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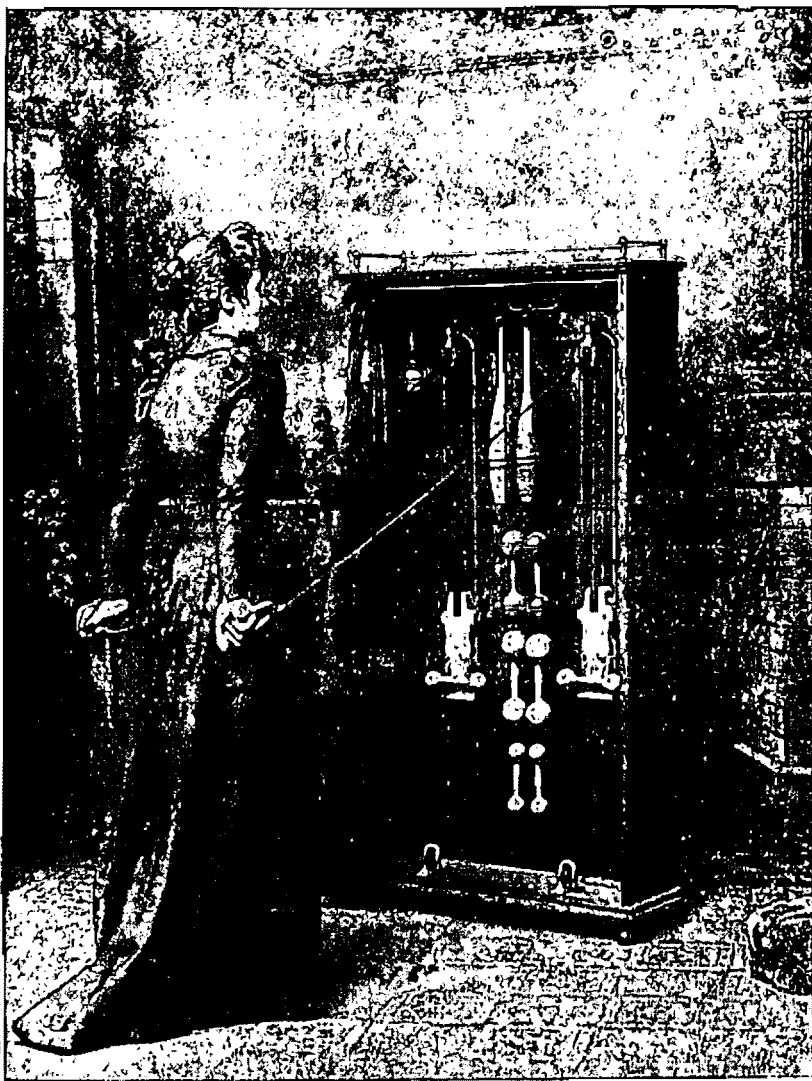
PI BETA PHI.

Volume IX, No. 2.

JANUARY, 1893.

*Edited by Michigan Beta, University of Michigan,
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PHYSICAL CULTURE AT HOME



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JESSIE WILSON MANNING

CARRIE LANE CHAPMAN.

EMMA HUMPHREY HADDOCK

A. GERTRUDE BLACKWELDER.

THE ARROW.

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Alumnae Department.

GERTRUDE BOUGHTON BLACKWELDER.

In the days when so much is said about the position of college women in their homes and daily life, it is refreshing to turn to one who has combined both home and literary duties with honor to herself and to the world, and who with many others has proved conclusively that a woman is all the better house-keeper, mother and social leader for her college education and for her interest in literary pursuits. Such a woman is Mrs. Gertrude Boughton Blackwelder.

Alice Gertrude Boughton was born Dec. 5, 1853, in Western New York. Her father, a Baptist minister, was always deeply interested in educational matters and served several years as superintendent of schools in Cayuga County. Her early education Miss Boughton owed almost entirely to him and to her habit of continually poring over books. As novels were not allowed in the family, and as it was before the days of modern juvenile books, the works she read were usually quite in advance of her years. At ten years of age she was sent to an academy at Moravia, three miles from home, where she began Latin, and struggled with home sickness while trying to master the old Andrew's and Stoddard's grammar. Here she studied Natural Philosophy and was whisked at a rapid rate from arithmetic to algebra in a way that ever after made mathematics a bugbear to her. At the age of fifteen the subject of better schooling was discussed, though as she says, there was not much choice in those days.

Vassar had but just begun; Oberlin was considered with favor, also Elmira Female College, when an invitation came from a sister in Lawrence, Kansas, to spend a year with her and attend the State University. Thither she went and entered with enthusiasm into the work, hampered though the students were, by the lack of the proper equipments for a college.

During her life there Miss Boughton became a charter member of Pi Beta Phi, then plain I. C. The young university grew with the young vigorous state and having once breathed the air of the broad prairies, she had no wish to return to the east for permanent residence. Year after year went by, until six had passed (two preparatory and four collegiate necessary for graduation). Kansas had become her home and after graduating in 1875, she began teaching in the University, the first Alumnae to be appointed on the faculty. Miss Boughton was chosen member of Phi Beta Kappa, an honor which she appreciated, as membership depends solely upon scholarship. In 1890 she was given the Master's degree by the University.

In 1877, she married Mr. Blackwelder and went to Chicago, where she has since resided. Here in the midst of her household duties and with the training of her two bright boys, Mrs. Blackwelder has yet been able to do more or less studying and especially has she kept up her interest in music. Moreover, she was President of the Chicago Association of Collegiate Alumnae for three years.

In 1890, she delivered the Alumni address before Kansas State University on the subject of "An Island Literature," in which she is deeply interested. Mrs. Blackwelder is an authority on the subject of Icelandic life and literature, having thoroughly studied the subject, and written various papers concerning it for magazines.

Mrs. Blackwelder leads a happy, useful life, surrounded by all that an educated woman holds dear; music, books and a charming home. In all her relations, social, domestic, and literary is felt the influence of her college life and the impetus thus given to a mind naturally alive to the foremost interests of the day.

JESSIE WILSON MANNING.

Mrs. Jessie Wilson Manning was born at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where her childhood and youth were passed. The father of Mrs. Manning, Mr. Robert Wilson, was a man of marked individuality and scholarly taste.

Miss Wilson graduated at the Iowa Wesleyan University at the age of eighteen and has never relinquished the habits of study formed during those early years. Throughout her college course she enjoyed especially science and literature, and after she became an Alumna she took a long and careful course in modern philosophy under her father's supervision, while more recently she has devoted herself to historical research and *belles-lettres*.

For five years after graduation Miss Wilson made a business of platform work. Though her lectures were mainly on topics of the times she never lost an opportunity to speak for temperance, co-education, and for the practical training of girls with a view to financial independence. The comments of the press were certainly gratifying to an ambitious woman.

On November 21, 1889, Miss Wilson became the wife of Mr. Eli Manning, of Chariton, Iowa, a man well known in the political and business circles of Southern Iowa.

Since Mrs. Manning's marriage she has devoted herself to her home. Three sons now belong to the family circle, yet Mrs. Manning's interest in the intellectual pursuits of her choice still lives. She has found time to write a long poem entitled "The Passion of Life," besides many stray verses which have appeared from time to time in newspapers and magazines, reviews in local papers, and a few stories, while she now has ready for publication a second volume of verse. Since going to Chariton to live Mrs. Manning has founded a small club of women for the study of history, which has been in successful operation for seven years. Liberal in her means and broad in her sympathies, Mrs. Manning's watchword is progress—progress for the individual and for the world—and the blessings she would desire most to see young women achieve are first, education—the best and broadest possible—second, financial independence, with the ability to use both money and education for the development of a still nobler womanhood.

CARRIE LANE CHAPMAN CATT.

Carrie Lane Chapman, the name by which she is best known to the public, was born January 4, 1859. She spent the greater part of her childhood and early womanhood on a farm in Northern Iowa.

After graduating from the Charles City High School she entered Iowa Agricultural College at Ames and received the degree of B. S. with the class of 1880. While there she became a member of Pi Beta Phi.

In 1881, Miss Lane was engaged as teacher in the Mason City High School and was superintendent of the city schools for two years. While thus employed she formed the acquaintance of Mr. Leo Chapman, editor of the *Mason City Republican*, and became his wife. After her marriage she shared her husband's journalistic labors and at the same time was preparing to become a lecturer. The business in Mason City was disposed of and plans were being perfected for the same kind of mutual work in San Francisco when Mr. Chapman died. Mrs. Chapman spent the following year in California, busying herself with journalism and in making a careful study of subjects upon which she had determined to talk. It was here and at this time that the material was collected for her lecture on "America for Americans," dealing largely with the Chinese question.

