

while I have not purposely done so, this "connection" has brought me a hundred friends, good and true, where in the ordinary way I would have gotten but ONE. You can multiply friends in some such way, in numbers, and in intensity the friendship may be cemented by wise words and acts of good sense on the other. A single address I spoke at an educational meeting acquainted me with hundreds of people, the newspaper comments, I favorable, extended the influence, and after associations rendered many of the people personal friends. Now I give this personal experience for the object of saying, first, one must have confidence before a bond of union can exist. We must be sure of Dr. Harper's ability, first, his honesty, next, and his personal disinterested purity of character last, before the bond can exist. Dr. Vincent needs all these ideas, -- see what a "first-class" the C. I. S. C. is! Each member of the circle is more or less a hero-worshiper of the good Bishop, not servilely, but we are all "proud" of him. Take the Phrenological Journal and its readers, -- for years and years the publication has held its own. It isn't much of a periodical as I look at it now, but still for many years I looked upon it as a "grand magazine", simply because my father took it, and read it. Thousands of people would as soon do without their dinner and supper as to do without "The Youth's Companion". An old man I knew read it in bed, when he was too crippled to walk. My own children regard St. Nicholas as much as they do one of the family. Five of them have been reading a set of the young volumes over and over from year to year. They talk about them, fight for them. I admired "Prof. O. S. Fowler" as the wisest man in American intellectually, for years, as a boy, until I happened one day to meet him, -- then the image broke, and was completely shattered when Prof. Cohen told me later that he was immoral and guilty of the very "sins" he spent his life trying to correct in others. So, only a "true man" can win and hold permanently the affection of others. Of course, in politics a man's hold may last even if he is



known to be a little venal. Personally, The Biblical World has become more to me since you have taken up the "Sunday School" feature. Why? Because now I feel that <sup>the</sup> magazine has something for me? Heretofore the articles seemed too "professional." Some time ago I met a well educated gentleman who has traveled considerably in Spanish countries and had acquired a speaking knowledge of Spanish. He spent a summer here constructing a water-works. I got well acquainted with him. Well, I had a business knowledge of Spanish gotten in the Meisterschaft and other books of that kind, and we talked Spanish together. He commented on my speech as follows: "You talk as if you were born in a university and never got out." I was so precise and "grammatical" I seemed stilted. Well, the old Biblical World was (to me) so far above my reach!! It is more "popular" now, not less able, but less "professional." It requires much greater ability to write a "popular" treatise than to write in a style suited to trade-use so to speak. I can explain the different processes of manufacturing paper to another paper man, easily, but to put the technical terms of our trade into common words requires something of the power used in translating from one language into another.

I had a peculiar dream about you last week. I ought to say that I have seen you so often at Chautauqua, especially during the year 1887, when "Prof. Loissette" was there, that I do not seem exactly a stranger. Well, the ....dream. I thought I had a talk with a friend, in this dream. He criticised Dr. Harper very severely because "he preached a Lutheran sermon in a Presbyterian Church." That's all there was to the dream. Now, Dr. Harper is not a Presbyterian, and I cannot understand that point. But I took this "dream" as the result of your apparent efforts in your letter to minimize the obstacles arising from a different belief, and my thoughts on that subject. I have heard some things about your views on certain subjects mooted about by "preachers" in such a way as to leave just a tinge of doubt as to whether you were quite orthodox or not!!



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After reading the views of Wm. Hayes Ward in last month's "Review of Reviews" and your letter carefully I suppose I got the material for the dream. Why, according to the editor of the Independent (N.Y.) almost the major part of "Calvinism" has been dropped from the modern day Presbyterian theology. Then, Higher Criticism as I understand it, makes it uncertain as to what basis will be left in twenty five years even of the whole structure of Biblical interpretation. I read last night a long article written by Dr. Kendricks of Rochester, I think, <sup>written</sup> long ago, about the "grammatical" inaccuracies of the Bible. Now, if grammatical errors are there, errors of interpretation ~~must~~ <sup>may</sup> be there and Dr. Harper is right in his ideas, but still, so many of the things my good old father believed are on the shelf now, and some he advocated (new ideas) are coming nicely to the front; <sup>so</sup> that it is hard to know where one is at. But the strongest hold the Biblical World has on me is this: I like to know what the foremost investigators find out. ~~The~~ way to get that latest word is to read what they say. They have their say in the Biblical World; so I take it. But the "affectional" side is just coming out since you started the S.S. studies. I study them closely every month, so that NOW I carry the magazine about on the cars with me, and by the time a new number comes round the old one is old in appearance as well as date;:::; heretofore the numbers were always clean and nice the year round, for they were fit ~~only~~ for "Sunday Reading", and not made a daily companion. I can be seen on the trolley, the steam car, or anywhere with the Biblical World, and am coming to count upon its arrival, just as I used to look for the "School Day Visitor" when a school boy, for the stories. My son at college writes me: "I thought Filler was 'hard' (in prep.) but Dr. Morgan is 'soaking it onto us'--at the same time in class he is jollyng you and smiling and joking, just to distract our minds so we do not see how hard he is pushing the Greek onto us."

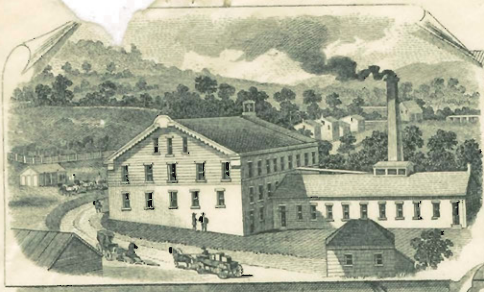
Now, this confidential in-taking of the editors of the World makes your readers all think the more of you, and we feel you ARE interested in the far away learner, who has felt you were soaking pretty stiff articles onto us, but now we see the smile through it all.

But it is doubtful if you will have read this far into this too long letter, so I will close assuring you that at least one of your readers appreciates as much as in him lies the work you are doing.



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Postal Telegraph wire  
in the Office.



# MOUNT HOLLY PAPER COMPANY

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AND THE Commercial  
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*Mount Holly Springs, Pa.*

Would it be helpful to print pictures of the authors of articles at the marginal s? Or a frontespiece occasionally, of the editors one by one. I know that idea is carried out in many magazines and it always adds interest to see than man who is "talking." I know I hav felt more interest in Dr. Harper from the fact that I know just how he looks. Pardon this long letter yours has called forth.

If I could express the appreciation I feel for the good I have gotten out of your work, I might say a great deal, but I take it for granted you understand that we all do appreciate your work, though , I confess, unless we say so you will not surely know it unless you take the "renewal subscription" as a basis. But aside from that there is a sort of a companionship between the reader and the author and that feature I am glad at my end of the line to know is appreciated also at your end.

Yours very sincerely,

*John A. Steeds*



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Postal Telegraph wire  
in the Office

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EDITED BY THE DIVINITY FACULTY

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SEMITIC  
LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES  
EDITED BY THE SEMITIC FACULTY

THE BIBLICAL WORLD  
EDITED BY THE BIBLICAL FACULTIES

The University of Chicago  
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

*Barton*

CHICAGO November 7, 1899.

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My dear Mr. President:-

I return you herewith one copy of the  
memoranda of agreement with respect to the Life of Christ Studies.

I have sent Mr. Mathews a second, and retained the other for myself.

Very truly yours,

*Quincy D. Burton*



THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THEOLOGY  
EDITED BY THE REV. J. W. ALLEN  
THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THEOLOGY  
J. W. ALLEN, EDITOR  
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CHICAGO Oct 14. 1899

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.

IT IS AGREED between Messrs. W. R. Harper and Ernest D. Burton on the one side, and Ernest D. Burton and Shailer Mathews on the other side

1. That the studies on the Life of Christ now preparing by Burton and Mathews, and to be published in the Biblical World in 1900, shall constitute one of the books for Sunday School use in the series to be edited by Messrs. Harper and Burton.

2. That after their appearance in the Biblical World these studies shall be re-issued in book form.

3. That all expenses and profits of publication shall be shared by the editors and authors in the ratio of four-fifths ( $4/5$ ) by the authors, and one-fifth ( $1/5$ ) by the editors. This ratio shall apply whether the contract with the publishers is one for commissions to them, or royalties to the authors and editors.

W. R. Harper  
Ernest D. Burton  
Shailer Mathews



Oct 15 1911

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apply whether the copyright in the work is assigned to the editors

or not, or retained by the authors and editors.

W. E. Harper

Ernest B. Burton

Shailer Mathews



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CHICAGO

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Between THE BIBLICAL WORLD on the one side, and ERNEST D.  
BURTON and SHAILER MATHEWS on the other, it is agreed

1. That the studies on the Life of Christ which are to appear  
in the Biblical World in 1900, shall be preprinted in pamphlet form,  
~~pages 6 x 8, type space 4 1/8 x 6 1/4 including running title,~~ and  
that for these preprints Messrs. Burton and Mathews shall have  
neither expense nor income.

2. That on the completion of the series in the Biblical  
World Burton and Mathews shall have the right of re-publication in  
book form without compensation to the University, and with copyright  
in the name of Burton and Mathews.

