1909

Bostonia, first series: v. 10, no. 1-4

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Boston University

http://hdl.handle.net/2144/18041

Boston University
Where shall the scholar live?  
In solitude or in society?  
In the green stillness of the country, where he can hear the heart of Nature beat, or in the dark gray city, where he can feel and hear the throbbing heart of man?  I make answer for him, and say, In the dark gray city.  

LONGFELLOW
THOMAS BOND LINDSAY
IN MEMORIAM.

THOMAS BOND LINDSAY.

1853-1909.

Professor Lindsay's career as a teacher began in the Newton High School in 1877. He soon established his reputation there as an attractive and skillful teacher of Latin; and his promise was so marked that the Trustees of Boston University considered him fully competent to take charge of the Latin Department in the College of Liberal Arts. To this work he was appointed in 1878.

One of the strongest traits in his character was devotion to his calling. He had the "single eye," whose vision was forward, along an ascending pathway of enjoyment and usefulness as a teacher. His daily work in his study and in the classroom was not so much a task as a pleasure. Devotion did not mean holding himself to toil that wearied him, but rather the eager following of a great purpose in which a living interest both in knowledge itself and in the imparting of knowledge to others was motive power enough. He was a staunch defender of the classics as a necessary discipline in the best liberal education, even in the face of a rising tide of interest in scientific studies. But his power as a scholar and teacher was peculiar in that he made the ancient languages and literatures appear in vital relations with the world of to-day.
His attitude toward the University administration was always that of a friendly, sympathetic, but independent critic. His ideals for the progress and influence of the University were large and generous. Hence he was impatient of any proposition that did not look toward an enlargement of its work and an increasing volume of power in all departments. He was not in favor of the removal of the college to its present hall, in 1907 — but chiefly on economic grounds. Subsequently he saw the advantages which this change has brought.

He was an alert and accurate observer of what was taking place in the educational world; was ready to favor any policy that seemed to advance the interests of his own college, profiting by the experience of other institutions in making up his judgment. He was in close personal touch with prominent teachers of our community, so that his opinions were not those of a theorist; he liked pedagogical principles that could be justified by good fruits.

His vein of humor was rich and helpful in his relations as a teacher. Moods of silence and sometimes of depression interrupted a steady flow of good spirits; but stored in the reservoirs of his mind was a large fund of ready wit, which showed itself as occasion called, in playful allusion, in flashing repartee, in pun or anecdote. He was rarely lacking in perfect self-possession. He bore himself in scholarly dignity; was never guilty of pedantry on the one hand, nor, on the other, did his manner indicate a false modesty which often hides real merit. He could be the advocate of a cause against sharp opposition without allowing the contest of a debate to leave resentment or bitterness toward the opponent.

A distinguished teacher, a true friend and scholar, has vanished from the familiar University places which have known him for more than thirty years. A large circle of those who have honored him and loved him will share in the gratitude that is sincerely felt for his services to the University, and in our sorrow that his labors, so richly enjoyed, are ended.

William E. Huntington.

In the days immediately following Professor Lindsay's death it was natural that his colleagues and students should think first of their personal loss. We recalled the man in the qualities that made him our friend. We had bidden him good-by only for the summer; his illness had been unexpected, and its fatal ending swift. Who could have said in June that the
pleasant intercourse with him in hours of hard work and of relaxation was now to be only a grateful memory?

How we have already missed him in the essential mark of a friend,—the generous sharing of his best! For that was his way — whether at the time his best was a good story he had just come by; or a matured, incisive judgment of some man or thing; or a new plan, with the happy thought suggesting it; or, as often was the case, some act of service, the gladlier done the more it cost him.

But close upon this feeling of personal deprivation there came a deep sense of the loss our college had sustained. Professor Lindsay had been for more than three decades a working member of the Faculty in its administrative duties. For many years its secretary, and always an important factor in its committees, he knew its traditions and principles from his own large share in shaping them. Again and again he had been chosen to represent the Faculty on intercollegiate boards and commissions. In deliberations his opinion and his reasons enjoyed a peculiar respect: they were clearly and frankly stated; they came of clear and energetic thinking. And of all the manifold duties entrusted to him,— and they were far more than his arithmetical share,—I never knew him to shirk one item.