Since 1887 she has been in the lecture field, devoting as much time as possible to careful study of the work in hand. Mrs. Chapman has a pleasing presence and a forcible manner which gives a wholesome earnest to all of her pleas for woman's advancement.

In 1890, Mrs. Chapman became Mrs. G. W. Catt, since which time her home has been in New York.

EMMA HUMPHREY HADDOCK.

Emma Humphrey Haddock through her parents, has a right to all the sturdy qualities that the state of Connecticut has ever been said to confer on her children. From this nursery of educated men of every class Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey moved first to Ohio, then to

Iowa, in Cedar County, where Emma was born and where the father as a pioneer minister of the Methodist church, showed himself to be a man of ability and marked character.

It is clear that in the interests and anxieties of western farm life the love of study and intellectual pursuits was not absent. Miss Emma Humphrey early finished the course of the High School in her native town and reached out for the advantages of the State University at Iowa, where she graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Didactics in June of 1865.

Two months later, August 7th, 1865, occurred the marriage of Miss Emma Humphrey with Mr. Wm. J. Haddock, an event which usually puts an end to all intellectual activity on the part of a woman. But it was not so in this case. Mr. Haddock, always a man of pronounced liberality of opinion, was a companion and inspirer of intellectual activity, and made it possible for the favorite career of teaching to engage Mrs. Haddock's interest for two years. Eight years more of domestic life served to enrich the character and love of study that was constantly being nourished by superior companionship.

Under the encouragement of her husband Mrs. Haddock entered the Law Department of the State University, in September, 1874, and graduated June, 1875, one of ten out of a class of nearly one hundred, to represent the class on commencement day. An advanced law class of seven was graduated in 1877 and here again Mrs. Haddock was chosen as representative and honored with a certificate of special ability in the law. When in the fall of 1877, Judge J. F. Dillon administered the oath that admitted Mrs. Haddock to practice in the United States' Circuit and District courts, it meant much more than the same fact would mean to-day in any State of the Union. She was the first to gain this distinction in her State, for which all women owe her a debt of gratitude. No woman enters a new field of activity that she does not open up the whole unexplored region for her entire sex, unbarring a door that is never to be closed again.

It is a courageous step to take the chances of one's future in one's own hands, instead of following the beaten path of convention-

ality. But fortunate is a woman whose husband is the leader and inspiration of such a step!

Mrs. Haddock's vigorous intelligence and critical acumen soon marked her for public usefulness and for three consecutive years the Supreme Court appointed her examiner of the law class.

There is a courage born of ignorance and a courage born of reckless disregard of consequences; but the courage which rules the world is a courage born of knowledge, of mature deliberation, of fixedness of purpose, and that purpose is born of high faith and God-given powers. This we judge was the true process of education with Mrs. Haddock. It was the *drawing out* of power from within, an evolution of character, not a growth from accretion. So that whatever service was required of Mrs. Haddock in the world's work, we always find her life harmoniously adjusted to it. She brings to her management of domestic affairs the same strength and intelligence that characterizes her business life.

When in the course of the last ten or fifteen years literary clubs brought to women new fields of labor with increased facilities for study, no one showed herself more ready to grapple with historical and literary problems, or evinced a keener relish for getting at the bottom of a question than Mrs. Haddock, and for executive ability, no one showed in the government of her club more wisdom or tolerance.

Reputation gained at home was not endangered abroad, for Mrs. Haddock not only held her own but was a valuable member to the "Association for the Advancement of Women," and her paper on "Women as Landholders in the West," read before the Woman's Congress in 1886 was greeted with marked distinction.

I should be drawing the portrait of a cold, one-sided nature should I forget the large element of sympathy that makes of this talented woman the helpful friend and neighbor.

To her friends she is always the symbol of the girded loins and lighted lamp. Yet this singleness of eye which makes the accurate business woman, this steadfastness of plan which never distorts the moral order of things, does not dwarf the sympathetic interest in the world of men and women. And to come into directly personal rela-

tions with Mrs. Haddock is to enjoy the friendship of a most womanly woman and to be stimulated to some productive activity, the best office a friend can perform for us.

Susanne Smith Tyndale.

ALUMNÆ PERSONALS.

MISS MAY ROBERTS, Iowa Gamma, is doing special work in mathematics at Cornell. Miss Roberts had the honor of being chosen by Professor Stanton, head of the Department, as his assistant, immediately upon graduation.

MRS. LU OSBORNE-FERSON, Iowa Beta, of Council Bluffs, Ia., is a member of the World's Fair Board of Lady Managers for Iowa. Mrs. Ferson is an enthusiastic Pi Beta Phi and took time to meet several of the Des Moines alumnæ while en route to the dedication ceremonies.

THE DES MOINES Pi Beta Phi Alumnæ Association meets bi-weekly, and has applied for an alumnæ charter. There are thirty Pi Beta Phis resident in Des Moines and an alumnæ chapter could do much good for them and for the fraternity. At a recent meeting the following program was carried out: "The Broad Path of Life" from Bjornsen, read by Miss Ella Cummings, Iowa Alpha. A description "Landscapes in Norway," Miss Olive McHarry, Iowa Alpha. "History of Norway," Mrs. Ione W. Marsh, Iowa Gamma.

WOMEN'S CLUBS AND FRATERNITIES.

Whatever lives, in this busy day must have a strong *raison d'être*. It must fill some pressing need, supply some vacancy, or, in the rush of our numerous interests, it is pushed to the wall. Among social organizations and reform movements, those survive, which prove they are the fittest to survive by serving a distinct purpose and meeting a strong demand. The purpose may not always be the highest nor the demand the best; but these two factors existing, whatever meets them will live until the conditions are changed.

The origin and steady growth of women's clubs and fraternities in the last quarter of a century, indicates plainly that among women all over the country, North, South, East, West, without distinction of class or creed, there was a crying need which these organizations filled. And I wish to show that in this case the purpose served is the highest, and the demand one whose results are the most beneficial.

Among women's clubs, Sorosis is the oldest, having been organized in 1868; between that time and the present, many such organizations sprang up, in cities and towns, until it became patent that some co-operation and connection between them was needed. In 1869, the year when Sorosis attained its majority, it took the initiative and called a convention at New York City. There came to this convention, representatives from ninety-three clubs; aims and methods of work were discussed, correspondence instituted, and steps taken leading to formal organization. This was effected in 1890, when the General Federation of Women's Clubs was formed, sixty-three auxiliaries, representing eighteen states, being incorporated. How great an impetus was given to club spirit and work by this union, is shown by the fact that the Convention of the Federation held in Chicago this year, numbered one hundred and ninety-two delegates from thirty-two states.

The object of all women's clubs, I take it, is, primarily, self-culture; to supplement the lack of early higher education; to counteract the dwarfing influence of the routine of domestic duties, to bring women into contact with other minds and other lives in intelligent activity. They are made up of women of literary, scientific or artistic tastes; of women who are desirous of increasing their general intelligence, and keeping abreast with the times. But since anything which quickens and strengthens the intellect tends to develop every other faculty of the individual, the influence of club life soon ceases to be limited to the intellect alone, and becomes self-culture in the broadest sense—that is, culture of the mind, the heart, the soul. So it seems to me the advantages of club life may be considered very logically under three heads; the intellectual, the social, the spiritual.

The intellectual phase of club life is developed in many ways, but its results are similar. Some line of work is followed which stimulates serious thought and scholarly research. Be it history, science, literature, art, philosophy, politics, what you will—it presses every individual into service, compelling her to contribute her quota to the fund of general information, and thus teaching her, not only to express herself clearly and forcibly, but also to investigate most carefully and accurately, knowing her statements will be questioned and criticised.

I have known one club which studied Dante very diligently through one winter; and how much poetry they found, both in sentiment and expression; how much science, philosophy and art; how many literary and historical references to be investigated; how much leading to a study of the religion, the politics, the society of the times! Until this one literary study, taken up for a few hours of each week, deepened into ever widening circles, and gave a wonderful impetus to the pursuit of these several branches of learning in a hundred homes. And this brings me to the mention of the greatest benefit, perhaps, which is derived from the intellectual side of club life. It awakens an interest in many departments of learning, which otherwise would be disregarded, and stimulates a woman to pursue their study alone. No bright woman can read Shakespeare carefully and not become interested in English History; Molière and not wish to know the country and the times for which he wrote; Coleridge or Wordsworth, and not wish to know something of his philosophy. Clubs give to many women the first draught, which engenders an eternal thirst.

