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THE SCHOOL OF LAW

BY FORCE OF HABIT, the School of Law is still referred to as one of the infant departments of the University, although it is in fact the oldest professional department, and may, we believe, lay just claim to being the pioneer Law School of the state. While the development of the school has been attended by many difficulties, it has encountered fewer obstacles than might well have been anticipated at its beginning.

The library of the Hon. William Wirt Dixon, generously donated by his widow, constituted the first equipment of the school. This was supplemented by the library of the late Col. T. C. Marshall, which was purchased with funds also donated by Mrs. W. W. Dixon. These early gifts meant much more to the Law School than their value in money, and in fact are responsible for its early success. Within the past year the School has received another generous gift under the will of Mrs. Dixon, which will make possible the endowment of a professorship in law, and the enlargement of the present library.

The school now occupies one entire floor of the library building, has a well selected library of over six thousand volumes, a faculty of four professors and five lecturers, and an enrollment of more than one hundred students, including pre-legals; as contrasted with the beginning year, 1911-12, when it occupied the third floor of the main building, had a library of about two thousand volumes, one full-time professor and one assistant professor besides the consulting dean, who gave one course, and an enrollment of seventeen students. There have been four graduating classes consisting of a total of twenty-six graduates—one woman and twenty-five men. Practically all of these are engaged in the practice of their profession in the state and are meeting with much more than ordinary success. Besides these, are many who have studied in the Law School, but have passed the Bar Examination without waiting for graduation. The number of men representing the University of Montana in the law profession will be further increased by the graduation of more than ten in the class of 1917.

Recognition of the character of work done in the Law School has been shown in at least two ways. In 1914 the school was admitted to membership in the Association of American Law Schools, a distinct indication of its standing in the Law School world, and in 1915 the State Legislature authorized the admission to the bar of graduates of the school without examination.

The course of study offered is practically identical with the courses offered by the leading schools of the American Association, as is also the method of instruction. Special attention is given to Mining and Irrigation Law, and to courses in Code Pleading and Practice and Practice Court work.

There has been a continuous effort to raise the standard of admission and scholarship. Regular students who are candidates for degrees must have two
years of college work and all entering students not possessing this qualification are urged to take the combined course of five years leading to the degrees of A. B. and LL. B.

The students of the Law School have always taken a prominent part in University activities, both athletic and literary, and have had a good representation on practically every competing team of the University since 1911.

The spirit of the school is at its best this year. There is a thorough-going spirit of co-operation between students and faculty and an evident appreciation of the ideals and purposes of the department. "Work" seems to be the motto and thoroughness therein the chief desire of all concerned.

Plans have been made for the publication of a "Montana Law Review," to fill the need for a review of legal matters of particular interest to the profession in Montana and in the Northwest.

The membership of the Board of Editors is based entirely upon scholarship, and adds an incentive for intensive work in the study of law. Such a publication, if the plans materialize, will do much to increase the prestige of the University of Montana Law School.

The local legal fraternity, Pi Delta Alpha, adds another incentive, and hopes ultimately to further add to the recognition of the University Law School by gaining a charter in Phi Delta Phi, the International Legal Fraternity.

The School of Law, though young, is no longer an infant. It has its traditions, its standards, its ideals, and with confidence in the future it gladly pledges its continuing and ever increasing efforts for service to the state.