The college will miss him no less in his other important work as an officer of instruction. For he was a rare teacher. He was a rare scholar, as well; but while too frequently a scholar’s teaching but interrupts his main interest, Professor Lindsay’s scholarship was in service of his teaching, and gave it substance and enthusiasm. How ingenious yet how open-minded he was in planning his courses; how skilful in exposition; how quick in the repartee that turns back the point of an objection and clinches it fast in the very matter itself; how honest when he did not know; how detached and untriumphant when at the issue of some close discussion, with all appearance of error, he was proved to be in the right! And many an alumnus, as not a few undergraduates, will recall with tender regret his unstinted personal interest, and not infrequently his private teaching, compensated only by his satisfaction in the student’s quickened progress.

But we should not measure the full meaning of Professor Lindsay’s death if we let our thought rest only on his qualities as a friend and on his generous service in the University. It was so characteristic of him to place his work in its larger connections, and in these he showed himself so efficient, that his death is a loss to the whole cause of liberal education. His correlation of his own department with others,—for example, in one course it was his custom to teach Latin only as the medium of Roman philosophy,
and in another only as the medium of that ancient theory of composition that still outshines the modern,— this widening of his work, was but one typical result of his habitual vision of things in their relations and larger unity; still another was that particularly helpful and probably unique course designed to give the first-year students their bearings in the whole field of linguistic investigation. He had a specialist's knowledge, but without a specialist's ignorance. For him in a peculiar sense all roads led to Rome, yet he never seemed to forget that a real road must run both ways. In discussing the most ancient things it was always as if he remembered that upon these things, too, our sun once actually shone; that, however remote, they really are of continuous intertexture with things of to-day and to-morrow—a little earlier in the great loom of history, but none the less worth knowing and turning to fine use. Just as memorials of Cæsar's Rome, though buried beneath the streets and buildings of the modern city, are none the less real for that, so all the institutions and achievements of the Roman people were for him no less real and rewarding of study than the latter-day laws and literatures they underlie. At least, so Professor Lindsay taught them. Is it not always true that the main values of human life stand \textit{sub specie aeterni}? Half the secret of Professor Lindsay's teaching, as of his inspiration for the teachers that he trained, lay in his masterly application of this truth.

It was this broader interest that brought him also into congenial companionship with other teachers and investigators. He was an active and honored member of schoolmasters' clubs and classicists' associations. A wide reader, and a skilled debater, he let no significant movement in the educational world escape his notice and his appraisal.

And so in these days when the most energetic efforts to improve our public education aim all too low, and when mere industrial efficiency is urged as the major end of schooling, with hardly a thought of what a man may become for himself, if he will but master the best in all men's thought and action, whatever their generation or their race,— in such a time, especially, those who concern themselves for a permanently satisfying education deplore indeed the loss of a leader so clearly seeing the issues, a companion so plainly proving in himself the humanists' contention.

\textbf{William Marshall Warren.}

For one whose privilege it was to know Professor Lindsay as teacher, colleague, and friend, it is difficult to express in measured terms the ad-
miration felt for his character and his attainments, and the overwhelming sense of loss left by his death. Classical scholarship in America is indeed poorer by the loss of a scholar so profound and yet so human; the Faculty of the college will sorely miss a colleague distinguished for breadth of view, sane judgment, and ripened experience in affairs; the passing of the teacher means to hundreds of students, graduates and undergraduates, a personal loss which can only be measured by the extraordinary impression and influence that Professor Lindsay’s personality made upon his classes.

