air of being laid out according to geometrical rule and landscape gardener's dictum but seem to be long naturally just where they are. In fact I have never been a park that pleased me as much
and I would like very much to visit it again at a more propitious season.

There is an interesting block of buildings in the city on Howard St. First comes the Patatorium, a very attractive building of which your president can tell you something from personal experience. Next is the Academy of Music of which the Baltimoreans may justly be proud. Then comes the Boys College or we should say high school, a spacious building. And last but not least in interest if not in magnificence the buildings of the Johns Hopkins University. I was deeply interested in this new seat of learning, such in fact and not in name alone, and had very good opportunities for learning of its practical work. And especially from a talk with President Gilman.
A few years ago Johns Hopkins, a Baltimorean of great wealth, died leaving three millions of dollars to be divided between a new hospital and a new university. In 1876 the University was organized and in the short time which has since elapsed has made an enviable and world-wide reputation for the high stand which it has taken and the amount of original work it has accomplished. During the year 1879-80 there were 159 enrolled students of whom 26 were fellows and 59 graduates, so that it may be seen that the desire of the trustees to make it the place for genuine university work is realized to a great extent. The academic staff of professors, associate lecturers, and assistants contains 58 names and the fellows are occasionally rendered some service as examiners or teachers in the University though
they are not allowed to give instruction elsewhere. This is because the university, to its discredit does not openly admit women students, though Mrs. Christine Ladd, a graduate of Vassar '69 is now pursuing her studies there for the third year. Having for two years at least enjoyed a fellowship. She is, I was told by a fellow, the only student of her class who could follow Prof. Sylvestre in his abstract mathematical reasoning. For journals are edited by as many professors - three of mathematics, chemistry, biology and philosophy - in these appear articles by members of the university giving the results of new discoveries in science and research and many of them have been warmly commended by European academicians and men of science. The buildings occupied by the university would disappoint the
stranger. They are comparatively small in comparison with those of many such institutions, though we should consider them palatial. But every room bears the mark of use and scholarly use—not the wear and tear and abuse of ordinary colleges. The library is a gem. There is the main hall lined with books for general and special use and tables devoted to magazines and periodicals of particular subjects. Leading from this hall is a series of little rooms lined with books and furnished with chairs and desks, each devoted to one special branch, such as math, maties, the classical languages, etc. Perhaps I have dwelt too long on the Johns Hopkins, but I feel great enthusiasm when it is mentioned.
I now come to Washington and feel more than ever the difficulty of my task to give you in a few words a correct idea of this most attractive city. It has one characteristic at least in common with Paris and unknown to our other American cities and that is its constant holiday aspect. Except at nine in the morning and four in the afternoon when the men and women clerks are going to or leaving the government offices you have the feeling that the people are there for play or pleasure. The immensely broad avenues and wide streets are gay with carriages rolling over the smooth concrete pavements and with people engaged in sightseeing. There are many small shops but they do not form a prominent feature. There are probably not ten wholesale stores
in all and not even one wholesale
grocery store, Baltimore being the
"dom. tern" for Washington which
largely accounts for this characteristic
of which I speak. The Capitol is
situated on a hill from which
five avenues radiate. North and South
Capital Sts. draw the city from
north to south and East. Capital St.
from East to West. The streets running
east and west are lettered alpha-
betically and those running north
and south are numbered. The
homes are numbered according to the
streets between which they are located
so that it is very easy for a
stranger to find his way about.
The government buildings are reat-
tered all over the city, the most
interesting group being about a
mile from the Capitol and easily
seen from it through Penn. And
there are the treasury building.
the White House and the new and
imposing building for the State, War,
and Navy departments. The White House
is in the middle and the land runs
down to the Potomac grounds about it. It
is a delightful place for a
stroll with a fine outlook upon
the Potomac flowing by at no
great distance. The exterior of
the White House is quite like an
English Manor. The famous East
Room is a magnificent apartment.
I saw it first under the most fa-
vorable circumstances. (Diplomatic
reception) The other rooms are
richly furnished but bear the
mark of constant use. I shall
not attempt a guide-book descrip-
tion of the other buildings which
have more of interest to the general
public than is usual and they
are freely opened to all who
wish to visit them. The Patent
office, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Lutheran Institute and Agricultural Museum. I found the most interesting. The social life of Washington is peculiar to itself. I was told by a Miss woman who has been called upon to fulfill arduous social duties that when she first went to Washington to live she found she had still a great deal to learn. Still it is easy for a stranger passing only a short time in the city to accomplish what may be desired socially and somewhere are strangers made warmly welcomed. Every lady has one afternoon when she is at home, the Senator's wives having chosen Thursday, the representatives' wives mostly Tuesday, and so on. A man stands at the door who receives your card and when you turn down, and as many as you choose to bring for
the other members of your family. These are left in the hall and after the reception is over I suppose they are usually counted and examined to see who called in person and how many sent cards only. After delivering your card you enter the drawing room. When the hostess, generally assisted by one or more young ladies, receives you and introduces you to some other callers unless you see some friend. Sometimes the rooms may be crowded and you think you are at a regular late dinner for there may be refreshments in the next room, or again, but very rarely, you may be the only caller and you seem to be doing the very ordinary thing of making a call. You may stay a minute or an hour as you please but fifteen or twenty minutes is the usual time and if you wish in three or five minutes you can
so conduct the conversation as to learn a great deal if you cannot see just much. You meet people from every state from Maine to California of different interests, of wonderfully different tastes and acquirements and often of considerable repute and it is your own fault if you pass the afternoon simply exchanging chit-chat and feeling that you have wasted your time with people who care still less for you than you do for them.