3. That the University Press will, from the standing type,  
make for Burton and Mathews plates of this matter at cost.

*W. R. Harper*  
*Ernest D. Burton*  
*Shailer Mathews*



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3. That the University retain title, from the standing view,  
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*W. H. Miller*  
*Ernest D. Burton*  
*Charles Mathews*



*Journals*

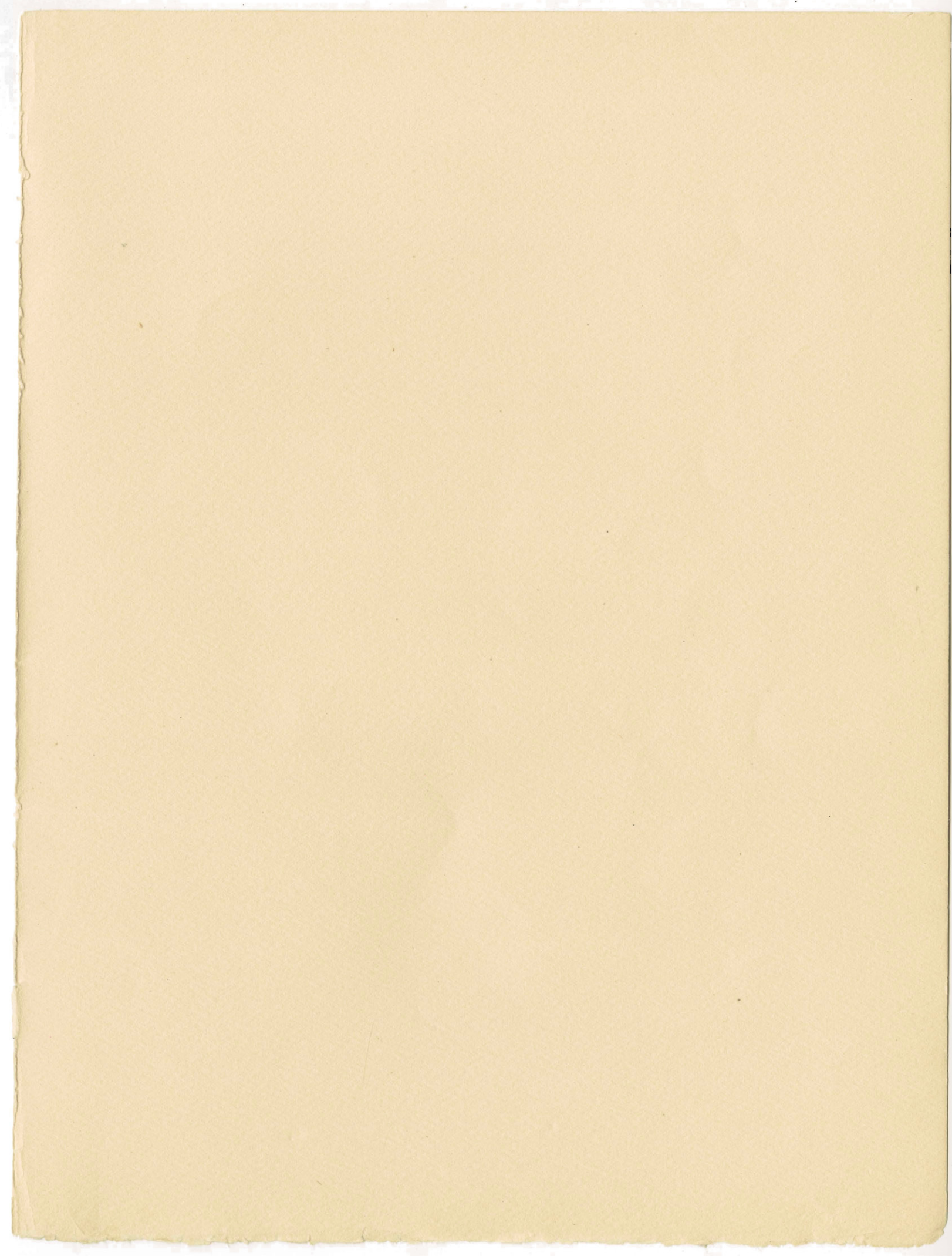
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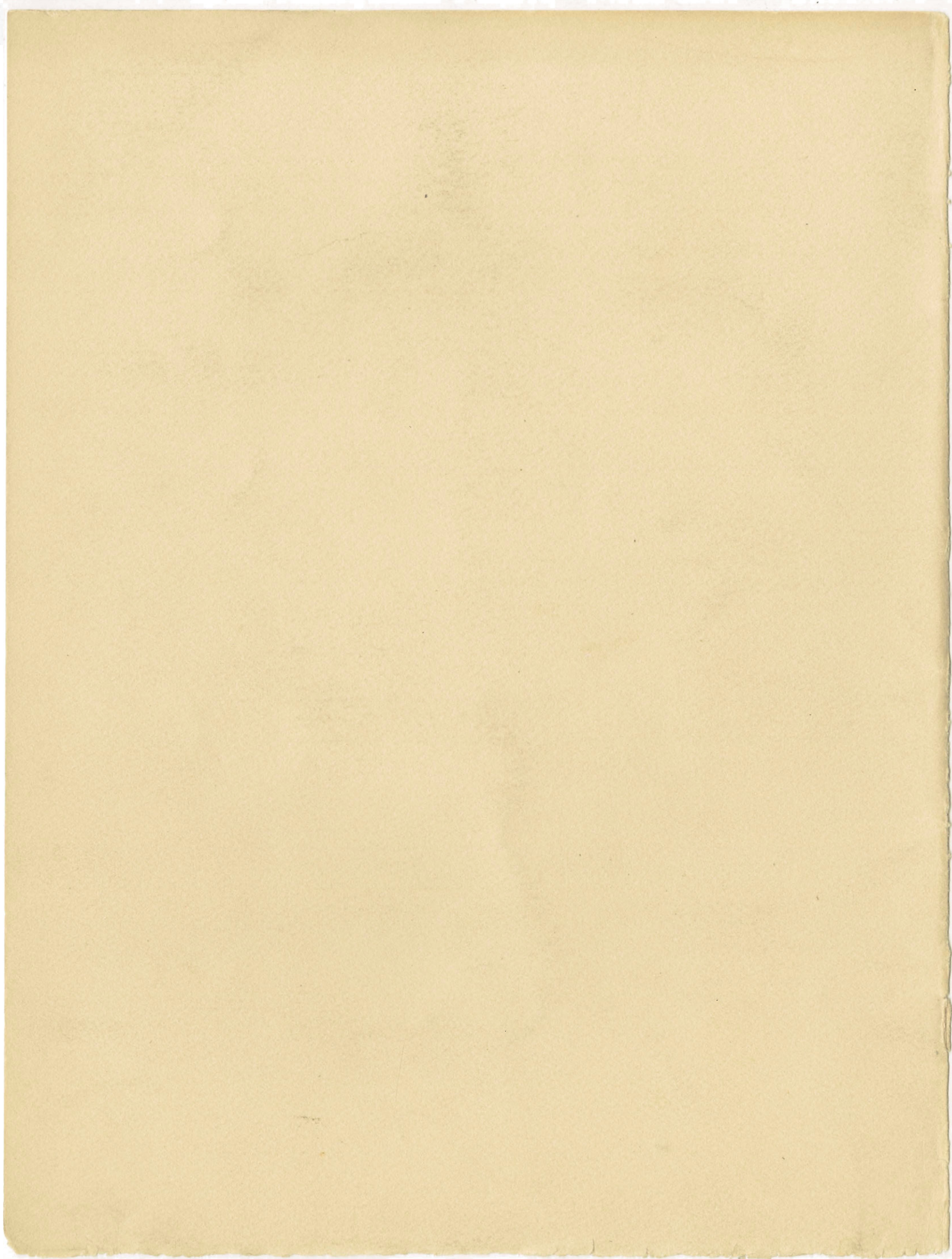


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*To the Honorable, the Board of Trustees, of The University of Chicago.*

The University of Chicago Society for the Promotion of Publication, an unofficial organization of members of the Faculties of the University who are interested in the maintenance by the University of publications for the increase and diffusion of knowledge, has learned that your Honorable Body intends in the near future to make a careful examination into the present status of these publications and to consider important questions of University policy in connection with them. Recognizing that such an examination is in many respects greatly to be desired, and believing that many of the members of this Society, through intimate knowledge of some of these publications, through familiarity with the conditions prevailing in various fields of scholarship, and through long reflection upon the proper functions of University publications, possess information which may be of service to your Honorable Body, both in the proposed examination and in your deliberations upon the general questions involved, the Society respectfully begs leave to submit for your consideration, first, some general remarks as to the value of these publications to the cause of scholarship in America; second, some definite and real advantages which the University derives from them; and, finally, some practical suggestions as to possible solutions of some of the difficulties involved and possible improvements in the present method of administration.

I. If the proper function of a university is the increase and diffusion of knowledge, there can be no question that it may legitimately undertake the maintenance of scientific publications as a part of this work. Whether it should do so or not depends upon the answers to two questions: (1) Would not the ordinary commercial agencies of publication perform this work? (2) Cannot the University use its funds to better advantage?

To the first of these questions the answer is emphatically, "No." In the present conditions of the publishing business in America, publishers wish not only sure but quick and large returns. Of books which, though possessed of the highest scientific value, appeal to only a limited number of readers, the ordinary publisher will publish none; the enlightened and broad-minded publisher will publish only enough to repay him by advertising him to the world of scholars as a liberal and enlightened man. Under these circumstances, it would seem the duty of an organization erected for the increase and diffusion



of knowledge to undertake the publication of books that clearly contribute to this end. That it can do so safely without fear of ultimate loss is shown by the experience of the University Presses of both Oxford and Cambridge. If the books for publication are selected with due care by competent judges, there need be no loss, but a gain continually increasing as the press establishes firmly a reputation for publishing only books of high quality. Undoubtedly some of the undertakings of the Oxford Press have been made possible only by the profits on its monopoly of the Bible; but, excluding these extremes of profits and of expense, the experience of this Press is as distinctly encouraging for our own as is that of the more similar Press of the University of Cambridge.