FORMER STUDENTS AND GRADUATES ADMITTED TO THE BAR

R. J. MILLER, 1911, a county attorney in California.
R. R. COLE, 1912, Lewistown, Mont.
A. B. ROBLETT, 1913, Missoula, Mont.
O. J. THOMPSON, 1913, Sidney, Mont.
IVAN E. MERRICK, 1913, St. Regis, Mont.; county attorney Mineral county.
LA RUE SMITH, 1913, Great Falls, Mont.
W. J. STREVER, 1913, Billings, Mont.
E. G. SMITH, 1913, Missoula, Mont.
D. C. WARREN, 1913, Sidney, Mont.
R. H. WEIDMAN, 1914, Columbia Falls, Mont.
CARL E. CAMERON, 1914, Missoula, Mont.
PAUL DORNBLAZER, 1914, Missoula, Mont.
E. P. KELLEY, 1914, Butte, Mont.
H. F. SEWELL, 1914, Conrad, Mont.
C. C. SORENSON, 1914, Missoula, Mont.
JACK HARRIS, 1915, Lewistown, Mont.
J. J. McINTOSH, 1915, Forsythe, Mont.
GEO. ROSENBURG, 1915, Dixon, Mont.
BERNICE SELFRIDGE, 1915, Melrose, Mont.
J. R. JONES, 1915, Twin Bridges, Mont.
FRED B. WEBSTER, 1915, Missoula, Mont.
A. W. O'ROURKE, 1915, Helena, Mont.
J. C. TOPE, 1916, County Attorney, Prairie County, Terry, Mont.
L. S. CRAWFORD, 1916, Helena, Mont.
JAMES BROWN, 1916, Missoula, Mont.
LOUIS BROWN, 1916, County Attorney, Granite County, Philipsburg, Mont.
CLARENCE HANLEY, 1916, Plentywood, Mont.
PAUL BACHELOR, 1916, Miles City, Mont.
HAROLD BACHELOR, 1916, Miles City, Mont.
FLOYD M. JOHNSON, 1916, Manhattan, Mont.
EDWIN M. CUMMINGS, 1916, Deer Lodge, Mont.

H. W. JUDSON, 1916, Great Falls, Mont.
L. W. ROBINSON, JR., 1916, Great Falls, Mont.
J. P. BUFFINGTON, 1916.
WM. G. LONG, 1917, Great Falls, Mont.
EMMETT O’SULLIVAN, 1917, Lewistown, Mont.

LAW STUDENTS

Law Students
Lloyd A. Fenn
R. C. W. Friday
F. P. Gault
S. L. Harrison
T. B. Irvine
R. D. Jenkins
Howard A. Johnson
John F. Keenan
Wm. G. Long
H. S. McMarten
Emmet O’Sullivan
W. E. Ray
L. F. Reardon
E. P. Reid
B. R. Riordan
D. A. Stephenson
Chas. L. Tyman
Clarence T. Ward
O. A. Wuelle

Junior Law
R. L. Clark
Thos. F. Coffey
P. X. Daniels
R. H. Farrell
Robert Fredericks
John M. Gault
H. G. Giovannetti
Ward Goble
Jack Goldman
Kenneth Johnston
Wm. D. Keene
Geo. A. Kirwin
R. E. Loranger
Dale Metlen
Geraldine O’Hara
H. W. Russell
Thos. Sheridan
Lester Sterrett
W. G. Wilson

Middle Law
J. M. Adamson
Mrs. T. H. Bailey
Alva Baird
W. L. Brown, Jr.
Chas. S. Baldwin
Christian Bentz
Thos. C. Busha
George Carmody
Earl F. Clark
R. L. Dick
Mort Donoghue
Alfred E. Farley
Chas. E. Grant
Ira Gwin
M. H. Hanson
Chas. T. Hickey
George Kleinholz
Jack Layton
George A. Lester
Stuart McHaffie
E. H. Prestby
Edna Rankin
Verne E. Robinson
Hawley Wymond

Irregular in Law
Clarence D. Cook
L. V. Dewey
J. A. Fry
Harold Jones
B. J. Koester
H. C. Leviniski
Clara McLure

Pre-Legals
J. J. Bourquin
Andrew Boyd
R. K. Brown
Hugh Carmichael
E. R. Fowler
Frank Grant
Robert Gretchencourt
W. J. Jameson
Lester Jones
E. J. Kaufman
Frank J. Kelley
J. H. Lamb

Cecil B. Lomas
S. S. McClay
M. F. McCullough
D. M. Manning
R. H. Miller
Ellsworth Moseby
Byron Murray
Felix Munsell
Bland Orgain
E. W. Popham
Luella Powers
James Purcell
Alva Rees
H. M. Russell
F. W. Sailor
Fred Shilling
P. L. Shobe
R. F. Sullivan
John Southwick
Herbert Vitt
C. O. Westby
A. C. Wiley
Leslie E. Wilson

Summer School, 1916
Alva Baird
Chas. Baldwin
J. P. Buffington
T. T. Cunningham
R. L. Dick
A. E. Farley
Lloyd A. Fenn
R. C. W. Friday
Frances Garrigus
Fred W. Graff
Wm. Griffith
Ira A. Gwin
R. D. Jenkins
B. J. Koester
Frank Murray
Emmet O’Sullivan
W. E. Ray
B. R. Riordan
D. A. Stephenson
Clarence T. Ward
THE FOREST SCHOOL