Inauguration.
Harvard University.
Boston.
Finale.

I should feel like a veritable Casablanca if I were not sure that the fire was confined to the rigging which we keep as a tribute to tradition while the great boilers and mighty engines, the real motive power of our ship, are unscathed. But leaving metaphor I want first to point out that the discussion committee have seldom given us a subject in which the theory is all on one side and the facts on the other. And I consider myself fortunate in being on the side of the facts. In the first place let me state the limitations of the subject as agreed upon, lest I now and we all later in the general discussion wander too far from it. We have adopted Mrs. Cheever's definition of profession as including ——- Moreover the occupations in order to be termed a profession must receive pecuniary recompense. This we have decided distinguishes the profession from the amateur in the next place.
we define successful in genuine
American fashion and says it means
self-supporting, thus placing success
on a money basis and leaving out
of sight all the nobler attributes which
go to make up the real success.
This thesis is our thesis — under no
conditions of mind, body, or estate,
of inspiration or necessity, can a
woman be a wife and mother, ful-
filling all the high duties which
these relations imply, and at the
same time earn a living as an
artist, an author, a sculptor, a
writer or in any of the professions
named. We have had the time
of theory, and now for the facts.
I will keep to our own country and to
personal acquaintances. Yet I cannot
forbear mentioning Mrs. Somerville
and Mrs. Browning, as well as Mrs.
Phoebe Hearst in her career of typical
I really can devise no way of moving to those I mean, who do not know my own home and mother, that I know that a good home and a faithful mother are. But to the others I think I need only give my assurance that I shall keep a much higher than the average standard in dealing with the special cases I am to bring forward.

But few if any of the women of whom I shall speak are known to you all. They are for the most part specialists and as such are naturally known by name only to a limited circle. I should not know them myself if they were not with 2 exceptions, members of an A.D.C., which I belong by mean. I this bond I have formed a close friendship with most of them.
Dr. Jacobi.

holds a unique place in the med. prof.

Won the Boycott Med Prize

Prof. of Mat Med. Head of large establishment.

carefully examines, studies her children

and makes other mothers share.

Mrs. Champney. Successful writer for girls.

Study leads from the studies of her husband.

J.W. Champ.

Mrs. Franklin. Only woman fellow at J.H.

aconomist by profession. Math. supplied

psychology. Remedies for the Nation.

She also has carefully studied the develop-

ment of her child.

Mrs. Richards. Faculty of M.I.T. Member

of Mining Engineers. Councillor of Nat. Nat.

Author of several books. Head of service dept.

in S.H. Rational, charming home life.

Can, science, literature. Wild flowers informs.

Home for many a poor student.

No children.

Visit to Ustra.

Mrs. Herbert Tingle. Exquisite house.

Decorative paintings.

Mrs. Gage. Histology.

Mrs. Courtauld. Entomology. Social power.

in the Union. Also, still a young woman.

a mother to students among singers.
The traveller watches with intense interest, from the deck of the pretty little steamer which gayly passes up and down the southern end of Lake Leman, the ever-varying outlines of the shore. He sees the beautiful villas and the thrifty vineyards and thinks of the Rothschilds and Taxis; he sees the massive mountains with towers and pinnacles reaching beyond human vision into gauzy mists and floating vapors and thinks of Byron; his attention is arrested by the sight of a many-turreted château, as the steamer jauntily swings up to a little pier on the Savoy side of the lake, and he thinks, what a spot in which to dream away these long summer days! An air of mystery surrounds the château, half hidden as it is by the gaunt forms of the Lombardy poplar; there are neglected shrubbery, a sundial, an artificial lake; yes, this is just the place where a restless Yankee, overflowing with modern culture, may breathe the romance and repose of receding centuries.
We hastily leave the steamer and
her polite captain and soon come upon a
savoyard Peasant blithely singing at his
work in a vineyard near at hand. His
eye is bright, his face intelligent and we
feel warranted in entering upon a conver-
sation. We find him unusually well in-
formed on subjects connected with life in
America and are not mistaken in sup-
posing that he can give us some informa-
tion in regard to our chateau. He tells
us it was built in the middle of the
sixteenth century by the Duke of Savoy whose
religious bigotry led him to openly perse-
uate the Genevoise, who, under the rigors
away of Calvin were freeing themselves
from the fetters of the Roman Catholic
church. The Duke used every device to
harass and injure his neighbors and
even went so far as to build a jetty
far out into the lake in order to prevent
an entrance into the harbor of Geneva.
The rotten timbers still remain in the
solid foundations of stone, reminders of
the great struggle for religious liberty
while at that period was shaking the
Christian world.
Leaving the peasant, we pass other vineyards and through a moss-grown archway and stand before an impressive specimen of mediæval architecture as one can see north of Italy. Between the ruin and the attempted restoration the present effect is that of desolation. Not a living creature is in sight, except a couple of white geese plucking grass from the neglected driveway. That the establishment is not wholly given over to the shades of the now old duke and his family, a pretty lace curtain flapping over a red geranium in one of the upper windows and a genuine American bouquet set on the rough lawn testify.