That these are not mere speculative hopes based upon uncertain analogies is clearly shown, we believe, by our own experience in the publication and sale of the most expensive and, commercially considered, least profitable books—those known by us as “subsidy” books. Many of these would scarcely have been accepted for publication by commercial houses except at the expense of their authors. Some of them, whose preparation involved many years of exacting labor and personal sacrifice, would not have been written at all in the form of comprehensive treatises had it not been for the generous and wise encouragement, held out to their authors both directly and by the very existence of our University Press, that they would ultimately be given to the world in worthy and dignified form. The alternative would have been the publication by their authors of the chief results of their research sporadically and far less effectively in journal articles. But most of the books of this class, as our brief experience has shown, will ultimately pay for the cost of their manufacture. And as the reputation of our Press becomes more firmly established and its efficiency as a distributing agent increases, still more satisfactory will be the financial showing of the subsidized books undertaken by the University.

We would urge upon your Honorable Body, and through you upon those whose financial support has so largely made the University what it is, the consideration that the publication of the results of the intellectual work of its officers is a high privilege and opportunity. The research work of the University is almost extensive and steady enough to warrant the annual issuance of a set of volumes like the larger series of Decennial Publications. The recurrence of an academic anniversary, however, is not the motive or the occasion of such research, and the productivity is not intermittent. Men in all departments are constantly needing an outlet for investigations too extensive for inclusion in current journals. Important books are even now awaiting publication for which the needed financial support is lacking. If



they must wait in vain, or if their publication is deferred too long, the University will lose in large part the prestige justly due it for scientific discoveries made possible by its endowment, while the loss from the point of view of science will be immeasurable. Fortunately for science, but unfortunately, in our opinion, for the influence and dignity of the University, some of the most distinguished work of its own scholars is now being published, not under its own auspices, but by the Institution founded by Mr. Carnegie. The cost to the University of the investigation itself often exceeds many times the cost of its publication; but the credit, not only for the publication but also largely for the research of years which underlies it, goes to the agency by which the book is presented to the scientific world. We cite as an example the great *Catalogue of Double Stars* of Professor Burnham. It will unquestionably be the great classic for a century in that department of astronomy of which its author is the most eminent living authority. The facilities of the University Press are adequate for printing the work, and are, in fact, hired for the purpose; but it is the Carnegie Institution that, by paying our Press a few thousands of dollars, puts its imprint upon the book and thus secures the enviable distinction that, in all but the name, properly belongs to the University. May we cite another example from the same department? Professor Barnard recently spent nearly a year at the Carnegie station in California at the expense of a citizen of Los Angeles. The photographic telescope employed, belonging to our University, is unique and unequalled for its purpose. With it have been obtained by far the finest photographs of the Milky Way, ever secured. To become available to the scientific and intellectual world, they must be reproduced. To the distribution of them even through the medium of lantern slides the University can give no financial support. It is a splendid opportunity, but again it is not the University but the Carnegie Institution which embraces it, and the most delicate processes of reproduction are just now being investigated with a view to the publication under its imprint of these magnificent pictures of the stellar universe.

The second question, whether the University cannot use its funds to better advantage, may also be safely answered in the negative. The following discussion will show clearly, it is believed, that the benefits to scholarship and the returns made to the University by these publications are very great, and that, rightly administered, the cost will, in the long run, be very small.

So far as the publication of books is concerned, the facts just cited ought to suffice. The journals require more detailed consideration, not because they are of less importance, but because the services of journals to scholarship are not so widely and clearly recognized as are those of books. Ten or



fifteen years ago, indeed, university librarians of the old school were known to protest vigorously, but fortunately without avail, against spending the funds of their libraries for scientific periodicals. "Why spend all this money for periodicals," they said, "when all that is of value in them will soon be printed in books?" To the ambitious scholar, straining every nerve to keep abreast of the advance of science in his field, such an attitude was not merely unintelligible, it was to the last degree irritating. He knew too well that much of the most important contents of the journals would never get into books except in a hasty summary of conclusions without the evidence, and that in many cases even this would not be presented in books for years to come.

Journals are, in fact, absolutely necessary to the progress of science. The need of them has been recognized ever since the establishment of the *Journal des Sçavans* and the *Transactions of the Royal Society* at the very beginning of the modern scientific movement; and today it is more definite, more pressing, than ever. It is well within the limits of truth to declare that scarcely a single great contribution to scientific knowledge can be cited which was not first made public in a periodical publication. Take the latest instance as typical. The investigations of Professor Hugo de Vries leading to his great modification of the theory of the origin of species had been made familiar to botanists and zoölogists, and had been subjected to the test of personal experiment years before either of his books appeared. Consequently, when the books did appear, their effect was not to produce mere admiration and bewilderment in the minds of his colleagues. Many men had been repeating his experiments, testing them by observations he had not had time to make, bringing into relation with them pertinent facts which had escaped his notice, and as a result were ready with an intelligent and well-based opinion in regard to his theories. Meanwhile science had gained incalculably by both the mode and the time of the first presentation of his work. This is an absolutely typical case, and instances could be multiplied to almost any extent. We need not go outside of our own University for an equally striking example. The aim of the right-minded investigator of today is not to surprise and overwhelm his colleagues by the unexpected appearance of a book too complex and novel in its materials or its speculations to be justly appreciated at once, but, as soon as he has obtained results justifying the publication of his ideas, to communicate them to his fellows, in order that others may engage upon the same problem and contribute to its proper solution.

But even if the journals did not perform this service in the case of the large, epoch-making ideas, they would still be of indispensable value. The state of science in almost all fields is now such that epoch-making contribu-

tions are rare, though not so rare as many seem to suppose. The vast majority of the scientific work of the time is devoted to problems in themselves small, but important for the confirmation or extension of large views that are true, or for the correction or destruction of views that are false. Such studies cannot, without undue padding, form books. They can be published only in occasional pamphlets or in periodical journals. No effective plan for the distribution of occasional pamphlets has ever been devised or can be devised. The periodical journal has been found the only satisfactory medium. These minor articles contribute to the advancement of science especially by the accumulation of details suggesting new hypotheses or modifications of the old, by providing a wealth of material beyond the power of a single investigator to collect, but not beyond his power to make use of, and by directing attention to apparently insignificant phenomena in neglected fields of research. The history of the discoveries of the X-rays, of radium-activity, of the great transformation of philological science, is that each of these great events was the climax of a series of investigations that for a long time seemed of slight importance—investigations that probably would have been long delayed but for the influence of the scientific journals.

The foremost country in the world today in all branches of pure science is Germany; it is also foremost in the number of scientific periodicals in every line. The history of learning in Germany shows conclusively that leadership in the number of journals preceded leadership in productive scholarship; that it is rather the journals which produced the scholarship than the scholarship which originally gave rise to the journals. That of recent years the relation has been different of course does not at all affect the question of origins.

Mr. Henry Sweet, one of the leading philologists of England, some years ago, in the preface of his volume of *Oldest English Texts*, gave utterance to a peevish, but amusing and instructive, wail over the annexation of the historical study of English by the inevitable Germans. "No English dilettante," he lamented, "can compete with them—except by Germanizing himself and losing his nationality. All this is inevitable, but it is not encouraging for those who, like myself, have had the mortification of seeing their favorite investigations forestalled one after another, while they are laboriously collecting their materials." But if Mr. Sweet and other scholars, who have wished to keep their knowledge private until they were ready to publish a book, have suffered all the pangs of wounded vanity, the cause of scholarship has benefited greatly. Scholarship is no longer the delightful private plaything of a favored few; it is a powerful and rapidly improving instrument of inquiry into nature and human life, as they have been, and now are, and in the immediate future



shall be; and the aim of the true scholar is not the attainment of personal delight, but some addition to the grand total of human knowledge.

If, however, the question be raised whether the journals of the University of Chicago are needed for the promotion of scholarship, whether there is not already in existence a sufficient number of other journals to afford an outlet for all articles deserving of publication, the answer must again be emphatically, "No." It is a notorious fact that, when several of our journals were planned, the journals already established were so loaded with unpublished material that their whole space was pre-empted for two years or more to come. A few of the leading scholars of the country failed to realize this situation, because space would at any time be provided for their articles by the postponement of those by men of less note. But the history of science shows by multitudinous instances that progress depends very largely upon giving new men a chance. Again, some of our journals are absolutely alone in the fields they occupy and in a unique way bring prestige to the University by their service in offering the most appropriate medium for the interchange of ideas to the leaders in research of all countries. Still others are universally recognized as the most influential in their own fields of any published in the English-speaking world. It is possible to demonstrate in specific instances the truth of this statement by means of statistical tables. As regards all of the journals now conducted by the University it is safe to say that the wisdom of their establishment, if judged by academic standards, and their right to exist for continued service in their several fields would be gratefully acknowledged by those outside the University who are best qualified to judge.

Moreover, the establishment of these journals has not merely afforded an outlet for investigations crowded out of print, and thereby removed the discouragement that finally results in disheartenment and inactivity; it has actually stimulated to production many able men who only needed some external impulse to produce work of strength and value. One of the latest established of the journals, *Modern Philology*, has already on hand enough material of the best quality to fill it for a year; and meanwhile the annual publications of the Modern Language Association of America have been enlarged fifty per cent. to accommodate the papers submitted to the Association, and this very day the secretary has sent out an appeal for money for permanent expansion. The same situation exists in many of the other fields occupied by our journals. Not only were these journals needed; additions or expansions will be necessary in many fields of work if America is to find adequate channels for her intellectual activity.

The aim of the University is to educate, not only those who come within

its walls, but all whom it can effectively reach. The journals reach directly or indirectly more people than can be reached in any other way, and reach them more effectively. The total circulation of the journals of the University on June 30 was 14,121. Even if each copy had only one reader, the service of so many scholars at the cost of the annual deficit of the journals would compare favorably, in a financial way, with the general instructional work of the University. But this is not the case; 2,505 copies of the journals go to university, college, school, and public libraries, and it is safe to say that a very large proportion of the remaining copies go to teachers actively engaged in work, and in many cases notably affect the substance or the manner of their teaching; for it may be said, with due attention to the demands of modesty, that the journals have not lacked articles of real and lasting significance. The influence and importance of the journals is, then, not to be estimated merely by the number of subscribers. They reach and influence men who are themselves sources of influence, and that not in this country only, but in every important center of civilization.

