Early Arrangements for University
Dix Reunion Plan Explained
Review of Dr. Morey's Book
Alumni in University Survey
Medicine As a Calling
Strong Memorial Hospital Open
Historical Gall Stones
Two Alumni Educators
Basketball Season Reviewed
New Football Coach

February-March, 1926
U. S. Utilities Pay More Than Million Each Day for Taxes

Public utility companies of the United States are paying taxes which total nearly $400,000,000 a year to city, county, state and federal treasuries, says the New York State Committee on Public Utility Information.

In 1924, the last year for which complete figures are available, the utilities paid in taxes $384,500,000. Increased business and rising tax rates will put this year's total at four hundred million dollars or more.

This 1924 figure was distributed approximately as follows.

Electric Light and Power companies ........ $145,000,000
Electric railways............................. 90,000,000
Telephone companies......................... 77,000,000
Manufactured gas companies............... 40,000,000
Natural gas companies....................... 24,000,000
Water companies (estimated)................. 8,500,000

New York, the largest consumer of public utility service among the states, pays the largest taxes. It is estimated that the gas and electric companies of the Empire State will this year pay taxes amounting to thirty million dollars. This is about 10 per cent of their gross revenues.

Rochester Gas and Electric Corp.
The University of Rochester

College of Arts and Science—Arts Course, leading to degree A. B.; Science Courses, leading to degree B. S. in Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry, Home Economics and Vital Economics.

Eastman School of Music—University Course, leading to degree B. Mus.; Certificate, Preparatory and special courses.

School of Medicine and Dentistry—Provides for usual departments of medical study, including the clinical branches; supplemented by Strong Memorial Hospital of 230 beds.

University Extension Division—Sessions on afternoons and evenings of academic year; courses of full college credit and special courses.

Summer Sessions—Of both College of Arts and Science and Eastman School of Music; courses of full college credit and special courses.

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Rochester
First Home of the University of Rochester—(1) As It Appeared in 1850; (2) As It Appears Today, Front View; (3) Rear View Today, Showing Wing Which Was Also Utilized.
New Historical Studies of the University

Preliminary Arrangements
By Jesse L. Rosenberger, '88

After the founding of a new university, to be known as the University of Rochester, had been finally and fully determined upon; a plan for the institution prepared by the committee of nine; a provisional charter obtained; and plan and charter approved by the Rochester convention of May 11, 1850, arrangements were made in a remarkably short time for the opening of the University under the most auspicious circumstances. Most of those arrangements were made by John N. Wilder and those trustees of the University who resided in Rochester, assisted more or less by a few other men in the city who were particularly and deeply interested in the undertaking. Nor did those trustees and special friends of the enterprise wait until after the Rochester convention was held before they began to take action.

Plans for Raising Endowment

It is recorded that: "The resident trustees of the University of Rochester held an informal meeting in the countingroom of William Pitkin, Esq., March 1st, 1850. Present: F. Whittlesey, J. N. Wilder, William Pitkin, D. R. Barton, E. Peck, E. Pancost, E. Huntington, and William N. Sage. On motion, F. Whittlesey was appointed chairman, and Wm. N. Sage, secretary. The plan of the new institution was read, discussed, and approved; and it was thought best to request Smith Sheldon, of Albany, Professor Raymond, of Madison University, and James Edmunds to act as agents in addition to the voluntary agents now in the field, and that these gentlemen be solicited to use their best efforts in furthering the endowment as soon as practicable. The chairman by request drew up a circular to be addressed to the former subscribers for the removal of Madison University, which circular was approved and adopted." Ira Harris, Friend Humphrey, J. N. Wilder, and Smith Sheldon, of Albany, were requested to look after the interests of the University of Rochester, and, if in their judgment it was thought best, to ask the legislature for assistance.

Collegiate Institute Affiliated

At a meeting held on March 25, 1850, at which John N. Wilder, E. Pancost, and William N. Sage (trustees), Oren Sage, James Edmunds, H. W. Dean, and John Eggleston were present, it was "Resolved, That an effort be made to secure the Rochester Collegiate Institute at a grammar school [i.e., preparatory department] for the University." The collegiate institute was an incorporated, coeducational academy of high grade, in a way the successor of the "Rochester High School" incorporated in 1827. It occupied the building erected for the latter on grounds that bordered on Lancaster (now Cortland) Street.

1Under the heading of "University of Rochester," the circular, in the nature of a printed letter, stated, among other things, that "a provisional charter for the incorporation of a new university, to be called the University of Rochester," had been obtained; that "this new project commends itself to the attention of our citizens," and that "our citizens are all interested in it, without regard to sect or denomination." This was signed: "F. Whittlesey, William Pitkin, John N. Wilder, D. R. Barton, E. Huntington, E. Peck, E. F. Smith, E. Pancost, Wm. N. Sage, Resident Members of the Board of Trustees." Note the inclusion of Mr. Wilder under this designation. Then it may be recalled that Mr. Whittlesey and Mr. Pitkin were from a denominational standpoint Episcopalians and Mr. Peck was a Presbyterian, while the remainder were Baptists; and that Mr. Whittlesey was the one who wrote the circular.
and that were described as being between Elm and Court Streets, which was near the present site of the First Unitarian Church.

The arrangement made with the Institute was apparently no more than that it should, without changing its general character or surrendering its independence, serve as a grammar school, or preparatory department, for the university—perhaps a kind of loose affiliation. That some such an arrangement was made is indicated by the fact that the first catalogue of the University (for the year 1850-51), which was mentioned in the Rochester Democrat of April 7, 1851, gave "students in grammar school, 30." But the building occupied by the Collegiate Institute was destroyed by fire on February 4, 1851, after which the instruction was carried on, to the completion of the term, in St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Main and South Clinton Streets. Then, on April 26, the Democrat said, concerning the Collegiate Institute: "The last term of this ancient institution has closed........The school now breaks up; the property saved from the fire which destroyed the building having gone to the university, and the trustees abandoning the enterprise."

Committee on Arrangements

On May 13 (some records have it May 15), 1850, which was almost immediately after the Rochester convention (of May 11), a meeting of thirteen of the trustees of the University was held in the committee room of the First Baptist Church of Rochester. A provisional committee was appointed, which was authorized to employ agents and adopt measures to complete the subscription necessary to fulfill the conditions of the provisional charter; to make examinations and receive proposals relative to a site for the University; and to make the necessary arrangements and appoint the time for the opening of the University. A committee, composed of Robert Kelly, William R. Williams, F. Whittlesey, Chester Dewey, Thomas J. Conant, A. C. Kendrick, and J. H. Raymond, was appointed with instructions to report at the next meeting of the board "on the plan of instruction to be pursued in the university." Thereafter "the subject of president and other members of the faculty was informally talked over and referred to the president of the board," who, by election at this meeting, was John N. Wilder.

Then there was a resolution passed, consonant with a provision in the plan of the committee of nine, that the New York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education, a society created by the Rochester convention, should have the "privilege of forty scholarships for students to pursue the undergraduate course in the University, without charge for tuition," provided that persons who should subscribe in the aggregate $40,000 toward the endowment of the University should request that their subscriptions be appropriated for such scholarships. This required seven years for its accomplishment.

Board of Trustees Organized

The "first duly called and notified regular meeting of the trustees" was held on September 16, 1850, in the committee room of the First Baptist Church of Rochester. The organization of the board, "under the charter," was perfected by the unanimous election of John N. Wilder, president; Frederick Whittlesey, vice-president; William N. Sage, secretary; and Edwin Pancost, treasurer.  

A resolution was then passed, "That the proceedings of the informal meeting held in Rochester May 15, 1850, be approved and ratified by this board." What was to be called the Executive Board of the University of Rochester was created, to be composed of nine of the trustees, three to be elected annually after the first year, while to begin with that board was to be composed of John N. Wilder, R. S. Burrows, E. F. Smith, Edwin Pancost, E. Huntington, D. R. Barton, Everard Peck, F. Whittlesey, and William N. Sage. To the Executive Board was committed the immediate superintendence of the university, with power to enact and enforce every regulation required for the immediate good of the University, and, in general, to take such measures as might to them seem expedient for the well-being of the institution.

United States Hotel Acquired

The trustees directed the Executive Board "to hire the United States Hotel for three years on the terms proposed by Mr. Tallman, the receiver of said property, namely $800 per year, and make such re-

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2On December 9, 1850, Mr. Pancost offered his resignation as treasurer, which the executive board accepted and followed by appointing William N. Sage treasurer, after which Mr. Sage rendered service as secretary and treasurer for practically half a century.
pairs as necessary for the accommodation of the institution."

It was fortunate for the University that this building could be obtained for it, and on moderate terms, too, for after an expenditure of about $1,500 only, for repairs, changes, and necessary furnishings, it supplied at once, and for a decade, all that the University absolutely needed in a building. In fact, it not only met the early requirements of the University, in that respect, but also, from the same date, those of the Rochester Theological Seminary, for the use of which the university sublet a part of the building.

Compact but Ample Accommodations

The building was on the north side of Buffalo Street (now Main Street West), a little east of Elizabeth Street and near the Erie Canal. It had a frontage of 100 feet on Buffalo Street and had a capacious wing which extended back from the west end of the main part, the whole structure being four stories in height. When ready for use by the University, there were on the lower floor of the main part a chapel of good size, rooms for two literary societies, a library and reading room, and one recitation room, while on the second floor there were all the other fairly large rooms needed for recitation and lecture purposes. On the third and fourth floors of the main part and in the wing generally there were about 65 or 70 rooms suitable for the accommodation of that number of students. Besides, there was a basement under the whole which provided rooms for the janitor and his family; a dining hall, to be conducted by him for such students as might wish to take their meals there; and cellars.

The Executive Board ordered purchased for use in the building, 5 pine tables, 6 arm chairs, 100 common wooden chairs, 30 settees for the chapel, 7 box stoves, and 7 boxes for wood. It also approved of an expenditure of $25.81 for lamps, and approved a bill for carpeting. The rostrum in the chapel was carpeted, while the recitation rooms, it was said, were carpeted and furnished with chairs, tables, window shades, and everything necessary to make them comfortable. Another account said that the recitation or lecture rooms had "an air of homelike neatness and elegance that could not fail to have an influence in correcting the careless personal habits so often fostered by the condition of college lecture rooms."