Charmed with the quietness of the spot, we are more eager than ever to indulge our fancy and immediately seek some means of ingress to the château. We enter a court by a driveway paved with cobble-stones, passing under an arch in the centre of the building, and find ourselves in a vegetable garden. We then make our way under fig-trees and lilac bushes around the château, where bee-hives and their busy workers warn us that our romantic wanderings may end in unexpected misery. Above us rise the cold
Dr. I. T. Talbot,
31 Mount Vernon Street.

Boston, 1876.
gray walls, with here and there a grated opening, while some twenty feet above are the pleasant open windows we are in vain striving to reach. Still we continue our search for a door, but begin to believe that the château is inhabited by some beautiful princess who as in the fairy tale admits her favored guests only by a ladder wound of her golden tresses. The mystery is at last solved. Through a second arch-way appears a man, clad in a tarry gray and red uniform, which shows him to be that representative of modern civilization, a letter-carrier. He passes to an entrance half hidden in one of the many angles of the château, and hastily pulls a wooden latchet connected by a wire to the outer wall with an antique bronze bell suspended under a window in the second story. It is the duke's chapel bell, that is now degraded from its spiritual function to the three-fold service of door-bell, morning-bell, and dinner-bell.

Soon appears an old woman, in wooden slippers, whom we might assume to be a retainer of the duke as shrivelled
and, wiser is she. She invites us in a quaint parlor to enter, and with willing steps we follow her up a broad stone stairway. We are met by a fair-faced, energetic young lady, who, in a business-like manner, common enough with the young women of our country, but rarely seen in the continent, tells us that our mysterious château, about which we had worn such a veil of romance, is at present a summer boarding-house and she herself is the landlady! We hold our breath as visions of plumed Arabians and haughty knights float before us, but suddenly decide to take board! We attempt to feel at home in some meagerly furnished rooms, destitute of carpets and, in fact, of most of our New England home comforts. We try our best to overlook such trivial matters, for we are not living in a genuine château, and here is Lake Geneva almost at our feet, while in the distance we can see Mont Blanc, majestic into transcendent purity under the moon's silver sun, or tinged with roseate hues at eventide.
Dr. I. T. Talbot,

31 Mount Vernon Street.

Boston, 1876.
The family consists of two brothers and two sisters. We never see the young men and in fact should be entirely ignorant of their existence were it not for their heavy tramp at night to some game, whose mysteries we dare not penetrate, followed in an incredibly short space of time by a succession of eunuchical gales.

But we soon became familiar with the characteristics of the sisters. Mademoiselle Suzanne, the elder, is especially noted for her Roman nose, true of history, and ancillary to housekeeping duties. Mademoiselle Pauline, whose acquaintance we made in our entry, has the entire control of the household, and, in spite of her mild countenance, rules with a more relentless sway that did her predecessor the persecutor of the Genevoise. She gathers the fruit from the garden before it is ripe and doles it out in minute portions to each unhappy truant at dessert. Every closet and drawer is kept carefully locked and, in the absence of Mademoiselle Pauline, one can not furnish from this great château answer for a starving kitten.
such trembles as these naturally make us forgetful of the antiquity of the place, until perchance a bat flies into the room, a frequent occurrence. Mademoiselle Pauline, exasperated, strikes at her petty tyrannies over us, jumps up on a chair, throws her apron over her head, and begins to scream, while we extinguish the lights and drive the meanly-created from the room. Mademoiselle is assisted to her room in such a state of nervous agitation as to alarm the new boarders. Her imperious demand for Reonile and Ignatie is so reasonable and suggestive of modern science, that we instantly retire, reassured that Mademoiselle is no more likely to lose her head than she is to lose her heart.

After several ceremonics of the kind, Mademoiselle Suzanne, the historian, leads us to the upper story of the château, where, in a spacious gallery, exposed to wind and storm, the bats build their nests on the rotten timbers of the roof. Here too is carried on twice a year the great bonfire kept by Performance. For in the spring and fall, all the
Dr. I. T. Talbot,
31 Mount Vernon Street.

Boston, 1876.
The accumulation of two months

linen is carried to the lake, washed,
dried and bleached on the grass, and
then removed to the home of the tano,
where Mademoiselle Pauline, pleased
by the presence of the historian, smoothly
folds the home spun linen which is
then laid away without further trouble.

We notice in the garden a few
hills of sweet corn and Mademoiselle
will do that a lady from Buffalo garden,
the seed and she hopes to succeed in
raising some of our national cereal.
At last, with radiant countenance, she
comes to the dinner table, bearing a
plate on which we behold a few stalk-
ed ears of corn, but yellow and hard
almost beyond our recognition. She
hopes she has not gathered them too
corn and immediately attacks an ear
with all the skill and abandon of
a native-born American.

The medieval romances and dreams
thus find their timely interruptions;
the new Founders' king John Brown,
the ferryman comes and goes three
times a day; the swallows twitter as
under the new pine rafters in the
for Math, the talk by the evening camp is of high dilutions and low dilutions, of high church and low church, of old catholics and ultramontanes. Tomorrow the new boarders leave, since, if they must have modern agitations, they will have modern comforts.
DR. I. T. TALBOT,
31 Mount Vernon Street.

Boston, 1876.

