THE EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF DANCING.

Here within our gates at Wellesley we have a precious thing; a fine art, indeed the mother of all the arts. And we alone have it in all its wonder, for since the days that saw the height of the Grecian ideal it has lain dead and unappreciated. Now we have recreated it and we have made it doubly our own in making it live again. I speak of dancing, not of the remnant of dancing that we know in our modern ball rooms, but what the Greeks meant by dancing.

They understood dancing to be a "rhythmic movement of the whole body, intended to impart beauty, ease, grace, and dignity to the body and all its movements." Dancing in its historical development has been treated by Dr. Stanley Hall. I quote from one of his articles in the Outlook: "The original expression of all psychic content is motion; by it hunger, love, anger, fear, desire, communication were all expressed to the eye. Speech came latter and for a long period. It developed with infections, intonations, cadence, speech-music as well as gesture. Now speech has become a superficial form of expression of the soul. The purpose of dancing is to restore motor elements of expression, to make utterance more hearty so that man shall talk with his whole organism and thus establish a larger and deeper unity of soul and body."

Dancing may be said to be valuable educationally from three standpoints, the physical, the ethical, and the artistic. From a physical standpoint there is no finer medium in all physical education than dancing, if it is used intelligently and by trained physical educators rather than by mechanical dancing masters. Dancing may be used correctly to strengthen weak lungs, weak backs and legs. Dancing just with the feet ranks with running and some of the out-door sports. This reinforcement of communication that Dr. Hall thinks is brought about by dancing, he also says makes for the body culture and health by developing muscles and motor combinations, so making for control of strength and grace. He believes too that this kind of culture is most educative because it places the control of the muscles under the will, and the exercises involved are the exercises to which the human race have been habituated through all its long pedigree.

Dancing is of value from an ethical viewpoint because it satisfies a natural craving in a healthy way. Recreation to us is an appetite. This is true because it may be put on a definite physiological basis. Our need of recreation is a normal hunger, and it is felt by good or bad food. The dance instinct, the need of rhythmic motion is ingrained in us. And yet this dance instinct is much degraded. If we could give it a proper place and make good recreation of it rather than dissipation we would have no more powerful instrument of social and moral betterment than dancing. We could bring it to the shops and factories, to the settlements where women will have dissipation if they cannot get good recreation. To train and indulge an instinct has been said to be very satisfactory work. What a great field there is open for us if we could satisfy the dance instinct in people in a right way! We could utilize this instinct in our schools and colleges. Indeed Professor Zueblin of the University of Chicago is advocating the introduction of dancing into the school curriculum. He says that anyone who has seen the little wildlings of the street dance instinctively to the hand-organ's alleged music cannot but realize the force of this instinct, and the necessity of satisfying it. Natural dancing is the finest sort of play. The rhythmic motion to music we may call musical play. We have had psychological and esthetic results from pure play, and we have had dancing here at Wellesley in all its purity, for we have danced with the pure play instinct.

Dancing is of value artistically because it teaches the graceful movement to rhythm, that is born in us. We learn to dance with the same intellectual motion with which we would play or sing. It was in Greece that dancing reached its artistic stage. For, though it is the oldest of the arts, in most nations dancing has been national, characteristic or historical. The Greeks alone made it an art, and we are reviving it artistically because we are working on the old Greek picture dancing, in the spirit of the old. We look at the Greek statues and wonder at their indefinable grace and charm. But we have our answer in the knowledge that dancing then was part of the education of every tree-born child.

A famous observer of our Wellesley Tree Day once said, "I am sure that the influence of Tree Day on the students must be to develop the natural artistic instinct which, in the average American girl, is too apt to be latent for lack of an opportunity for expression." And he never knew how very true his words were, for the scope that the Tree Day picture dancing offers to every talent in college is incomprehensible to one who has never been in the joy of the work and realized the relation of each tiny mosaic piece to the whole. First the idea, then the model is born in some eager mind, and then imagination sets about its work, and we begin to see our literary talent in the composition of the word picture which the dancers are going to work on later. Thirdly comes the stone picture and here we utilize our musical genius. Next we have the dancing itself, the motion picture. And then we paint the picture, using our artistic ability, in the color, the fabrics and composition of the costumes. A gradual awakening into a beautiful creation is one of our dances here. One of our alumnae has expressed her impression of its beauty so well: "I can't think of anything which is so nearly a fusion of all the arts, with the special advantages of all; statutory with color; pictures with the grace of motion added; music with forms; dancing with imagination and thought combined; dramatic art fused with the plastic."