History of Building

The building was constructed with walls of brick and stone, in 1826, at a cost of about $25,000, by Martin Clapp, who was listed in the Rochester directories of 1827 and 1834 as "mason, Buffalo-St." Financially, it proved to be a disastrous undertaking, as apparently did almost every other early enterprise in that part of the city. At certain times the building, or, more likely, a portion of it, was used for a manual training school, for two different schools for girls, and for the station of the Tonawanda Railroad, the terminus of which road was for some years, from 1837, at the corner of Buffalo and Elizabeth Streets farthest from the hotel building. But some time prior to 1850 the station was removed to a location some blocks away, which was given as the main reason why the property could be acquired so easily when it was wanted for the University. The building is still standing, being used for small stores or shops, and tenements.

Just what was meant by the reference to Mr. Tallman as "the receiver of said property," in the resolution which directed that it be hired, is not clear, for when it was decided to purchase the property, for $9,000, for the university, the deed therefor, dated March 1, 1851, was made by "George F. Tallman, of the city of New York," in whom the full title was apparently vested. Again, it is interesting to note that the description of the property in the deed indicated that the hotel had not always been known as the "United States Hotel," but at one time had been called the "City Hotel." With even greater clearness, a deed made by Giles B. Rich, in 1891, specifically referred to "premises formerly known as the City Hotel and then the United States Hotel afterwards owned and occupied by the University of Rochester and conveyed by said University to Giles B. Rich by deed dated May 20th, 1867."

The Report to the Board of Trustees of the University of Rochester, on the Plan of Instruction to Be Pursued in the Collegiate Department, as it was entitled when afterward printed as a pamphlet of 50 pages, was presented on September 16,

44"The Three Eras of Buffalo Street," Rochester Democrat, Oct. 4, 8, 12, 1852.
1850, and was "approved as a whole." The report expressed the opinion that the system of collegiate education at that time was, taken all in all, admirably adapted as a means of intellectual training, and in its main characteristics should not be abandoned. The feature of systematic courses of instruction especially should be maintained, in order to secure even development and a fair amount of general culture. But the range of studies was too restricted to meet the educational wants of the people.

Courses of Study

In addition to that report, which was somewhat general in its nature, the committee on plan of instruction presented to the board specific recommendations, in the form of a series of resolutions, which were adopted. The first resolution, which was approved in its general outlines and referred to the Executive Board to arrange the details with such modifications as in practice they might find necessary or deem advisable, provided for two courses of study of Latin and Greek in place of modifying to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the other, to the degree of Bachelor of Sciences.

For the freshman and sophomore years there were to be three departments of study: (1) history and belles lettres; (2) mathematics and natural philosophy; and (3) languages. Concerning them, it was said: "All regular course students shall pursue the studies of the first two departments, except that during half of the freshman year the classical students shall pursue the study of Latin and Greek in place of modern history. In regard to the third, they will be allowed to choose either the Latin and Greek course or the French and German course."

The studies of the junior and senior years were to be grouped mainly under four departments: (1) belles lettres and moral and intellectual philosophy; (2) mathematics and mechanics; (3) natural sciences; and (4) languages (Latin and Greek). The studies of the first of these departments were to be obligatory on all regular course students. Then, it was stated: "Those who have studied the an-

*The report was understood to be from the pen of Robert Kelly, who presented it for the committee on the plan of instruction, of which committee he was chairman. It is described at some length in Rochester and Colgate; Historical Backgrounds of the Two Universities, pp. 119-26.

Some Early Rules

Some of the rules that were suggested and adopted were:

"No student shall be admitted into the freshman class who has not arrived at the age of fourteen years; nor into an advanced class, unless at a corresponding age.

"Students shall be admitted, with the consent of the faculty, to pursue any of the studies in the University.

"The price of tuition for regular course students shall be $30 per annum. The price for partial course students will depend, in each case, upon the branches studied; and will be regulated by the Executive Board.

"Daily prayers shall be held in the chapel of the University at — A. M., and all students shall be required to attend, except in cases where specially excused.

"The daily recitations of all the classes shall commence immediately after prayers, and those of each class shall be held continuously."

Furthermore, on September 16, 1850, the Board of Trustees passed a resolution, "That the institution be opened on the first Monday in November next, for the reception of students and the organization of classes."

Excellent Faculty Engaged

The board also unanimously elected the following professors, on a salary of $1,200 a year each: A. C. Kendrick, D. D., professor of the Greek language and literature; John F. Richardson, A. M., professor of the Latin language and literature; John H. Raymond, A. M., professor of history and belles lettres; Chester Dewey, D. D., professor of the natural sciences; and Samuel S. Greene, A. M., professor of mathematics and natural philosophy.

The services of Professor Greene, who was then employed as the first agent of the Massachusetts Board of Education, not
Prexy's Holiday in Europe

President Rhee has been enjoying a much-needed and beneficial mid-winter holiday in Europe. In company with Mrs. Rhee and his uncle, Charles W. McCutcheon, of New York, he sailed on the Lapland on January 16. He spent some time at the Hotel Bellevue, Cannes, France, then a few days in Paris and the last two or three weeks in England and Scotland, where he visited his son, Rush Rhee, Jr., ex-'26, who is spending his second year at the University of Edinburgh. President Rhee wrote from Cannes that he was enjoying his rest and believed himself to be in the best physical condition of several years past. He sailed for home on the Cedric on March 13 and returned to his desk during the week of March 22.

being obtainable at that time (and as it afterward proved, contrary to expectations, not obtainable at all), E. Peshine Smith, of Rochester, a lawyer and man of varied learning, well qualified for the position, was engaged to serve as acting professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. Arrangements were also made with the two professors, who constituted the first faculty of the Rochester Theological Seminary, to give some instruction in the University—Thomas J. Conant, D. D., as professor of the Hebrew language and literature, or, according to some statements, as instructor in Hebrew and German; and John S. Maginnis, D. D., as acting professor of intellectual and moral philosophy.

Professors Kendrick, Richardson, Raymond, Conant, and Maginnis were all eminent scholars and teachers in their respective fields, who held chairs in Madison University until they resigned them in August, 1850, in anticipation of their election to professorships in Rochester. It was not a case of enticing them away. Professors

Kendrick, Raymond, and Maginnis, in particular, had been ardent, active promoters of the Rochester plans, and, as it were, had made positions in Rochester for themselves and their two associates. Moreover, Professor Kendrick declined an appointment to the Greek professorship in Brown University, in order that he might accept that in Rochester. Professor Dewey was a distinguished scientist and veteran educator, who in 1836 came from New England to Rochester, and thereafter built up the Rochester Collegiate Institute. In short, probably no other college had a better faculty on the whole, for the chairs mentioned, than had the University of Rochester when it opened, and its faculty was as large as the average.

Library and Other Facilities

What were described as being Professor Kendrick's valuable classical library and the libraries of several of the other professors were housed in the University building. The Athenaeum library and reading room, containing between 4,000 and 5,000 volumes, the leading foreign and domestic reviews, and some of the principal secular and religious newspapers in the United States, could be used on the payment of one dollar a year. Besides, the New York Recorder of October 16, 1850, said that orders had been given "for the importation of books from Europe, to meet the demands of special departments of instruction. Apparatus sufficient for the immediate purposes of instruction is at the disposal of the teachers [probably part or all of it furnished by Professor Dewey, from the Rochester Collegiate Institute]. A large and beautiful hall [Corinthian Hall], which will seat 1,600 persons, affords excellent accommodation for commencements and exhibitions. . . . We question whether a college has ever been started in our country with such facilities and advantages at the outset."

Thus was prepared the way for the favorable opening of the University and the attainment of an immediate success in its operation, which made the first three years—those under a chancellor—of noteworthy importance in the formation of the distinctive character of the University and its acquisition of a good reputation.

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Professor Asa Hel Clark Kendrick's father, Clark Kendrick, was a cousin of Dr. Nathaniel Kendrick, the man noted for what he did toward building up the Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution, which became Madison University; hence Professor Kendrick was not a nephew of Dr. Nathaniel Kendrick, as sometimes stated.
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Dix Class Reunion Plan in Effect This June

In this issue we present in some detail what is known as the "Dix Reunion Plan" for Commencement reunion classes, which will go into effect at Rochester for the first time this coming June. It will be recalled that this plan, which had been discussed by Rochester alumni officials for some time past, was presented by the alumni secretary to the Alumni Council at its annual meeting on June 8, 1925, with the recommendation that it be adopted. That meeting considered it favorably but voted that it be presented by the class representatives to their respective classes for discussion at the special reunions which all classes were to hold at the Diamond Jubilee Commencement. With one exception all of the classes reporting at all in the matter reported favorably, with the result that the Alumni Council, at its semi-annual meeting on October 20, 1925, voted unanimously for the adoption of the plan, to take effect this year.

According to the old system each class held a regular reunion every fifth year. The principal drawback in this arrangement lay in the fact that no two classes, which were in college together, ever came back for their reunion in the same year. The "Dix Reunion Plan" was devised to remedy that undesirable situation. It provides for the reunion each year of three or four different groups of four classes each, of which all four classes in each group were in college at the same time. This plan has already been in operation for some time at quite a number of other institutions, where it has worked out with uniform satisfaction.

The accompanying chart indicates the operation of the Dix plan over a period of years. The vertical column of figures at the left indicates the reunion classes from 1870 (bottom) to 1950 (top), while the horizontal rows of figures at the top and bottom indicate the reunion years from 1926 to 1950. To determine your reunion years, start with your class numerals in the left-hand column and read to the right. The other classes indicated in the vertical columns with your own class numerals will hold their reunions during those same years.

Any student in the University four years was associated with six classes other than his own, the three classes ahead of him when he was a freshman and the three classes under him when he was a haughty senior. Some of the closest friendships in college are formed among men of different classes, and the reunion of such classes during the same June will furnish welcomed opportunity for the renewal of such associations. Rochester alumni had a taste of this last June, when all classes held reunions in honor of the Diamond Jubilee celebration.

As an illustration, the class of 1901 is scheduled to hold a reunion this June simultaneously with '00, '99 and '98; again in 1930 with '02, '03 and '04; in 1935 with '00, '02, and '03; in 1940 with '99, '00 and '02; in 1945 with '00, '99 and '98 again, and so on. The reunion periods are about the same as before, the intervals being either four or five years, instead of always five years, as formerly. It should operate just as smoothly, therefore, when once it has become established. This was thought to be a good year to launch it, as all classes made the reunion effort last June, and whatever classes held reunions this year would be holding two reunions in succession under any system.