And last, but far from least important, this feature of club life brings to women the great advantage of systematic and orderly study. Her multitudinous interests constitute the great bane of woman's life; it is, of necessity, an hour at this occupation and an hour at that, until there is much danger of cultivating unsystematic habits. But if she is expected at a certain time to be prepared in a certain work, she finds the very mental discipline which she needs.

In this sense the club has the imperative character which the school room has for younger women, but lacks all the formality of

recitations; it is a Democracy of the intellect, where all stand on an equality, and there is thus produced in intellectual life that independence, and strength and self reliance which we believe Democracy produces in national life.

The *social phase* of club life does something, which, it seems to me, no other social factor is able to do; it discards all externalities, all that is exoteric, the distinctions of wealth, of position, of reputation, and unites the members on the sole ground of womanhood. It reveals the fact that they are women, having in the last analysis, the same emotions, the same desires, the same aspirations, and meeting with the same purpose of cultivating mind and heart. One of the leaders of club work in this country well expressed this tendency thus:— "Here, as a class, society women first discovered that women who pursue serious subjects do not thereby forfeit their social qualities; and serious women first learned that they do not monopolize seriousness." How much this meeting on an equal footing, this social side which is given to intellectual work does to tear down the spirit of class and of caste, is not generally appreciated. Nor is this result confined to the women of the individual clubs, but extends through the entire Federation; the knowledge of common plans and work, of mutual sympathy and help, acquaintance through correspondence, association in their Conventions, has already done much, and will do more to destroy sectional differences, and bridge over the chasm existing between the North and South in politics, the East and West in prejudice.

The spiritual development of club life is one which, perhaps, a superficial observer would scarcely expect. Yet it is there, and is a normal tendency in such organizations. She is a poor scholar who does not understand the great purpose of all scholarship; she is afflicted with spiritual blindness who does not discern the trend of all true investigation and study. Club life expands woman's nature, increases her judgment, diminishes her prejudices. Her contact with other women of other lives, enlarges her charity, broadens her sympathy, lessens her sectarianism. And there is many a club in this country which can testify, that, having begun its work as an organization purely intellectual in its purpose, the acme of its use-

fulness, both to its members and to society, was reached, when it embraced charitable and philanthropic work as well.

Women's Greek letter fraternities are all that women's clubs are—and more.

The oldest, Pi Beta Phi, antedates Sorosis by one year, while the other nine have been organized at intervals from that time until 1890. While they are known as secret organizations, the secrecy is only as to their workings; their purpose may be known to all the world. This purpose is to supplement the intellectual training of college by the most ennobling social relationships and thus to furnish that sympathy and friendship which college women so much need.

Though this purpose resembles that of women's clubs, yet the scope of the fraternity, it seems to me, is broader and its opportunities greater. And, since the material and the work of clubs and fraternities are so dissimilar, perhaps I can best prove that this is true by noticing in what the fraternity differs from the club.

The fraternity differs from the club in that its work is begun at a time when a woman is more amenable to influence. The years spent by a woman in college, ranging from the eighteenth to the twenty-fifth, are the years when all her faculties are unfolding, her tastes developing and her purposes forming. At this age she is more open to convictions; her actual experience with the world is not great, and she is not yet embittered by disappointment, nor hardened by difficulties. She is ambitious for the future, is usually possessed of good health and spirits, and is unfettered, as a rule, by family cares. At this point, a little influence of the proper character, may bring forth results which in later years, much greater pressure would be unable to effect. For this reason, I think the power of the fraternity for good is greater than that of the club.

While the object for which the club and the fraternity strive, is, ultimately, much the same, the method employed in attaining this object must be entirely different. In the one, the tendency must be stimulative, in the other, restraining.

The one is composed of women, who, however cultured they may be, usually lack the advantage of the higher education which

the young women of today are enjoying. These women, too, have reached an age when they are settled in their habits, and more conservative in their opinions. They are not so ready to take any new line of work; they may be a little loth, even, to renew the habit of actual study, which they dropped years ago. All these crystallizing tendencies the club must overcome; it must excite their interest in intellectual work; it must stimulate them to study, it must induce them to emerge, for a certain length of time, from the routine of domestic life.

With young women how different! They are buoyant in spirit, full of energy, possessed oftentimes with more zeal than judgment, more enthusiasm than prudence, ready to be carried away with whatever engages their attention. What they need is a restraining and guiding hand. This is what the fraternity furnishes, and it is just here that it does its most efficient work. It has a restraining influence on its members:—First, because it gives a proper outlet for their energies. Their young minds must have something besides mere study on which to bestow their interest and their activity and these, if properly bestowed and directed, accomplish much; if not, they lead into channels which often prove dangerous and destructive.

The fraternity gives them lines of work and courses of study, which have been formed by those older and wiser, in the pursuit of which they find the exercise and discipline they need. Second, the fraternity exerts a restraining influence in the fact that it brings into the most intimate relationship, girls of varied talents and tastes. In the ten, twenty or thirty girls in the chapter, all sorts of natures and dispositions will be represented. This heterogeneous collection of girls, the fraternity, by reason of their mutual restraint on each other develops into well rounded women, teaching them to be scholars without being pedants, learned without being unattractive, gay without being frivolous. It does this by bringing them into the closest association; they follow the same lines of work, and with the same purposes. They study together, they read together, and in many cases live together. Who will say that each does not imbibe the spirit of the other? That abnormal tendencies and idiosyncrasies are not lessened; that excrescences are not diminished,

and deficiencies not filled up? That the whole influence, far from erasing individuality, does not tend toward the formation of a "perfect woman, nobly planned?"

The fraternity differs from the club in that it assumes more authority. In the latter, there is intellectual comradeship, there is the affection and the sympathy, which springs from association; but there are barriers which club women do not feel free to overstep. The fraternity, on the contrary, embraces the broader idea of friendship—nay more—of sisterhood, and the relations existing between fraternity women, are sisterly relations. It is the province of the fraternity to advise and encourage its members; to help them in whatever direction help is needed, to admonish and reprove, if reproof be necessary. And few realize the number of girls who have been influenced by their timely words of friendship and warning. This is what the fraternity does for a girl while in college; after graduation it receives her into alumnae chapters and associations, where the same advantages are offered.

The benefits of the fraternity system have long been apparent, but owing to the increased strength and numbers of organizations, the future will reveal more clearly than the past the work which they accomplish. If I mistake not, the present generation of young women will do honor to the good influence which they have felt, and will develop lives of such symmetry and strength, that it cannot be said of them, as of one of the great English poets, that they were individuals of magnificent beginnings. The deflection from the old time prejudice and standards is well begun, and when the solstice of women shall be reached, let the Greek letter fraternity receive its share of the honor.

Ona H. Payne.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

Many years ago, Matthew Vassar confided to a distinguished Englishman his plans for the advancement of education for women. He was earnestly advised by his conservative friend to give up a scheme so wild and visionary, and, instead of trying to develop the

mental power of woman, to turn his charitable attention to the training of idiots and feeble minded children. Happily Mr. Vassar was firm in his purpose, and to-day the college founded by him is not only first in point of time, but also leads in usefulness the American Colleges for women. Similar stories are related about our admission into co-educational institutions. Michigan was besieged for years and finally yielded with reluctance, regarding the innovation as an experiment more or less perilous and impracticable. So with the world in general the new movement known as the "Higher Education for Women" was looked upon as an experiment.

It may be confidently expected that an *experiment* of any kind must eventually come to an end, by proving or disproving the thing it was designed to investigate. After thirty years of trial, during which time nearly three thousand women have experienced college training, we may begin to consider the results of this nineteenth century "experiment".

These women, or girls, have keenly felt that the eyes of the world were upon them, but they have gone their ways serenely, growing strong in the mental development that comes from regular and judicious training. They stand ready to be judged. The incredulous are invited to select from any class; the married or the single, the teacher or the philanthropist, the business woman or the house-keeper. He who foresaw the physical breakdown which was to be an inevitable result of a college course, may read the health statistics gathered by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae and find there a complete refutation of his theories. Let him note the observations recently made by a correspondent of *Science* in regard to different qualities of blood. He says: "The richest color was in the blood of a girl 26 years of age, a graduate of Vassar College."

We who, twenty years ago, read Dr. Clarke's "Lex in Education" almost with consternation, may now reread it as a mere "curiosity of literature." It has ceased to be a bugbear.

As teachers, we find college women filling positions hitherto closed to them. They are pressing out of the ranks of primary instruction and after studying in both American and European Universities, are becoming professors, deans and presidents of col-

leges. Those whose hearts are touched by the suffering and ignorance existing in our lower classes are learning the old fields of philanthropy and entering upon more practical lines. The college settlements in New York and Chicago, where there is direct and personal contact between the pure, noble lives and their untidy, improvident neighbors, are in the hands of women; not men as is the case in London. The continual object-lesson of an attractive, spotless, well-ordered home, the patient teaching of young and old, are yielding gratifying returns for the labour and self-sacrifice of the generous women who give their lives to this work.