4281 366 13
1278
Programme:

Greeting Song
Address
Piano Solo

Drama
Duet
Oration
Quartet
Close Prospects
Double Quartet

Toasts: The Class of '80
The Ladies
The Gentlemen
The Professors
The Class in Future
The College of Liberal Arts

Drama: Who is Who?
Mr. Pelargills,
Mr. Harecall.
Mr. Tilton, Miss Curtis, Miss Dunn

My Guess for Conduction Pairs:
Miss Odell, French, Miss Haven, Benton
10 years passed.
Conditions changed.
Numbers increased.
New societies &
Years when P.D. confined to initiation spread.
Girls divided into clergy - rector societies.
Need still exists for a society which
shall rest on some other basis than
initiatory rites and feasting.
Demand never greater for a union
of all the women students for the
promotion of alumni college spirit
and upholding the interests of the
college and of the new opportunities
which are not yet accepted by the
world as a matter of course.

Experience is a factor of success.
Doing nearest thing as well as possible:
Paid deeds, rentals. Without paper and pencil. Trimming
nails, Ronlton, charming dances. Curl papers. Persons
Clothing - dress, carelessness.

As a body: Bulletin or Record.
Move in public sentiment. Rule.
Loyalty. Love respect.
Public sentiment.
Ladies of the noble Craft,

Will you do me the favor to print 100 Bills, as the corrected copy, and send the same, at your worshipful convenience, with your Bill for the work to

Hannah E. Stevenson
Treasurer pro tem.

19 Mt Vernon Dr.
Jan 15, 193

When any visiting month at the Temporary Home ends, then I shall venture to come to see how many feet our Russell has grown, without fear of bringing infection to him.
1. Find the equation to the curve \(2x^2 - xy + y = 22\) when 
the origin is changed to the \(x' = -3, y' = 1\).
\[
x = x', x = x - 3 \\
y = y', y = y + 1
\]
\[
2(x,-3)^2 - (x,-3)(y,+1) + y,+1 = 22 \\
2(x^2 - 6x + 9) - (xy - 3y + x - 3) + y + 1 = 22 \\
2x^2 - 12x + 18 - xy + 3y - x + 3 + y + 1 = 22 \\
2x^2 - 13x - xy + 4y = 0 \text{ Ans.}
\]

2. Given \(C = 3\) find the eq. to the circle
\[
(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = c^2 \\
a = -3, b = 0 \\
(x+3)^2 + y^2 = 9 \\
x^2 + 6x + 9 + y^2 = 9 \\
x^2 + 6x + y^2 = 0 \text{ Ans.}
\]

3. Prove that the equation to the tangent to the circle 
\[x^2 + y^2 = a^2\] at \((x, y)\) is \(xx' + yy' = c^2\)
\[ x^2 + y^2 = c^2 \]
\[ \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 - x_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_1^2} = 0 \]

\[(x_2 + x_1)(x_2 - x_1) + (y_2 - y_1)(y_2 + y_1) = 0\]

\[\frac{(y_2 - y_1)(y_2 + y_1)}{(x_2 - x_1)(y_2 + y_1)} = \frac{(x_2 + x_1)(x_2 - x_1)}{(y_2 - y_1)(y_2 + y_1)}\]

\[\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = -\frac{x_2 + x_1}{y_2 + y_1}\]

Substitute this value in the eq. to the line, \( y - y_1 = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} (x - x_1) \)

\[ y - y_1 = -\frac{x_2 + x_1}{y_2 + y_1} (x - x_1) \]

\[ y - y_1 = -\frac{x_1}{y_1} (x - x_1) \]

\[ y_1 + x_1 = x_1^2 + y_1^2 \]

Let \( x_1 = x \) and substitute in original equation \( yy_1 + xx_1 = c^2 \)
4. The parabola is the path of a point moving so that its distance from a fixed point called the focus is always the same as its distance from a fixed straight line called the directrix.

Find eq. to parabola whose distance from focus
vertex is \( \frac{7}{3} \)

\[ y^2 = 4ax \quad a = \frac{7}{3} \quad y^2 = \frac{8}{3} \quad \text{Ans.} \]

5. In the ellipse \( 4x^2 + 16y^2 = 9 \) calculate \( a, b, e, e_c \), the latus rectum, distance from centre to directrix and area.

\[ \frac{4x^2}{9} + \frac{16y^2}{9} = 1 \quad a^2 = \frac{9}{4} \quad a = \frac{3}{2} \quad b^2 = \frac{9}{16} \quad b = \frac{3}{4} \]

\[ a^2 = c^2 + b^2 \quad c^2 = a^2 - b^2 = \frac{9}{4} - \frac{9}{16} = \frac{36}{16} - \frac{9}{16} = \frac{27}{16} \]

\[ c = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} \]

\[ e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{3}{2}} \quad x \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \]

\[ C. r^2 = \frac{2b^2}{a} = \frac{\frac{9}{8}}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{3}{4} \]

\[ \text{dist. fr. centre to directrix} = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} \]

\[ \text{area} = \pi ab = \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{99}{28} \]
a represents the major or semi-conjugate axis. 

e represents the distance from centre to focus. 

c is eccentricity. 

The eccentricity is the distance from the centre to the focus divided by the distance from centre to vertex.