Professor Lindsay was master of the art of teaching. He was himself often accustomed to insist that the true teacher must be born, not made; he was himself a striking exemplification of the truth that the secret of effective teaching lies in personality. With a fine scorn of educational theories and methods, as such, he had the true teacher’s instinct for reaching the student and for evoking from even the dullest soul a response and an interest. This was largely due to his understanding and sympathy: for him the interest in the student was ever paramount, and he was notably free from the besetting infirmity of teachers less gifted, who, absorbed in the subject or the method, lose sight of the ultimate fact, the learner. Of the hundreds of graduates of Boston University during the last twenty years, no small number will long remember as the central fact of their student years the forceful and inspiring teaching of this gifted man.

Classical scholarship, at least in this country, is but rarely represented by teachers who are versed alike in the philological, the historical, and the literary aspects of the study of antiquity. This well-rounded and complete equipment for classical teaching Professor Lindsay had, in the form of a scholarship sincere and thorough — as devoid of pretence as it was of pedantry — and informed throughout by the intensely human interest of a man who was alive to the humanity of the age with which he dealt, as he was to that of his own time. Roman civilization, which in its varied aspects he knew so well, was to him not a fossil for objective study. It was, in its language, its history, its art, and its literature, an expression of the human spirit of extraordinary significance, to the interpretation of which he brought a marked historic sense and the sympathy of a man who knew well the life of his own time and could therefore interpret that of antiquity. In the classroom, whether discussing an archaic inscription or an eloquent ruin of Roman greatness, whether explaining the inward significance of a grammatical relation or interpreting, as only he could, the genius of a Horace or a Catullus, he was never uninteresting. Dullness was the one thing his students could never expect: suggestive criticism, illuminating comparison,
sympathetic appreciation,— these they could with confidence anticipate. Classical study, were it more often illumined and vitalized by such teaching, would need no apology and no defence.

Boston University may well mourn so gifted and devoted an instructor, and, with the hundreds of graduates who gratefully honor his memory, take pride in his attainments and his work. To those whose privilege it was to call him colleague and friend his passing leaves a void which time itself will prove powerless to fill.

ALEXANDER H. RICE.

It is not easy for me, who was, during the four eager and sensitive years of an undergraduate youth, a pupil of the man we commemorate, and peculiarly influenced by him in the search for intellectual good,— it is not easy, it is in a sense not just, for me to attempt at this season of sudden loss to speak fittingly of Professor Lindsay. Yet it is too high an opportunity to let pass — the opportunity to speak out in any wise on behalf of the honorable dead; and I have this morning walked off under the blue skies which purge and steady mortality, and formulated, as I could, some homely hints of what my teacher was to me: others can speak of him as a colleague and as a man.

Others, likewise, can speak best of him as a scholar; but, since a teacher's quality is so largely in the quality of his scholarship, let me too bear witness there. Though not an original investigator, Professor Lindsay knew the language, the archaeology, and the literature of ancient Italy, if not with that mastery of detail of the German, at least far more comprehensively and vitally than many an American classicist whose abstruse researches in some one field have given him a bigger academic reputation. His Latinity served his teaching: it contributed to the student's knowledge, it commanded the student's confidence in the teacher, it reënforced the student's confidence in the nobility of scholarship itself.

His extensive information in other subjects, notably in German, English, and poetics, often brought home to us with a convincing humanity the open page of the Latin text, besides adding to our general stores or stimulating to some new line of reading.

Neither enthusiast nor metaphysician, he was yet alert in noting clearly and in handling shrewdly (not without humor or epigram) many permanently significant questions of books and of human nature. No dogmatist, rather an enquirer, and, when uninformed or puzzled, always perfectly in-
genuine, he aroused the student to feel himself a sharer in the delight of establishing truth.

His teaching was informal, but never haphazard or garrulous. The day's work was done each day. The student's performance was fairly estimated. Student lapses met with a pointed or a sly rebuke, according to circumstances — of which he was a good judge. Not the least admirable element in his pedagogic policy was that the students were so seldom made conscious that he had any policy at all.

Impartial in his regular instructional work, he was outside the classroom from time to time the special friend and counsellor of some privileged young life whose ambitions he had the good-humored insight to understand, the unpretentious candor and wisdom to help.

WILLIAM ELLERY LEONARD, '98.