It is useless to take up the subject of the occupations now open to educated women. The list is increasing with such rapidity that we are forced to believe that soon no branch of business will be managed solely by men.

Now we come to the housekeepers. Next to the health scare, the great cry has been that college work would tend to unfit women for the duties of a wife and mother, that they would not love the home. Perhaps this error has prevailed to a greater extent than any other, for we still hear echoes of its arguments.

I have yet to meet a married alumna who is not a good housekeeper, and a wise mother, if she has children. Education is worth little if it does not in some degree fit the individual for whatever avocation may be entered upon. It is absurd to claim that the broadening effect of a liberal education does not extend to the home circle. That this domestic influence is more general among women than men is of course to be expected. It is also true, taking all things into consideration, that women reap more lasting benefits from a college course than men. Many a young man enters college with indifference if not with actual reluctance, simply because he is sent there; while a young woman usually takes up college work with an earnest purpose, either to fit herself for some special work, or because she has a thirst for knowledge born of long abstinence. Again the college man who enters business relinquishes gradually the various branches of study he has worked at for four years, and finds his grammar school arithmetic with its "partial payments, insurance and average," the one book that "stays by him." On

the other hand, the woman graduate keeps up her Greek, reads the French and German literature of the day in the original, helps her boys with their Trigonometry, shows her little girls the structure of plants and how to classify their butterflies. She directs her house with intelligence, treats her domestic employees with fairness and carries her experimental knowledge of chemistry into the kitchen. The sanitary condition of the home is carefully looked after and not left in the merciless and incompetent hands of the plumber.

The science of sanitation, by the way, is a thing born of college training for women. I believe it is true that Wellesley college is the first to organize a department for instruction in that line. The University of Chicago in taking from Wellesley the founder of that work, has carried out its usual policy, procuring the *best* in any line,—and that “best” happened to be a college woman, Miss Marion Talbot.

We might go through the various activities of our complex American life, singling out the college women and discovering with what strength, with what fine judgment they are promoting the great philanthropic and educational measures of the day. It would be of interest to know in what relation our fraternity girls stand to all these things. We want to believe that the pleasant social intercourse of the young women who are banded together during college years has sweetened their lives, made them more noble and charitable, that it has not in any way narrowed their minds or engendered prejudice. If our societies have lofty ideals, if they aim at pure and noble thoughts, if they look above the ephemeral pleasures of a symposium or an afternoon tea, and awaken in the mind some ideas for which the world shall be better, then are they a blessing to the student and to the college. That they can and will be all this, and more, is the hope and prophecy of one who was a “fraternity girl” twenty years ago.

Gertrude Boughton Blackwelder.

Morgan Park, Ill.

PI BETA PHIS IN LEIPSIC.

LEIPSIC, SAXONY, Oct. 30th, 1892.

We, the Leipsic contingent of Colorado Alpha, send greetings to our sisters of Pi Beta Phi on the other side of the blue. We follow fraternity movements with interest and long to add our mite of help; believing this to be an epoch requiring the best efforts of every loyal sister. We expected five in our delegation but one of our members wavered at the last.

Leipsic we are now beginning to take in in earnest; the first two months were spent mostly in hunting up old and interesting corners, seeing new types of people and practicing our execrable German on the good natured Teutons. Now music fills the hours, with occasional rests from instrumental to vocal and to German gutturals. The unmusical members are beginning work in the University.

As yet we've seen very little of the University, its students or customs. As you know, women are not regularly admitted as students, are here on sufferance and feel always as though they were pursuing their work under protest. We are addressed collectively as "Meine Herren," go to lectures, concerts, theatres, etc. on tickets labelled "Herren Studenten," for which we make our bow and thankfully take the gifts the gods allow—at half price. Last year some of our thoughtless country women made our course somewhat difficult and endangered the position of all women in the University. As a result the rules are stricter this year and it is harder to gain admittance and impossible in some cases. We called upon the professors whose lectures we wished to hear, armed with our best introductions and our meekest bearing and in every case were treated in the most friendly manner. We enter the class rooms with as little ostentation as possible, keep our eyes on the professor or our note books and are utterly oblivious to everything and everybody except the dead heroes of literature. Later on we mean to be more observing, to tell you something of the German student *Vereine*, which mean to us at present rather pretty caps of the brightest shades of blue, red and green, with fine complexions and too often terribly scarred faces underneath.

We have passed and signaled a golden key of Kappa Kappa Gamma and a Kappa Alpha Theta kite besides several representatives of men's American fraternities.

The old University prison was open to visitors for a few days before it was torn down; the place where unruly students for generations have been incarcerated. There were eight or ten rooms, and the garret of an L, and they say that in its palmy days the rooms were always full, and the days of its prosperity held out to the last. The walls were literally covered two or three coats deep, with marks of the various talents of the prisoners,—some showed a good deal of training in sketching and coloring. Then doggerel in every tongue and every metre was there; parodies on classical German poetry was the favorite theme. Flags of many nations done mostly in colored crayons decorated the walls; one of the stars and stripes particularly well done and with position conspicuously chosen, we viewed with conflicting emotions; it showed at least that as a nation we are everywhere conspicuous.

This is all past history now, as the most of the Augusteum—the literary building—has been torn down to make room for a new one better fitted to the needs of a great University. We asked a bright young German girl to go with us to this prison. We had heard her express a wish to see it and as our professor and professorin were going, she would be amply chaperoned; but she was not permitted to go, and we learned that not only was it very bad form to study in classes with men, but that all places frequented by students or that ever had been, were known by well bred young ladies only to be avoided. It seems impossible for us to understand these customs and restrictions: doubtless we are even more problematic to the people about us, as without our home influences and surroundings we must seem enormities. Does one nation ever learn quite to understand another?

Never before have the English been our countrymen. We are now brothers and sisters of one great race. We sing "America" with "God save the Queen" as a last verse.

We greet with joy the recent admittance of women to two of the German Universities—Göttingen and Halle. The world does move

even in Germany though not with the speed of Nancy Hanks. It has seemed to us so barbarous that German women should not enjoy the splendid advantages of such a University as this, where fine lectures are given hourly by world renowned men, and in the purest speech of their mother tongue. We couldn't resist trying to do a little missionary work by airing some of our democratic ideas; but we were treated in such a dignified and frozen manner for our pains by the women themselves that we shall never venture again to suggest that women may have taste and ability for advanced study even though they may not have the strength to carry a musket through a campaign against the French.

Elizabeth K. Culver.

Kornersplatz 31, Leipzig Sachsen.

What a Fraternity Girl Thinks.

It is to be presumed that none of the new members which the fall has brought to Pi Beta Phi have entered into the sisterhood unthinkingly. They were fully awake to the fact that joining any organization brings new duties. A word from an old member may not be amiss to you who have just entered our fraternity. As you stand on the threshold of fraternity life, new duties born of your new relations and privileges confront you—indeed the other half of every privilege is a duty, and it is by this very increase of duties that life broadens.

Your immediate duties to the members of your own chapter need not be touched upon. It is not necessary to exhort you to give the kindest sympathy, your interest, and your loyalty to your friends in Pi Beta Phi. Your friendship bids you do that. But there is a duty which needs to be brought home to every fraternity girl, new or old, and that is the duty of maintaining cordial, friendly relations to those outside the bonds. Do not commit the mistake of thinking that in joining a fraternity you have severed all outside friendships. The closeness and sweetness of fraternity friendships should make you more appreciative of all friendship. So far as

there is any stain on the fair name of fraternity, it has been caused by just this fact; fraternity has so often been but another name for an exclusive clique, of indifferent bearing to all outsiders. Every fraternity girl should exert herself to remove this stain, and after all it can be nothing but thoughtlessness that has given ground to the accusation. Let every one see that the lessons in friendship you have learned in fraternity life make you more friendly to all: that the fraternity instead of keeping you as an exclusive possession for itself, gives you back to the world more kind and more helpful.

Let your chapter be careful to maintain good will and friendly relations with everyone; entertain independent girls, and have frequent open meetings for your friends and acquaintances. In short, by your universally friendly and cordial bearing show to everyone, that in the fraternity you have begun to learn that world-long lesson, which is the essence of fraternity spirit—love thy neighbor as thyself.

At this season the initiation is an important part of fraternity work, and the question rises, what is the best plan for an initiation?

Initiation. Shall we follow the time honored custom of fraternities and put our victim in a coffin, toss him in a blanket, and play various practical jokes at his expense?