The classes which will hold reunions this June are shown in the second vertical column of figures on the chart to be 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882; 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901; and 1917, 1918, 1919, and 1920. The silver cup presented by Frank L. Cubley, '97, for the class returning the largest percentage of its living members to the Commencement reunion, will also be offered this June for the first time, which incentive should help the new plan to get away to a flying start. The exact terms under which this cup will be offered will be announced later.

The "Dix Reunion Plan" need not restrict reunions to the classes indicated. Any class is free to hold a reunion in honor of its 10th, 25th, 50th or any other special anniversary, as it sees fit. Joseph T. Alling, Alumni Council representative of the class of 1876, already has his lines out for a 50th reunion of his class, and similar action will always be welcomed.

H. A. S.
Review of Dr. Morey’s Recently Published Book

By Dexter Perkins

Head of History Department


To those who have known William C. Morey, either as his students or his colleagues, his posthumously-published work, "Diplomatic Episodes," will give peculiar pleasure. The lucidity and order of his mind, the genius for simple and effective statement, the grasp of essential principles, and the power of summation and generalization, which distinguished his teaching, are all to be found in the series of essays brought together in this volume.

The essays deal with a variety of subjects, and are intended to be united only by the general character of the whole work. They deal with such questions as "Federalism and International Liability," "American Policy as to the Law of Recognition," "International Right of Way with Reference to the Opening of the Panama Canal," "Historical Development of Peace." Most of them raise interesting and significant problems in one of Professor Morey's favorite and most widely explored fields, that of international law; one or two may be said rather to provide brief and excellently organized summaries of important phases of diplomatic history.

One of the very best, one which displays the author's brilliant powers of reasoning and effective presentation to the full, is that on the opening of the Panama Canal. The action of the United States in 1903 in "taking Panama," as Mr. Roosevelt was a little later bluntly to express it, has been a subject of considerable debate among publicists and historians. Professor Morey defends the American action on the ground of the analogy of the right of eminent domain in municipal law, from the opinions of text-writers, from the precedents in international conventions with regard to territory necessary for international communication, and from the concurrent approval of most of the civilized nations of the world. Were it not for the possible alternative of the Nicaragua route for the canal, his arguments would be completely convincing; and as it is they are extremely striking.

The essay on "Federalism and International Liability" is another which possesses a special merit. A clearer and more useful presentation of this fundamentally important problem would be difficult to find. The United States has again and again been embarrassed by the fact that wrongs done to aliens in this country involve the special role of the states, and that aliens may be brought before state courts for trial in cases in which a principle of international law is involved, and the federal government be almost powerless to take appropriate action. The most striking episode involving this problem, that of the Caroline and of Mr. McLeod, is admirably discussed by Professor Morey.

In the light of the present, Mr. Morey's essay on "The Development of Peace" also has a special interest. Mr. Morey was too much the jurist and the scholar to be carried away by vague and ill-defined enthusiasms, even for a cause so compelling as that of peace. The friends of the World Court and the League of Nations may think him a little too critical of those agencies, though they cannot but respect the practical and historical-minded spirit which refuses to see in such institutions an immediate approach of the millenium. But in general, the note is one of optimism.

"The area of peace," writes Professor Morey, "tends constantly to widen. International law tends to set up new restraints on the passions of nations. The methods and machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes are multiplied. The problem of organizing the world for peace is not a hopeless one, though it will demand all the will and intelligence that the human race has at its command to solve."

Professor Morey's work raises an interesting question for historical scholars. The contemporary tendency is toward highly intensive investigation, which the work under review cannot be said to be. But is there not more value in the luminous discussion of general principles, in the re-synthesis and effective presentation of important facts, than in the discussion of in-
An effort has been made to make the questions specific, definite, and serving a useful purpose. The number of questions has been reduced as far as seems possible and still cover the points on which your judgment is desired. It is recognized that it will take something more than a little of your time, but we hope that you will see the value and significance of the replies to the questions sufficiently to be willing to spend the time. Please do not regard it merely as another questionnaire, but as an opportunity to do your part in helping to set new standards for Rochester which will measure up to our great opportunity.

Some of the questions are more easily answered by those who have been out of college less than ten years, but there are others which will enable anyone out of college a longer period of time to express opinions on the various phases of college life, which will be very useful. What seemed of great importance while in college may seem of little importance now. Such testimony will be valuable in determining our objectives and sharpening our definitions of what a college is for. If you prefer to state your reactions in your own way without following the questions, please feel free to do so.

The questionnaire to the alumni is the last of three sent out. The returns from the questionnaires to the students and to the faculty have contained much useful data and many constructive suggestions. The replies from the alumni will supply points of view not contained in the earlier returns and which are necessary for our purpose. That they may be as rich in suggestions as the others is the earnest wish of the writer and of the University administration as well.

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The Call behind My Calling

Challenge and Problems of Medicine

By Dr. Alvah Strong Miller, '07

Why should a man join the "Order of Little Ease," as Kipling has somewhere called the profession of medicine? What type of man, of what tastes and qualities, is best-fitted to follow this exigent calling? These are the questions that your editor doubtless wished discussed when he asked me for an apologia pro vita mea.

The chief attraction of medicine as a profession is its intrinsic interest. Perhaps no other presents as great a variety of fascinating problems for solution—problems that lead one into the alluring fields of the natural sciences, physiology, chemistry, physics, bacteriology, and their allies. The day's work to the physician should be a daily delight, whether he be practitioner, research worker, or public health official. Boredom is certainly not his lot. To interpret the various natural phenomena exhibited in the person of his patients, to weigh and evaluate them in the scales of experience, to perform experiments that will further illuminate the problem of diagnosis, to know the remedy for the disease condition, if remedy there be, to understand human psychology sufficiently to carry conviction to the patient's mind, and then to have the capacity for sustained endeavor equal to boosting a reluctant, questioning, doubting sufferer back up the thorny road to such measure of health as it is possible for him to regain—these are but some of the daily challenges to those who practise the healing art.

Sometimes the problem of disease can be solved by the intervention of the surgeon with his rapid attack and dramatic results. But what a long apprenticeship his art presupposes—years spent in learning the meaning of pain, the significance of the various aberrations of function that give the clue to diagnosis, the delicate and exacting technique that makes possible the miraculous achievements of modern surgery.

More often a long process of re-education of the patient is necessary to restore his health, predating on the part of the physician a thorough knowledge of his physical
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and mental constitution and of his environment. One must have imagination to envisage all these factors. One must have sympathy and understanding and experience of life.

A physician need be a man of sorrows (other peoples') and acquainted with grief. He must be a rod and a staff to comfort the afflicted. Surely it is a great privilege to be of those who preside over the beginnings and endings of lives—to see the dawn and to walk through the Valley of the Shadow. No one has a better opportunity to acquire a philosophy of life, to see things in their just proportion. If life holds few illusions for him, at least death has no terrors. He may not be censorious for, knowing the weakness of the flesh and the vanity of all things human and the power of that elemental tide on which our chips of souls are tossed about, he must understand all things, forgive all things, and be kind.

To no other profession is it given to come so quickly and so freely into intimate relations with human beings. All the barriers of convention, with which we hedge about our personalities, are lowered for the physician. The most secret recesses of our bodies and minds are his rightful concern. To deserve this confidence he must be of probity unquestioned, of tact unlimited, of gentleness unfailing. He must become the servant of his sick, ready to aid at all times, willing to sacrifice his own ease to give them ease, heeding not the divisions of time that we call day and night, and all this he must do cheerfully and self-effacingly like all servants.

But in a truer sense he is the master of his patients, their teacher to guide them in the ways of health, to chide them when they transgress the law, and to meter out penance to them in the way of diet and regimen, lest they be overtaken by their sins.

It is as teacher that the physician exercises his highest function. In this role he is freed from the private soldier's hand-to-hand conflict with particular disease. He stands upon the heights with the generals, above the blood and din of the battle, where he can see in true perspective the movements of the opposing forces and have his share in planning the strategy that shall bring victorious issue. The proper direction of the forces of science to prevent disease—that is the summum desideratum, worth incalculably more than curative efforts. This is the sphere of the research worker, the public health officer, and increasingly of the practising physician. Here he can make his blows most effective, for they are multiplied by the thousand. No longer need he confine his efforts to "peddling pills and busting boils." He is raised from the ranks if he will heed the call.

To be effective in this role he must be of broad vision, socially-minded, sensing the relation of cause and effect in human affairs as they affect the public weal, sound in counsel, generous in spending himself without recompense to spread the knowledge of the Way of Health. And to be such a teacher he must first be a scholar. He cannot honestly speak "as one having authority" unless he is well versed in the lore of his profession—a profession that since the overthrow of the Ancients has ceased to be static and has become dynamic, changing, expanding, moving. Such scholarship demands time for reading and study and travel that his mind may be brought into contact with the leaders in medical thought and his ideas and experience tested by the touchstone of other minds. Like all true teachers he must be patient—patient in iteration and reiteration of his doctrines, patient when his flock seeks after false gods of charlatan and quack, who promise more than they can perform, not scornful if the great good is dimly understood, remembering the littleness of his own knowledge of the mighty mysteries of nature.

And what shall he have who is all these things? Firstly, he will have a position of honor in his community, the esteem and friendship of those he has helped and taught. He will have the sense of power and responsibility, to covet which is instinctive in man, for women and little children and strong men will turn to him in their need and trust their dearest possessions to his care. He will be his own master, freed from the trammels of the modern industrial machine, though his days be laborious and his nights anxious and his material recompense small. He will have the joy of the pursuit of knowledge, the sense of being not crystallised but growing, developing, living. He will have the great satisfaction of being able to give where nothing is expected in return, for the sick poor we have always with us.

He will have in largest measure what President Eliot calls "the durable satisfactions of life," which moth and rust shall not corrupt. And if he have the saving
grace of humor, he will not take himself or his work too seriously, nor be too cast-down by his failures nor exalted by his successes, for he will have learned early in his career that it is often the imponderable unknown that presses down the beam of the balance either for or against his patients in the issue of life and death. So let him ever remember that “it is impossible to exaggerate the unimportance of things.”

**Strong Memorial Hospital Now in Operation**

The medical department of the University is now a fully going concern. Promptly on schedule, the Strong Memorial Hospital, teaching hospital of the School of Medicine, opened on Monday morning, January 4, the School of Medicine itself having been in operation since September 17. No ceremony attended the opening. Dr. Nathaniel W. Faxon, director, simply unlocked the front door, and the large structure of brick and concrete, which had been in process of grooming for months past, became a hospital in fact rather than promise.