[From the Boston Transcript of Wednesday, July 28, 1909.]

By the death of Professor Thomas Bond Lindsay the world of to-day has been made the poorer and the world of the past has lost one of its ablest exponents. Known here as Professor of Sanskrit and Latin at Boston University, he was also known elsewhere by his writings on the Roman classics. A scholar, exact, profound, he added to these qualities one which bound them all into an effective whole: that intellectual sympathy which conjures forth the past to a seeming present. Professing the humanities, he practised them in preaching their exposition. At his hands the dead languages became once more alive. Learned in their letter, he was so permeated with their spirit that he carried you back two thousand years as if it were no more than yesterday — which in a sense that we were not taught at school it really was. With him for companion Horace strolled once more about his villa, seeing the world with very mundane eyes, and Juvenal penned his satires with the verve of the living, not the dead. Man of the world, he made their world ours. I well recall one evening as we sat smoking on the balcony of a club when he introduced me to Ovid's "Advice in his 'Ars Amatoria' to a young man taking his best girl to the circus" — the circus being the Circus Maximus. Said Ovid:

"If you see a speck of dust on her coat, brush it off. If you don't see one, brush it off just the same." Ça fait toujours plaisir. A bit of human appreciation of woman as eternal as the eternal feminine herself. And the eternal stars above us seemed to wink a mute approval at the sagacity of
the line. Or again when he quoted once Martial's epigrammatic answer to a friend (?) who had asked him for one of his books: "I would gladly send you my book, did I not fear you would send me yours." Wit and humor came out unshorn by age seen in the bright reflections of Lindsay's own mind. When you lunched with him you dined with Lucullus—in spirit, quite as good as in body. It was as if one were to sup with the Romans, and yet remained abstemious to enjoy it. For, after all, it is as one of the humanities that the classics exist. Horace wrote his verses not entirely with an eye to their perfunctory scanning by duty-a-liner tedious-finding boys. They were lyrics, verses of society; and the translation that would clothe them as they stood in life must itself be not literal, but literary. This Lindsay understood, and made others comprehend.

Most modern, too, he was. To the literary he added the scientific side of his subject, the philologic as against the human. For while feeling has changed but little since we first have record of it, and it is because it still is the same that we read of it with interest and understanding, its means of expression has run its own evolutionary course and changed, like other things, with the changing years. To discover their line of development by going critically into the past is not the least delightful part of archaeology. All this Lindsay united in his study, as his membership in philologic and archaeologic societies sufficiently testifies, and in its exposition, too, than whom none happier than he, as the honor with which he was held by his colleagues and students demonstrates.

Apart, too, from the classics he contributed brilliantly to modern thought. One essay of his on Heredity I particularly remember, in which he showed in a novel way, with a skill only second to its suggestiveness, the effect of early environment upon character—and even upon looks. I do not know whether this was ever published, but it ought to be.

His classes will carry through life the enthusiasm he inspired in them, and his associates will find a gap in their ranks which cannot again seem the same. To some of us the loss can never be made up. In the catalogue of his college he has become one of the stelligeri, those that bear the stars, his among the brightest in its firmament; while to one friend, who in his society was carried back into the glamored olden times, he seems to have left us moderns to join the ancients, whose intimate and interpreter he had so truly been.

Percival Lowell.
At the first meeting of the college Faculty in September the following resolutions were passed and entered on the records:

The Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University records with deep sorrow the death, at Glenview, Ky., on July 22, 1909, of Thomas Bond Lindsay, Professor of Latin and Sanskrit.

In the midst of our grief we are pleased to bear testimony to his rare scholarship, his success as a teacher, and his untiring devotion to the interests of the college.

An active participant in all the deliberations of this body, a willing bearer of all burdens that came to him in the discharge of his duty as a member of the Faculty, his presence will be sadly missed, and his memory long cherished.

The secretary is instructed to place this action in the records of the Faculty, and to transmit a copy of the same, together with an expression of our most sincere and tender sympathy, to the family of the deceased.