Mystic circles and signs and mottoes, mysterious clasps and figures and voices, thrice-secret oaths and stringent catechisms have for years been associated with initiations into secret societies.

But the tendency to do away with all this mock-mystery and practical joking is every day growing stronger, and fraternities are beginning to think it below the dignity of a serious organization to indulge in such child's play.

The initiation ceremony should be as beautiful and impressive as it can be made. Then, of all times should our order appear in its utmost beauty and dignity. Above all things the ritual should be spoken and not read—the pledges made from the heart and not from a book. The initiation should be made so beautiful and so impressive, that the memory of the solemn pledges taken and the lofty ideals professed at that time, will never fade from the mind of the initiate.

Of Interest to All Women.

Galician women have petitioned the Emperor of Austria for permission to serve as soldiers.

Recent statistics show that women to-day average two inches taller than they did twenty-five years ago.

The Royal Geographical Society of England has unanimously voted to admit women as Fellows on the same terms as men.

The Sargent prize at Harvard has again been won by a young lady, Miss Margaret Herrick, a special student at the annex.

It is computed that there are fifteen thousand women typewriters between Canal street and the Battery in New York City.

The New York University has arranged for free law lectures for women and at the end of the year will award certificates to students for their proficiency.

Out of every hundred teachers in the various grades in England, seventy-seven pupil teachers, seventy-seven assistant teachers and sixty certificated teachers are women.

Miss Annie M. Robbins is stenographer to the Board of Police for the city of Boston. Miss Robbins is a graduate of the Mt. Holyoke Seminary and is well fitted to fill her responsible position.

It is said that woman's labor is more used in Finland than anywhere else. There women compete with men as clerks, managers of limited companies, doctors, dentists, house builders and bank cashiers, in which latter capacity they are found more honest than men.

The census of 1890 shows that in the United States there are about twelve times as many men as women criminals, and that the domestic and house-keeping women furnish the large proportion of transgressors.

Mrs. Oliphant and her son are writing a history of the Victorian Age of English Literature. It is said that this prolific writer does all her work at night, never touching her pen in the day in order to be free from the interruption that is inevitable for a mistress of a house.

Princess Marie Bibesco lately succeeded in swimming the Hellespont—Dardanelles Strait—from the European to the Asiatic shore, and thus puts her name alongside of those of the classic Leander and the poetic Byron.

The Executive Board of the National Council of Women of the United States consisting of the general officers of the Council and the President of each association, held a meeting in December in Chicago for the purpose of deciding many important matters relating to the World's Congress of Representative Women.

Besides Miss Talbot and Mrs. Crow there are in the faculty of the Chicago University three other women: in the English department, Miss Harriet Hamilton who has studied at Cornell; in psychology and political economy, Miss Caroline Miles, Ph. D., of Michigan University, and in Greek, Miss Elizabeth Slater, A. B. of Wellesley.

PENNSYLVANIA ALPHA.

The Pi Beta Phi Fraternity added another chapter to its roll on October twelfth, when Pennsylvania Alpha was organized at Swarthmore college.

This institution is under the control and management of the Friends, and is situated at a short distance from Philadelphia. It has grown steadily in the number of its students: the course of instruction has been extended; and the requirements are fully up to the standard. It ranks among the best colleges of the East.

Pi Beta Phi was the second woman's fraternity to enter here. Kappa Alpha Theta has been the only fraternity in the field for some time.

The initiation took place at the residence of one of the pledged girls. Two members of Michigan Beta Chapter introduced into the mysteries of Pi Beta Phi the following young women: Dora A. Gilbert, Marion D. Perkins, Harriet M. Kent, M. Elizabeth Pownall, Elizabeth M. Bailey, Laurette T. Smedley and Fannie Darlington.

The new chapter was welcomed by the Kappa Alpha Theta

fraternity. This courtesy was acknowledged by an afternoon tea, given by Pennsylvania Alpha.

This new chapter adds another to the roll of our Eastern chapters and helps to make Pi Beta Phi more truly national and to equalize her strength in the East and West.

Chapter Letters.

COLUMBIA ALPHA.—COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.

Two months have now passed since the college year began, yet the time has seemed very short.

We are all hard at work with College and fraternity duties, yet we find time to miss the two of our number who left us last June—Anna S. Hazelton who is now teaching mathematics at Norwood Institute, a large girls' school in this city, and Florence Shipman who teaches Greek and Latin in the high school.

Miss Shipman at our last commencement won two medals presented by the college, one for excellence in Latin, the other for proficiency in Greek.

Many changes have been made among our professors this year.

Dr. E. T. Fristoe, our late professor of chemistry, who died suddenly last August, is sadly missed, as he held a warm place in our hearts. We can hardly realize that he is gone from us, and as James Whitcomb Riley says so beautifully, we feel that

“He has wandered into an unknown land,
And left us dreaming how very fair.
It needs must be since he lingers there.”

In his place we have Professor C. E. Munroe, recently chemist at Newport Torpedo Station, who has done much toward giving the world a smokeless gunpowder.

Dr. J. Macbride Sterrett, newly appointed to the chair of Ethics, Psychology and Political Economy, is a member of Phi Kappa Psi, and the first fraternity man among our faculty.

November 11, our chapter gave a tea to all the women of the University and a few outside friends.

Such an occasion is of great benefit from a social point of view, creating a feeling of good fellowship among us as friends and fellow-students. We were also enabled in this way to extend our courtesy to the new girls of the University, and to become better acquainted with them. We see in them good material for building up our chapter. We have already pledged one member for Pi Beta Phi. Kindly greetings to all.

PENNSYLVANIA ALPHA—SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.

For the first time we as Pennsylvania Alpha, step into the Greek world, into Pi Beta Phi and stretch forth our hands in greeting to the loving friends on every side.

We realize the honor and responsibility placed upon us and in every way possible are we determined to prove our love and loyalty to the fraternity. Although we do not believe in excuses yet for this once may our youth and inexperience plead for a lenient criticism of this, our first ARROW letter.

And now for a bit of our chapter history. We were initiated on the evening of October 12, by Miss Lucy Maris and Mrs. Tyler, née Miss Zuell Preston, women whom we have learned to respect and love. We immediately went to work. Many loving notes of greeting have reached us in answer to the announcement of our advent and we feel very grateful for the interest manifested in us.

Our meetings have been the source of an unlimited amount of true pleasure and good, each seeming to bring us so much nearer to each other and to what we hold most dear; and to each meeting we look forward with joy. We are now seven but before another publication of THE ARROW we hope to number ten or twelve.

On October 29, we gave a reception and afternoon tea to the Alpha Beta Chapter of the Kappa Alpha Theta Fraternity at Swarthmore College. By a little extra exertion on our part, we all had our Greek gowns made and came out in them on that afternoon, much to the surprise of the Thetas. The time passed most pleasantly and we feel sure the tea was enjoyed by all.

Our pin has been greatly admired and we are always proud to show it to enquiring friends.

Not much, as yet, has been done that can really be told, but we feel that we have accomplished a great deal for ourselves, and our aim is and shall ever be, to attain to a pure, noble, perfect womanhood and to aid our friends in Pi Beta Phi to a like attainment.

Pi Beta Phi is worthy of our most earnest work, let us see to it that we are worthy of its love and protection.

OHIO ALPHA—OHIO UNIVERSITY.

Ohio Alpha extends greetings to the Swarthmore Chapter.

Miss Carrie Sowers, an associate member of our chapter, who had charge of the Art Department of Ohio University last year, is this year studying with the League in New York City.

Two of our girls, Miss Norton and Miss McVay, have entertained delightfully this term. In general we have had more work and less social pleasure this fall. We hope to carry out the Columbian program. It is commendable in execution and in the object it will attain for us.

Fraternity spirit and courtesy flourish here, as the various social entertainments on the part of the fraternities bear witness. Many Pi Beta Phis received such courtesy from the Delta Tau Deltas, and pronounce them royal hosts.

Miss Turner's visit though short was a season of pleasure to us. Every Pi Beta Phi will testify to the helpful, womanly ideas she brings with her, and to the zeal and enthusiasm she always inspires.

We had planned for a reception in order that the members of Beta Theta Pi, Phi Delta Theta and Delta Tau Delta might meet our Grand President, but it seemed kinder to her after her two weeks of travel to allow her to spend a quiet evening with the chapter. We were especially interested in her talk on the World's Fair Exhibit.

Ohio Alpha is preparing the circulars, the part assigned us to prepare for the exhibit at the Columbian Exposition. These circulars will be sent to every member of the fraternity. We wish to urge upon you the importance of prompt reply. It will be an immense amount of work at best, but would be hindered much if members delay answering. We wish to be punctual in all business with other chapters and hope the same quality will characterize their dealings. We hope to meet all in Chicago in the summer.