The first patient was admitted on Tuesday, January 5, since which time the number of patients has grown slowly but steadily. In the month of January 52 were admitted; in February 96, while in March up to the time of writing, March 15, the number admitted has reached 90. The greatest number in the hospital on any one date has been 65. Fifteen operations were performed by the surgical department in January, 11 in February, and 11 from March 1 to 15. The out-patient department was opened on February 15. During the last two weeks of that month it recorded 108 visits, including 69 new patients, while in the first half of March it has already had 200 visits, including 90 new patients. No patients are retained over night in this department.

There are no so-called "wards" in this rather unique institution, the hospital being divided into divisions, five of which are now in operation. Four of those divisions are constituted mainly of large rooms, or glass-partitioned cubicles, each containing four beds which may be effectively screened from each other by means of curtains sliding on overhead rods. In each of those divisions are three private rooms for the use of surgical patients just returned from the operating room or other serious cases requiring special quiet and seclusion. The fifth division is composed entirely of private rooms. Each division opens upon a large solarium, or sun porch, for both winter and summer use.

The hospital opened with a capacity of 133 beds, which number has since been increased to 177. Its ultimate capacity will be 230 beds, to be supplemented next fall by more than 200 beds in the new Municipal Hospital adjoining it.

The second annual catalogue of the School of Medicine and Dentistry was issued in January, showing a faculty to date of 65 professors, assistants and instructors, of whom 39 are full-time and 26 part-time. This faculty constitutes the staff of the hospital. The first class of 16 student nurses, admitted to the School of Nursing in September, came onto the hospital floors for its first practical service on January 28, and a second class of nine was admitted in January. It is planned to admit a much larger class next fall. Both the nurses’ dormitory and the staff house are
occupied, and the *esprit de corps* has been helped not a little by several social functions already held in those comfortable buildings.

The editor's own experience in the Strong Memorial Hospital and his personal impressions of the institution are presented below and on succeeding pages.

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**Laying the First Gall Stone**

By the Editor

The editor has achieved something since the last issue of the *Review* which he feels impelled to tell you about, at the risk of appearing a bit too personal and quite a bit too boastful. We have written our name irrevocably in the memorabilia of the new School of Medicine and Strong Memorial Hospital. President Rees laid its cornerstone on June 14, 1924, but we laid its first gall stone on January 27, 1926. Now Prexy's act was significant enough in its way—a graceful and sentimental, public gesture. But our performance was something else again—not merely significant historically but a distinctly personal and sacrificial, clinical contribution.

In fact, we contributed not only one complete set of gall stones, but the case in which Nature had packed them. For modern surgical technique dictates the removal of the gall bladder, as well as its contents, on the theory that an absent gall bladder can harbor no further distress for its erstwhile possessor. The doctors further assured us that no real use had yet been discovered for the pesky thing, but we played safe by requesting them to save ours in case some use should later be found for it.

We have been bored enough in the past by the operations of others, reproduced in narrative form, to feel a certain measure of license for some boring on our own account. Furthermore, we have considerable space to fill, and most of our time, thought and attention since the last issue of the *Review*, and even before, have been devoted to our gall bladder and its mineralogical burden.

The whole experience proved novel, interesting and considerably worth-while. We had never before been interned over night...
in any hospital. We had never suffered any extended physical pain. We had never faced any definite personal danger. Hence there were several new thrills in store for us. The anesthetist saw to it that we were not among those present while the actual cutting and trimming were taking place, but we can honestly state that, save for a few vaguely dark and noisemakerish hours, we really enjoyed most of our conscious hours thereafter. We can assure the antivi-suctionists that we have been personally vivisectioned and have found nothing in it about which we shall write letters to the newspapers.

The first ten days after an abdominal operation are particularly thrilling. One lies flat on one’s back for twenty-four hours a day; then flat on the same back for twenty-four hours the next day, and so on. If you ever doubted that a day actually has twenty-four hours, such doubts are definitely dispelled. And when we say “flat on one’s back,” we really mean flat. There is nothing the least figurative in the expression.

Getting up in the morning consists of a nurse coming in, twisting a crank on the foot of your bed, resembling the crank on the prow of a Ford, and raising your head about a foot and a half above your feet. Retiring at night is a reverse process, the nurse untwisting said crank and returning said head to a level with said feet. Through the long watches of the night you change your reposeful position by luxuriously turning your head on the neck joint, from one side to the other, at stated intervals.

Bathing, washing face, hands and teeth, eating and drinking—all are achieved from a horizontal stance, without drowning and with only occasional strangulation. And by night and day you refrain from coughing, sneezing, blowing the nose or taking a deep breath, in the constant fear that the masculine needlework which is holding your abdomen together may give way, making it necessary for the surgeons to tuck in such internal accessories as they have left you and patch you up all over again. That needlework, by the way, disappears by stages. They pull the bastings on the fifth day and the fancy stitches about five days later, while you crane your neck and again wonder if that big slit you still see there is really going to stick together. It is an interesting conjecture.

Satisfactory convalescence is dependent mainly upon optimism and a naturally lazy disposition. We took the latter to the hospital with us and tried hard to develop the former.

We found the hospital distressingly unfamiliar with our personal habits, requiring considerable explanation and just a bit of firmness on our part. On our first conscious evening there the night nurse came around to extinguish our reading lamp at 8:30 P. M., standard time, and appeared again at 5:45 the next morning to wash our face and hands for the day, which day, so far as we could discern, had not yet put in an appearance. By the use of a little argumentation, acquired under Professor Gilmore, we quickly convinced her that our chances for much-needed sleep were distinctly enhanced if we were permitted to read the first half of the night; also that we were more than likely to be indulging in our heaviest and most beneficial slumber at about 5:45 A. M. Thereafter we engineered our own reading lamp, and the day nurse appeared with our wash basin at 7:30.

Aside from the thrills, there are other recompenses for such an ordeal. We had more social calls in the hospital in two weeks than we would have at home in two years. The number of presents received was reminiscent of a certain birthday party of our extreme youth, which was so fruitful in returns that we never quite dared hold another. And we dwelt in a temperature constantly tropical. We never knew whether it was below zero or thawing outside. As far as climate went, it was the equivalent of three mid-winter weeks spent in the heart of Florida.

We would advise anyone, however, planning to indulge in an operation, not to stay in the hospital too long. The sicker you are in such an environment, the happier you are. Our first week there we were somewhat of a hero, to be pampered, praised and petted—a most gratifying experience. The second week we were tolerated as a convalescent. With the third week about half gone we found ourselves becoming a nuisance and decided to get out without further ado.

But right here is where the Ethiopian emerged from the woodpile of our contentment. There was further ado, a second operation more painful and serious than the first, an extraction of mazuma without
With the Editor

Juggling the Issues

One advantage of a bi-monthly magazine over a monthly is that the editorial staff can enjoy a major operation between numbers, as delineated on a previous page, and still not miss an issue. We did find it physically impossible to come out on time this month, but as the editorial operation was postponed to accommodate the December-January number, we felt it warranted reciprocity for us to postpone the February-March issue to accommodate the operation. The same influence will probably carry over to cause a slight delay in the issuance of the April-May number, but it will be published in ample time to acquaint you with Commencement plans.

Some Inside Information

We have already told you a plenty about our personal experience in the Strong Memorial Hospital, but there is an interesting phase of it which is deserving of more serious emphasis. While the surgeons and doctors were acquiring some "inside information" regarding us and our abdomen, we were absorbing some inside information of our own regarding them and their institution. We have returned, like a war correspondent from the front-line trenches, with first-hand data, and it is of the sort which one is glad to pass along.

The new University hospital, adjunct of the School of Medicine, is all that we had dared hope for it and more. The alumni and community have come to be justly proud of the Eastman School of Music. They can feel every bit as much pride in this new medical department of the University.

The staff, which is of course the first consideration, requires no kind word from our humble pen; the manner of its selection is already too well known. The department heads are the kind of specialists that inspire confidence, for their personalities are as strong as their professional reputations. The same goes for the rest of the staff—assistants, interns, and nurses, all of whom bear evidence of the same inspired selection.

In layout and interior decoration the hospital is distinctive, unequalled by any other we have ever visited. The main entrance and high-vaulted reception room are particularly impressive, and so is the outpatient department. The unique hospital divisions are tastefully decorated in soft, light tints, enhanced by an abundance of light, for there are windows everywhere. Nowhere in the hospital could we discover any of the austere plainness sometimes in evidence. As for equipment, apparently no money has been spared to obtain the latest and best, from ordinary utilitarian articles to the most specialized, scientific apparatus.

What impressed us most, however, was the atmosphere of the place, the enthusiastic spirit of all those associated with it. Everyone believes in everyone else and in the institution itself. And this feeling seems to permeate the organization. We interviewed all classes and found no dissenting voices. A workman, who came in one day to putty our window, assured us that he himself would surely come there if he ever had to be "cut open." Even the student nurses, who might be expected to criticize something, proved enthusiastic about their teachers, their superiors, their living quarters, and, wonder of wonders, their meals. We were among the first to be experimented upon by those same students nurses, who made their debut on the floor the day following our operation, and if they improve as rapidly in the next two years as they did in the first two weeks, they should all make Florence Nightingales.

Nor is our judgment biased in any of these matters. Other patients, whom we interviewed, proved just as enthusiastic. So did our visitors. And, strange to relate, none of them seemed at all concerned over the architecture of the place. During the twenty days we were interned there we
scarcely heard the word “architecture” mentioned. Desirable as that phase appears, it seems to be transcended, once you pass the threshold, by considerations more vital to the functioning of a plant for the study, care, and healing of the sick.

**Hurried Humor**

Hurry and humor are two proverbial American characteristics—the one disturbing, the other redeeming. We can endure the former so long as it does not interfere with the latter, but when the two become confused, when we must take our humor in too much of a hurry, we rise in righteous wrath. We saw “The Show Off,” that outstanding American comedy, at the Lyceum Theater the other night and enjoyed it immensely, but we would have enjoyed it more immensely, had not the audience been in such haste to laugh that it drowned about half of the jokes in a premature outburst before the points were ever reached. That American crowd came to laugh, and it simply could not wait upon the actors, even though half of the time it knew not what it was laughing at. We know, because we frequently asked our neighbors to repeat the line which was provoking their audible mirth, only to find that they neither knew nor apparently cared, so long as they laughed as loud as the next fellow. When will we Americans take time to enjoy ourselves?