It will be seen that the journals are not the mere frills and ornaments of an ambitious university; they are, individually and collectively, important and even indispensable parts of the means of promoting and diffusing the best knowledge of the time.

But it may be urged that, valuable as they are, the maintenance of them should not devolve upon the University. It has already been shown that this is not only a legitimate part of the work of a university, but that no part of its instructional work of equal importance can be done for so small an expenditure. And it is clear that in America, under present conditions, some, at least, of these journals can look for adequate support to no other source. From the very nature of the case, the subscription lists of some of the journals cannot be very large. The papers published are, and ought to be, so advanced and technical in character as to appeal almost exclusively to specialists. Compared with the general public, or even the teachers of the country, these specialists are few in number. Moreover, their relations to their professional journals are unique. The general reader decides which of the popular magazines he likes best, and takes it in preference to others. The professional student must have access to all in his field of inquiry, if he would be sure of not missing any paper of the first importance to his own work. With such salaries as are paid, he cannot subscribe for all. Usually he must be content to have them accessible to him in some public library. For some journals immediate self-support is possible; for others of equal value it is now, and perhaps long will be, impossible.



Must scholars then go out into the world and procure from those who have money the necessary funds for their journals? This has been done in some cases, but it is always difficult, and sometimes impossible. Many of the ablest scholars are totally unfit for such work, totally unable to procure a hearing with a man of wealth, or to make such a presentation of the claims of their journals as will secure the needed money. Many who might do this successfully feel too keenly that in many cases they, who were sacrificing more in time and labor than the money they ask for, would be regarded almost as if they were begging for a personal gratuity. Besides, it would probably, in any event, be impossible to secure permanent endowments for the majority of the journals; and the rest, if maintained, would have to be maintained by annual subsidies procured by means that would bore and finally disgust the public, besides placing the University itself in the unpleasant rôle of an eternally active petty beggar.

II. The advantages to the University itself of its maintenance of these journals are not less clear than the benefits to the cause of scholarship.

In the first place, there has been no more potent element in the rapid recognition which the University has secured both at home and abroad than the thoroughly scholarly character of its journals. This has been testified in many ways. Remarks to this effect have been made in many of the foreign reviews of the journals. The example of the University of Chicago, and of special journals published by it, has been cited in England by the projectors of new journals there. Many members of the Faculty have received personally assurances from foreign scholars of the esteem which the journals have won for the University. Others have heard from scholars at other American universities expressions of good-humored but genuine envy of the advantages we possess in our journals.

Our University began its existence with a handicap of peculiar difficulties. In the first place, it was the general belief that no amount of money could in a few years create a university; that the long processes of time were necessary to call into being the peculiar excellences of a university. Intellectual activity there might be, it was admitted, but no ripe and mellow scholarship. Moreover, the location of the University in Chicago was supposed to reinforce this difficulty. Chicago was believed to be raw and crude, and the sincerest and best-conceived plans of university and city for the promotion of the life of the intellect and the spirit have been unsympathetically regarded by many as efforts to "make culture hum." No number of students, however great, no material prosperity of any kind, could have availed in even the least degree to spread abroad a sounder, more generous opinion of the city and of the Uni-

versity, to remove from them the charges of rawness and crudity, to free them from the suspicion of purely material and commercial ideals and standards of worth. But this end has been, if not fully accomplished, at least notably approximated, by the journals and the mode in which they have been conducted. They have not been narrowly local; they have been in the best sense national, and even international. They have not only been devoted to pure scholarship, without any exploitation of local advantages; they have sought and received and welcomed contributions from the most eminent scholars in all parts of America and Europe; they have in many cases placed men from other universities upon their advisory editorial boards and given them a real voice in the management. This policy has met with world-wide recognition as the policy of liberality, of single-minded devotion to scholarship, of rare and true interest in those things which make a university representative of the best culture of the time.

And yet, strangely enough, this liberal and disinterested policy has brought direct material gains of no small value to the University. Although our publications have been of service to scholars everywhere, have doubtless in some instances given special prominence to other men and other institutions, they have contributed so greatly to our own welfare that even an apostle of selfishness could not fail to find justification for them.

Many of the facts already cited might fairly be given a place here, but they need not be repeated. To them many may be added. In the first place, the journals have been a potent factor in correcting, in the minds of men who have a share in forming opinion in the communities in which they live, the impression of the University and its work which is spread abroad by the silly stories printed in the daily newspapers. Nothing can entirely overcome the effect of these stories, for no other university in the world is subject to such misrepresentations and such distortions of the truth as is ours; and people easily believe that the exceptional qualities reside, not in the circumstances, but in the University. Three means of correction, however, have been of some service to us: the personal acquaintance which members of our Faculty have with men in other institutions; the experiences which so many lecturers from other institutions have had of being themselves as badly treated here as our own men; and, most effective, because it reaches more people than the other means, the dignified, sane, and scholarly character of our periodicals.

The influence of these journals upon our own student body is also to be noted in this connection. It is a matter of common knowledge that the fact that these journals are published under the auspices of the University greatly



enhances the value students set upon the University and its work. The journals themselves are read with a zest that does not attach to the journals published elsewhere, and thus aid in keeping before the minds of all the ideals of scholarly investigation. They are also often the determining element in deciding a student of ambition and ability to come here rather than go to some other university. These points are of the greatest importance, not only for the present, but for the future of the University. For our condition ten years from now the quality of the students we have today is far more important than their number. It is a truism that the university which today fills the chairs of the colleges with its graduates will ten years from now have its own halls filled with graduate students sent up to it by these graduates.

In emphasizing the importance of the Graduate School, we feel that we are merely reasserting the aims and principles with which the University of Chicago was founded. The great need of the Middle West, as seen by those who fifteen years ago determined to establish in it a new institution of learning, was not for the addition of another institution, however well equipped, whose chief object should be the training of the undergraduate. Such institutions existed and exist sufficient in number and in quality. The prime need was for a center of research and scholarship, a source of inspiration, of higher ideals, of the newest and best light of the human intellect. Time has but confirmed this early decision; and the experience of the University itself is clearly recalling us to this half-forgotten ideal; is clearly proclaiming that, although it may be necessary to maintain undergraduate and secondary and primary schools as necessary adjuncts to the principal work of the University, the great opportunity of the University for usefulness, as for success, lies in its Graduate School; in making our institution, not the rival, but the supplement, of the colleges and universities of our section of the country; in using intelligently, and with a bold and clear appreciation of our opportunity and our obligation, the advantages of our situation, our wealth, our intellectual prestige. The history of our successes and our failures shows unmistakably that the success we have obtained, the honor we have won, both abroad and here among the people of the important region in which our work mainly lies, have come from the researches of our instructors and the training we have given to the students of our Graduate Schools.

But even for the immediate present, and in a purely material way, the journals make returns to the University that have never received due recognition—namely, in the way of advertising. Advertisement through the direct circulation of the journals has been hinted at already, and is indeed too obvious a matter to require emphasis, though the value of it may easily be underesti-

mated. But this is nothing compared to the advertising the University receives through advertising its books and periodicals. It is a fact, recognized by all thoughtful university presidents, that scarcely anything is more difficult than to devise a means of advertising a university in an effective and dignified manner, of keeping the excellence of the institution constantly before the public mind without resorting to methods so inappropriate as themselves to defeat their own aim. But it is everywhere admitted that such advertising of its publications as the University does is always appropriate and legitimate; and it is clear that no more impressive showing of the importance and strength of the University could be made in equal advertising space. The very number of the periodicals is a guarantee of the fact that the University belongs to the first rank of American institutions; and many persons have borne testimony to the effect produced by seeing—as can be seen in many large bookstores—a whole section devoted to publications of the University of Chicago and duly so labeled. Furthermore, the frequency with which thoughts of the University and its work will occur to the minds of editorial writers cannot fail to be affected by the presence of our advertisements in their advertising columns, and of reviews and notices of our publications among their literary notes. The mind thinks of what the eye sees.

In view of the facts and considerations that have been set forth above, it seems impossible that anyone, after mature deliberation, could wish to see the journals—or indeed any of them—disestablished. And it may be pointed out that the question of disestablishment is absolutely different from the question of their original establishment. If they had not been established, the University would merely have lost the benefits which have arisen from their existence. If they were now to be disestablished, the University could not fail to suffer serious injury. Nothing could prevent the public from believing that a reactionary policy had been inaugurated; that the recent regrettable loss of certain eminent scholars from our Faculty had resulted in depriving us of our intellectual leadership; and that we no longer feel confidence in our ability to meet the high requirements of modern scholarship. It would even be felt in some instances that the representatives of the University had acted in bad faith; for, in some instances at least, scholars in other institutions have given their co-operation on express assurances, made in good faith, that the journals were to be, not experimental, but permanent. In any event, the prestige of the University would suffer a blow from which it would be very long in recovering. Even an interruption with a view to possible later resumption is impossible, for in more than one field other institutions would welcome the opportunity to thrust a new journal into the place left temporarily vacant;



and it would be difficult, when publication is resumed, to make the public believe that it had not to do again with a mere ephemeral experiment.

III. In view of the foregoing considerations, the members of the Society are unanimous in the belief that the wisdom of the policy by which your Honorable Body has been guided in the past has been amply demonstrated. We are not blind to the fact, however, that the prosecution of this policy in the future in a manner commensurate with the growth of the University involves grave difficulties. Toward the solution of these difficulties the Society begs leave to submit a few definite suggestions along lines in which it believes that it may, on its part, render efficient service.

