NOW, at the close of the college year in the Spring of 1907, it is but natural, when thinking of the work that has been accomplished, that we review again the events that have come up in the history of our twelve-year-old University and single out, with especial pride, those particular events which mark the entrance of departments, organizations and general developments which have come to make an improvement in the institution. It is a source of pleasure to know that the time is at hand when it shall be shown that the progress here is bringing us in touch with most things which distinguish the older and larger colleges, and has already brought us much that makes our work along some lines as good, in quality and standard, as in those older places of learning—a fact which we have scarcely been able to realize.
It is significant that in the First Legislative Assembly of the State an attempt was made to secure for Montana the essentials for the beginning of a university. In the Tenth Legislative Assembly the latest attempts have been made to secure additional things necessary to the improvement of that University. Starting with one building donated by the City of Missoula and an enrollment of fifty students, and ending after eleven years' time with four well-equipped buildings, an appropriation of $50,000 for the erection of another, and an enrollment of four hundred students, the work and college activities have gone on and progressed until the University of Montana is an institution which may be justly compared to other state universities and which, along those lines that have been developed, can hold its own.

Situated in one of the most beautiful parts of the Missoula Valley, just on the outskirts of the Garden City of the West, the University is indeed fortunate in its surroundings. The natural beauty of Mount Sentinel, which bounds the campus, Hellgate Canon and the ranges of mountains hemming in this portion of the country, lend a distinctive charm to the institution. The University enjoys a site which in many respects can not be surpassed, and which, since location must be chosen for convenience as well as beauty of scenery, can not be excelled in advantages in the state.

There are, at the present time, fourteen departments in
the University. There is a preparatory school, necessary in the younger days, which, in all probability, will be discontinued in another year. In University Hall, Science Hall and Woman's Hall unusual equipment is had, and in the Gymnasium may be found the necessary apparatus for promoting general athletics.

Each year, since 1895 when the University was organized, we have said, "We are the youngest State University." We still say that. Until others have been started, and after that until we are very many years older than we now are, we will take a pride and pleasure in knowing that we are one of the latest to have come into the ever good field—a pride because we are coming to the front as no other of the older state institutions has done, and a pleasure because we see from Montana institutions, other than educational, that ours is one with a great future. It is representative of a state having natural resources greater and more plentiful than estimation can make realized, and of a people characteristic in their enthusiasm and interest in this great, rapidly developing West. Judging from what has been done and from what is known of other enterprises in the state, it is certain that this University will improve more extensively as it grows older, and will become only that which it should become—the largest and highest educational force in preparing the young men and women of Montana for the problems of life in the great Northwest.

—M. M.
Faculty

Oscar John Craig, A.M., Ph.D.,
President.

A.B., De Pauw University, 1881; A.M., De Pauw University, 1884; Ph.D., Wooster University, 1887; Professor of History and Political Economy, Purdue University, 1887-1895. Founder of University of Montana in 1895.

Cynthia Elizabeth Reiley, B.S.,
Professor of Mathematics.

William M. Aber, A.B., Professor of Latin and Greek.

A.B., Yale University, 1878; graduate work at Johns Hopkins, Cornell and University of Chicago. Instructor, Atlanta University, Georgia, and the University of Utah. University of Montana since 1895.

Frederick Charles Scheuch,
B.M.E., A.C., Professor of Modern Languages and Secretary of the Faculty.

Graduated from Gymnasium, Frankfurt, Germany, 1888; Colegio Santo Tomas, Barcelona, Spain, 1888-1889; B.M.E., Purdue University, 1893; graduate student in Chemistry and assistant in Modern Languages, same, 1893-1894; A.C., same, 1894; professor of Mechanical Engineering, University of Montana, 1895-1897; secretary of the Faculty and professor of Modern Languages since 1895.
Morton John Elrod, M.A., Ph.D.,
Professor of Biology.
M.A., Simpson College, 1887; M.S., same, 1890; Ph.D., same, 1896; professor of Biology and Physics, Illinois Wesleyan University, 1891-1897; director University of Montana Biological Station. University of Montana since 1897.

Frances Corbin, B.L., Professor of Literature.
B.L., Vassar College, 1891; special work in Ohio University and in Harvard. University of Montana since 1900.

William Draper Harkins, A.B.,
Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry.
A.B., Leland Stanford Junior University, 1900; graduate student in University of Chicago, 1903-1904; instructor in Chemistry, Stanford University, 1898-1900; assistant in qualitative analysis, University of Chicago, 1904. University of Montana since 1900.