**Those “Damned Souls”**

We hasten to assure our alumni that the self-styled, though not necessarily “Damned Souls” are really nothing much for the University, its friends or champions of the faith to worry about. So far as we can learn they represent only the frothy, surface effervescence of a very few immature minds who think they are thinking; and far be it from us to condemn anyone for trying to think.

Exaggerated publicity to the contrary notwithstanding, the University is neither turning atheistic nor producing atheists. The organization, if such it be, never claimed a membership of more than thirteen out of nearly 900 students, and, when it came down to cases, all but six of the thirteen disavowed membership. Practically all of them are underclassmen, with two freshmen predominating in the leadership. As they are not yet eligible for the college courses in philosophy, the University cannot be charged with having destroyed their spiritual equilibrium.

Some of our alumni, naturally concerned over the unwholesome publicity, have asked what the University is going to do about it. We believe the wisest thing the University can do about it is to do nothing about it. In fact, the University has been editorially commended by the New York Times and the Boston Herald for its tolerant wisdom in pursuing just such a policy.

Movements of that sort thrive and flourish upon opposition. The role of martyrdom is sweet to such spirits and easily finds sympathy. Tolerance and indifference, on the other hand, have made of the “Damned Souls” a campus joke, to last only until something else comes along worth laughing at.

We are not even inclined yet to worry over the personal salvation of the doughty six. We shall wait until they grow up before we become truly concerned over them. There is even a hope left that they are not atheists at all. We never before heard of atheists who damned souls.

**Psychological Heat**

During the rigors of the recent winter we learned that psychology can warm the human frame, when coal, coke and all other high-priced substitutes have dismally failed. At times our house simply would not heat. Our accurately-tested thermometer would scarcely register more than 60 degrees. We discovered, however, that a small, nondescript, advertising thermometer, which had been sent us some time previously, was habitually about six degrees more optimistic. We consequently retired the painfully conscientious instrument to a table drawer, replaced it with the inaccurate one, which makes 60 degrees look almost like 70, and were reasonably warm thereafter. It is actually a coal saver, and the joker in the situation is that it was sent us by our coal dealer.

**Privilege and Duty**

Criticism and suggestion are the inborn prerogatives of every alumnus. As explained on another page, Professor Watkeys is giving you a full license to exercise those prerogatives with the questionnaire he is sending to the alumni in his University survey. If you have anything on your chest, to apply the well-known vernacular, it now becomes not only your privilege but your duty to unburden it. An
unanswered or disregard questionnaire forfeits that privilege, according to Professor Watkeys. He holds that if silent now, when invited to express yourself, you must be silent forever. Now is the accepted time. To express it harshly, it seems to be another case of "put up or shut up."

H. A. S.

Three Notable Bailey

(From The Chicago-Kent Review)

In the office of the Chicago-Kent College of Law building, Chicago, is a bronze bust of the late Justice Joseph Mead Bailey. The memorial tribute is especially fitting because of the great interest Judge Bailey took in the establishment of the Chicago College of Law and his untiring work for years as head of the institution.

Joseph Mead Bailey was born on his father's farm in the town of Middlebury, Wyoming County, N. Y., June 22, 1833, and was descended from New England stock, among his ancestors being William Bradford, the second governor of Plymouth Colony and Baptism John Mason, who commanded the Colonial forces in the Pequot Indian War in 1637.

The Bailey farm, on which Judge Bailey was brought up, was a somewhat hilly tract of land in the Genesee valley in Western New York. He attended the district school in the town in which he lived and then spent a year or two at Wyoming Academy, Wyoming, N. Y. He had about abandoned the idea of getting a college education on account of the lack of funds, when one of his neighbors offered to lend him $400 on a note endorsed by his father. He entered the University of Rochester, in the sophomore year of the class of 1854 and with the money he had borrowed and what he earned he managed to finish the course in the usual time. He received the A. M. degree in 1857 and in 1879 was given a LL.D. degree by the University of Rochester and the same degree by the University of Chicago.

In 1859 Joseph Mead Bailey was married at Perry, Wyoming County, N. Y., to Anna Olin, whose father was a farmer. She still survives at the age of 92. They had four sons and one daughter. One son died in infancy, another in childhood, and the daughter arrived at maturity but died unmarried. Charles O. Bailey, the oldest of the family, was graduated by the University of Rochester in 1880. He has been for many years senior member of the law firm Bailey & Voorhees, Sioux Falls, S. D. He has been State's Attorney and president of the South Dakota Bar Association, and is one of the most prominent members of the bar of that state. Two of his sons, Theodore M. Bailey and Charles O. Bailey, Jr., are members of Bailey & Voorhees. The third son of Judge and Mrs. Bailey, Joseph Mead Bailey, Jr., was graduated by the University of Rochester in 1885. He was a young man of great promise and was the last Territorial Treasurer of the territory of Dakota in 1889. He died in 1891.

Judge Bailey studied law at Rochester, N. Y., and was admitted to practice in 1856 and in that year took up his residence at Freeport, Illinois, where he resided until his death, November 16, 1895. He served as a member of the Illinois legislature from 1866 to 1870 and was a presidential elector in the Hayes-Tilden campaign in 1876. In 1877 the legislature of the State of Illinois passed an act creating the Appellate Courts and some additional circuit judgeships. Judge Bailey was elected to the additional judgeship in the Freeport circuit, and in 1878, upon the death of Judge Heaton of Dixon, was assigned to the First District Appellate Court in Chicago. He remained a member of that court until 1888 when he was elected to the Supreme Court of Illinois to succeed Judge Sheldon. He remained a member of the Supreme Court until his death.

C. W. Watkeys, '01, President of Board of Control

Professor Charles W. Watkeys, '01, was elected president of the Board of Control of Undergraduate Activities on February 19 to succeed Raymond N. Ball, '13, who has served faithfully as president since the reorganization of the Board more than a year ago. Mr. Ball found it necessary to resign because of the pressure of other duties. Professor Watkeys is regarded as a particularly happy choice in view of his long and active interest as an alumnus; also because he was largely instrumental, as a member of a special faculty committee, for the present, improved organization of the Board of Control, which has worked out very successfully.
Successful but Uneven Basketball Season

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<td>Varsity 27—Hobart 36</td>
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<td>Varsity 34—Alfred 19</td>
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<td>Varsity 20—Princeton 28</td>
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<td>Varsity 41—Hamilton 15</td>
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<td>Varsity 39—Hobart 27</td>
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<td>Varsity 23—Colgate 28</td>
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<td>Varsity 461—Opponents 412</td>
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Rochester’s 1925-1926 basketball team, while successful in the main, can undoubtedly be recorded as perhaps the most inconsistent aggregation that has represented us. After losing three of the first four games, the team proceeded to win the next seven against stronger opposition, only to lose four of the last five contests, making the record for the season nine victories against seven defeats.

Some idea of the team’s inconsistency may be gleaned from the fact that the Cornell, Colgate and Hobart fives were defeated decisively on their respective floors, only to have the same opponents record victories in the games here. We almost referred to the games in Rochester as being played on our home court, but that, of course, is not correct, as we played on three comparatively strange courts, those of the Armory, Kodak Office and Monroe Junior High School. We will not have a court, that may be truly termed as our own battling ground, until we are playing in the new gymnasium on the Oak Hill site. May that day, or rather night, be hastened.

The team attained at least one honor, aside from its brilliant work in mid-season, in that it won six of seven games played with members of the New York State Intercollegiate Athletic Conference. These included victories over Hamilton, Hobart, Buffalo (two), Alfred and Niagara, while the single game was lost to Hobart here.

The previous issue of the Review chronicled losses to Hobart and Princeton and a victory over Alfred, all three games being played here. Cornell followed for the second holiday game and found our men playing the same type of listless basketball, with the result that the combination of aggressiveness and accurate shooting on the part of the Ithacans resulted in a 31-to-19 victory for “Howie” Ortner’s charges.

The squad was on the road the succeeding week-end for games against Colgate and Cornell. Followers of the team, despite their knowledge that the record to date was not a real criterion of the players’ ability, expected further reverses, but Coach “Johnny” Murphy apparently inculcated the players with the proper finesse, for they played brilliantly and returned home with two victories. The respective scores were 38 to 26 and 29 to 16. Some Rochester team in the past may have had a more thrilling or satisfying experience on the road but, if that is so, we do not recall it.

The University of Buffalo, with its strongest team in history, a team that only lost to the then undefeated Syracuse team at Syracuse by a one-point margin, then came here for the first of a home-and-home series. The Varsity players were still traveling at a tremendous pace, and the visitors had small chance for a victory after the first few minutes. Coach Murphy gave practically every man on the squad a chance to get into action before the final whistle blew with the score board reading: Rochester 33, Buffalo 20.

Niagara and Hamilton also found the pace too fast in the next two games, both played here, although the Cataract Colonians managed to make the final score fairly close through a spirited rally at the finish, when a flock of substitutes had been injected into our lineup. The score of
the Niagara game was 35 to 28, while Hamilton succumbed, 41 to 15.

The return game with Buffalo the following week was contemplated with considerable apprehension, as Powell’s proteges were naturally not particularly pleased with the debacle here, but the Rochester men again rose to the occasion and succeeded in doing what only one other team, Syracuse, was able to do this season, i.e., beat Buffalo on its own court. Rochester held a comfortable lead up to the last few minutes of play, when a driving finish by the Buffalonians gave their adherents visions of a victory. The Rochester players withstood the rally, however, and emerged from the game with a 28-to-24 victory. Oberlin’s representatives—also proved unequal to the task of stopping Murphy’s men in the game at Kodak Office court, the following Friday. The Ohioans lost out, 23 to 32.

The following week found the squad again on the road, this time for games with Syracuse, the leading team in eastern intercollegiate ranks, and with Union, rated as near the top through a scoring record that topped all college teams, at least those east of the Mississippi. The Rochester players gave Syracuse a real battle before a capacity crowd, but lost out in the closing minutes of play, the final count being 28 to 22. Union’s reported prowess proved to be well founded, for the Schenectadians sent our team home with a 33-to-19 defeat in a game featured by officiating that was loose, to say the least.

Hobart was then played at Geneva the following Wednesday night, and through sheer aggressiveness, the Purple and Gold players kept within hailing distance of the Varsity until the last few minutes of play, when the superior ability of the Rochester players dominated the situation and resulted in a 39-to-27 victory. “Jap” Apperman had a night on, the clever forward amassing no less than 19 points with eight field goals and three fouls.