The demand for the publication of books which would seem to the general publisher to have little commercial value is insistent and increasing. Presumably the general funds of the University cannot, except in rare instances and under special departmental appropriations, be employed for this purpose. The publication of the most meritorious of such books can be brought about at the present time only by the appropriation of the general funds of the University Press or by gifts from individuals who may be interested in a particular piece of research. The funds of the Press available for such publications are at present necessarily slight; that they exist at all is due to the fact that in recent years an increasing number of books that can be profitably marketed has been offered for publication by members of this University and of other institutions. We realize that, by a larger degree of personal co-operation on the part of the members of our Faculties, the list of general publications of the Press can be so improved and strengthened as to leave a constantly larger margin of profit which can be employed for the publication of learned works of a less profitable nature. It is one of the aims of this Society to educate its own members to this view of the situation, and thus to contribute more effectively to the realization of the highest ideals of a university press.

These ideals, however, can be fully achieved only through special endowments for the support of general and of departmental publications. The beginnings of such endowments have been made in several departments by individual effort, and more will be accomplished in this way. But progress in this direction is slow, and such special funds will not relieve the pressure uniformly throughout the University. We understand, however, that a most important step has already been taken by the Trustees in deciding that the net income of subsidy books published on funds provided by the University or by private individuals shall be set aside each year as a Subsidy Book Fund. If the intention of this resolution is consistently carried out, and the balance

reported from such sources by the Press is each year credited to this Fund and placed at the disposal of the Board of the University Press for the publication of further books of distinct scientific merit, the problem will eventually solve itself. In this connection, and in the spirit of this provision, we would respectfully suggest that also the annual net receipts from the sale of the Decennial Publications, to which more than one hundred of our number made contributions, and which were made possible by gifts from various individuals, shall be turned into the Subsidy Book Fund, as soon as the University Press has reimbursed the University for the sums advanced from general University funds toward the completion of this publication. The accretions to the Fund from this source, combined with the income from subsidy books for which the above-mentioned provision has already been made, and with that from books to be published hereafter through private gifts, would, we feel assured, ultimately make even the larger undertakings possible without the necessity of soliciting special subventions.

As regards the management of the journals, we believe that the change most to be desired and most likely to do away with the embarrassment of recurring overdrafts is one by which the editors should share with the Board of Trustees, in the largest possible measure, in the responsibility for the financial success of the journals. This is already the case in theory, but it has not been in practice; and, in our opinion, it is impossible that the editors ever should assume their due share of responsibility so long as the present method of making the appropriations and of administering the expenditures under the appropriations is maintained. The annual appropriations are made to cover the entire estimated cost of the journals to the University, and the editors are only asked not to spend a larger amount. If in a particular year economies are effected in the hope of providing funds for the improvement or the promotion of a journal in the following year, the editors have at present no assurance that the balance thus created will be granted them for the accomplishment of their plans. And if, on the other hand, the editors give unsparingly of their time and strength, in co-operation with the Director of the Press, in a systematic campaign for new subscriptions and exchanges, the increased receipts resulting from such efforts do not add to the material resources of the journal for the future, although a larger circulation necessitates a larger cost. The result is that, unless the annual appropriation is increased, a journal is in danger of being financially embarrassed by its very prosperity. It is obvious that the editors now derive no immediate or future advantage for their journals either by keeping expenses below the appropriations or by increasing the receipts. They are accordingly encouraged to spend the total amount of their



appropriations, leaving almost wholly to the management of the Press the problem of building up the receipts through new subscriptions, exchanges, books, advertising, etc. We would not be understood as suggesting that the editorial boards of our journals are less sensible than they should be of the obligations resting upon them to guard the interests of the University both by reducing expenses and by building up receipts. They have as a body, we believe, loyally endeavored to do both, although the incentive ordinarily productive of success in similar undertakings has been lacking. The effect of the opposite policy, by which the editors have every inducement to guard their expenditures and to increase their receipts, is admirably illustrated by the University's experience in the case of the two journals last established. At every step the Press and the editors have worked together in full harmony and sympathy, with results that have far exceeded the highest expectations.

We would therefore respectfully suggest for the consideration of your Honorable Body two definite changes in the present system, in advocating which we are assured that the editorial management of all the journals most earnestly desires them and will cordially co-operate in making them effective: (1) that the journal appropriations be made hereafter for the estimated excess of expense over income as shown by experience; and (2) that each editor be allowed for the improvement of his journal for the succeeding year one-half of the saving which he shall be able to effect in any year, the other half to be set apart as a permanent sinking fund for that journal; with the proviso, however, that any loss beyond the amount of the estimated deficit shall become a charge upon that journal for the ensuing year. Without the second recommendation the first would probably result in little improvement over the present situation; but the adoption of both would, in our opinion, fully identify the interests of the editors with those of the University, with the further advantage of providing for each journal a sinking fund the income from which, with the receipts from other sources, would ultimately cover the whole cost of the journal. It is reasonable to expect, in view of present indications, that with the income from such sinking funds and with annually increasing receipts, several of the journals would within a few years become self-supporting.

We take this opportunity to acknowledge the important action in the interest of the journals recently taken by the Press Committee of your Board, in their resolution to credit the journals with the full market value of their receipts in the way of exchanges and books furnished to the General and Departmental Libraries. The journals at the present time contribute largely to the University in this way, but have not in the past been credited with the



full value of such receipts, and therefore comparatively little effort has been directed toward the development of this source of income. Books and exchanges to the value perhaps of \$1,500 are at present received; but it is safe to say that over twice this amount could be realized annually. In order that the new measure may be in the largest degree effective, however, it is important that the value of exchanges and books turned over to the libraries should not be charged against the departmental book appropriations. These exchanges involve no additional cost to the University, and if this source of revenue should be developed, by the joint efforts of the editors and the Press, as far as it is capable of being developed, the departmental funds would be seriously depleted, and the editors, in working in the interest of their journals, would at the same time be working against the interests of the departments to which they belong. The beneficial results which might be expected to flow from the recent action will, accordingly, not be realized unless this action is supplemented by a provision of a special Journal Exchange Fund in the annual budget. We therefore urgently request that such provision be made. The beneficial effect of this action will, we believe, at once be manifest.

The adoption of the foregoing recommendations concerning the journals, we are convinced, would immediately result in radical improvements and would fully justify itself on business grounds, while it would also induce, to a larger degree than has hitherto been possible, a spirit of cordial co-operation and mutual helpfulness between the editorial management of the several journals and the agents intrusted with their business administration.

Respectfully submitted by the Executive Committee, for the Society,

THOMAS CHROWDER CHAMBERLIN

WILLIAM GARDNER HALE

ROBERT FRANCIS HARPER

GEORGE LINCOLN HENDRICKSON

JOHN MATTHEWS MANLY

SHAILER MATHEWS

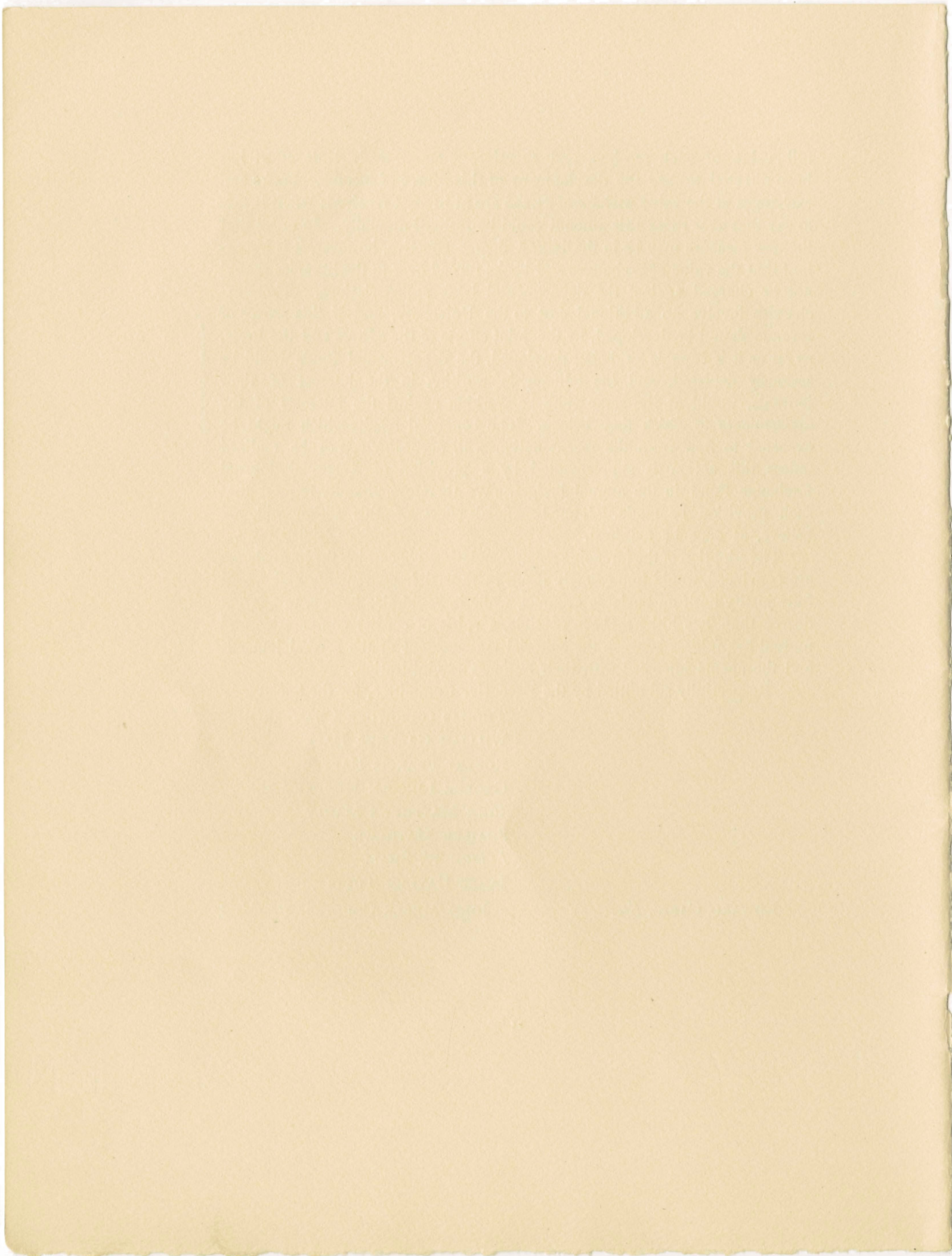
ALBION W. SMALL

JAMES HAYDEN TUFTS

EDWARD CAPPS, *Secretary*

JOHN MERLE COULTER, *President*







7

R E P O R T  
SPECIAL COMMITTEE on JOURNAL SUBSIDIES, ETC.  
to the  
PRESIDENT of the UNIVERSITY.