Jesse Perry Rowe, M.A., Ph.D.,
Professor of Physics and Geology.
A.B., University of Nebraska, 1897; graduate work in Geology and Mineralogy, University of Nebraska, 1897-1898; M.A., University of Nebraska, 1898; graduate work, University of California, 1901; assistant in department of Geology, University of Nebraska, 1894-1898; fellow and instructor in same department, 1897-1898; graduate work, University of Chicago, 1905. Director University of Montana Geological Survey. University of Montana since 1900.
Robert Sibley, B.S., Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

B.S., University of California, 1902; electrical engineer for Mariposa, California, June-September, 1903. University of Montana since 1903.

William Frederick Book, Ph.D., Professor of Psychology and Method.

A.B., Indiana University, 1900; Ph.D., Clark University, 1906; Fellow in Psychology, Clark University, 1903-1906; University of Montana since 1906.

James S. Snoddy, B.L., A.M., Professor of English and Rhetoric.

A.B., University of Missouri, 1883; M.A., University of Nebraska, 1888; graduate work, University of Chicago and Stanford University; fellow in English, University of Nebraska, 1898. University of Montana since 1904.
JOSEPH H. UNDERWOOD, M.A. Ph.D.,
Professor of History and Economics.
B.A. Western College, 1902; M.A., University of Iowa, 1904; Fellow in Sociology, Columbia University, 1904-1905; Professor of History and Political Science, Leander Clark College, Iowa, 1906-1907. University of Montana, 1907.

JOSEPH H. UNDERWOOD

ELOISE KNOWLES, Ph.B., Instructor in Drawing.
Ph.B., University of Montana, 1898; Boston Art School, Chase Art School, Chicago Art Institute and University of Chicago; art tours in Europe, 1904 and 1906. University of Montana since 1898.

ELOISE KNOWLES

MRS. BLANCHE WHITAKER, Director of School of Music.

MRS. BLANCHE WHITAKER
Ruth Elise Kellogg, Instructor in Elocution and Physical Culture.

Graduate of Manning College, Minneapolis, 1899; graduate work, same, 1900. University of Montana since 1901.

Frederick W. Schule, B.S., M.A., Director of the Gymnasium.

B.S., University of Wisconsin, 1901; Fellow in Bacteriology, University of Wisconsin, 1902; M.A., University of Michigan, 1904. University of Montana since 1905.

Alice Young, Ph.B., Dean of Women.

B.L., University of Minnesota, 1896; instructor in English, University of Minnesota, 1896-1900; dean of women and assistant professor of English, University of Iowa, 1900-1903. University of Montana since 1905.
Gertrude Buckhouse, B.S.,
Librarian.

B.S., University of Montana, 1900; graduate work, University of Wisconsin and University of Illinois, 1901-1902. University of Montana since 1902.

Fred E. Buck, B.S., Assistant in Mechanical Engineering.

B.S., University of Montana, 1906.

Anna F. Carter, B.S., Assistant.

B.S., University of Montana, 1905.
The department of Mathematics was one of the original departments of the University, being organized when the University began its existence. Professor Reiley was elected on June 3, 1895, at the same time that the election of Doctor Craig, as President, took place. The work began in this department on September 12, 1895, and has continued with Professor Reiley serving continuously as the head of the department. This department has grown with the University and the most gratifying feature is the increase in the number of students doing the elective work.

The aim of the department can best be stated in the words used by Professor Reiley in one of her reports to the President. She says:

"The aim of the instruction in this department is to develop the habit of exact, continued and independent reasoning; to cultivate the imagination; to train the student to apply theory to practical problems; to secure accuracy and rapidity in numerical computations; to develop the habit of concise, logical statement of argument and conclusion; and to furnish the facts necessary for the student in the pursuit of studies having a mathematical basis."

—N. C. B.
W. M. ABER, A.B., Professor

This was one of the five original departments provided for at the founding of the University of Montana. Professor Aber has always acted as the head and only instructor in the department. At the first the work was required, but soon it became partially elective. No degree granted by the University requires Latin or Greek, but in spite of this non-requirement, the classical department has a fair share of representatives both as to number and quality.

Besides the general work in Greek and Latin there are two courses, Greek and Roman Life, which are open to all students and are often elected.

In this age, which prides itself on being practical, a great deal is heard about the utter uselessness of a study of the "dead languages," as they are called. It has been found, however, that many graduates, taking up almost any line of professional work, have discovered their knowledge of Latin and Greek among the most useful of all their University work.