INDIANA ALPHA—FRANKLIN COLLEGE.

Indiana Alpha now numbers eleven active members, one Nannie Drybread, a member of the junior class, having been admitted to the sisterhood since the last letter.

We have this term devoted more time than usual to social duties. Believing the fraternity spirit ought to be cultivated to a greater extent than formerly, we have instituted a series of open meetings. The first was held in our hall where we welcomed the Phi Delta Theta and Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternities. The time passed very pleasantly and the experiment was considered quite a success. The other fraternities have taken it up which proves that the plan was satisfactory to all.

We are making an effort to refurnish our hall. The girls are enthusiastic over it and we have a very pretty fraternity home "in imagination" as we hope to have in reality.

The latter part of October the Pi Phis gave a reception at the home of Elsie Holman. One hundred guests were present including all our fraternity friends as well as a number of others. The house was artistically decorated with vines, palms and blooming chrysanthemums, dainty refreshments were served in the dining room where each received a carnation, our best loved flower. All agreed that it was one of the pleasantest entertainments ever given here.

We were happy to receive a short visit from our grand President last month. She came with many helpful suggestions and plans for the future, and left us all just a little prouder of being Pi Phis than we were before, and with the determination to work more for our own chapter and the fraternity as a whole.

We are looking forward to a visit from two of our old members next week, Mabel Abbott, who is teaching at Jamestown, and May Burton, one of our graduates.

Indiana Alpha sends greeting and best wishes to all Pi Beta Phis.

MICHIGAN ALPHA—HILLSDALE COLLEGE.

The term is rapidly drawing to a close, and the members of Michigan Alpha are more enthusiastic than ever.

Our Province President, Franc Arnold, made us a flying visit, November 9, rousing our girls to a deeper sense of duty than anything else could have done.

The friendly contest between Kappa Kappa Gamma and Pi Beta Phi has been brief this fall, and we are happy to say that in consequence of our victory, we can introduce three new members-- Grace Higby, Zoa Leonard and Lizzie Robinson.

We are busy watching the progress of preparations for the World's Fair Exhibit and hope to meet many Pi Beta Phis at Chicago in '93, which will be the most glorious summer American fraternities have ever seen.

MICHIGAN BETA—UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Michigan Beta sends greetings to all Pi Phis. Although you may not think a mere greeting a great favor, perhaps you would if you knew that we have all been so busy this fall that we have scarcely had time to stop to speak to one another. You must not take this too literally however, for we have had many good times together. We who live in the house often find time between supper and study hours to chat or dance together for a few moments.

Our chapter house we enjoy very much. It is so convenient for meetings and especially for spreads, as we have had reason to prove several times this fall. The great event of the season was, of course, initiation, when five girls joined our circle. We are sure you will all welcome them as heartily to our ranks as does our chapter. Our two honorary members and our two brides were present to add dignity to the occasion. Some excellent toasts were given during the evening. In one of them, one of our ladies expressed some excellent wishes, which we repeat as being worthy to become the standard of Pi Beta Phi. She said she hoped we all would be such good students that being a Pi Beta Phi would be synonymous with having a high standing in college, and that we

would break down all unkind feelings between other fraternities and ours, and between independents and ourselves and prove to unbelievers that fraternities are good and helpful.

October 20th, at her home in Wilmington, Delaware, Zuell Preston was married to Dr. Wm. I. Tyler, of Niles, Michigan.

November 22d, Gertrude Clarke was married to Hiram A. Sober, Instructor in the University of Michigan.

We have been fortunate in having had visits from each of the three graduates who left us last June.

Best wishes for a "Happy New Year."

LOUISIANA ALPHA--TULANE UNIVERSITY.

Again we are gathered "beneath the classic shades of Alma Mater," all of us except one, who now finds a home in Louisville, Kentucky. Since the reopening of college, Louisiana Alpha has been increased by two; Cora Schriever, of New Orleans, and Fanny Fry, of Mobile, Alabama, are our new sisters. The last initiation was undoubtedly the best we have ever held; on no former occasion did Pi Phi go so frisky and never before did our ritual seem to us so beautiful and impressive. After the mystical ceremony was over, some of our young men friends came in a body and spent the rest of the evening with us in dancing.

Great excitement prevailed in this city several weeks ago. The general strike which so checked commerce and caused untold inconvenience, even to those not in the business world threatened to provoke a war; one can easily imagine the suspense in which we were when the news reached us that the militia was ordered to be held in readiness; for the companies comprise the brothers and "nearer ones, dearer ones yet," of many of our girls. Notwithstanding the deplorable condition of our city, even the distress has a comical side; my pen would fail to picture the ludicrous sight presented by some of the vehicles used on this occasion in lieu of horse-cars; and, too, it was not altogether an unpleasant experience to feel, when one retired and extinguished her candle, that the house and streets were in utter darkness; however, the trouble was

amicably settled; our boys were not shot by the strikers and our girls were spared their tears.

We have decided to follow some of the suggestions made by the Literary Bureau; hereafter we shall assemble once a month at the homes of the different members; these meetings are to be held at night, and during them, our time will be spent in some amusement as profitable as pleasant. Several beautiful gifts have been lately presented to the fraternity; and we take a great deal of pride in our neatly furnished room, in as much as nearly every article, ornament or useful, which it contains, is a token of friendly regard. Louisiana Alpha now resigns her babyship in favor of her Pennsylvania sister, wishing to the chapter as happy a life in Pi Beta Phi as ours has been, is and ever shall be.

ILLINOIS BETA—LOMBARD UNIVERSITY.

We have six new members to introduce to our Pi Phi friends. On October 10th, we added to our list Mary Townsend, Vada Wiswell, Lucy Conger, Nellie Tompkins, Della Myers and Grace Conlee.

On the following evening we were delightfully entertained by our Knox sisters at the home of Elizabeth Boggs. We went with the expectation of seeing our Grand President but were disappointed. However, some of us had the pleasure of meeting her the next afternoon. Grace Harsh was with us a short time this term, and we were sorry that we could not keep her longer. After visiting at Yorkville, she was called here by the death of her aunt, Mrs. Judd. Her Pi Phi friends extend to her the most loving sympathy.

Lissie Seeley visited us this fall and brought with her a most enjoyable treat.

Saturday evening, November 5th, we celebrated our twentieth anniversary by spending the evening in our Chapter Hall. The room was tastefully draped in wine and blue, and a bountifully spread table was attractive with the dainty menu-cards and toast programs. About nine o'clock we seated ourselves at the table, and a merrier band could scarcely be found. Ethel Tompkins announced the following toasts: "Our New Girls," Daisy Wis-

well; "THE ARROW," Margaret Titus; "Our Chapter Home," Mary Townsend; "Beta's Future," Elice Crissey; "Pi Phi Alumnae," Villa Cole.

Alice C. Durston, '92, is teaching at the public schools at Waterloo, Iowa. Lissie Seeley, '92; is teaching at Salem, Iowa. Glenn Taylor has recovered from her serious illness.

Lizzie Durston, '90, is attending the Columbia School of Oratory at Chicago.

ILLINOIS DELTA—KNOX COLLEGE.

Another three months of hard work and delightful experience have passed since our last letter. Our College increased its roll so largely this term that the Pi Beta Phi girls found a glorious field open to them for the fall harvest work. The result of our careful gleaning is six new members for Pi Beta Phi—Eva Chandler, Mabel Aylesworth, Frances Arnold, Addie Gentry, Ruth and Margaret Montgomery—making our chapter now number seventeen.

Our initiations, which you all see have not been few, we have made very beautiful and impressive ceremonies. We believe that a Pi Beta Phi should enjoy herself thoroughly, and so we do our best to provide pleasant social life for the girls. In October, we had an excursion to the beautiful home of one of our members, about ten miles from here. In the pleasant fields of the country, with only haystacks for audience we felt we could give our jolly Pi Phi yell without reproof. Since then we have been entertained at the home of Anna Sisson. On Hallowe'en, we gave a party suited to the spirit of the night.

Miss Turner's visit was a perfect inspiration to us. We feel sorry for those chapters who could not have her with them.

Warmest greetings to all within the bonds.

IOWA ALPHA—IOWA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

Fraternity life in I. W. U. has been very quiet so far this year, yet, while quiet, the Pi Phis have not been idle. Besides our regular business meetings, we unite, once a week with the Alumnae Chapter in a literary and social meeting.