And this dancing in the spirit of the old Greeks, this revival of the beautiful, is not a fad. The most thoughtful recognize it as a permanent growth, the gradual blossoming of a recreated ideal, so great a thing will get hold of the social and artistically—our Wellesley picture dancing.

MARGARET ERWIN, 1908.

1909 BARNSWALLS.

The Barnswallows held a business meeting before their entertainment. Helen Cummings announced that the piano was all paid for, that three new tiers of seats were to be purchased, and that the sides of the stage were to be painted. She then told the results of the elections, which were enthusiastically received: Josephine Butterfield, president; Helen Platt, vice-president; Miriam Loden, treasurer, and Mary Hewitt, secretary.

Then given a correct imitation of a vaudeville performance, as its entertainment. The imitation was rather too correct, in that some of the program was about as amusing as the average vaudeville, but no more so. Perhaps this impression was given by the farce only, which was too conventional and crude to allow the actors to show the spontaneity which in another vehicle they would have shown. Bits of the acting were amusing, but for the most part the actors were swamped by the bad jokes in the play. The other features of the program were amusing, and usually clever. The jostive jugglers and clowns entertained the audience; Madame Gook's gestures were as "slithy" as her recitation; and "Ruefe and Suesette's" dancing made an interlude of aesthetic beauty. The cleverest and most original comedian was Fleur-de-lis, Ruth Stutson, whose rapid and slow stuttering and phono-phonetic imitations of the "Lightning Sketches" of Ruth Ræder were cleverly done. The "Expert Coonologists" entered most heartily of any imitation of the "slit eye" spirit of the old-time negro, with its familiar hilarious dogs which they and the audience thoroughly enjoyed.

(Continued on Page 5.)
EDITORIAL.

There is one spot on the Wellesley campus which presents a startling contrast to the rest of the grounds. The natural beauty of the campus has been everywhere well preserved, no ugliness has intruded because of the growth of the college and erection of new buildings. Even the wild flowers which grow in the grass are unmarked and the ice house is painted green that it may not startle the eye. Surprising then, in consideration of the ordinariness of the campus, and the care in its effective mapping, is the seeming neglect which leaves a bit of ground at the west end of College Hall a veritable rubbish heap.

This would be hardly endured if it were at any other part of the grounds, for we cannot imagine a waste tract at the side of chapel, or an unfinished gravel patch near the front of College Hall. It would be extremely unpleasant to have to bring visitors past such neglected spaces, and it would be quite as unpleasant to have to pass them daily ourselves, particularly if we had to pass through them. Yet this is what happens if not as frequently, at least as surely, at the waste space by the boathouse. Everyone who goes to the boathouse has to pass it, or, when taking the lake path from the side of College Hall to go through it, and the dust and ashes are not good for shoes or light skirts. Beside this, all the people who are in sports and come by way of College Hall pass it to get to the West Woods, and visitors are frequently taken in that direction. And even if the outside guests, or we ourselves, seldom saw it, since College Hall is ample enough to hide what lies behind it from view, housekeepers usually have an inherent distaste of sweeping the dust behind the sofa.

The heap of ruin is really unsightly and unpleasant because when there is a wind, dust and ashes blown from it on to the passerby. Piles of brick and scrap iron and rubbish lie about until the place is made quite as ugly as neglected back yards which we sometimes pass on the train, as it approaches the poorer end of a city. It is only a small place to be sure, but is there really any need of its being so far from beautiful? The rest of the campus is harmonious in its pleasantness, with the agreeable lines of the fields undisturbed, masses of soft grass green unbroken and the trees still standing naturally about the buildings and lake. There is only one fragment of desolate ugliness on the campus.

FELLOWSHIP OFFER.

A research fellowship for the year 1910-11, of the value of $500, is offered by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, acting in conjunction with the Economics Department of Wellesley College.

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COLLEGE CALENDAR.


Friday, May 15, 7.30 P.M., in College Hall Chapel, Economics lecture by Miss Batch.

Saturday, May 16, 7.30 P.M., in Room 321, address to students intending to teach, by Mrs. Eliza Carlisle Ripley, formerly supervisor of Boston Public Schools.

7.30 P.M., in the Barn, Tau Zeta Epsilon Studio Reception.


7 P.M., vespers. Address by Mr. Speer.

Monday, May 18, 7.30 P.M., the Barn, Tau Zeta Epsilon Studio Reception.