The season was closed with home games against Syracuse and Colgate on successive Friday nights, before huge crowds at the Armory. The games were strikingly alike, in that both visiting quintets ran up apparently insurmountable leads in the opening periods, with the Varsity starting listlessly only to have the Rochester team come back with brilliant exhibitions that, in each instance, all but wiped out the big leads of the opposition. The handicaps, however, were too big to overcome, and Syracuse and Colgate registered respective victories of 30 to 22 and 28 to 23.

It is quite impossible in the short space allotted to this review to refer at any length to the individual work of the men, but we cannot close without paying at least some tribute to the playing of Captain “Rufe” Hedges, who finished one year of freshman and three years of Varsity playing with an all-around game that should entitle him to rank among the leading guards in college games. His feat of holding “Vic” Hanson, the brilliant Syracuse forward, who is admittedly the best player in intercollegiate ranks, scoreless from the field in the game played here this year as well as last, has no counterpart in scoring records. Incidentally, Hanson picked Hedges as a guard on the all-eastern team chosen by him. “Rufe,” in addition, is a splendid sportsman and the type of player that we like to regard as a real Rochester representative.

“Jap” Apperman, the star of last year’s freshman team, proved to be the leading scorer of the year, besides playing an all-around game that had much to do with the successes attained. Jack Curtin, at the other forward, was also a brilliant performer, despite illness that should have kept him out of several of the games. Luther Webster, the veteran center, flashed real ability at times. “Eddie” Moress was a worthy running mate to Hedges at a guard, while “Johnny” Shannon and “Sam” Ehre won their R’s by participating with credit in seven of the eight letter-games. “Norm” Miller, “Jack” Berman and “Phil” Gordon also saw service at various times during the season.

“Eddie” Moress was elected captain of the 1926-1927 team at a banquet given the squad by the Keidaans, the Senior honorary society, at the close of the season. The honor is well deserved, as the new leader has been a big factor in the successes attained the past two years. The loss of Hedges, Curtin and Webster makes the prospects for next season none too promising, but the addition of several men of real potential ability from Walter Campbell’s freshmen squad may result in the development of another strong team.

Matthew D. Lawless, ’09.
New Football Coach of Promise

As most of the alumni have probably already learned from the public prints, we at last have a football coach. In Tom Davies, who was appointed to that position by the Board of Control early in January, University officials believe they have obtained a man who will meet the personal requirements and at the same time satisfy the alumni demand for a coach of nation-wide reputation as a football figure. Playing under Glenn Warner in the palmiest football days of the University of Pittsburgh, he was the “Red” Grange of 1920. In fact, a statistical survey of his four-year record would indicate that he out-Granged the famous Illinois ice peddler, although he did not specialize in press agents and business managers and has elected to steer quite clear of professional football.

Davies has had four years of successful coaching experience since his graduation in 1922, starting in the fall of that year as backfield coach under Heisman at Pennsylvania. In 1923 he coached Geneva College, winning six games, losing two and tying one. In 1924 and 1925 he coached Allegheny, as a result of his impressive work at Geneva, winning the Class B championship of Pennsylvania the first year, with six victories and two defeats, and finishing as runner-up last season, with five wins and three losses. Of the five defeats suffered during those two years, four were at the hands of West Virginia and Boston College, both out of Allegheny’s class. The two Boston College defeats, by scores of 13 to 0 and 14 to 7, were among the best showings of his team, which made more than twice as many first downs as Boston, only to lose by the breaks of the game. Boston officials were so impressed that they were reported to be after Davies last fall as a possible successor to Cavanaugh.

Although of secondary importance in establishing his coaching ability, Davies’ undergraduate record at Pittsburg is of particular interest. He was a varsity regular for four years in both football and baseball and served as captain of both sports in his senior year, an unusual distinction in a large university. In a backfield of stars he was outstanding. Walter Camp picked him on his All-American lineup in 1918, his freshman year, and again in 1920 and 1921, while the late Tiny Maxwell, well-known sporting writer and official, made him a first choice of his All-American selections in all four years.

Although weighing less than 150 pounds, he was always a triple-threat man of the most dangerous type. In addition to his spectacular open field running, he kept fairly busy by kicking off, doing all of the punting, all of the place-kicking, both from the field and after touchdowns, and most of the forward-passing. Perhaps his most sensational series of achievements was recorded in 1920, when on three successive Saturdays Pittsburgh defeated Lafayette, 14 to 0; Pennsylvania, 27 to 21, and Washington and Jefferson, 7 to 0.

Of Pitt’s seven touchdowns in those three games, Davies scored six. Against Lafayette he made two scoring runs of 39 and 48 yards. Against Penn he scored three of his team’s four tallies, running back a kick-off through the Penn team for 95 yards, a punt for 70 yards and an intercepted forward-pass for 65 yards, while in the hard-fought W. and J. game he made the only tally of the afternoon by advancing the ball 48 yards on an off-tackle play. It is also interesting to compare his work against Pennsylvania that fall with that of “Red” Grange last season, Davies totaling 359 yards in a close battle. In 27 games during his college course he made a total yardage of more than 4,800, or an average of about 180 yards per game.

Although always playing a halfback position, Davies called the signals during his first and last two seasons. In his “prep” school days, in a game against the Penn State freshmen in 1917, he drop-kicked a goal from the 58-yard line, which is, so far as known, a world’s record. That he was also a college star in baseball, in which he covered the shortfield, is indicated by the fact that John McGraw signed him after graduation and carried him on the bench for a season, after which he sent him to Toledo for seasoning. After playing there a short time he decided to quit league ball.

Davies was warmly recommended to University representatives by several other coaches and football officials at the athletic conference in New York during the holidays. He was particularly commended for his personality and for his ability as an offensive coach, in which he is an exponent of the famous Glenn Warner system. He is said to be a leader and not a driver. Al-
though Allegheny wanted to keep him, he had decided to leave that institution for personal reasons.

After two visits to Rochester, Davies became greatly impressed with the future possibilities here, of which he had already become acquainted from outside sources. He has since given an extended interview to a Pittsburgh paper, in which he speaks very highly of the University of Rochester, its ideals, and the character of the men in control of its athletic policies, and expresses great satisfaction with his new connection.

Davies has been engaged, on a three-year contract, for the coaching of football only and will not be actively connected with the physical education department during the winter months. He reported in late March for a short session of spring practice and plans to move his family here in the fall. He is satisfied to work wholly in accord with the athletic standards of the University, and his salary, despite certain exaggerated reports, will be paid entirely by the Board of Control and the University. He will co-operate with the University authorities in selecting his assistant, probably a line coach, later in the year.

H. A. S.

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**Gorton's New Position**

Frank H. Gorton, assistant football coach last fall and head track coach at the present time, has resigned to accept a more attractive position as director of athletics at Virginia Military Institute. He will remain at Rochester for the balance of the current college year and has already been active for some time with the track candidates. He has also been engaged to head up football and wrestling instruction at Chautauqua this coming summer.

Mr. Gorton formerly spent three successful seasons at Virginia Military Institute as head football coach. That he was highly regarded there is indicated by the present offer. The Virginia institution is reported to be building a very complete, up-to-date gymnasium and planning to enlarge and systematize all of its athletic activities. Ohio State University, where Mr. Gorton substituted last spring for one of the track coaches, had also been anxious to regain his services as an assistant in both track and football.

**Spring Sports**

### Baseball Schedule

- April 24—Hamilton at Rochester
- April 28—Syracuse at Rochester
- May 1—Union at Rochester
- May 8—Niagara at Niagara Falls
- May 13—St. Lawrence at Rochester
- May 17—Clarkson at Rochester
- May 21—Colgate at Hamilton
- May 22—Hamilton at Clinton
- May 28—Clarkson at Potsdam
- May 29—St. Lawrence at Canton
- June 2—Niagara at Rochester

### Track Schedule

- May 1—Triangular Meet, Union and Hamilton at Schenectady
- May 8—Alfred at Rochester
- May 22—Allegheny at Rochester
- May 29—State Conference Meet at Clinton

The spring schedules will keep Varsity athletes busy during the month of May, weather conditions in this latitude, coupled with early examinations and Commencement in June, making it unfortunately necessary to concentrate on that one month. The baseball schedule is as attractive as seems possible under those conditions, and shows one more game than last year. Cornell is not listed this year, although Syracuse returns to the local diamond for an early game and Colgate is again played at Hamilton, where the Varsity sprang a surprise two years ago by defeating the Maroon after the latter had beaten Yale. The strength of this year's team will depend quite largely upon the development of a pitching staff. McConnell has graduated and Webster does not expect to play, but Wood and Titus, of last year's Varsity, and Collamer, of the 1925 frosh, may supply the needed strength in the box.

The track schedule is more interesting than usual because of the triangular meet at Schenectady and the first N. Y. State Conference meet at Clinton, in which Hamilton, Alfred, Rochester, and possibly St. Lawrence, will enter full teams, while Hobart, Niagara and St. Bonaventure are expected to send relay teams and some in-
dividual entries. Rochester strength is problematical. Several stars of last year's outfit have been lost, but it is hoped that this will be offset by the early and systematic work already started under Coach Gorton. Interest has also been stimulated by the decision to send a team to the Pennsylvania Relays, for which about a dozen men have been working out for some time past.

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**Lawson Coaches Baseball**

Harry Lawson, of the physical education department, has been appointed coach of Varsity baseball for the coming season, succeeding Dr. Fauver, physical and athletic director. Dr. Fauver has successfully coached that sport for a number of years past but has long wished to be relieved in view of the constantly increasing pressure of his other duties. Lawson is well-qualified to assume the task, as he was an infield star at Wesleyan, is very popular with the students and coach the freshman baseball team last spring. He has also demonstrated his general coaching ability as freshman football coach, which position he is expected to resume next fall. Walter Campbell, of the same department, who has successfully coached the freshman basketball team for several seasons, is directng freshman baseball this spring.

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**Freshman Basketball**

The freshman basketball team, which looked at the outset to be the best balanced outfit since Uhlen and Hedges were freshmen, was the victim of misfortunes. In its opening tilt it lost to the better seasoned Charlotte High team, 26 to 30, then came back to defeat Technical High, 22 to 17, and East High, 19 to 13, which game was the high point of its season. Both of its star forwards, Kenyon and Metz, were then lost through disqualification and physical disability, and the team dropped three of its remaining four games, losing to West High, 22 to 44, beating Fairport, 28 to 14, and dropping two out-of-town games to the Cornell and Hobart frosh by respective scores of 20 to 38 and 13 to 22, although the Cornell game was close until the last five minutes.