Current literature and general current events have been our study during the last two months and will continue to be until after Christmas. These meetings are not secret so the girls are free to bring any friends whom they may desire to meet their Pi Beta Phi friends. The new Chapel and Science Hall, of the University, are now fully completed and the appearance of the new buildings is a source of pride to us all. The Chapel has a seating capacity of twelve hundred and is the largest auditorium in the city.

The building has been greatly needed, as our number of students has increased until there was scarcely room to accommodate them.

IOWA BETA—SIMPSON COLLEGE.

We looked forward with pleasure not unmixed with curiosity to the first issue of THE ARROW under its new management, and we certainly have no reason to be disappointed. We find the reading instructive, while the views of the homes of our Southern sisters are truly pleasing. This month we greet you with two new Pi Phis: Ethel Cook and Mrs. Conser, the vocal instructor in our college. We find in them earnest workers for Pi Beta Phi. We recently enjoyed a visit from Lydia Braderick, an alumna of the Ames Chapter. The goat played an important part in one of our meetings. Some one, evidently thinking it time for an initiation, badged a goat with the letters of three of our fraternities and opening the door allowed it to enter the august presence of Pi Beta Phi, where it conducted itself as became a "frat" goat. Our program for the winter will be an instructive reading at each meeting. At our last meeting we read an article concerning the life of our incoming President.

We extend our greetings to all Pi Phis.

IOWA KAPPA AND ZETA—IOWA UNIVERSITY.

Iowa Kappa and Zeta have but a few minutes to chat, but must tell you of their reception given October 8th to the other women's fraternities—Kappa Kappa Gamma and Delta Gamma. It was held at the home of Ella and Annie Ham. A lawn, lighted with

quaint shaped and gay colored lanterns greeted the guests. This reception was a new venture in the social line, being semi-literary. We had asked each of the other Fraternities to present a representative who would give us a ten minute address on subjects of mutual fraternity interest. We hope that our primary object was in some wise accomplished—the breaking down of the petty barriers raised by rivalry, and the creating of a feeling of unity, of harmony and of friendship, throughout the whole Greek world.

November 18th, we had an "Evening with Mothers and Friends" at the home of Jessie Remley and Eva Glass. This also was semi-literary and the object was to imbue the mothers and patronesses of the girls with interest in the purposes and methods of Pi Beta Phi. This was a unique and also—to us at least—a delightful evening.

Miss Troth is back with us after her long residence in the East.

Hattie Cochran Dayton will be with us until summer.

As a college we are enthusiastic over the victory of S. U. I. over Cornell, our rival in athletics.

MINNESOTA ALPHA—UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

If all Pi Phis have been enjoying school and society as much as we in Minnesota Alpha they must be very happy and busy. We send warmest greetings to all and hope for a very successful winter for every Pi Phi.

We opened the season in September with a reception to the new girls at the home of Clara Bailey. On the 8th of October, we held our first initiation at Esther Friedlander's with Frances Wells and Emma Rosger as the victims. A little later, on the 29th, we introduced Elva McKusick to Pi Beta Phi. Saturday, November 5th, we held an afternoon reception at Fanny Rutherford's and with thirty present had an enjoyable time. The same evening after the departure of the guests, we initiated May McKusick and Emma Hart, so that we now present to Pi Beta Phis five new members. From the 10th to the 12th, we were made happy by a visit from Frances Randolph, of Michigan Alpha, who was here from Parker College attending the Baptist Convention. We gave an afternoon reception in her honor and were joined by several of the alumnæ. Many of

our members are gone, some finally and some until next year. Three of our members have graduated while Bird Lucy has gone to teach in Kearney, Nebraska. Clara Bailey and Esther Friedlander are back for post graduate work. Ava Sumbardo is at home with her invalid mother. Cora Johnson is teaching at Glencoe and Mildred Rosger at St. Louis Park, Minnesota.

Clara Bailey, one of our charter members, a post graduate student, who carried off second honors last commencement, has been honored by being made one of the charter members in our University Chapter of the oldest honorary fraternity in the United States, the Phi Beta Kappa.

We have our business meetings once in two weeks on Friday afternoon, and our literary meetings once in three weeks in the evening. We regret to say that our president, May Colburn, left us on December 17th, to return for good to her home in Algona, Iowa.

COLORADO ALPHA—COLORADO UNIVERSITY.

Since our last letter the University of Colorado has sustained a great loss in the death of the senior member of the faculty, Dr. Isaac C. Dennett, Professor of Latin.

Columbia Day, we had the pleasure of entertaining our friends of Colorado Beta, who came to attend the banquet tendered by Sigma Alpha Epsilon to their initiates and to Pi Chapter of Delta Gamma and Colorado Alpha and Beta Chapters of Pi Beta Phi. Toasts were happily responded to; Miss Gertrude Beggs responded for Colorado Beta and Mrs. Maurice E. Dunham, for Colorado Alpha. It was a most enjoyable event for the Greeks.

Hallowe'en the founding of our Chapter was celebrated by a pleasant gathering of the Pi Phis and their friends at Miss Georgiana Rowland's.

November 12th, we initiated three young ladies into the mysteries of Pi Beta Phi: Katherine Perry, Elizabeth C. Smith and Nellie Fish. We have now ten members to work in the interests of the fraternity.

Colorado Alpha sends greetings to all Chapters.

COLORADO BETA—DENVER UNIVERSITY

Colorado Beta is looking forward to a prosperous year. November finds the girls hard at work but with interest in Pi Phi warmer than ever.

Although there are not very many new college girls this year, we have taken some valuable pledges from the students who enter college next year.

Through the kindness of the Boulder (Colorado) chapter of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, our chapter of Pi Beta Phi was invited to an inter-fraternity banquet at the State University. Our friends of Colorado Alpha entertained us in their homes and we came back more delighted with fraternity work and relations than ever before.

Our University has opened this year with a finer faculty and more students than last year, and by this time we are feeling at home in our new buildings at University Park.

In the Senior class of this year are two Pi Beta Phi girls and the lady representative from that class to the college senate is a loyal wearer of the wine and blue. Two of the girls expect to enter the Oratorical Contest this year with hopes of winning honors for our fraternity.

We are hoping to make the relations among the fraternities in our college a little closer this year.

Best greetings to our sister chapters.

KANSAS ALPHA—KANSAS UNIVERSITY.

We enjoyed very much Miss Turner's visit to us, short though it was. Her suggestion regarding a series of Columbian entertainments we have decided to follow, but have made no definite plans as yet.

We have lately added to our ranks a new member—Pearl Arnold.

At the last meeting it was decided that two girls be appointed each week; one as news reporter, the other to review some interesting magazine articles. This will add greatly to the interest and profit of the meetings.

We are very enthusiastic about our foot ball eleven. They are champions of Denver, Iowa, and Nebraska, and have been beaten only once this year.

President Jordan of Leland Stanford University gave us a very interesting lecture on Agassiz this week.

Editorial.

Pi Beta Phi may well be proud of the distinguished women whose faces appear in this issue of THE ARROW. The short sketches of their lives offer many suggestions to the college girl of to-day, and cannot help but inspire them with a desire to make their own lives as great an honor to the fraternity. We hope too, that it may not seem pretentious to believe that Pi Beta Phi supplied some of the influences that helped form the character of these women.

The long discussion by the authorities of the Chicago University, whether fraternities shall be allowed in that institution, brings up the old question of the advantage or harm of the fraternity system. Despite its detractors, it has continued to grow steadily, so that to-day fraternities are a powerful and important factor in college and university life. We do not purpose an exhaustive discussion of the merits of the fraternity system, but wish merely to refute some of the charges often made against it. The first great charge is against its secrecy. Now every collegian knows that the secrecy of so-called secret societies conceals very little. Their object may be, and is, to a great extent, known to all the world—it is but the details of the organization, which, as a matter of fact, concern no one outside of the members, that are not told. The secrecy serves to add zest and flavor to the good fellowship. And so long as the object of the fraternity is known to be praiseworthy and unobjectionable, why should it be grudged a private password or grip or motto? The so-called secrecy is but one of the means taken

by the fraternity to secure a nearer and dearer relationship between its members. The sense of having something in common, unknown to the world in general, gives enthusiasm and closeness to the tie of friendship. Just as the family has plans which would lose their charm if the whole world were in the secret, and hosts of purely private and personal affairs which go toward giving the family a life and individuality of its own, so the secrecy of fraternities is but a bit of machinery to give to the fraternity a life which has in itself a means to bind together its members by making their friendship closer and more strictly personal.