Your Committee begs leave to report, in general, that the questions involved are so complicated and the time available so brief that it seems impossible to do more than make a series of tentative suggestions on the basis of such examination as the Committee has been able to make.

(1) The Committee recommends that the plan by which the Press at present receives twenty-five percent (25%) of the subscription receipts of each journal in payment for maintaining subscription lists, mailing the journals, collecting the money, et cetera, be carefully studied with a view to discovering whether

(a) the amount of this percentage may not be decreased or

(b) another arrangement be made which will relieve the journals of some of the burdens which the present plan seems to impose upon them.

(2) The Committee recommends the investigation of the item of editorial expense to determine whether, in some cases, stenographic and other office assistance charged to journals ought not, in part, to be charged to other accounts, and the amount available for subsidy thereby increased.

(3) The Committee further suggests that the possibility of centralizing editorial work, with a view to economy in stenographic and clerical force, be carefully considered. The editorial work of four journals is at present centralized in Ellis Hall with considerable economy and increase of efficiency.



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(4) The Committee believes that the question ought to be carefully considered as to whether all the journals are of the type which justify University subsidy, with a view to determining, if possible, some principle by means of which a question of this kind can be determined. In this connection the Committee also would desire to have the possibility of combining certain journals, for example the School Review and the Elementary Journal, into one pedagogical journal of an essential type.

(5) From a study of the prices of certain journals as compared with journals of the same class, the Committee is inclined to believe that certain journals might with advantage be increased in price. The Botanical Gazette has already, for good reasons, advanced its price from \$5.00 to \$7.00. The Committee, on the face of the facts presented, would raise the question as to whether the Astro-Physical Journal should not be raised from \$4.00 to \$5.00 and the Journal of Sociology from \$2.00 to \$3.00. (In the case of the latter journal this change of price ought not to affect contract relations with the American Sociological Society.)

(6) The Committee also has considered the question of reducing the number of pages of certain journals in lieu of increasing the price. On the face of the facts it would seem as though the Journal of Theology might be reduced from 728 pages a year to 600 pages.

(7) The Committee raised the question as to whether cash payments should ever be paid to contributors to scientific journals. From one point of view the payment of cash to contributors might be interpreted as putting the publication on a commercial basis, in which case it ought to be self-supporting.



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(8) The Committee believes that a careful study should be made with a view to determining whether certain economies may not be effected.

(a) The number of reprints might be limited. In the case of the Botanical Journal free reprints are limited to twenty-five (25), the authors paying for all furnished in excess of that amount.

(b) The discontinuance of covers for reprints would effect a small economy.

(c) In some cases the surplus stock might be curtailed without risk, ~~and to some advantage.~~

(d) The simplification of typography would effect considerable saving. Many journals use several different kinds of types in somewhat complicated ways and this involves additional expense which in the aggregate is considerable.

(e) The quality of the paper used in the journals might be cheapened somewhat. This would not effect the bulk of the journal but would detract perceptibly from their typographical standard which is a very high one. The saving, however, would be approximately \$1000 per year.

(9) The Committee recommends that some of these economies, if possible, be effected at once and that the amount saved be appropriated to journals which are receiving proportionately smaller subsidies than the average; as, for example, the Journal of Geology and the Journal of Political Economy.

(10) The Committee recommends that editors be given the choice between having their appropriations paid in dollars or in pages of type. It seems well to point out, however, that



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should be made with a view to determining whether certain

economies may not be effected.

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ferent kinds of types in somewhat complicated ways and this

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siderable.

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journals might be cheapened somewhat. This would not affect

the bulk of the journal but would detract considerably from

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in the case of the latter arrangement the Press will protect itself by a safe margin and that very likely editors who choose the latter plan will lose a certain amount of space.

(11) The Committee believes that a Commission should be appointed for a careful study of the whole situation. So far as the investigation has been made by this Committee the conviction has been deepened that no abstract principle for determining the appropriation of subsidy can be fixed upon; but, that with due regard to the traditional interests of certain journals, with economies, which can undoubtedly be effected, <sup>increase</sup> <sup>total</sup> that a certain ~~new distribution~~ of support can be <sup>secured</sup> ~~brought about~~ which will make the distribution more equitable and more thoroughly in harmony with the idea of ~~economy~~ and ~~the~~ support for research publication.



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effected, that a certain re-distribution of support can be  
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and more thoroughly in harmony with the idea of economy and  
the support for research publication.

SECOND



... Editors ...

T. C. CHAMBERLIN,  
*Senior Editor*  
R. D. SALISBURY,  
*Geographic Geology*  
J. P. IDDIGS,  
*Petrology*  
R. A. F. PENROSE, JR.,  
*Economic Geology*  
C. R. VAN HISE,  
*Pre-Cambrian Geology*  
C. D. WALCOTT,  
*Paleontologic Geology*  
W. H. HOLMES,  
*Archeologic Geology*

PUBLISHED BY  
THE UNIVERSITY PRESS  
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
CHICAGO, ILL.

# The Journal of Geology

*A SEMI-QUARTERLY MAGAZINE OF*  
*GEOLOGY AND RELATED SCIENCES*

Subscription \$3.00 per Year

... Associate Editors ...

SIR ARCHIBALD GEIKIE, *Gt. Britain*  
H. ROSENBUSCH, *Germany*  
CHARLES BARROIS, *France*  
ALBRECHT PENCK, *Austria*  
HANS REUSCH, *Norway*  
GERARD DEGEER, *Sweden*  
GEORGE M. DAWSON, *Canada*  
JOSEPH LE CONTE, *Un. of California*  
G. K. GILBERT, *Washington*  
H. S. WILLIAMS, *Yale University*  
J. C. BRANNER, *Stanford University*  
G. H. WILLIAMS, *Johns Hopkins Un.*  
I. C. RUSSELL, *University of Mich.*  
O. A. DERBY, *Brazil*

Chicago, January 23, 1894

Dr. William R. Harper,

President University of Chicago.

Dear Sir:-

It becomes my duty to <sup>rephrase</sup> quote to you the character of the management of the Press relative to the conduction of the business of the Journal of Geology.

For a month past, we have been receiving frequent notices that the Journal of Geology has not been received by subscribers and exchanges. I have this morning replied to two such letters.

A short time since we received information from several authors of articles that they had not received the "separates" of their articles which had been ordered for them. On investigation it was found that a portion of these had been printed and were left unsent. In one or more cases, they were not printed. In two or three cases we have not yet ascertained what was done. In some instances the bills were sent though the separates were not. As all the compensation which contributors receive is a limited number of uncovered separates, it is important to the editorial management







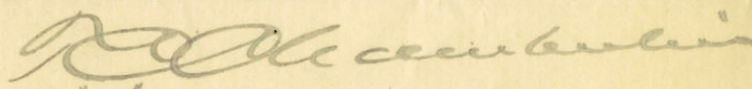
of the Journal that this little of recompense should be paid without trouble or delay.

It was our plan to have separates of the "Studies for Students" printed and placed on sale. In the case of the first of these, Professor Salisbury's article, we are quite sure the copies were printed and the bill rendered, but recently we have been unable to fill orders because the Press cannot produce the copies nor account for them.

Our exchanges, not coming in as expected, the matter was looked into and it was found that on our exchange list were not a few names concerning which we knew nothing and which the Press could not account for, nor give any satisfactory explanation of how they came there. We found the list wanting in addresses that we believe had been furnished.

I do not furnish ~~these~~ information in a spirit of fault-finding, but because the facts should be before you.

Very respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "R. D. McArthur", is written in a cursive style below the typed signature line.



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they came there. We found the list wanting in address and we

believe had been furnished.

I do not furnish these information in a spirit of fault-

finding, but because the facts should be before you.

Very respectfully,  




Journal  
UNION LEAGUE CLUB,  
CHICAGO.

Feb'y 20 - 1896.

Coulter

Dear President Harper:

(5)  
I have just had an interview with  
Dr. Barnes of the Univ. of Wisconsin, and  
associated with me on the Botanical  
Gazette.

While agreeing heartily to the pro-  
posal to make the Gazette the property  
of the University, we wish to call your  
attention to a few items in the details  
proposed in the action of the Board.

1. The change of name. The Botanical  
Gazette has been well known for twenty  
years, and during that time botanical  
literature has been full of references  
to it. It would seem to unnecessarily  
confuse citation to change the name  
at this late day. European botanists  
would specially object to it, and we  
believe that the general impression



would be far better to retain the old name.

2. March 1<sup>st</sup> as the date for changing place of publication. Two numbers of the current volume (21) have already appeared. It would seem impossible to change printers in the midst of a volume and retain the uniformity that is very desirable. Subscribers would certainly object to it. We would suggest, as an alternative, that the present volume be closed with the June number, by doubling the number of pages in each number; that a new volume be begun by the University Press with the July no., and that thereafter two volumes be issued each year. The bulk of the present volume fully justifies such a plan. Of course, the March number could contain the imprint of the University

and my connection with it.