Saturday, May 23, 3.20, Alpha Kappa Chi Greek Play.

7.30 the Barn, Denison House play.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The collection of the wood engravings of Timothy Cole, which was exhibited in the Boston Library earlier in the year, will be hung in the Farnsworth Art Building until May 25. The engravings were made for the Century Magazine, and include Italian, Dutch, English and Spanish masters.

Miss Margaret Murphy, 1910, has been elected literary editor of the Wellesley Magazine.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ruth McGlashan, 1908, to Mr. Spencer B. Lane, M. L. T., 1910, of Wellesley, Mass.

The hour for Mr. Denison’s class, Tuesday, May 5, at 7.30 P.M. was given over to a talk by Mr. David J. Ranney, introduced by Mr. Denison. The speaker, who describes himself as “a reformed Bowery crook who has committed every crime but murder,” told the story of his change of life and some of his experiences during the last few years as a “saved man.” His remarks were received with a great deal of interest and frequent applause.

At the usual closing hour Miss Cecil announced that, as it was some time before Mr. Ranney’s train left, he would tell some of his experiences to those who cared to remain. Over half the audience stayed to hear several instances of his work as lodging-house missionary in the Bowery. The references for Mr. Denison’s next class are the same as for this week.

The fact that Dr. Edith Abbott of the Economics Department has refused reappointment in order to take up research work in Chicago is a source of sincere regret to all who have been brought into contact with her here this year. Miss Abbott will live at Hull House and work in the research department of the Chicago Institute of Social Science.

Dr. Abbott’s successor in the department of Economics is to be Miss Anna Youngman of Louisville, Kentucky. Miss Youngman graduated from the University of Chicago in 1904 and since then has been doing graduate work in Economics and Political Science. She has held one of the University Fellowships in Political Economy and will receive the Ph. D. degree in June. Miss Youngman’s special studies have been in the line of Trusts and Corporation Finance. During the past year she has published a series of articles in the Journal of Political Economy on “Tendencies in Modern Combination,” and her doctor’s thesis on “Great Fortunes” is already in press. Miss Youngman has been assisting in editorial work on the Journal of Political Economy during the past year.

The Wellesley Magazine will announce another short story contest in its next number.

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Suppes, formerly of 1908, to Mr. Earle Wayne Brown, Yale 1902, of Elyria, Ohio.

Flowers seen from May 1 to May 6: Honeysuckle, wild lily-of-the-valley, high-bush blackberry, June, strawberry, hop medis, white clover, ash, spurge, speedwell, crow's-foot violet, sweet vernal grass, pear and beech.

Late May bird arrivals will be: wood pewee, indigo bunting, night hawk, black-poll warbler, Canadian warbler, magnolia warbler, and Blackburnian warbler.

Important Notice to all Former Students and to all Classes now in College.

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THEATER NOTES.

Hollis-street Theater: “Lion and the Mouse.”
Majestic Theater: Knickerbocker Grand Opera Co.
Park-street Theater: Rose Stahl.
Colonial Theater: “Mary’s Lamb.”

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PHILOSOPHY CLUB LECTURE.

On Friday evening, May first, the members of the Philosophy Club and their guests had the pleasure of hearing Miss Gamble, of the Philosophy Department, lecture.

Miss Gamble first spoke of memorizing experiments in general. The experiments performed with a given individual are usually to test the subject for facility in learning certain new facts, the tenacity, persistence, fidelity, and variety of images. In these experiments there are two classes of materials used, the concrete, such as colors and smells, and the verbal, such as series of nonsense syllables.

The nonsense syllable method was invented by Ebbinghaus, who made all possible combinations of vowels and consonants. Muller and Shumara invented what they called the normal series, to test for the subject for facility in learning new facts, the tenacity, persistence, fidelity, and variety of images. The method used with these series of nonsense syllables is that of complete memorizing. The series is presented to the subject, who attempts to learn it. When the experimenter finishes the series and the subject again attempts to repeat it correctly. Miss Gamble herself illustrated this procedure.

The results of many such experiments seem to show that the longer the interval between attempts to memorize, the fewer the repetitions required to fix the facts to be learned. Apparently slow repetition teaches a larger proportion of what one wants to know, whereas rapid repetition accomplishes more in proportion to time expended.

Professor James takes a rather pessimistic view of the value of practice for the memory. He claims that the physical capacity of the brain cannot be increased, but that the power of learning to distribute the attention economically. Devices which are useful to a certain point tend usually to fall away with practice.