The regular line-up at the outset was composed of Kenyon and Metz, forwards; Ted Doyle, center; and Wilson and Krepack, guards. Others on the squad were Smalley, Hasley, Wellington, Bleyler and Sullivan. The first five men named should prove valuable additions to the Varsity squad next season, if they are eligible and physically fit.

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**Musical Clubs Facing Western Trip**

Instead of traveling east this spring, as in recent years, the musical clubs are looking ahead to the longest trip west which any Rochester clubs have taken in some time. Starting in Buffalo on Easter Sunday, April 4, the glee club will sing sacred selections at special vespers and evening services in the Central Park M. E. and the Plymouth Avenue M. E. churches of that city. Remaining in Buffalo over night, the clubs will give a complete concert in the South Park M. E. Church on Monday evening, April 5. On April 6 they will appear in Erie, Pa., on the following night in Youngstown, Ohio, and will conclude their jaunt with a concert in Cleveland on Thursday night, April 8.

This is a very satisfactory trip, considering the exigencies under which it was arranged. The management opened negotiations for a trip through the southern part of the state and the bordering sections of Pennsylvania and Ohio but, failing to close enough dates by correspondence, was obliged to abandon the effort. Carl W. Lauterbach, '25, secretary to the president, then took the train and arranged the above schedule by personal visitation during February.

The clubs have already made an unusual number of appearances in Rochester and surrounding towns, testifying to their merit and growing popularity. Their longest trip to date was to Buffalo, where they gave a concert on January 30 in the Buffalo Athletic Club, which is considered a very attractive engagement. The glee club has also distinguished itself in several special engagements, including an appearance at three regular performances of the Eastman Theatre.

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The mid-year examination ordeal resulted in eleven fatalities, as compared with twenty-seven last year. Of the eleven "busted" students, nine were freshmen.
Aspirin, bicarbonate of soda and hot lemonade are popular refreshments among University folk this month, for the campus has been in the grip of the grippe, not to mention two or three cases of pneumonia—all of them fortunately rather light attacks but none the less devastating in effect upon class attendance and other activities. The patronage which the new Strong Memorial Hospital has received from University people would also indicate that such an institution was sorely needed to administer to collegiate ills—or perhaps it is merely another example of the power of suggestion.

Friday, March 5, saw the college act as host to 89 subfreshmen, of whom about 40 were from out-of-town. The boys congregated in the forenoon, were taken on a tour of the campus, entertained at the different fraternity houses at noon, at the intramural contests in the Alumni Gymnasium in the afternoon, at a college rouser and banquet in the gymnasium at 6 P. M., followed by the Colgate-Varsity basketball game at the Armory and a return to the Alumni Gymnasium for an informal dance, under the auspices of the Mendicants, which concluded the evening. Interscholastic Manager Rolf E. P. King, '26, was responsible for the occasion, which was undoubtedly the best subfreshman day in recent history at Rochester.

Score another triumph for Clarence Darrow and evolution. Harold G. Sliger won the Dewey Prize Declamation Contest, or "Soph Ex," on March 4, with a speech made by Darrow in the defense of Scopes at Dayton, Tennessee. Second prize was captured by Eugene Lowenthal with Senator Borah's address on "Lincoln as an Orator."

The intramural indoor season was brought to a close by the annual rally in the Alumni Gymnasium on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, March 10. The neutrals rallied to take a close court battle from Delta Upsilon, 17 to 14, and capture the basketball title for the second year in succession. Sigma Delta beat the Dekes in handball, winning that championship with a clean slate, while the Dekes were declared equally decisive winners of the swimming title. The finished work of "Matt" Lawless for the so-called faculty volley ball team did not prevent the Varsity basketball squad from taking two out of three contests staged. The juniors and sophs secured a tie in the interclass wrestling tournament. Following the buffet supper, Treasurer Raymond N. Ball, '13, awarded numerals to the members of the freshman football and basketball teams.

The sophs evened the score with the frosh by holding their banquet unmolested at the Commodore Hotel, Perry, N. Y., on Thursday evening, March 11. The unusual feature of the event, and the probable secret of its success, lay in the fact that the sophs attended classes as usual on that day, left the city in three busses at 7 P. M. and held their banquet at 10 o'clock in the evening. Their deeds, if not dark in themselves, were at least sheltered by darkness. It seemed unfortunate that this usually colorful event had to be held before the disappearance of winter's snows.

A college forum of undergraduates was organized early in March, planning to meet every two weeks in the "Y" rooms in Anderson Hall for the discussion of subjects of timely interest. The University Y. M. C. A. and Edward A. Richards, of the English department, are sponsoring the group.

Placards have been posted in the hope of interesting more competitors in the marching song contest which closes May 1. Two prizes of $100 and $50 will be awarded for the best offerings, provided they meet the standard set by the committee in charge. The contest is open to alumni and alumnae, as well as students.
A "yodeling chimney sweep" in the person of John F. Linney, a Canadian war veteran who had lost his regular job as a reward for serving his country, brought a little color of his own to the campus in March and served several fraternity houses with his professional treatment of furnaces, stoves and chimneys, supplemented by a side line of yodeling songs and original recitations. He was making a tour of American campuses.

Dr. Dexter Perkins, head of the history department, has contributed an article on the foreign policy of the United States during the administration of John Quincy Adams to a ten-volume series covering American foreign policy generally, to be published by Alfred A. Knopf.

Melville F. Webber, at present studying for his doctorate at Harvard, will join the college faculty next fall to teach history of art and to assist the director of the Memorial Art Gallery. He recently returned from study in Europe and is writing his thesis on Medieval French Art.

As a result of joint action by the Board of Control and Students' Association the fifth student managership will henceforth carry the title of college activities manager, instead of interscholastic manager, and the functions will be broadened to include the management of college banquets, the Varsity Follies and other college functions, as well as subfraternity activities. This action grew out of a suggestion presented by the present manager, Rolf E. P. King, '26.

About 200 couples enjoyed the annual Soph Hop in the Alumni Gymnasium on Friday evening, February 19. O. Milton Hall was chairman of the committee, and the Colgate Isle O'Blues orchestra was responsible for the music.

Ladies of the faculty again acted as hostesses to students of the College for Men in a series of four "coffees" held in the Faculty Club on Wednesday afternoons during February, followed by a corresponding series of "teas" for the young ladies of the College for Women.

The Faculty Club disclosed unusual dramatic talent in the persons of Mrs. Raymond N. Ball, Mrs. Allen H. Mogensen, Edward A. Richards and C. John Kuhn, '22, who gave a very able presentation of H. H. Davies' three-act comedy, "The Mollusc," in Catharine Strong Hall on Monday evening, February 22. Mrs. Ball proved herself to be either a natural mollusc or a very good actress, her more intimate acquaintances holding to the latter theory. Mr. Richards, of the English department, directed the play, which was followed by dancing and refreshments in Anthony Memorial Hall.

The Kedaeans, honorary senior society, announced additional elections in January of Alexander Dunbar, Theodore J. Mooney, Wilbur W. O'Brien, and Harold Suttle, from the senior class, and Professor George C. Curtiss, of the English department, from the faculty. The society entertained the basketball team at dinner at the Samovar on Friday evening, March 12. Tap Day for the present junior class will be held in April or May.

Professor John R. Slater, head of the English Department, Professor Henry E. Lawrence, head of the physics department, and Mrs. Lawrence, sailed from New York on January 30 for a two months' cruise of the Mediterranean. Following the cruise, Dr. Slater planned to spend two weeks in southern England, spending most of his time in reading at Cambridge. Both professors are on leave of absence and will not resume teaching before next fall.

Assistant Professor J. Douglas Hood, of the department of biology, has been relieved of three of his classes this term in order to enable him to fulfill the residence requirement for his doctor's degree at Cornell. He is also preparing material for "Genera Insectorum," an encyclopedic work being published at Brussels, Belgium, to which leading entomologists are contributing.

Recent agitation regarding Varsity colors led to a student poll on the question on February 12, which would indicate that the present color is still quite strongly entrenched in student sentiment. Of the men voting 112 were in favor of retaining the present yellow, while 90 desired some other color or combination of colors. Seventy-six ballots indicated considerable sentiment
University to Offer New Optometry Course

The University will offer next fall, for the first time, a four-year course in optometry leading to the degree bachelor of science, with optometry as major, which course will mark the first step in the development of advanced work in optical theory and practice under the physics department. This new course will satisfy the new law of the State of New York, which requires that after January 1, 1930, candidates for the state optometry examinations must have a college degree as well as a certificate of graduation in optometry. To qualify in 1930, therefore, a candidate for the state examinations must enter college in September, 1926.

This new course will supplant the work of the Rochester School of Optometry, insofar as future candidates for the practice of optometry in New York State are concerned. The University, however, will not absorb that school, which will continue, for the present at least, to serve candidates for practice in other states, where the law is not yet so strict. Columbia and Ohio State have had university optometry schools for some years past, and the new course will further broaden the scope of the University of Rochester in a useful field.

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(Compiled by Herman K. Phinney, '77, with the Cooperation of the University Library Staff)

SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER, 1925

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stantinople, the Holy Land, Egypt and Italy, the Italian lakes, Switzerland, Paris, and London before returning in the spring or early summer.

90. Herbert W. Bramley, retired president of the Chamber of Commerce, Rochester, was presented an engraved testimonial from his associates in that organization at a dinner in his honor at the Chamber, attended by seventy-five guests. Praise for the success of his administration was contained in the addresses of the principal speakers. Mr. Bramley addressed the graduates of East High School at their January commencement exercises.

91. Isaac M. Brickner, prominent lawyer of Rochester, was elected monarch of the Lalla Rookh Grotto, a Masonic organization, at its annual meeting.

Albert Greene Duncan has been elected a director of the John Paulding Meade Company, General Insurance agents and brokers, of Boston. Mr. Duncan is also a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and specializes as engineering advisor in handling the insurance problems of mill properties and adjustment of losses.

95. Another edition of "Old Testament Heroes," written by Dr. Abram Lipsky, of New York City, has been published by Frank-Maurice, Inc., New York.

96. Henry D. Shedd has resigned as Scout Commissioner for Rochester Council, Boy Scouts of America, after twelve years of service. Mr. Shedd will continue to serve on the Executive Committee.