At the close of chapel service on Wednesday, September 29, the assembled students unanimously adopted the following resolutions, which were read by Mr. H. R. Knight:

Whereas, during the past summer Professor Thomas B. Lindsay has been taken from us by a sudden and most unexpected illness,

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in common with the numerous alumni of the college, to whom he has been a friend as well as an instructor, we feel in his death a personal loss; and be it

Resolved, That we recognize his sterling merit as a classical scholar, and his rare skill as a teacher, both of which served to add dignity and efficiency to Boston University; and be it further

Resolved, That we as representatives of the student body do hereby express this our feeling of a common sorrow to the Faculty of the college; and particularly to his family and personal friends, who mourn for his cheering presence. And be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the college BEACON and the city press, and that a copy be sent to the secretary of the Faculty and the members of the immediate family.
THOMAS BOND LINDSAY.

PROFESSOR THOMAS BOND LINDSAY was born in New York City, April 28, 1853. He was a son of Rev. Dr. John W. Lindsay, a well-known clergyman and educator, who from 1872 until 1882 was Dean of the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University. Professor Lindsay received his college preparatory training in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Luna, N. Y., where he studied from 1865 until 1868. He then removed to Boston, and spent a year in the Boston Latin School. Entering Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1870, he graduated in the class of 1874. His superior scholarship at college earned him an election to the Phi Beta Kappa Society. In 1877 he received the degree of A.M. from his Alma Mater, and in 1882 he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by Boston University. During the years 1874-77 he studied in some of the most distinguished universities of Germany. He taught in the Newton High School in 1877-78. From 1878 until 1884 he was assistant professor of Latin and Sanskrit in Boston University. In 1884 he was appointed to a full professorship in these subjects, and continued in this position until his death. Professor Lindsay was a member of the American Philological Association, the American Oriental Society, and the American Institute of Archaeology. He was the author of the following works, all of which are still widely used in college and preparatory schools: "Cornelius Nepos," 1882 (revised 1895); "Easy Latin Lessons," 1890 (a work of joint authorship, issued under the name of "Lindsay and Rollins"); "Juvenal," 1890; "Sight Slips in Latin," 1892. Among his scientific writings were the following: the articles on Juvenal and Terence in "Warner's Library of the World's Best Literature;" "The Place of the Classics in the Modern Curriculum," BOSTONIA, 1901.

Professor Lindsay was married, June 25, 1874, in Middletown, Conn., to Miss Ada A. Hubbard. His daughter, Mrs. C. W. Allen, has her home in Glenview, Ky. His son, Lennox Hubbard Lindsay, is a graduate of the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University, class of 1899.

Professor E. Charlton Black has been appointed Librarian of the College of Liberal Arts. He will act in cooperation with a Library Committee consisting of Professors J. B. Coit and Lyman C. Newell and President W. E. Huntington and Dean W. M. Warren, ex officio.
DOWN IN PORTO RICO.

Florence Beiler.

It was a beautiful morning in late September when we first saw Porto Rico. For two hours we watched with fascination the blue-green hills, the slender, waving cocoanut-palms, and the stretch of yellow sand become clearer and clearer. Old El Morro loomed up strong and bold, and as we rounded it the captain pointed out where Sampson's guns had wrought havoc in the time and weather stained walls.

As we sailed slowly into the harbor we looked eagerly at the quaint shores. On our left, San Juan, with its massive sea wall and gates, its strange houses with their miradors, and its flashes of brilliant colors. We saw Casa Blanca, built by Ponce de Leon for his son Juan. On our right, stretching far into the distance, were the ever-changing green hills, while nearer to us were the cane-fields and the palms. Darting in all directions about the harbor were native boats, each with a quaint sail. At the dock, a swarm of black and brown boys with supplicating cries and most amusing antics dived for pennies.

As we landed we were instantly surrounded by a yelling, chattering, gesticulating, shoving, pushing horde of dark-skinned fellows eager for some centavos. Finally, we got into the street — and such narrow, cobblestoned streets, and such narrow sidewalks! We had a glimpse into one high-walled restaurant crowded with men smoking, drinking, and eating at small tables, under which dogs and tiny brown babies were crawling promiscuously.