The experiments in our own laboratory were started to find out whether memory improvement appears in normal, civilized man. The first experiments attempted to discover whether it would be difficult to memorize smell series, and these experiments showed little improvement. The next experiments were necessary to image the smells to arrange the series. Then, too, one may know the names of the smells or have pictures or colors which correspond to them without having an image of a given smell itself.

The results of these experiments were different from those with the nonsense syllables, for they showed that practice made a big difference, that the difference in length of time between repetitions had little effect relatively to the number of repetitions, and that the number of repetitions in this work was much smaller. These differences were due so much to differences in memory material as to differences in method. Four hypotheses have been offered to solve this question: first, that in the smells experiments the subject does not have to reproduce the series but merely to rearrange the order; second, that the case lies in the subject's learned manner of doing things; third, that the difference is due to the fact that in one case the subject keeps trying, whereas in the other a good deal of time is wasted in hearing the experimenter reread the series; and fourth, that it is due to the fact that in the method of complete memorizing the subject is more flurried by lack of time.

Miss Gamble herself considers these hypotheses inadequate and believes that the explanation lies in the difference in rate. Moreover, it is not explainable by the fact that it is a man to put in artificial links, since such devices tend to fall away as practice increases. She concludes, therefore, that the slower rate gives more time for apprehension. The explanation is physiological, because after two things have been connected in the mind something goes on in the brain which leads to a consolidation of the traces left in the brain. There is not enough energy at any one given time for the consolidation and the formation of new images.

The quick repetitions give the advantage in proportion to the time spent because persistence is better after quick work. Persistence is usually evanescent and unreliable. Consolidation works while one is paying no attention to the matter. Occasionally with practice one can learn to carry over to the quick-rate work the habits which one has learned in slower work.

Miss Gamble drew an interesting moral from these experiments in regard to cramming for examinations. She said that if one has an examination at nine o'clock and begins to study at seven, the night before, it is well to go over the ground as fast and as many times as possible. On the other hand, if one has the same amount of time for preparation but must do the work several days before the examination, the best results will be obtained by going over the work slowly and carefully.

COLLEGE SETTLEMENTS MEETING.

At 8 o'clock, in College Hall Chapel, on Thursday, May 7, the College Settlements Chapter held its last regular meeting of the year. The meeting consisted of reports of the work which the girls themselves have been doing at Denison House, and of the delegations to the various college settlement conferences. Miss Polly Ingalls presided, and the reports of Miss Marie Spahr, secretary and treasurer, Miss Frances Kelly told of her work at Denison House on Friday afternoons, when she plays with the children. Miss Margarette Hallam talked about the Penelope Sewing Club, to which little girls come on Monday afternoons. She said that their genuine interest in sewing their little aprons, in dressing dolls to send to children even poorer than they, and in the good times which they had together, sometimes in stories and reading, and in trips to the Public Gardens, made one feel a joy in working with them. Miss Marion Savage then made a plea for the Consumers' League. She asked first for an intelligent interest in the movement, which is not only to protect ourselves from clothes made under unsanitary conditions, but to prevent the existence of such conditions by refusing to patronize the firms which encourage them. Miss Savage asked for the co-operation which we can give by joining the League, and by buying Consumers' League goods, and especially by convincing our family and home towns.

Miss Spahr then gave her report of the congestion meeting which she attended in New York last March. She said that even without the exhibit, one could see the effects of congestion all around the Rivington Street House. She commented on the causes and cures of congestion. Some of the

(Continued on Page 5)
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MUSIC NOTES.

Vespers, Sunday, May 10, 1908:

Processional 928.
Invocation.
HYMN 331.
SCRIPTURE LESSON.
Address by Mrs. Ballington Booth.
CHOIR: "Charity" . . . . . . . . . . . Rossini.
PIANO AND ORGAN: Andante from Concerto in G minor. Mendelssohn.

PRAYERS.
RECEPTION 783.
The Wellesley College Choir. (Miss Drummond, Soprano. Miss Brown, Piano). Associate Professor Hamilton, Organ.

SOCIETY NOTE.

At a regular meeting of Society Tau Zeta Epsilon, on May seventh, Miss Louise Moore, 1908, was formally received into membership.