6. In the hyperbola \(2x^2 - 3y^2 = 5\) find the equations to the tangent and normal at the pt. \((4, 3)\)

\(4 = x, \ 3 = y, \)

\(2x \cdot 4 - 3y \cdot 3 = 5, \)

\(8x - 9y = 5, \) 

eq. to tangent 

\(-9y = -8x + 5, \)

\(9y = 8x - 5, \)

\(y = \frac{8x - 5}{9}, \)

\(m = \frac{8}{9}, \)

\(-\frac{1}{m} = -\frac{9}{8}. \)

\(y - y_1 = -\frac{1}{m} (x - x_1), \)

\(y - 3 = -\frac{1}{9/8} (x - 4), \)

\(y - 24 = -\frac{8}{9} (x + 3), \)

\(9x + 8y = 60. \)
public balloons, and the reading room in Boston University Col. of Lib. Arts. Miss X stated that during her college course she was called upon many times to answer the question of the great library of Alexandria and it occurred to her that some means might be discovered by which the thoughts of the past might be collected and again presented to the public. Filled with means attended her efforts in this direction as well known to all. In the course of her investigations this seeming fact was discovered that the more trivial and unimportant a thought is as much the heavier is it and consequently sinks by force of its own weight. As a result as thoughts so the wealthier have yet been found, though they diminish at number all others, for we are not able to penetrate the

The Thought Collector is its inventor, from the New Era written for Miss Biddle's Paper of Feb. 13, 1920. From the A reporter of the New Era today learning of the arrival in town of Miss X, the renowned inventor of the thought collector unfastened his balloon and floated to her palatial apartments for the purpose of interrogating her in relation to her invention. The received our reporter graciously and thought both to enter upon the subject in detail gave him many facts of interest to our readers. Miss X has not been in Boston since she graduated from Boston University, about 40 years ago and consequently she finds many changes. The most marked are the entire desire of streets and the substitution of the elevated railway, the tunnel under Beacon Hill, the promenade, and botanic gardens in the new park and the new arrangement of
DOLLAR SUBSCRIPTION
FOR A MONUMENT TO
H. B. GRAM, M. D.,
THE FIRST HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN IN THE UNITED STATES.

At a meeting of the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to take such measures as they might deem proper for the erection of a Monument to the memory of the late H. B. Gram, M. D., the first to introduce the practice of Homeopathy into America.

Many years have elapsed since his death; and, though kind hands have provided for his remains a suitable resting place in Greenwood Cemetery, yet no tablet or monumental stone marks the spot.

The Committee, while they regret that so long a time has been allowed to pass without any such testimonial of respect, feel assured that every homeopathic physician, as well as every person who has been benefited by the reform in medicine inaugurated in this country by Dr. Gram, will, now that the opportunity offers, gladly aid in the erection of a suitable monument to his memory.

In order to allow all the friends of Homeopathy to unite in furthering this object, the Committee have fixed the sum to be contributed by each person at the uniform amount of ONE DOLLAR.

The success of this effort must, of course, greatly depend upon the interest exhibited by physicians, and their prompt co-operation, not only by themselves contributing to an object which appeals so strongly to every member of our school, but also by presenting this circular to their patrons. A little effort in this direction would insure the success of the undertaking, and erect a monument which, wherever Homeopathy is known, would be alike creditable to the donors and to him whom we wish to honor.

"The honors of a name 'tis just to guard;
They are a trust but lent us, which we take,
And should, in reverence to the donor's fame,
With care transmit them down to other hands."

When the subscription has been completed, a pamphlet will be prepared and furnished to each contributor, containing an engraving of Dr. Gram, and also of the monument erected to him, a sketch of his life, and the names of the subscribers to the memorial.

To give uniformity to the names, the Committee would suggest that the title Dr., Mr. or Mrs., Master or Miss, should be prefixed.

All money, with the names and residences of the subscribers plainly written, should be sent to the Treasurer, H. D. Paine, M. D., 229 Fifth Avenue, New York.

JOHN F. GRAY, M. D., New York,
L. HALLOCK, M. D.,
S. B. BARLOW, M. D.,
B. F. BOWERS, M. D.,
CARROLL DUNHAM, M. D.,
H. D. Paine, M. D.,

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1869.

SUBSCRIPTION.

The subscribers unite in contributing to the erection of a Monument to H. B. Gram, M. D., the Father of Homeopathy in America.
licates can be obtained unless the thoughts are written out or put in
book form. In reply to a question from our reporter, Miss X stated has a certain maternity
on account of the no. of times she hasבתשתה. In reply to a request for an explanation Miss X stated that she had accepted
many offers of marriage but invariably on applying the thought collector she had attested
the gentlemen utterly worthless and her heart and hand still remain free. She proposes to
leave her collection to B. U. but the process will die with her. Thanking her for the information
we learned our reporter floated away.

earth's crust to a sufficient distance. In the contrary the intense and profound
the thought is much the lighter. Of course with our new attention for som
thing to any height it is possible to collect these at pleasure. Not only do
thoughts vary in weight but also in bulk, a fact which will be of great
value to thought collectors. Miss X has a very choice collection which she
is able to carry about with her. It includes the thoughts of Lycastes, Plato,
Aristotle, Bacon, Galileo, Dante, Columbus, Milton and hosts of others.
The possesses also the thoughts of
Adam and Eve after eating the apple
and of Ben Butler after that collection
returns to man, their thoughts at
other times did not amount to much
for that reason.

in comparisons and are too bulky
to be contained in this rare and
valuable collection. Of course
this collection is unique so no dup.
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<tr>
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<td>W. H. HOLCOMBE, M. D., New Orleans</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. D. Paine, M. D.</td>
<td>Committee</td>
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New York, September, 1869.

SUBSCRIPTION.