San Juan is most interesting and delightful to those who enjoy the strange and old. A splendid Porto Rican soldier guided us about El Morro, down through dark inside winding passages, past dungeons, up and down worn stone stairs, in and out of old cannon-squares, through the apertures of which we looked out on the sparkling Atlantic. In some of the grass-grown spaces chickens, peacocks, and turkeys were strutting about. Doves had nests in the old cannon-ball and shell racks. Porto Rican soldiers are quartered in one part of the fort. Uncle Sam maintains in Porto Rico only a Porto Rican regiment officered by Americans.

Oh, there are so many things to see! Rich in historic interest is the old Fortaleza, used as the palace for governors in Spanish times and still employed for that purpose. Entering the driveway, and going up the broad stone stairway, one may be shown into the peculiarly shaped high-walled
throne-room. Down San Cristo Street is the little church, the second smallest in size in the world. Then there is the cathedral, with its beautiful shrines, erected long before any meeting-house in New England. People still worship there. Prayers are still offered before some patron saint.

Do not think that San Juan alone is old. One finds the ancient and the modern in a great mixture. The coach with its two little scrawny, moth-eaten horses and clanging gong vies with the trolley in speed and noise. The ponderous, slow-moving oxen, with their weighty load, are far in the rear of the speedy automobile. Electric lights shine side by side with oil-lamps. Modern sewerage and open, filthy gutters are found in the same streets. Beautiful modern homes with grassy lawns contrast strongly with the old Spanish homes and patios, and with the thatched shacks of the poor.

After two days in the capital city we started to Fajardo, on the northeast coast of the island. We drove through the city at a reckless pace, past old San Geronimo, over historic San Antonio bridge, on through Santurce, San Juan's delightful suburb, to Rio Piedras, where we saw the splendid Normal School. Then we drove on by the heavily laden orange and grape-fruit orchards, past pineapple plantations, and so into the country. The glorious hills were always before us; down by the sea, the palm-trees; and here and there, giving a wonderful dash of crimson, was a flamboyant in gorgeous bloom. We were six hours getting to Fajardo, where we found good, clean, cool rooms and a splendid boarding-place — for Porto Rico.

Fajardo has a fine schoolhouse, well fitted and cool. The trade winds seem to blow continually. The school is graded, and taught in English above the second grade. All schools in the average-sized towns are taught in English. One or more periods of each day are given to Spanish, taught by Porto Rican teachers. School work is very interesting. The children, on the whole, are bright and eager to learn, though, like American children, prone to be very lazy at times. The schools throughout the island are being improved in many ways. There are fine high schools in San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez. Porto Rican teachers are rapidly filling positions. In the schools the children range from the most aristocratic to the lowliest peon; from the whitest white to the blackest black.

Porto Rico is not exactly fussing over the color-line or race suicide. Children are everywhere. The little ones, just in their own skins, run freely on the streets. I once saw a good-sized brown baby clad only in a gorgeous pink ribbon sash. She was strutting down by the river, perhaps looking for her mother among the washerwomen there. The laundry
A STREET IN SAN JUAN
work of Porto Rico is done largely in the rivers. Clothes are soaped, pounded on rocks, sometimes boiled in old Standard Oil cans, and then dried on barb-wire fences. Rain-water is used as drinking-water, though river water is sold in the streets. The large cities, of course, have their waterworks. Roads — the traveled ones — are in fine condition, and are constantly being improved. Now that many of the rivers are bridged, automobiling is one of the pleasantest pastimes on the island.