LIBRARY NOTES.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Birt: Die buchrolle in der Kunst.
Breiten: Untersuchungen zur Sinnespsychologie.
Cary: Le Latin d'Espagne d'âpres les inscriptions.
Croiset: Aristophaene et les partis a Athens.
Ferrero: Greatness and decline of Rome.
Galton: Church and state in France.
Hauvette: De l'authenticité des épigrammes de Simonide.
Hauvette: Hérodote.
Lardner: Steam engine explained.
Marriott: Life of Lucas Carey, viscount Falkland.
Munro: Source book of Roman history.
N. Y.: Charter revision commission, 1907. Report to the governor, November 20, 1907.
Ovidio: Nuovi studi danteschi.
Shuckburgh: History of Rome to the battle of Actium. Studi su Matteo Maria Boiardo.

ART NOTES.

ART EXHIBITIONS NOW OPEN IN BOSTON.

BOSTON CITY CLUB: Mr. Bicknell's Etchings.
GILL'S GALLERIES: Mr. Roseland's Pictures.
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are being fixed, and soon the house is to have some new furniture.
Even if one hasn't much extra time, it is well worth a dollar to be a member of the Wellesley College Golf Club. There will be handicap tournaments this spring, in which any member may join, and surely there is no lover of the famous game who would miss such an opportunity! If anyone wishes to become a member of the golf club—which many have already done—she may give her name to Kate Kellar.

ALUMNÆ NOTES.

In addition to notes concerning graduates, the Alumnæ Column will contain items of interest about members of the Faculty, past and present, and former students.

The following notice is taken from The Examiner, issue of April 30: The Classical Weekly, a journal published by Columbia University, contains in its issues for March 28 and April 4, an original Platonic Socratic dialogue composed in Greek by Miss Maud Wilkinson, Wellesley, B. A. '80, as an examination for the degree of A.M. in Columbia. We understand that it excited great applause among the Columbia dons, and it was on their own spontaneous motion that the dialogue was published. Professor Shorley, of the University of Chicago, who saw it in manuscript, declares it to be an extraordinary performance.
Before seeing the manuscript, he said that such a thing was out of the question; that it could not be done. Miss Wilkinson, in her examination, made Latin in the Girls' High School of the Borough of Brooklyn, New York. She is a daughter of Professor William C. Wilkinson of the University of Chicago, scholar and poet, and her remarkable performance is evidently an example of the truth of the old saw that 'blood will tell.'
In the May number of the Classical Journal is published a review of Mrs. Arthur Strong's book on "Roman Sculpture from Augustus to Constantine," by Associate Professor Walton of the Latin Department.
Miss Eleanor I. Banks, Instructor in Physics, has been appointed Registrar and Instructor in Physics in the American College for Girls in Constantinople. Associate Professor Royana H. Vivian will return from Constantinople to her post in the Mathematics Department, after some travel in which she is to be joined by Professor Burrell, who sailed for Europe in the middle of April.
Miss Louise Sherwood McDowell, 1898, has been awarded the Fellowship in Physics at Cornell University, for the year 1908-90.
Miss Alice Fyock, 1897, has devoted herself for some years to kindergarten work. She is a graduate from one of the Chicago Kindergarten Training Schools in 1901, and since that time has taught in the Elm Street Settlement, on the north side of Chicago, in Poughkeepsie, New York; in New Haven was made head of the Training School, and is now studying in a School for Deaconesses in Philadelphia, fitting herself to be trainer of kindergarten teachers in Akita, Japan. She is already under appointment, but does not expect to go until after another year.
After some years of teaching, Miss Helen Zulette Holder, 1897, started to learn proof-reading. "Working toward that end," she says, "I have passed through as many stages as a caterpillar before it becomes a butterfly." In the trade these
ALUMNAE NOTES—Continued.

different states are known as type-setter or compositor, copyholder, proof-reader. At present I am with the Hill Publishing Company, 505 Pearl street, New York City. I do some editing of manuscripts and some proof-reading.

Miss Louise Hutcheson, 1897, who took her doctor's degree in medicine in 1904 from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, has been assistant resident physician at the Babies' Hospital of New York City and resident physician at Converse College, Spartansburg, South Carolina, and is at present holder of the Wellesley Alumnae Fellowship, for 1907-08, resident at the College Settlement, New York, and assistant physician at the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, and at the New York Orthopedic Dispensary Hospital.

Miss Ethel A. Pennell, 1898, Graduate student in Art 1899-1901, Art Librarian, 1903-04, has served as Library Assistant in the Architectural Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in the Library of Clark University, Worcester. She is now in New York, cataloguing the casts of sculpture and architecture in the Metropolitan Museum. Her address is 419 West 121st street, New York City.