Although the Forest School of University of Montana is one of the youngest Forest Schools of the country it has the unique honor of ranking in the trio of the three best schools of the United States, unique in having attained this reputation while yet in its swaddling clothes, it possessing hardly more years than its compeer's decades. The reason for this success is not difficult to find. It is surrounded by every advantage that would tend to make a Forest School. It has forests, lumber mills and field laboratories at its very door. It is guided and advised by men eminent in the technical and administrative councils of the Forest Service. Its instructors have long records of practical and theoretical training in their work, and its growth in size and efficiency has been the natural result of its manifold advantages.

Missoula, the home of the University, is also the district headquarters of National Forest administration for the states of Montana, Northern Idaho, Eastern Washington and the Western Dakotas, and for supervisors of three National Forests. The students and faculty of the Forest School are in immediate touch with every department or prospective development in the rapidly advancing profession of forestry, this through the co-operation of the district officers of the service and the numerous conventions and conferences held in Missoula, to which the students of the Forest School are invited. Theory is combined with practice in every phase of training consequently the demand for our graduates is in excess of the supply.
The short course of 14 weeks offers the ambitious ranger or forest guard an unequalled opportunity for specialization along selected lines, or a broader knowledge that he may breast the increasing standards of personal efficiency now required in public service.

OUR ACTIVITIES

The Forestry Kaimin.

We are proud of our School, but we are more than proud of our publication, now an annual, soon it is hoped, a quarterly. The Forestry Kaimin is known and welcomed by every forest officer in the West, for it is the most widely disseminated medium of professional news exchange in the United States.

The Forest Club and Its Activities.

As the Forestry Kaimin reaches the forest world so our Forest Club reaches ourselves and the student body of the University. It is the largest and most enthusiastic departmental student organization on the campus. Its fortnightly sessions are honored by addresses from men eminent in the profession. Its two most widely known activities are the Foresters' Dance and the Longhorn-Shorthorn indoor meet.

The Forest School is rapidly accumulating tradition, and among them none is more dear than the Foresters' Dance, erstwhile known as the "Lumberjacks' Ball." We Foresters are a clannish but hospitable bunch and enjoy the occasions when we open house to our friends. Charter day, February 19, was one of these occasions. Whether it was the certainty that a good time was coming, or that a feed was offered, the big "gym", for the second time in its history, could scarce contain its guests,—360 of them. The big tent with the smoldering camp-fire and the leafy glades will long be remembered, nor will the "hold-up" soon be forgotten.

The indoor meet, the annual contest of brawn and skill between the Regulars and the Short Coursers, was captured by the Shorthorns.
The English Department aims to prepare teachers of English as intelligent critics of written work, competent to teach simple, direct English, and armed with a working knowledge of their problems and the methods of solution. Courses in Old and Modern English are given for a clearer understanding of Modern English and its relationship to other languages. Lecture courses are given for those who desire them, and the work in modern drama gives a broader view of the literature that ranks so high today. Training in debate is also offered, and a course in verse technique is promised for next year.

The Department of History and Political Science directs its resources toward giving the students an understanding of the progress of society, of the principles of government, a true knowledge of the past, and a better appreciation of citizenship. It also trains men for consulships and other governmental offices.

The aim of the Department of Modern Languages is to give the students such training as will most nearly fit their needs. The courses in Spanish furnish a working basis for commercial Spanish for those who may wish to engage in business in South or Central America. Scientific German is based on the student's major subject, and is intended primarily for those seeking advanced degrees, or wishing purely technical German. The other courses give a reading knowledge and appreciation of the literature in the original. In French, as in Spanish and German, an effort is made to give the best speaking knowledge possible, and the reading of French literature forms a large part of the work in this language.

Three men have charge of the work in mathematics. The fundamental aim of this department is the furtherance of the essential purposes of the University. Co-operation is the slogan. Coming in the order of their claims upon the department are these aims: to give the elementary work in mathematics required of all universities; to meet in the most efficient way the needs of the other departments and schools, such as the School of Forestry; to give such advanced work as is consistent with the adequate fulfillment of the other aims.

The Economics Department has for its aims the training of competent, rational and disinterested leaders in political and economic affairs, men and women who think, and who are equipped to do intelligently the work they are best fitted for.