Greece and Rome in many ways exceeded the present standards of civilization. The greatest product of a civilization is its literature and language. Since we are endeavoring to attain the highest possible heights of civilization, why not study these ancient civilizations through the true medium of their own languages and literature? When we consider it in this light, we cannot but agree with Professor Aber when he says: "The classical student does not need to apologize for his study of the finest product of the noblest nations of ancient times."

—N. C. R.
In 1895, at the founding of the University of Montana, Professor Scheuch took charge of the department of Modern Languages together with that of Applied Science. These two departments remained under the same head until 1897, when they were divided, Professor Scheuch remaining in charge of the department of Modern Languages. This department has grown and developed hand in hand with the University.

Courses in German, French and Spanish are offered, the last being purely elective. A great deal of attention is paid to grammar and reading, with some to conversation.

A study of the rhetoric and composition of a foreign language gives to the student a broader variety of expression, both in form and vocabulary. It is also possible to gain from the best examples of the literature of a people a knowledge of the manners, customs and smaller but significant and important characteristics of that people that could not be gained so readily along any other line. The primary aim, however, of the work offered here is to give a reading knowledge of the literature of the language, together with a foundation such that the student, by his own application, may be able to work out scientific articles in those languages.

—N. C. B.
FRANCES CORBIN, B.L., Professor.

For three years after the founding of the University, President Craig had charge of the department of Literature. In 1898, however, he was relieved by the election of Miss Hubbell as instructor of English and Literature, which position she held until, on her resignation in 1900, Professor Corbin was elected as head of the department.

This department is one of the most popular in the University, since more or less work in Literature is required in all the courses. It, like most of the departments, has grown and developed steadily with the University. An appropriation is made every year to this department which is expended for library books especially intended for the work in Literature.

The work in this department consists of a study of the best of all English Literature and is divided into recitation and reading in the library, the latter of which constitutes the laboratory work for this department and is by far the greater part of the course. This department tends to cultivate a taste and an appreciation for only the best of literature. It also develops the critical powers of a student so that, with this foundation and practice, gained from the study of the best authors' works, he may be able to intelligently interpret and criticise the current literature of his own time. The chief aim is general development and to help give the student the foundation required for any line of work, as well as the development of culture.

—N. C. B.
The department of Mechanical Engineering, or Applied Science, was provided for at the founding of the University. At first it was, together with the department of Modern Languages, under the supervision of Professor Scheuch. When the two departments were separated in 1897, Professor Wells was elected as head of the Mechanical Engineering department. Two years later he resigned to be succeeded by Professor Wescott in the autumn of 1899. In 1904 Professor Wescott was succeeded, in turn, by Professor Sibley, a graduate of the University of California.

The work in this department began with a course about as extensive as now constitutes the Freshman year of Mechanical Engineering. Starting out in this humble way in the basement of the old south side building, during those first years of the University, it has, during the past three years especially, increased in enrollment in collegiate work over two hundred per cent., until two-thirds of the men students of the University may now be found registered in its ranks.

The courses in Mechanical Engineering are designed for those students who wish to become professional engineers, or to engage in any of the lines of manufacture and construction allied to the mechanical industries.

—N. C. B.
In February of 1897, Professor Elrod received the department of Biology from Professor Merritt, who, up until this time, had had charge of all the Sciences as Professor of Science. When Professor Elrod took charge of the department, it occupied but one small room and the material at hand consisted of four or five tables, two microscopes and a few bottles. The first class numbered but six, and although these first classes were small and the facilities limited, very creditable work was done.

Immediately the department began its wonderful growth, until now, after ten years of existence, it has large collections of almost all the specimens for Biology and Botany, including the best collection of birds in the state.

The elementary course here, as in the department of Chemistry, is required of all students. The fundamental purpose of the collegiate courses is to give that mental discipline, which comes from a study of scientific subjects as presented by modern methods. It is also attempted to add something to the general knowledge in a new locality.

In 1899 the Biological Station was established on Flathead Lake, with Professor Elrod at its head. It has been the means of bringing many scientific men to the state, who would never perhaps have come otherwise. This station has a double object; that of assisting the people of the state in scientific study, and that of taking advantage of a good locality to work out the problems which that locality affords. So far the Station has published about five hundred pages of printed material, gathered from the work done there. These have gained through their publication, recognition for the University that it could not have obtained otherwise.