Miss Jane Button, 1902, has resigned her position among the Christian Association workers in Philadelphia, and is planning summer abroad. She and her sister Helen, 1904, sail the 4th of May.

Miss Ethel Doak, 1904, resigns this spring her position on the 3rd of Organized Charities in West Philadelphia. She expects to travel in Europe, returning to be married in the fall.

Miss Eugenia Lodwick, 1905, has been studying this year at Amherst University, St. Louis, Missouri. Her work toward a master's degree includes a minor in Greek and a minor in Latin. She is at present very much engaged upon her thesis, though she has found time for some other things. She writes, "I have revealed in an infant Sunday-school class, of which I am very proud, though they have brought shame to me on one or two occasions: for instance, having memorized the twenty-third Psalm, one younger informed me it was written by Longfellow, then at my look of consternation substituted Bishop Tuttle. They are dear!"

She has positions in Miss Mary Haskell's School for Girls, in Boston, Miss Carolyn Nelson, who is teaching German, and Miss Helen Norton, who is Secretary.

Miss Louisa Eaton, 1897, has secured a position as teacher of English and history in the high school of Holliston, Massachusetts.

Miss Alice Perry, 1907, who sailed with her family in February, for an extended trip in Europe for a Sunday in June, Florence with Margarette Birge, 1907, who is one of the members of the New Travel School conducted by Miss Edith May, 1897.

Miss Anna Volquardsen, 1907, is teaching German and history at the Academy, Ashburnham, Mass.

The following Alumnae have recently visited the college: Mrs. Jane Mitchell Newell, 1899, Miss May nanah Woodward melly, 1903, Miss Helen P. Wood, 1907.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Miss Ethel A. Pennell, 1898, 419 W. 121st street, New York City.

Mrs. Henry Clay Ide, 2nd (Harriet M. Baxter, 1887), St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Ellen Corson White, 1897, 31 West Main street, North Vernon, Ind.

Mrs. Henry C. Sanborn (Lucy W. Cummings, 1897), Danvers, Mass.

Dr. Ethel Graff, 1897, 72 West End avenue, Somerville, N. J.

Miss Gertrude Maud Hall, 1897, 111 Highland avenue, Win-
ches ter, Mass.

Miss Helen Zulette Holder, 1897, 39 Webster street, Brook-
llyn, N. Y.

Mrs. F. H. Dunbar (Mabel Spaulding, 1897), Mansfield, Mass.

Mrs. Arthur H. Jones (Juliette Cooke, 1902), 3732 Bland street avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Miss Agalenia Aldrich, 1893-96, Charlton, Mass.

Miss Edna B. Arnold, 1893-94, 67 Belmont street, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.


Miss Margaret E. Oakly, 1893-94, Steinway, Long Island, N. Y.

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We are now compiling statistics for nearly all the largest Banking Houses in the United States and Europe and will gladly give references if desired.

Miss Maud L. Parker, 1893-94, 198 West Brookline avenue, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Ernest F. Crummel (Mae A. Ready, 1893-94), 9012 Edmunds avenue, N. E., Cleveland, Ohio.

September 9, 1907, in Houghton, Michigan, a daughter of Mrs. Rolf B. Stanley (Alice Knox, 1905), Beach and Elm avenues, Larchmont Manor, N. Y.

Mrs. William J. Ballou (Anna M. Brigham, 1898), Ludlow, Vermont.

Mrs. William Schuyler Post (Estelle C. Johnson, 1894-95), 1113 Forest avenue, Hollywood, Cal.

Miss Rebecca D. Moore, 1899, 5 Park Vale, Brookline, Mass.


Miss Jean R. Tilboton, 1907, to Mr. Edward Clarence Lee, of the Pennsylvania State College.

MARRIAGES.

Morrill—McMorrick. April 20, 1908, in Dallas, Texas, Miss Florence Hall McMorrick, 1907, to Mr. Austin Winfield Morrill. At home after May 15, The Summerlin, Orlando, Florida.


BIRTHS.

September 5, 1907, in Kansas City, Missouri, a son, Lathro Smith, to Mrs. Willard R. Douglas (Floyd Smith, 1897).

April 4, 1908, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a son, Stanley Kidder Wilson, Jr., to Miss Margarette Scanlin Wilson, 1902.

DEATH.

September 4, 1907, Mrs. Alexander R. Holway (Marcia Tracy Marple, 1893-95).