The subscribers unite in contributing to the erection of a Monument to H. B. Gram, M. D., the Father of Homeopathy in America.
Philomathian Feb 21, 1879

W. With Mr. Odell against Mr. Hook, & Mrs. Smith.

Before entering upon the question under debate, I wish briefly to call your attention to the distinction between a college and a university.

The university embraces a collection of schools of learning, in each of which certain studies are prescribed, certain terms must be kept, and certain examinations must be passed before the pupil can receive a degree. The features which properly belong to it are freedom of selection, the gratification of special preferences and taste, and above all, preparation for the student's contemplated profession in life. The college on the other hand is designed to give power to acquire and to think rather than to impart special knowledge or special discipline. Such a training is indispensable before the student is fit to exercise the freedom to use the selection or to appreciate the instructions which belong to the mind. Never can the true worth of a university be attained as long as its advantages are at the mercy of a set-
of undisciplined students, whose conceit and ignorance are only equalled by their self-satisfaction, inexperience and self-confidence.

But you may say that all college students do not enter the university. True, but does not this disciplinary study enter into their daily life with each one of us students? Every time we think, speak, or write, feel, reason, or act, deliberate, advise or inspire, are not the acquisitions of a disciplinary course called into play?

Granting then that the real aim of the college is to train and discipline the mind for the broad functions of life rather than to fit it to move in the narrow ruts of personal inclinations. Let us ask whether this aim can be attained best by a prescribed or an elective course?

The curriculum providing for all studies which can properly find a place in a system of liberal culture, has been arranged under the just demands of
public life as tested by long experience and confirmed in the success of many generations. In this curriculum the study of the ancient languages has been prominent as training to the power of subtle analysis; the mathematics as strengthening attention and discrimination; physics, to give power over nature; psychology, that we may know ourselves, ethics, that we may rightly direct the springs of action and subject the individual will to the conserving laws of duty; political science, that we may know the grounds and limits of the authority of the state; history, that we may trace the development of man; logic, rhetoric and literature, that the power thus enriched and thus trained may express themselves aptly and skillfully by writing and in speech. Nor does such a course presuppose all the time and attention of the student, but but it contemplates much additional labor and study in favorite pursuits.

As I can take for granted that the speakers on the other side will bring forward all the arguments in favor of the elective course, I will proceed to give some of the objections to it.
for the enumeration I all would take until the next Philomathian meeting.

1. The collegiate course would be shortened and the university course prematurely commenced.

2. College students at the end of the freshman year do not know themselves well enough to be able to decide in what they are best fitted to excel nor even what will please them best. Their tastes are still unformed, capricious, or prejudiced; if they are strong and decided, they often require correction.

3. Real but unanticipated difficulties which are revealed by trial will occasion discontent and unrest.

4. Preferences are apt to be fickle.

5. What seems to be gained in time is lost many times over in mental breadth.

6. The introduction of elective studies tends to weaken class feeling so powerful a feature in our colleges.

7. The system must necessarily be
complicated in its arrangements and operative in its workings.

8. It must require greater energy than can be exacted of any single administration.

9. The value of the degree as a symbol of work performed is lost: the student who has devoted himself to the severer and more exacting courses receiving no more credit than he whose weak performance has been through his college career has been "soft electives."

10. The standard of scholarship will be lowered, a result especially to be avoided at a time when we as a nation are but gradually beginning to cope with others in the realms of learning and science.

Such is briefly the principal objection any one of which is strong enough to overthrow the system. Let us see what some of the results have been in Prov. Ch. 7, 141.
of such an extent when the course is only partially elective what is to be done? Should the course be wholly elective?

Prof. Porter ventured to predict that if the new system were persevered in Harvard Col. would contain three or four sets of students among its undergraduates: 1. The devotees of classical learning or of mathematical research, who in their small and lively classes and with the aid of accomplished and earnest teachers will prosecute their studies with excited enthusiasm and make brilliant acquisitions; 2. The devotees of some special branch of Physical Science who will pursue their studies either from the excitement of love or the interest which is derived from their intimate relations to future professional success; 3. A higher class than either, those who by reason of early youthful advantage or precocious genius have the capacity and taste for proper university studies, a great number of whom they will select and master.
A large, inferior, and heterogeneous class who will select their elections, with the least appreciation of what will yield a living standing at the least expense of labor—sacks, follow and stragglers, who will require a vigorous Provost Marshal to look after and to connect them in reputable relations with the principal battalions. The connection between these several divisions must be loose and uncertain, and the degree with which all the members of these ill-assorted classes are to be honored at the close must signify a frightful inequality of opportunities enjoyed, if not of acquisitions actually made.

Such is the prediction. Can any one doubt that it has been realized. To use the words of one of our honored professors by the Grace of God,
the times never come when such a prediction can be safely uttered of our Alma Mater.
Distinction between college and university. In a college the student undergoes the thorough discipline and attains the liberal culture which are indispensable to a university career.

The aim of a college best realized by a prescribed course.

Reasons. Such a course does not necessarily occupy all the student's time.

Objections to a largely elective course—apply with greater force to a wholly elective.

Results of the elective system at Harvard.

It is too bad that
In brief, I shall say something like this.

The call for electives comes from the Faculty who shun “Liberalism” and draw with “old foggian”. We need a conservative Faculty.

What I deem the philosophy of the rise of election.

History in Harvard Yale.

Rudiments of same in general.

angels in offering a large field of possibilities for idle students.