The second charge often urged against fraternities is that they form cliques. We saw this objection well met in one of the Chicago daily papers:

“It may be said that in a large body of students there will be cliques, as there will be in any association of young people. Boys of like impulse, sympathies, hopes and ambitions will be drawn together, and there is no possible way to prevent it. If they gather in recognized societies they have the honor of the institution to preserve as well as their tastes to gratify, and they have, as well, the standing and honor of their own society to maintain. None of these powerful incentives or restraints is present when students meet simply for the purpose of good fellowship. Again, it will be argued by many that the faculty can more easily influence and control the students if they are gathered in societies than if it has to deal with them as individuals.

But there is still a more important feature of society life than either of them. The best and most complete course of instruction and study that ever was or ever will be devised will not be so extensive as to leave nothing more to be desired; and this deficiency, small as it may be, is often filled by the best societies. A graduate of one of the best eastern colleges, now in professional life, said recently: “I received more real and substantial preparation for my literary life from my fraternity than from my alma mater.”

Among the Greeks.

The College Fraternity, published monthly in the interest of the American College Fraternity System, fills a long felt want in the field of fraternity journalism. Hitherto fraternity journals have labored under the disadvantage of having too broad a field to cover. The necessity of devoting so large a part of the journal to chapter letters and matters of interest chiefly to the members of the several fraternities, leaves but little space for general fraternity news and discussions of subjects of interest to the whole fraternity world. But now the latter field is well covered by the *College Fraternity*. It comprises an article of fraternity or educational interest, an eclectic department, consisting of articles selected from the several fraternity journals, selected editorials, reviews, general fraternity news, etc.

Every chapter of Pi Beta Phi and every member, if possible, should subscribe to this publication. There is no better way to keep in touch with the whole Greek world.

The tidal movement of fraternities upon the new Chicago University has met with a coast upheaval in the shape of some faculty opposition. President Harper was opposed to fraternities altogether and favored societies fashioned after the Whig and Clio societies of Princeton. Athletic Director A. A. Stagg was active in opposition claiming that fraternities interfered with athletic interests. A number of the faculty favored them without any restriction whatever. As the result of long discussion of the subject, it has been voted to permit their establishment under the following conditions:

"1. Each chapter organized must submit its house rules to the faculty for their approval.

2. Each must appoint a representative with whom the faculty may confer at such times as may be desirable.

3. Membership in the societies must be restricted to students of the second year, academic colleges and students of the university colleges

4. The University reserves the right to withdraw from chapters permission to exist in the University. The faculty is authorized to add any regulations which it thinks wise in consistency with the above."

We believe that the rules also require that permission to establish the chapter must be first secured from the faculty. Paragraph three of the rules excludes all first year men, or freshmen, from membership. It is not known what effect this will have upon the

chapters of *ΒΘΗ* and *ΦΚΨ* already established, both of which are composed almost wholly of freshmen. It has put quite a damper upon the movements of other fraternities who had men pledged.—*The Scroll*.

“One of the most important questions that arise in the organization and government of college fraternities regards the policy and principle to be followed in the establishment of new chapters. The history of American College Fraternities shows that many varieties and shades of opinion on this subject have been held by the different organizations, some throwing open the doors to any applicant who comes clothed in the all-too-variable garb of a ‘college,’ while others, after establishing themselves in a limited number of first-rate institutions, have apparently barred the door against late comers. Between these two extremes lies a middle ground occupied by a few, and those the best college fraternities.

“Again I would not wish to argue that one college is inferior to another simply because it is smaller. As a rule, however, especially when colleges are thickly planted, they attract students in proportion to the breadth of their foundations and curricula. Hence in perhaps the majority of cases a college remains small because it is inferior to others that attract the better and abler instructors and students.”

The college is then defined by its curriculum. Many small colleges are good and worthy the name, while others even larger are not entitled to any rank as American Colleges. Hobart and Kenyon are examples of two small institutions which rank high as colleges. At such institutions the students are of a good class although never wealthy. They become famous after graduating. They have therefore the elements which make them good fraternity men. Another point of paramount importance is the fact that being few in numbers surrounded by no large town or city to attract, they become intimate companions and thus enjoy to its fullest extent the privileges arising from fraternity connection. It was the writer's fortune to be a member of a small college, having sixty-six students when he was a freshman and one hundred and twenty when a senior. An intimate acquaintance existed between all classes. Taking the status of our own fraternity into consideration we find that some of our smallest charges have been our best. No inference should be drawn from this that the charges in large institutions are not good, because they are, but relatively speaking the smallest ones are the best. The charges in small institutions numbering from eight to twelve men are very strongly united and move as one man. They possess the true spirit of fraternity life and make loyal, enthusiastic alumni. We therefore feel that the legitimate so-called “small college” has a place in the educational and fraternity economy and that it would be a suicidal mistake for any first class fraternity to ostracise any institution simply because it is a “small college”.—*The Shield*.

THE WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT.

The late issues of nearly all fraternity journals devote some little space to the subject of the College Fraternities' Exhibit at the World's Fair. The movement is being taken up with general enthusiasm, and the fraternities are at work on their several exhibits. The following clippings from the various journals give an idea of the project up to date:

As no doubt the members of the fraternity are aware, there are two projects for bringing the American College Fraternity System to the notice of visitors to the World's Columbian Exposition next year. One of these is through a fraternity exhibit in the educational section of the Department of Liberal Arts, and the other is through a Pan-Hellenic Congress, to be held under the auspices of the World's Congress Auxiliary.

In the general fraternity exhibit, it is proposed to show the great extent of the college fraternity system in this country, and to exhibit a general list of the most prominent members of the various societies. A large map will show the distribution of fraternities in the various institutions of learning throughout the country, and on one chart will be given a list of all the colleges containing chapters of Greek letter fraternities, with the names and chapter designations of the fraternities represented, while another chart will give a list of the fraternities, with a list of the colleges in which each has chapters.

In the space assigned to the fraternities, it is proposed to have a section for the general fraternities, a section for women's Greek letter societies, a section for the societies of the professional schools—as of law, medicine, engineering, etc., and a section for the purely Greek letter societies,—*Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly*.

The movement inaugurated by Beta Theta Pi for a general collective exhibit of all college fraternities in the Department of Liberal Arts of the Exposition has resulted in securing commodious space for a general college fraternity court, and nearly every fraternity of note, eastern, western and southern, is now actively at work preparing for participation. The court extends about forty feet upon one of the main aisles of the Exposition, from which it is to be separated by a brass railing with an ornamental entrance in the center. The other three sides of the court are surrounded by walls from ten to twelve feet high, and at right angles to these walls, projecting eight feet into the court, are screens ten feet high, dividing a portion of the space into roomy alcoves. Upon these walls and screens the different fraternities are allotted panels, varying from three to ten feet wide, to be decorated with such distinctive exhibits as they may wish. Certain general features, however, are

insisted upon to secure effective harmony. Above each panel will be displayed a handsome representation of the fraternity's badge and name. In the central portion of the space, which is nineteen feet deep, tables will be provided for registry books, fraternity publications, and such other exhibits as may be chosen to illustrate the general features of the system.—*Beta Theta Pi*.

THE FRATERNITIES' CONGRESS.

It has been decided to hold the Fraternities' Congress during the week beginning July 17th, 1893. Several fraternities have already arranged reunions in Chicago that week, and it is hoped that all contemplated meetings will be set for that time. The World's Congress Auxiliary will undertake to furnish meeting places gratuitously for all fraternities from July 17th to 22d, inclusive, in the great building where the congresses are to be held. The plan suggested is for representatives of the college fraternities to meet at Chicago in July, 1893, during the educational and allied congresses, and to devote one or two days to a great union congress under the auxiliary. Probably 10 per cent. of the membership of all the fraternities will naturally be in Chicago at that time, and this percentage alone would insure an assemblage of over 10,000 fraternity men. Among the subjects which might properly be considered, the following have been suggested: "The Origin of Fraternities," "The Development of the System," "The Ideal Fraternity—Its Government and the Relations of its Alumni," "The Right of Fraternities to Exist," "The Limits of Fraternal Rivalry," "The Secrecy of the Fraternities," "Their Moral and Political Relations and Their Relations with the College Faculties," "What Inter-fraternity Laws are Advisable and Practicable for Common Advancement and Protection?" "Honorary Membership and Preparatory Students," "The Legal Status of the Fraternities," "Fraternity Journalism." These questions and others may be discussed by the officers and leaders of the fraternities, their best known lawyers, statesmen, college officials and others of prominence selected from the organizations participating.

Committee of the World's Congress Auxiliary on a college fraternities' congress: Richard Lee Fearn, General Chairman; Charles Alling, Jr., Vice Chairman; Charles M. Kurtz; Edward M. Winston.

Woman's Committee on a college fraternities' congress: Gert-rude E. Small, Chairman; Ethel Baker, Vice Chairman; Minnie Howe Newby.—*Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly*.

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