—N. C. B.
For a number of years after the founding of the University, Chemistry, Physics and Geology constituted but one department. Professor Merritt was in charge of this department from 1896 to 1898, when Professor Smith was elected to the position. In 1900 he was succeeded by Professor Harkins and six months later Chemistry was separated from Physics and Geology and has stood as a separate department since that time. In the fall of 1905, Doctor Bacon and Doctor Holmes, in turn, had charge of the department, while Professor Harkins was taking some advanced work at the University of Chicago.

Of the different assistants in this department, the first, Mr. Guy Sheridan is now chemist in the Butte Reduction Works; while the second, Mr. Page Bunker is the supervisor in charge of the Lewis and Clark forest reserve.

The elementary course in Chemistry is required of all collegiate students; but it is in the advanced courses, where specialization can be accomplished, that the best work is done, in spite of the fact that a lack of facilities hinders this specialization to some extent. At present there are about three times as many students as there were at first; as the number increases the specialization will increase also. Here is offered to the student the opportunity of obtaining that fundamental scientific training so necessary to any work along this line.

—N. C. B.
It was in June of 1898, when the University had existed, as such, for only three years, that Miss Eloise Knowles was, on graduation, elected instructor of Drawing. Soon afterwards it developed into the department of Art. Courses, both elementary and advanced, are offered in painting and design. The enrollment in this department has steadily increased and while now not so much attention is paid to oil-painting as formerly, there has been excellent work in water-colors and design. Besides these, courses in History of Art, Architecture, Painting and Sculpture, are offered.

The purpose of the entire department is to distinguish between mere drawing and art, and to train the students in an appreciation of the aesthetic principles such as the beauties of Nature, masterpieces of art and good reproductions of these masterpieces.

The pencil and brush afford to the wielder a new avenue of expression, and in this department the student is trained to wield them more accurately and effectively. Not only does he learn to express himself in this way, but by attempting to do so, even though he fails, he learns, merely through the attempt, how to appreciate the work of others. This department, especially the histories of the different forms of Art, is one that tends towards the development of culture in its strictest terms.

—N. C. B.
The department of Philosophy and Education together with that of History and Economics, was organized about the year 1900. At first the President of the University, Doctor Craig, had charge of the work until a little later, when Professor Hamilton was elected as head of this department. When in 1904 Professor Hamilton resigned to accept the presidency of the Montana Agricultural College at Bozeman, Doctor H. K. Wolf of Lincoln, Nebraska, was elected to fill the vacancy, assuming his duties in February, 1905. One year later he resigned to fill the chair of Psychology at the University of Nebraska, and Doctor Book of Clark University, succeeded him in February, 1906. In February of this present year, 1907, the Department of History and Economics was separated from that of Philosophy and Education, Doctor Book remaining in charge of the latter.

Regarding the aim of the work in this department, Doctor Book has said: "The purpose of all courses in Psychology and Philosophy is less to train specialists than to give to those who take them such a knowledge of the mind and its reactions upon the great economic, social and philosophic questions of the world, as belong to a well rounded education."

In the work in Education something more is attempted in addition to the treatment of Education as the history of culture; that is, aiming to fit certain of the students for the higher positions in the public schools. Back of it all stands the fundamental aim of all which may best be stated by quoting Doctor Book again: "To fulfill its highest destiny, a university must not only inspire her sons and daughters with a love for the truth, but be of the greatest possible service to the state. This she will do if her students become not only lovers of the truth, but teachers and leaders among men."

—N. C. B.
This department was created in 1899, being separated from the department of Chemistry in December of 1900. The material for work at that time was very limited, only a few courses being given in each of the subjects. During the six years since the organization of the department it has made a very good record.

A preparatory department of Physics has been built up, second to none in the Northwest. The apparatus and work in the college Physics, as now given, is as good as is offered in any of the larger institutions of higher learning. Several special courses are given leading to work along special lines. The enrollment is large and each year sees it grow still larger. It is only a matter of a short time until two departments will be made of the one, separating Physics from Geology.

The Geology and Mineralogy branch of the department occupies distinct quarters, having two large, well lighted rooms in Science Hall for laboratories and a smaller room for the department library and office. The Geological and Mineralogical sections of the museum contain a host of excellent material, mostly from Montana. Many courses are given in Geology, Mineralogy, Petrography and Palaeontology; and the resources of the state, along these lines, are being investigated and written up. Besides the regular work of the department, Doctor Rowe has conducted a six-weeks geological survey for the University every summer and written some twenty bulletins and special articles for scientific magazines, on Montana Economic Geology and other work of a like nature.