“Grands cincair”
Ladies and Gentlemen:
Fellow Members of the Philomathean:

Shall I tender to you the formal and customary expression of thanks for the honor you have bestowed upon me, or shall I rather hasten to adjust to my broad shoulders the onerous duties and transcendent honors of the office which by your suffrages I accept? Or shall I forget ful of both self and office give to you one and all a warm greeting and cordial welcome to these classic halls rendered even more memorable by the transactions and associations of this society.

The long vacation has ended—long indeed in anticipation but how short in retrospect?—and we have each returned to assume a new title and take a new position in the quadrangle of college life. Again our allotted tasks become alternate joys and sorrows which even the encouraging faces of the Faculty fail to render all as sunshine, even though your own familiar faces go far to make their shadow. But as Socrates says of pleasure and pain, if we seek and find the one we are forced to have the other also, so our pleasure in meeting here today.
brings with it something of pain. One of our members, and an officer of this society, is no longer able to be with us or to continue his course in the college. We deeply regret the cause which has thwarted the hopes of a large circle of friends and relatives and which has removed from us one who, by his kindly disposition, gentlemanly bearing and devotion to his work, won the esteem and regard not only of his classmates but of all the students.

We meet today for the first time without the familiar presence of the Class of '76. As founders of the society and zealous workers in its interests, they showed themselves always ready to do even more than their share for its success, and we shall sadly miss them during the months to come. Scattered over two continents, wherever they may be, they will prove loyal to their Alma Mater. We shall expect to receive letters or communications from them as substantial assurances of their continued interest in the future of the Phils.

As but few of those present know of the origin and growth of the society, a short sketch of its history will be timely. At a prelim-
many meeting of the Class of '78 held on Oct. 3, 1874, the following constitution was adopted:

Mr. C. F. Donnell was elected first president and Miss C. Mansfield, Treas. During the term fortnightly meetings were held at which a majority of the members of the class took an active part. A paper entitled "The New Era" was established, which has not yet met the fate of as many journalistic undertakings and is still thriving. At the preliminary meeting it was voted that all sessions be held with closed doors. This vote has never been rescinded as it should be, but for the last year or two at least the meetings have been attended by many not desirous to members, both students and friends.

The late noise of the first few meetings seems to have been, as is usual in such societies, the regulations in regard to the time to be granted to the disputants and on this point alone, the number of motions made, seconded, discussed, amended, carried, and repealed is legion.
The officers for the ensuing term were Mr. A. M. Co-good, Pres.; Mr. W. B. McMichael, Sec. The duties devolving on the Ex. Com. were transferred to the Pres. Under the leadership of Messrs. J. S. Latimer, the Pres. during the final term of the year, several new features were introduced into the programme. A semi-tragic comedy was performed by Messrs. Buxton and Walters and Messrs. Rose & Reserve; a debate was held on the question: "Is the influence of Mother Goose's melodies beneficial to the youthful mind?" and in order not to be behind various grammar and high schools in the land the members of the society indulged in an old-fashioned spelling-match.

But what most vitally concerns us, then successors, was the unanimous action by which the words "Class of '78" were struck from the Programme and the society thus thrown open to any and all members of the College.

During the following year Mr. M. S. Stuchfield, Mr. G. A. Crawford, and Mr. W. B. McMichael served in turn as presidents. Little of interest sufficient to be recorded in this brief sketch occurred, with the exception of a moot-court in which Mr. Douglas Steele was arraigned.
in a charge of stealing pies from the Beacon Hill Club and fortunately for the present reputation of the college was acquitted. The case caused so much interest and pleasure that in the spring of the following year the legal talent of the society was again called forth in the suit for breach of promise brought against Mr. P. E. Stratton by Miss M. M. Edley. The damages were placed at the trifling sum of $1,000. Owing to the disagreement of the jury the defendant suffered neither in honor nor fortune but what a fall from the croats of the chateau en Espagne erected by the plaintiff from the prospective 10,000.

Mr. J. E. Clark, Mrs. E. J. Lane and Mr. C. N. Dyer occupied successively the presidential chair. The fourth year in the history of the society is still fresh in the minds of many of those present. Mr. G. S. Burton, Jr., the first President of the year, tendered his resignation and was succeeded by Mr. B. M. French. Active measures were taken towards the purchase of a piano which thanks to the cooperation of kind friends of the University was accomplished before the beginning of the following year. Mrs. A. D. Munford and Mr. P. A. Hunter, Jr. filled in turn the presidency. Much difficulty was found in arranging a convenient hour for the meetings of the society, though indeed this trouble had been
experienced during the whole existence of the Philomathean, and was the cause of repeated discussions among the members and petitions both written and verbal to the Faculty. Through the kind consent of the Dean, the self-sacrifice of one of the Faculty and the determination of the students to put themselves to some personal inconvenience rather than to let the interests of the society suffer the Lorain has been so arranged that we shall be able to have the whole of Friday afternoon for our sessions.

Let me now invite the example of my predecessors and urge upon you the importance of your duties as member of the Philomathean. Let each and all do his utmost to obtain new members and in that way the duties as well as benefits of the society may be more widely shared. We begin the term after a long summer of rest and enjoyment, our members are well fitted to carry out the objects for which the society was formed and the year may be made one of great benefit. What we get from books are only the stepping stones in the formation of character. No student can afford to yield the practical hold on his own powers that shall help him to act out all the honors of elegance, of power, of reason, of justice, of truth. Like the seer whom the poet Haede describes

"Whose talk is like a stream which runs
With rapid change from rock to rock;
The slips from politics to puns,
Passes from Mahomet to Moses,
Beginning with the laws that keep
The plants in their radiant courses
And ending with some peremptory deep
For dressing-gels or shooting horses"
Mrs. Fuller, husband prof of Latin in Ripon College Wis. teaches 6-8 hours a day in the college. He and his 10 mos. baby to the care of his grandmother. Everyone will agree that there should be some relaxation from the care of a baby and 6 hours a week is a minimum.