3. The disposition of back numbers.

The back volumes have become very valuable and are in large demand, and it seems to us that they represent too much to be thus turned over without some return. The present editors were called upon for several years to carry deficits. Since Vol. XII there are at least 50 sets; before that the volumes are broken. A nominal amount, such as \$100, would satisfy the present owners.

Yours sincerely,

John M. Coulter







DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY

T. C. CHAMBERLIN  
Head Professor of Geology  
R. D. SALISBURY  
Professor of Geographic Geology  
J. P. IDDINGS  
Professor of Petrology  
R. A. F. PENROSE, JR.  
Professor of Economic Geology  
W. H. HOLMES  
Professor of Archeologic and Graphic Geology  
C. R. VAN HISE  
Non-resident Professor of Pre-Cambrian Geology  
O. C. FARRINGTON  
Professorial Lecturer on Determinative Mineralogy  
STUART WELLER  
Assistant in Paleontologic Geology

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

WILLIAM R. HARPER, PRESIDENT

CHICAGO,

June 3, 1896.

*Chamberlin*  
*Authorized*  
(13)

Dr. Wm. R. Harper,

President University of Chicago,

My dear Sir:-

The substance of the following recommendation is perhaps sufficiently covered by the province of the comptroller, but as it involves the employment of a member of the faculty, I deemed it wise to transmit it through your hands.

The cheapest and best way of securing certain paleontological material needed for the geological laboratory and for the museum seems to be to visit the requisite localities for that special purpose. The dealers rarely have much but stock material and local collections are a very uncertain dependence. At my suggestion, therefore, Mr. Stuart Weller, assistant in paleontological geology, has made out the accompanying plan with a view to securing the maximum of desired material at the minimum of cost. He estimates that the expenses of the work, occupying from eight to ten weeks, will not exceed \$250.00.

I respectfully request that authority be given for making the collection essentially as outlined, the expense to be charged to the appropriation to the geological department. Discretion to vary the plan from the precise outline submitted,



J. C. CHAMBERS  
 Lecturer in Geology  
 A. B. CHAMBERS  
 Lecturer in Geology  
 J. F. CHAMBERS  
 Lecturer in Geology  
 W. H. CHAMBERS  
 Lecturer in Geology  
 C. H. CHAMBERS  
 Lecturer in Geology  
 J. F. CHAMBERS  
 Lecturer in Geology  
 W. H. CHAMBERS  
 Lecturer in Geology

The University of Chicago

WILLIAM R. HARPER, President

CHICAGO

June 10, 1906

Dr. Wm. R. Harper,

President University of Chicago,

My dear Sir:-

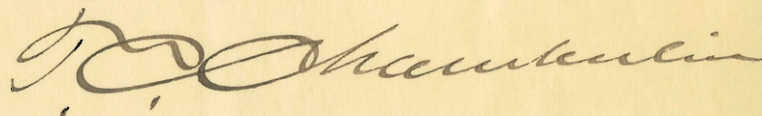
The substance of the following recommendation is  
 perhaps sufficiently covered by the province of the geologist,  
 but as it involves the employment of a member of the faculty, I  
 deemed it wise to transmit it through your hands.  
 The cheapest and best way of securing certain paleontological material needed for the geological laboratory and for the museum seems to be to visit the respective localities for that special purpose. The dealers rarely have much but stock material and local collections are a very uncertain dependence. At my suggestion, therefore, Mr. Stuart Miller, assistant in paleontological geology, has made out the accompanying plan with a view to securing the maximum of desired material at the minimum of cost. He estimates that the expense of the work, occupying from eight to ten weeks, will not exceed \$250.00. I respectfully request that authority be given for making the collection essentially as outlined, the expense to be charged to the appropriation to the geological department. Direction to visit the plan from the geologist is submitted.



shall be appointed and organized, what language or languages shall be used and what system of classification shall be adopted. It is suggested that the decimal system of Dewey may be so amended as to be worthy of adoption.

As already stated in this Journal, the delegates to the conference from the United States are Dr. John S. Billings and Prof. Simon Newcomb."

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. S. Billings". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, ornate initial "J".



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Assistant in Paleontologic Geology

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

WILLIAM R. HARPER, PRESIDENT

CHICAGO,

June 4, '96.

OR

President Wm. R. Harper,

My Dear President Harper:-

I should perhaps have stated in my communication with reference to the making of the collection by Mr. Weller, that the proposition does not contemplate any compensation for his services other than his regular pay as associate. It is based on the supposition that he will be engaged for the coming year.

Very truly yours,

*T. C. Chamberlin*



W. C. CARRINGTON  
Chief Geologist  
W. D. KILPATRICK  
Assistant Geologist  
J. S. HARRIS  
Assistant Geologist  
W. A. HARRIS  
Assistant Geologist  
W. A. HARRIS  
Assistant Geologist  
C. R. VAN HISE  
Assistant Geologist  
C. L. HARRINGTON  
Assistant Geologist  
STUART WILSON  
Assistant Geologist

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

WILLIAM H. HARPER, President

CHICAGO

June 4, '05.

gll

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Very truly yours,





Arnolt

## The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Dear Mr. President

CHICAGO Sept. 19, 1896.

I, herewith, submit:  
Report on estimated amount of exchange journals.

1. Biblical World \$ 450.00  
about 60 exchanges might well be dropped - dist will be made out tomorrow.
2. Botanical Gazette \$ 156.00
3. Astrophysical Journal \$ 130.00
4. Journal of Geology \$ 170.00
5. Journal of Sociology \$ 450.00
6. Journal of Political Economy \$ 288.00
7. School Review \$ 180.00
8. Terrestrial Magnetism \$ 30.00

In the case of other journals except the Biblical World, the Editors might be consulted concerning dropping of many exchanges.

We have a number of journals & weeklies, which are on the exchange list of at least two - four Journals. I believe they could all be dropped, save one. We have also Journals, that are subscribed by one Department and another, Department receives it as an exchange. We could save money by cutting off one. I have asked the Library to give me the necessary data for such a list, which I will submit to you at the earliest.

Respectfully

Wm. Arnolt







DEPARTMENT OF ROMANCE LANGUAGES

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

CHICAGO, June 24, 1897.

My dear Dr. Harper:-

I write to enquire whether I am to be permitted to have any editorial connection with The American Journal of Romance Languages and Literatures, the first number of which is to appear January 1st. 1898.

Although you have objected to my becoming the editor-in-chief of the Journal, I take it for granted that you can not object to my becoming co-editor or associate editor of the same.

Yours truly,

James D. Brewer



The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

CHICAGO, June 25, 1897.

My dear Dr. Harper:

I write to enquire whether I am so permitted to have my editorial connection with The American Journal of Romance Languages and Literatures, the first number of which is to appear

January 1st, 1898.

Although you have objected to my becoming the editor-in-chief of the Journal, I take it for granted that you can not object to my becoming co-editor or associate editor of the same.

Yours truly,

*James H. Thompson*



CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

Dry Goods,

State and Washington Streets.

Mr. Lison

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

Chicago, April 9/96. 189

*Journal*

66/

My Dear Dr. Harper:

If the remark I made at the board meeting concerning the School Review conveyed the impression you received, it certainly ~~went~~ further than I intended. I have no question whatever as to the character of this periodical or its value within the lines it attempts to work. I must also concede its value to the University as a whole in pedagogical work. It is, however, the organ mainly of secondary education in pedagogy, and the purport of my remark was to refer to the fact that the University was publishing a Review which could not be said to be strictly the official publication of one of its established departments. This reference was not intended as a reflection upon the wisdom of its publication by the University, but only to show that a departure had been made from the original plan of the University press, as I understood it. That some variations must necessarily arise and that possibly an enlargement of the field of publication may be found necessary, I can easily believe. However, I have the faculty of sometimes presenting one view of a question in so strong a light that it loses its proper relation to other phases of the subject. Don't understand me as offering objection after we have fully considered and agreed upon the publication of this journal,

Very truly yours,

*W. A. Lison*



CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

Dry Goods,

State and Washington Streets.

April 2/96.

Chicago.

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Journal.

Very truly yours,



THE MORGAN PARK ACADEMY

CHARLES H. THURBER, DEAN

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

WILLIAM R. HARPER, PRESIDENT

MORGAN PARK, ILL.

February 14, 1898.

*Journal*  
President Wm. R. Harper,

The University of Chicago.

My dear President Harper:-

For a long time I have been contemplating a slight change in the makeup of the School Review which will, I think, improve it very greatly. This is the introduction of some first-class foreign correspondence. I have corresponded, tentatively, with different people, and am able to secure for my German correspondent Dr. Otto Thiergen, Professor of English in the Royal Cadet School of Saxony, a very capable man and <sup>a</sup> personal friend of mine. From England, I should be able to get letters from Mr. Wm. K. Hill, who is the editor of The Educational Review (London). I have thought of having, at least, one good letter of this kind every month. There is no educational journal in the country which now offers this feature, and a number of my more intelligent readers have frequently spoken to me about it. It seems to me that if I get a strong foreign department, the Review would be as good as it could be made. I should like to consider, however, whether we could not increase the size to eighty pages and raise the subscription price to \$2.00, beginning with the first of January. However, this is not the essential part of my plan. I submit the matter to you because I shall have to pay these correspondents slight-



The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

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MORGAN PARK, ILL.

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ly more than the usual honorarium. That for the School Review is \$1.00 a page. I could not ask Mr. Hill to become my correspondent for such a sum as that. I should like, therefore, to ask your permission to increase the honorarium to \$2.50 a page in special cases, if necessary. This will mean an increase in the expenditure for the year of not over \$30.00 or \$40.00, at the outside. The German correspondence I can get, I presume, without difficulty for \$1.00 a page, as in Germany they are not accustomed to high rates of remuneration; at any rate, not more than six Marks a page.

I hope you have noticed the gratifying increase in the subscription list of the School Review, and that this promising increase will encourage you to write "O. K." across this letter, and return it to me soon, so that I may complete my arrangements and make the announcement in the Review at an early date. I am very anxious to do this, and am thoroughly convinced that it is an important step for the development of the magazine.