There is much demand for specially trained students in both Physics and Geology. This is especially true of the latter in this section of the United States. The students are trained in such a manner as to make their education of practical value to them when they leave the University. It is the aim of the department to make the courses as practical as possible. Much undescribed material is found in the museum collections and thus furnishes an excellent opportunity for advanced work in this section of the department.

—N. C. B.
The department of Elocution is one of the departments which was added to the course of study of the University of Montana after its founding, during a period of its rapid growth and development. It was in the autumn of 1901, when the University was entering on its sixth year of work, that this department was added and Miss Kellogg became a member of the faculty as its instructor. At first it was a purely elective course, but soon the regular collegiate course was required of all students expecting to receive a diploma.

This course does not show the development, nor does it accomplish as much as it would if the students were more deeply interested and realized what it offered to them. While the elective work is by far the most important and advantageous, and while little work has been done in this branch, it has made a wonderful progress. Not only does this work afford the opportunity for the study of the masterpieces of literature but it aims, primarily, towards the development of the faculties of verbal expression and familiarity with the manners and forms governing public speaking.

—N. C. B.
The study of a language divides itself into three groups: First, the literature, which consists of the study of the language as it has been written; second, the forms of the language; and third, the practice of writing that language. It is the last two which we find in the department of English and Rhetoric.

For a number of years this work was in the hands of Miss Hatheway, who also was an assistant instructor of different branches. In September of 1904, Professor Snoddy took charge of the work and it was almost immediately made a department. When he received the work there were but four courses offered. These were what are now known as, Versification, Prose, Rhetoric I and II. Now there are twelve courses and graduate work is expected to be added next year.

The work offered in this department tends to make the student familiar, not only with the best forms of English, as found in the masterpieces of literature, but also to make him so familiar with them that he may be able to use them correctly and thus gain a more ample means through which to express his thoughts understandingly.

—N. C. B.
JOSEPH HARDING UNDERWOOD, M.A., Ph.D., Professor

The department of History and Economics has shared the fortunes of the department of Philosophy and Education until February of the present year. At that time, the work was separated from that of Philosophy and Education, and Doctor Underwood took charge of the work in this department. Each new department, either created or separated from some other, means growth and development for the University.

Of the purpose and aspirations of the department, Doctor Underwood has said:

"It is the aspiration of this department to lay a basis for that life-long reading of history and that unflagging interest in history in its making, that characterize the citizen of the highest type. It is no mere academic, impersonal interest that is sought, but social sympathy and stimulus to political intelligence and influence. It is not to know history merely, but to know humanity and to apprehend, if possible, the truth, the evolution of humanity, the basis and bounds of progress and the grounds of hopefulness. In the study of history it is hoped to prepare for generosity and comprehension in the study of economics and social problems. It is hoped that the student may be able to borrow from the world's experience some insight and moderation in the consideration of present day problems. The student may be prepared to make the consideration fruitful in the history yet to be made and in the progress next attainable. After a sufficient number of courses in History and Economics, an effort may be made to develop a sociological theory."

—N. C. B.
MRS. BLANCHE WHITAKER. Director.

The department of Music in the University dates back for its beginning to the founding of the institution in 1895, and for one year it was under the direction of Miss Mary Olive Gray. Since 1896 Mrs. Blanche Whitaker has been director of the department, and instructor in the School of Music.

Other instructors having charge of branches of the department at various times are:

Vocal—Mrs. Grace Herndon McKay.
Violin—Mr. Allen McPhail.
The Club for Men—Mr. R. Blinn Owen, Mr. George H. Greenwood and Mr. J. Franklin Thomas.
Chorus—Mr. J. Franklin Thomas.

Every year different branches of the department furnish music for recitals, contests and the various entertainments. The pupils have always shown willingness to work, and thus cause the School of Music to rank among the best of the departments of the University.

The principal branches represented at present are, Piano School, Orchestra, Sextette and Glee Club.

The following medals have been won by students in the Piano School:
The Bess Wilds medal, which was offered two years, was won in 1904 by George H. Greenwood, and in 1905 by Zona Shull.
The Reeves medal offered in 1904, was won by Ethel Orvis.
The medal offered by the director to the members of the Junior Class, was won in 1904 by Bernice Berry; in 1905 by Helen Orvis; in 1906 by Bernice Kemp.

Medals, offered by the director to the members of the Senior Class, were won in 1905 by Ethel Orvis, for Technique in 1905, by Clarissa Spencer, and in 1906 by Fay Foster.

The Bonner medal for Technique, offered annually by Mrs. E. L. Bonner, was won in 1906 by Clarissa Spencer.

—C. S.