Mrs. Colby, the editor of the Woman's Institute in Beatrice Neb., has shown remarkable enterprise and ability. Her home relations are known to be admirable. But of these I can not speak from personal knowledge as I am of the home life of Mrs. Eliza Putnam Heath of Brooklyn, N.Y., who earns $400 a year as a journalist and is a good mother to her little 4 year old boy.

Mrs. Sara Rose Clumstead married a lawyer & together they emigrated to a frontier town in Nebraska. She has 5 young children, but organized and sustained the first public and Sunday School in the vicinity.
Mrs. Martha Foot Croce, formerly a teacher in Newton, associated with Mrs. Freeman in trust at Wel. married 1st by Greek at Granville, 2nd Lady Shin. Last spring made canvassing tour 1 or 2 mos. in East attended to her duties at the opening of the term even on the day her baby was born. wrote me a long letter when baby was 3 mos. It is not necessary to give other instances. I am glad to deny that marriage is in some cases an obstacle. I should be glad to generalize from these and state under what conditions a married woman can successfully follow a professional career, but my time has already expired.

1. Ability. Her intellectual power must be too great to be satisfied with planning the daily meals or reading current literature. Her power of observation must be more than is necessary to discover the specks of dirt about the home.
Her executive ability must carve far
other opportunities than are afforded in
the regulations of household machinery.
2. She must have at least average health.
3. She must have early, long con-
tinued training in her specialty
and a real love for it.
4. She must have the support re-
spect of her husband. George Eliot says
marriage must be a relation either of
sympathy or enmity. In an instance
the marriage is one of sympathy.
The husband claims his part with the
wife as the central figure in the training
of the children and the formation of the
home. Page.
5. She must be content to give up
the round of afternoon teas, lunches,
soirees, bridge clubs, and the
like, with the countless perplexities
of heartstrings of much of our mo-
dern society, which have here taken
the nervous strength of some women
much more than would a regular
occupation with its sense of satisfaction
and a winward goal. I accomplished.
Mrs. J. W. Home in a paper read has pointed out the tendency of our times for the individual to become absorbed in society at large and to give personal friendship a second place. One of the lessons to be learned from this life is the sacredness and beauty of personal relations. Of this Mrs. K. G. Wells will speak.
season of recreation's dawning
Another semester has passed and
we again meet in these halls. It is
my pleasure to offer you a hearty
welcome. The months which have
elapsed since we last met have
eaten the heart of the Society greatly
and efficiently carried on and
I will call upon Mrs. H. J. The Com.
in Ben. to make a brief report.

As Mrs. H. has stated
the number of pupils who are pursuing
their studies at the Univ. this fall un-
doubtedly the most obstacles is
unusually large. When the know-
ledge of these cases is ours, the
responsibility of carrying their burdens
is also ours. We are now in a
position when we cannot fulfill
the obligations which rest upon us.
We are sensibly cramped by the
need of funds. As you know
the annual fees from members
are devoted directly to this object
and this each gives only $2 yet the
AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Prof. W.M. T. HARRIS, Concord, Mass., Chairman.

Mrs. EMILY TALBOT, Boston, Secretary.

66 MARLBOROUGH ST.,

Boston, 188
amount of good which we can accomplish is untold. Can you not all aid in increasing the membership of the Society and thus enlarging its resources. The new year is just beginning, then new members must feel a special interest in joining us now.

The story told you by Mrs. Knight of courageous struggles and heavy burdens, lightened by a helping hand and a sympathetic mood is but a fitting prologue to the struggles which are to fill our minds this morning. So vividly it recalls the memory of the first chairman of our first Rev. Emm. H. E. S. whose long life of beautiful deeds has come to an end here on earth since we last met. Rev. S. L. writes
These are thoughts which represent
the spirit of our meeting.
Any attempt to enumerate her
works of goodness and love would
be futile. Any effort to accurately
speak her praises would be in-
adequate. But in the lesson
of her life we may have a

Among her former associates
and friends few can speak
from closer association and
tamer friendship than ...
It may not be known to all present that Miss Stevenson was the first of Mass. women to offer her services as hospital nurse in the War of the Rebellion. She was for over two years engaged in this unyieldingly hard work and stayed till her health broke down under its strains to body and mind.

A warm friend and co-worker, Miss Sarah Low, writes of her labors at this time.

Her influence over the rough, earnest men with whom she was thus brought in contact was truly wonderful, as is shown by the many letters written to her by them. Their feeling toward her is very well indicated in a passage from a letter sent home by a young officer dated Dec '61.
Min S's modest estimate of her services to the soldier is shown in her reply to requests for information concerning her work to be presented to the public in book form.

Letter.

A proper form expressing Gr. Andrews in a letter which I held wrote

Gr. Andrews' letter.

Although Min S was forced to resign her work in hospitals, she gave it up only to serve her country in another field. And she became an active member in various connections with the Freedmen's Aid Society among her former friends and associates.

S. D. Cheney will speak, few can speak from closer association and longer friendship than Miss E. C.