Ex-95. Prof. Lewis N. Chase is absent on leave from a university in Peking and is now lecturing throughout Southern California for the State University Extension.

Ex-96. Arthur L. Vedder, of Rochester, has been appointed superintendent of city planning and superintendent of surveys.

98. Dr. James A. Hamilton, state industrial commissioner, is the originator of a new plan whereby school textbooks and certain positions free of charge through the State Department of Labor. Instead of paying 10 or 20 per cent of their annual salaries to private employment organizations, teachers may henceforth apply at any divisional state employment office; the applications will be sent to the clearance office in New York, and thence to the various schools where positions may be open.

Perceval D. Oviatt, prominent lawyer and an able public speaker of Rochester, was re-elected counsel of the Rochester Clothiers' Exchange at its thirty-fifth annual meeting.

Ex-98. Myron E. Adams, of Chicago, has been assisting in the reorganization of hospital facilities in downtown New York, institutions that serve 750,000 employees within a territory of more than a half square miles. Mr. Adams visited Rochester before his return to Chicago and found the policy of the Rochester Municipal Hospital, in promoting public health work for people of moderate means most praiseworthy.

91. George Y. Webster, Monroe county attorney, was re-elected president of the County Officers' Association of New York State at the annual meeting held at Albany.

93. William F. Love has been re-elected president of the Association of Federal and State District Attorneys of New York State for the fourth consecutive term.

Ex-94. We regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Ellen Dutton, mother of Percy B. Dutton.

Ex-95. Sympathy is extended to John R. Dunn over the death of his father, Bernard Dunn.

07. Charles D. Heaton, of Gladel, Colo., represented the University at the installation of President Charles C. Mierow, of Colorado College at Colorado Springs, on December 5.

08. Harry Bloom is practicing in New York City, is making his home in New Rochelle, N. Y. Mr. Bloom has recently been appointed park commissioner for New Rochelle by Mayor Badeau. He is also chairman of the City Planning Commission and treasurer of the League of Neighborhood Associations of New Rochelle.

10. William Roy Vallance, of the State Department at Washington, recently took a trip with General Andrews on the Revenue Cutter "Modoc," visiting South Atlantic ports and Havana. Mr. Vallance remained in Havana to assist in the negotiations of a smuggling treaty with Cuba, similar to the treaty recently signed in Mexico.

Ex-10. Israel Schoenberg has retired from the corporation counsel's office and has resumed general law practice with F. F. Zimmerman, under the firm name of Zimmerman & Schoenberg, at Rochester.

11. George F. Abbott, a big figure in the theatrical world as playwright and actor, was the subject of a special article in the New York Times recently, which told of the strides he has made in his profession since graduating from college.

13. E. Dana Caulkins is taking a trip through the western part of the country. He expects to visit Des Moines, Iowa, Omaha, Neb., Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, and Spokane.

Ex-14. Rev. Livingston Bentley and Mrs. Bentley have left Rochester for a second sojourn in Persia, where Mr. Bentley will do missionary work for the next seven years. Mr. Bentley went to Hamadan, Persia, in 1918, for a five-year term of service and returned in 1923 on a two-year furlough. They were presented a purse of gold and a traveling clock at an informal reception held at the Third Presbyterian Church.

15. Harold Shantz, consular agent at Toronto for the past eighteen months, has been named consul-general at Hong Kong, and has left for China to take up his duties at that port. Hong Kong is regarded as one of the most important and desirable posts in the consular service list.

Ex-15. Leslie E. Freeman, lawyer of New York City, has become engaged to Miss Rosanna Augusta Grout of Fitchburg, Mass.

16. Frederick L. Thomas, of the American Consulate service, is now stationed at Shanghai, China.

18. Sympathy is extended to Sanford A. Baker, Jr., over the death of his uncle, William S. Hackett, mayor of Albany, N. Y., who died at Havana, Cuba. Mr. Baker was with his uncle at the time of his death. He was at one time secretary to Mayor Hackett and later his secretary in a business firm.

10. J. Gerald McLean was married to Miss Madeleine Hanna at Rochester, on January 6, 1926. They will make their home in this city.
COMPLIMENTS OF
DUTTON INSURANCE OFFICE
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'20. Charles R. Dalton, of the Rochester Bureau of Municipal Research, was named a member of the committee on statistics of the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, which compiled the second report on the nationwide traffic situation, made public by the conference at Washington recently. The conference is headed by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and includes the foremost authorities on traffic problems of the country.

Paul McFarland has been named director of publicity of The Rochester Community Chest, Inc. and has been at his new post since January 18. Prior to this appointment Mr. McFarland was for four years a reporter on the staff of the Democrat and Chronicle.

Dwight C. Paul recently became the proud father of a baby girl, Blanch Beverley Paul, who was born at "Hycroft," the Shaughnessy Heights estate of Mrs. Paul's family in Vancouver, B. C.

Laurence W. Zeeveld was married to Miss Constance Pratt, '22, at Rochester, January 26, 1926. They will reside in Rochester.

Ex-'20. Henry H. Wickes, of Rochester, has become engaged to Miss Emily Boynton, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Wickes' father, Robert B. Wickes, is a member of the class of 1878 and Miss Boynton's father is a nongraduate of the class of 1888.

'21. William Edwin Van de Walle and Miss Mildred R. Sneed were married at Rochester, on December 30, 1925. Mr. and Mrs. Van de Walle are residing at Cambridge, Mass., where Mr. Van de Walle is studying for the degree of doctor of philosophy.

Basil R. Weston, for three years an assistant secretary at the Chamber of Commerce, Rochester, and for the past year secretary of the membership committee, has resigned from the chamber staff to join the sales force of J. G. White and Company, of New York, investment bankers handling general investment securities. After spending several weeks in the New York office, Mr. Weston is now associated with the Rochester office.

'22. John Fellows Bush, Jr., of Rochester, will be married to Miss Elizabeth Daly, also of this city, on April 6, 1926.

Raymond Reuter is connected with the research laboratory of the Atlantic Refining Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Ex-'22. James M. Flynn, who visited Rochester recently, is connected with the Department of Health in Detroit, Mich. He is engaged in testing evidence of narcotic peddlers and bootleggers brought in by Federal agents. In on week Mr. Flynn made tests and appeared in court on 89 liquor cases and 25 narcotic cases, which fact, according to Mr. Flynn, shows that the narcotic peddlers and bootleggers are busy in the Middle West.

'23. Edward Eaton Hammond was married to Miss Gladys Catherine Von Deben at Rochester, December 28, 1925. They are making their home in this city.

Henry Dean Shedd, Jr., of Rochester, has become engaged to Miss Katharine Quinlan, of Dalton, Mass.

'24. Ernest D. Ward is now working on the staff of the New York Evening Post.

In Memoriam

Charles Abram Decker, ex-'02, died at Bridgeport, Conn, December 31, 1925, aged 49 years, and was brought to Rochester for interment; was graduate of Rochester Theological Seminary; was ordained and held first pastorate at Williamson, 1901-1907; was pastor at Chicago, Ill., 1907-1910; South Bend, Ind., 1910-1918; was in Y. M. C. A. war work, 1918-1919; was pastor at Pittsburgh, Pa., 1919-1922; and at Bridgeport, Conn., from 1923 until the time of his death; was substitute preacher in the Lake Avenue Baptist Church pulpit at Rochester, for several summers, from which church burial was made.

Charles Arthur Spaulding, ex-'94, died, after a long illness, at Buffalo, N. Y., January 5, 1926, aged 53 years; was editor, Western Electrician, Chicago, 1892-1894; was contract agent for the Bell Telephone Company of Buffalo and in 1899 was transferred to Rochester to take charge of the telephone development work, which he completed in nine months and returned to Buffalo; was appointed assistant commercial superintendent, 1908, and later publicity agent; was made advertising manager of the western division of the New York Telephone Company when that company took over the Bell Telephone Company of Buffalo; was later made commercial manager.

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of the division; was a director of the Jamestown Telephone Corporation; director and member of the Executive Committee of the Allegany Telephone Company and Cattaraugus Union Telephone Company and president of the Hamlin Rural and Grand Island Telephone Companies; was chairman of the western section of the Telephone Society; was president of the Empire Chapter of Telephone Pioneers; was a lover of nautical sports, being at different times captain or commodore of several canoe associations.

Burton Macafee, A. B., ’76; A. M., M. D., LL.B., and LL.M., elsewhere, died at Chevy Chase, near Washington, D. C., January 21, 1926, aged 73 years; was at one time engaged in the medical profession but devoted the last thirty years of his life to law, practicing at Washington, D. C.

Ira Sprague Kneeland, A. B., ’84, died very suddenly at Delevan, N. Y., January 22, 1926, aged 66 years; was graduate of the Rochester Theological Seminary; was pastor of Baptist church, Dell Rapids, S. D., 1887-1888; organized and was first pastor of the North Baptist Church, Rochester, 1888-1891; was pastor of Maple Street Mission, Buffalo, 1891-1895; was pastor, Springville, N. Y., 1895-1900; organized the Cazenovia Park Baptist Church, Buffalo, in 1900 and was its pastor until his death; was editor of several religious publications, among them the Baptist Outlook, of Buffalo.

Burt Leslie Fenner, ex-’91, honorary A. M., ’11, died suddenly at Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., January 24, 1926, aged 56 years; was student of architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1890-1891; was a draftsman for fourteen years on staff of McKim, Mead and White, a prominent architectural firm of New York City; was admitted as a member of the firm in 1906, and at the time of his death was one of America’s most noted architects; was associated with the designing of the Pennsylvania station, several Columbia University buildings, Metropolitan Museum of Art and many other noteworthy New York buildings, also with the restoration of the White House; was general manager of the United States Housing Corporation under the Department of Labor during the World War; was a fellow of the American Institute of Architects and at one time president of the chapter; was a fellow of Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and the American Federation of Arts; was president and a director of the Architects’ Offices, Inc.; was a director of the Commonwealth Bond Corporation; was member of several New York clubs.

Frederick L. Connolly, A. B., ’25, died at New York City, February 9, 1926, aged 23 years; was awarded the Rosenberger prize together with his twin brother, Edwin, in their junior year for the greatest improvement in scholarship in their class during the preceding year; was graduated with departmental honors in history.

Herbert Franklin Day, ex-’22, died at Brighton, N. Y., March 16, 1926, aged 27 years; was a student at Yale University for one year and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for two years; was engaged in the life insurance business at the time of his death.
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