The work in geology is to prepare men to go out as economic mining geologists, and to find places on the United States Geological Survey, or
with such railroads as the Northern Pacific. The field for geologists is wide and important, and profitable as well. With funds and room this will be one of the strongest departments in the University.

The courses in biology are planned to give an insight into the methods of study and observation of nature, to provide pre-medical instruction, and to train teachers of biology.

The aims of the Department of Psychology are: to give students a mastery of the elementary facts and laws of mental behavior, and to train them to think psychologically; to supplement the natural sciences by treating psychology from a biological standpoint; to lay the foundation for the social sciences; to make the work practical by showing its application in the various vocations, such as education, medicine, business, law, and the ministry.

The Chemistry Department endeavors to meet the needs of those students who wish chemistry as a part of their general cultural education, and to give them the habit of scientific thought and manipulation, and ideas as to how scientists work and how they arrive at conclusions. A second purpose is to give a tool for use in other majors, such as medicine, pharmacy, home economics, and biology. A third aim is to provide for those who wish to make chemistry a profession, either for technical work or for research. An endeavor is made to promote investigation as far as time and resources permit. A fifth aim of the department is to be of service to the general public by giving advice on subjects with which chemistry has to do.

The aims of the Department of Pharmacy are manifold, and, briefly, are these: to equip young men and women at home for positions in retail pharmacy as drug clerks, manufacturing and prescription pharmacists, and drug salesmen, and also for such positions as research and analytical pharmacists in private and corporate concerns, or as state and national drug inspectors and analysts; to prepare teachers of pharmacy; to fit men for places in the United States army and navy; to assist the drug profession in Montana by educating efficient clerks, and by helping to solve both scientific problems, such as the manufacture of medical compounds, compounding of prescriptions, and analysis of medical materials, and commercial difficulties; to aid the medical profession by helping to secure better remedial agents, and to add to the sum total of the knowledge of the substances used in the prevention of disease. The department maintains a drug garden, which offers great opportunities for both state and national service in the cultivation and study of the medicinal plants of Montana.

The work in Home Economics falls into two divisions, Domestic Science and Domestic Art. Under the first comes: the preparation, manufacture and chemistry of foods; dietetics; house management and sanitation; laundering; home nursery and invalid cookery. Design in relation to costumes, to the
home and its furnishings; the history, management, and properties of textiles; the chemistry of textiles; the history of costumes and architecture; sewing, dressmaking, and millinery are included under Domestic Art. The Department of Home Economics aims to equip women for their work as homemakers; to train them in the economic and scientific management of the household; to establish the place of the homes as a cultural unit in society; to prepare teachers of Home Economics, and to equip social and institutional workers.

The greatest ancient civilizations and those which have influenced most deeply our modern civilizations are the Greek and Roman. The greatest achievement of any people is its language. The chief aims of the Department of Greek and Latin in the University of Montana are: first, such an understanding of the grammar of these languages as will enable the student to read Latin and Greek intelligently; second, the reading of such selections from Greek and Roman literature as will best illustrate the literary forms created and developed by the Greeks and Romans, and also their thought concerning subjects of universal human interest.

Music, the universal language of mankind. It has a place in human life which no other art has or can have. There are today more persons from the age of fifteen up, studying applied music than are studying any one other subject. It has been estimated that more money is spent each year for the study of applied music than is spent for all our high schools, academies, normal schools, universities, colleges and professional schools. There are many music magazines, weeklies and monthlies, published. The combined circulation of only four of them is greater than the combined circulation of all the literary magazines published in the United States.

The University believes that for those desiring a thorough familiarity with and mastery of music, either theoretical, instrumental, or vocal, the School of Music now offers the best advantages to be found in the Northwest.

The aims of the Department of Physics are threefold: to train students as teachers of high school physics; to give such work as is suitable for those students who want physics as a part of their cultural education; to provide for those who desire to major in physics as preparation for more detailed study in graduate work. The grinding of lenses, the making of standards, and wireless telegraphy are some of the practical things engineering has left to physics. It is hoped that a wireless station may be installed next year, to be used by the department.