Very truly yours,

*L. H. Thurber*



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Very truly yours

W. H. Murray



*Journals*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,  
HYDE PARK.

DEPARTMENT OF  
POLITICAL ECONOMY.

98  
Oct 22, 1892.

President W. R. Harper,

My Dear Sir:

This department asks authority, implied in the previous grant of \$1000., to issue The Journal of Political Economy, quarterly, printing in each number at least 112 pages, quarto. The probable design and type to be adopted may be seen in the accompanying title-page.

It is the wish of the department to make out of the Journal a scientific publication, containing thorough and scholarly examinations of economic questions, which may place it in the rank of the best journals of Europe and America, and at the same time lead in the development of economic growth and instruction in our own country. Its pages are open to the contributors wherever they may be, of any land, of any shade of economic belief, who can present their results in the ablest and most meritorious way. Of the contributions already in hand are some from the most distinguished economists of Europe and America.

Very truly yours,

J. Laurence Laughlin.







Laughlin

May 10. 1899

My dear Rev. Harkness,

W. Yours of 9<sup>th</sup> inst.

is before me.

First, let me say that the reason why the suggestion to discontinue the June issue of our Journal was made was solely because the Press refused to print it. We should be as sorry as anyone to leave a volume incomplete.

As to the question of discontinuance in general, I think it should be very carefully discussed on all sides. My suggestion was based on more reasons than the one mentioned. Meanwhile, I wish to examine further, & request that you kindly postpone action until I can do so. If you can publish the June number, that will not oblige an instant decision of this important point.

Yours truly

J. Lawrence Laughlin



*Handwritten signature in red ink, possibly "L. B. ..."*

May 10. 1889

My dear Mr. Brewster,

Yr. favor of 4<sup>th</sup> inst.

is before me. I first, let me say that the reason why the suggestion to his volume the same issue of our Journal was made was solely because the Press refused to print it. It should be as easy as any one to leave a volume in-  
complete.

As to the question of discontinuance in general, I think it should be very carefully discussed on all sides. The suggestion was based on more reasons than the one mentioned. Meanwhile, I wish to examine further, & request that you kindly postpone action until I can do so. The same number, that will not oblige on instant decision of this important point.

Yours truly,  
J. Lawrence Langdon



Laughlin

Chicago

May 8. 1899.

Dear Pres<sup>t</sup>. Harper,

The Preso reports that we have insufficient funds to print the June number of the Journal of Pol. Economy. I have been expecting this. You know I have been protesting in the past against the increasing cost of printing etc. I said, then, it was the same to us, whether the University increased the cost of printing etc., if it also increased the appropriation.

This, of course, impossible for us to go on on this system; and we have decided to omit the June issue. Under the circumstances, I beg you to allow us to give up the Journal. It cannot be respectably carried on as things go. We have, in the past, done everything to keep within limits - and have received credit for having always done so.

Very truly yours,

J. Laurence Laughlin.



Laughlin

Chicago  
May 8. 1857.

Dear Geo. H. Walker.

The Press reports

that we have insufficient funds to  
print the four numbers of the Journal  
of Pol. Economy. I have been at-  
tempting this. You know I have been  
protecting in the past against the in-  
creasing cost of printing &c. &c. &c.  
then, it was the same to us, whether  
the University increased the cost of  
printing &c., if it also increased the  
appropriation.

This, of course, impossible for us  
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us to give up the Journal. It cannot  
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keep within limits - and have secured  
credit for having always done so.  
Very truly yours,  
J. Lawrence Laughlin



Laughlin  
(35)

May 12, 1899.

Dear Pres. Harper,

At a meeting of all members of the Department of Political Economy, May 10<sup>th</sup>, to discuss the continuance of our Journal, the two following propositions were unanimously agreed to:

1. The plan most acceptable to all, having in view the interests of Political Economy, and not <sup>of</sup> the individual institution, was a union with the Harvard Quarterly Journal of Economics, on some basis to be decided on negotiation. This would be the ideal plan. - following the example of the History and Political Science departments.

2. If the University finds it impossible to allow the department to carry on the Journal as it believes it should be carried on, as regards both the policy of the Press and the payment of contributors, then the department unanimously recommends its discontinuance.

For the Department

Respectfully yours,

J. Lawrence Laughlin.

P.S. I wish very much it might be possible to discuss such important matters frequently and fully by mouth, & not by letter.



(32)

May 12, 1909

Dear Mr. Hart:

At a meeting of all members of the  
Department of Political Economy, May 10, I discussed the  
continuance of our Journal, the two following propositions  
were unanimously agreed to:

1. The plan most acceptable to all, having in view the  
interests of Political Economy, and not the individual and  
Tuition, was a union with the Journal of Political Economy  
of Cambridge, on some basis to be decided on negotiation.  
This means in the ideal case a merging of the two  
editors and Political Science Department.

2. If the University find it impossible to allow the  
Department to carry on the Journal as it wishes it then  
to carry on, as proposed, both the Journal of Political Economy  
the Journal of Political Economy, that Department maintaining  
its own name.

For the Department

Respectfully yours,

J. Lawrence Bush

P.S. I wish you would at night for friends to discuss  
last night's meeting and the proposed merger of the two  
Journals.



August 7, 1899

Dear Sir:-

In relation to your letter of July 28th, regarding the distribution of Contributions, I beg to say that after consultation with Dr. Coulter we feel that the Department will be obliged to give up the printing and distribution of its Contributions unless some provision can be made for it. The Botanical Gazette is already heavily loaded and our appropriation for publication cannot ~~stand to~~ carry the extraneous expenses of this kind. I think that it is a great pity for the department to cease the distribution of its Contributions, of which sixteen numbers have already appeared. Several more are in hand for publication, and I believe that the advertisement of the University is well worth the cost of the reprints and the postage. But the Botanical Gazette is held to a very strict account and it has been obliged to carry over as a deficit from last year a sum which practically represents the cost of printing and distributing these departmental separates. It has al<sup>so</sup>~~ready~~ to meet some extra expenses which were not included last year in its reports. It will be, therefore, with the utmost difficulty that the Botanical Gazette can <sup>re</sup>~~re~~tain its present size and style and come within <sup>its</sup>~~this~~ appropriation. Before cutting off the Contributions, however, I have thought best to consult with you regarding it. Dr. Coulter says in his letter, "I think we had better quit our Contribution business. The Gazette cannot afford it. I do not see any way out of it, and I would advise you to notify the President that we shall be compelled to stop. We cannot carry it."

Is there no way by which this expense can be met? It will amount to about \$150.

Yours truly,

President W. R. Harper.

*Barnes*  
*no answer*  
*CR Barnes*



August 7, 1900

900000

Dear Sir:-

In relation to your letter of July 28th, regarding the dis-  
tribution of contributions, I am to say that the Department will be obliged to give up the  
printing and distribution of the contributions unless some provision  
can be made for it. The Botanical Gazette is already heavily loaded  
and our appropriation for publication cannot ~~exceed~~ <sup>exceed</sup> \$1000 and  
extension of this kind. I think that it is a great pity  
for the Department to cease the distribution of the contributions of which  
sixteen numbers have already appeared. Several more are in hand for  
publication and I believe that the advertisement of the University is  
well worth the cost of the reprinting and the postage. But the Botanical  
Gazette is held to a very exact account and it has been obliged to  
carry over as a deficit from last year a sum which practically represents  
the cost of printing and distributing these departmental reprints. It  
has ~~already~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~cost~~ some extra expenses which were not included last  
year in the report. It will be, nevertheless, with the utmost difficulty  
that the Botanical Gazette can ~~be~~ <sup>be</sup> ~~run~~ <sup>run</sup> ~~at~~ <sup>at</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~present~~ <sup>present</sup> ~~rate~~ <sup>rate</sup> and still  
within ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~present~~ <sup>present</sup> ~~year~~ <sup>year</sup> ~~budget~~ <sup>budget</sup>.  
However, I have thought best to consult with you regarding it.  
Dr. Coulter says in his letter, "I think we had better give up the  
distribution business. The Gazette cannot afford it. I do not see any  
way out of it, and I would advise you to notify the President that we  
shall be compelled to stop. He cannot carry it."  
Is there no way in which this expense can be met? It will  
amount to about \$150.

President W. B. Harper.

Very truly,  
D. C. Sargent



**The University of Chicago**

Department of Botany

*Barnes*  
The Botanical Gazette

July 24, 1899.

Dear Sir:-

Upon making application to your office as usual this morning for stamps for the use of the botanical department in sending out separates of the "Contributions" from the department, they were refused as the expense was interpreted as belonging to the Botanical Gazette, and the applicant was directed to the office of the Press. I beg to repeat the application for these stamps for the use of the department and to say that they are properly and solely a charge against the department, not against the Gazette. The department sends these copies of its separates to other laboratories and thereby secures from them similar papers and memoirs in exchange.

I, therefore, request that you furnish

300 one cent stamps and

100 five cent stamps.

Yours truly,

*CR Barnes*  
Acting Head, Dep't of Botany.

The Comptroller's Office.

(80)



The Ministry of Chicago

The National Bureau

July 14, 1899

Dear Sir:-

Upon receiving application to your office as usual this morning for stamps for the use of the botanical department in sending out separates of the "Contributions" from the department, they were returned as the expense was interpreted as being for the botanical department, and the applicant was directed to the office of the Treasurer. I beg to repeat the application for these stamps for the use of the department and to say that they are properly and solely a charge against the department, not against the Gazette. The department sends them copies of its separates to other laboratories and thereby secures from them similar papers and handles in exchange.

I, therefore, request that you furnish

300 one cent stamps and

100 five cent stamps.

Yours truly,

*W. H. Harvey*

Acting Secy, Dept of Agr.

The Comptroller's Office

(80)