The work of the Department of Commerce and Accounting is the training of men for places as efficient business men, and for executive positions in industrial establishments, or in the public service. An effort is made to keep the work as liberal and cultural as possible, and at the same time of advantage in efficient business administration.
The Education Department has for its ultimate aim a higher standard of teaching, and for its immediate aims the training of students as efficient high school teachers, as superintendents and principals of systems, and as supervisors and teachers of special subjects.

The Department of Botany aims to prepare men and women as teachers of high school botany, or for an advanced study of the subject; to give such a knowledge of botany as will form a part of the student's general cultural work; to bring the flora of Montana to the attention of the people, through literature and a botanical society; to encourage the study of botany in the schools; to publish as much as possible on botanical subjects; to serve the public through the close connection between botany and such work of public importance as agriculture and forestry.

The Department of Physical Training devotes its energies chiefly to that physical development which shall fit in properly with the general education, and prepare for future usefulness. Instruction and advice on health and efficiency are given, and readings are assigned to stimulate the interest, and to keep the matter of health before the students. Opportunities are given for participation in various recreational activities, which furnish both pleasure and benefit. Courses are also offered for those who wish to make a profession of physical training.
To train reporters, not to attempt to turn out managing editors—this is the purpose of the University School of Journalism, as announced in a school bulletin. The school does not make pretentions that its graduates step at once into editorial chairs, but to anyone who is acquainted with the work given in the journalism building, the statement can be made that the student gains an equipment, an understanding and training that will set him on the road to the best prizes in journalism.

The School of Journalism is three years old. The first classes were held in tents, owing to the crowded condition of the University. Later, the school left its canvas roof and moved into a small frame room; it could not properly be called a building. Now the home of the journalism school is a small frame building, pleasantly situated in a maple grove on one corner of the campus.

Thriving under its early difficulties, the school has grown rapidly and has a large attendance of men and women. The school has the largest enrollment in its history this semester.

To make its work thoroughly practical is the aim of the faculty of the school, of which A. L. Stone is dean, and Ralph D. Casey assistant professor. The students are given training which is as closely parallel to the conditions that prevail in the newspaper office as it is possible to make it.

"The general plan of instruction makes the school's building veritably a workshop," reads a bulletin issued by the school. The reporters' room is not unlike the news room of a newspaper office. Copy for the student paper, The Kaimin, is written and edited here.

The freshman begins by enrollment in the course in reporting. There is an advanced reporting course for sophomores. Following the course in reporting and the study of news values, the student is given training in editing copy. Newspaper management, editorial writing, general publicity work, newspaper history, newspaper photography—all of these form a part of the practical training of the student in newspaper work. Makeup and assignments are studied thoroughly. Students obtain valuable training by reporting for Missoula newspapers. The student newspaper, The Kaimin, affords further practical instruction.

Work is the keynote of the School of Journalism. The students are made to understand by practice and by precept that newspaper work is not play.
WANTED-
A GIRL!
THE ART LEAGUE
ART SCHOOL

FINE ARTS

The Department of Fine Arts had its beginning in the preparatory school. Miss Eloise Knowles, an assistant instructor, and one of the institution's first graduates, gave a course in free-hand drawing in 1896-97. Miss Knowles had previously studied at the Boston Art School.

In 1898 she was appointed instructor in art. The course gradually advanced from "still objects" to a regularly posed model and the study of architecture and painting. In the year of 1913 Mrs. Belle Bateman, a graduate of the Leland Stanford University, was appointed to assist Miss Knowles, which position she held till the Fall of 1916 when Frederick D. Schwalm was chosen to head the art school.

From this date the art department grew till now there is an enrollment of 65 students majoring in illustrating, cartooning, house-designing and oil painting.

Previous to his coming to the University of Montana, Mr. Schwalm was an instructor in one of the leading art schools of Chicago. He also spent three years doing illustrations for magazines and newspapers.

THE ART LEAGUE

PEARL ANDERSON - - - - - President
J. ASHUR KING - - - - - Secretary
HEDD WILHEMI - - - - - Treasurer

In the Fall of 1916, the Art League was formed, the first organization of its kind on the campus. The league is composed chiefly of art students and exists for the purpose of promoting originality and self confidence in art work, as there is no instruction given at the work meetings, which meet twice a month.

At these meetings discussions are held about the practical and cultured side of art and an effort is being made to secure speakers and artists to give talks and demonstrations in art.

At the present there are twenty members.
NOT WARM SPRINGS