One morning during Christmas holidays we began a coach drive around the island. Jesús, our cochero, was a fine, stalwart, swarthy fellow and a splendid driver. We drove sometimes along the beach bordered by thousands of palms, sometimes on a fine road, into Humacao, our first stop. The next morning we saw Porto Rico's Saturday morning specialty — the beggars. Gaunt and emaciated from anaemia, victims of the awful elephantiasis, blind and crippled, they come for pennies. Many stores have their piles of pennies ready as the beggars come in. From Humacao we found magnificent scenery up in the mountains. Higher and higher we went, up among the great tree ferns. We looked away across the cane-valley out to sea. Then down we went to Guayama. Along the southern coast from Guayama to Ponce hundreds of cattle and horses were grazing. The southern coast was much more barren, and Ponce seemed much warmer. Ponce is most delightful, very Americanized, has splendid schools, churches, a fine large market-place, beautiful plaza and homes.

From Ponce we took the train for Arecibo, and what a fine ride it was! We followed along Mona Passage a long distance, and then we swung into the hills. As far as eye could see were the blue-green hills, and frequently as the road swerved we had glimpses of old ocean sparkling through the groves of cocoanut-palms. As we went further into the hills vegetation became more luxuriant. The royal palms covered the hillsides, and everywhere else apparently were banana-plants. In the sunset light, outlined against the violet-shadowed hills, we saw old San German and its ancient cathedral, one of the earliest buildings erected in Porto Rico.

Early the next morning we took a coach to drive from Arecibo to Ponce, from the north across to the south, following the Rio Grande. Great rocky cliffs towered above us. Every turn brought more beautiful vistas into the mountains, whose sides were green with royal palms, bananas, and plantains. The bread-fruit tree, with its striking foliage, was along the roadside in great numbers. Bamboo was in great clusters, and the red-berried coffee-plant was running rampant. On and up we climbed to Adjuntas, and then rapidly down into Ponce.
After a short stay in Ponce we took the famous Military Road to San Juan. This is eighty-one miles long, and was built by Chinese and slave labor; since the American occupation it has been vastly improved. We twisted and turned, always climbing, up to Aibonito, the highest point in the island. From there we had a magnificent panorama, looking from the Caribbean on the south to the Atlantic on the north. On the way down to Cayey we saw the great tobacco center. The finest brands are grown under canvas, so that from our mountain height the valleys appeared as if great fields of snow. It was dusk when we reached Caguas, and from there to San Juan we drove in the dark, shivering with cold. How good a blanket felt that night! We had seen so much — and yet not half! But we were glad we had had such views of the island and its life.

PROFESSOR PERRIN AND THE WELLESLEY SCHOOLS.

Professor M. L. Perrin, who had been for sixteen years superintendent of the Wellesley schools, resigned his position in the spring, owing to the lack of harmonious action between himself and the School Committee. The respective duties of a school-board and the superintendent have not as yet been defined by any statute; and the time has certainly come for the representatives of the people to recognize that the functions of a superintendent must be regarded as the work of an expert and under his responsible control. This was clearly set forth in an article by Dr. Perrin, published on the editorial page of the Boston Transcript on May 24.

A committee of prominent citizens called a public meeting in the summer, inviting Dr. Perrin and the School-Board to present the circumstances which had led to the disagreement. Not one of the School Committee appeared; and Dr. Perrin was kept speaking and answering questions for nearly two hours. The meeting, which was largely attended, was demonstrative and overwhelmingly in his favor; although, from his popularity and the confidence felt in him by all classes of people, this was almost a foregone conclusion.
PROFESSOR THOMAS BOND LINDSAY.

The sympathetic tributes to the memory of Professor Thomas Bond Lindsay which will be found elsewhere in this issue of BOSTONIA agree remarkably in their characterization of this distinguished member of the Faculty of Boston University. Without exception, the writers who had personal knowledge of Professor Lindsay's classroom work speak of his rare skill as a teacher. President Huntington, Dean W. M. Warren, and the Faculty of the College bear earnest testimony also to his cheerful and unwearied toil in the inconspicuous but highly important administrative duties which fell to him as a college officer. The students in their resolutions gratefully recognize his personal interest in their welfare; they call him a friend as well as a college instructor. The editors of BOSTONIA have received some touching letters from graduates in which heartfelt reference is made to spontaneous and generous acts of Professor Lindsay which brought relief at times when the future seemed beset with difficulties.

One element of his character to which but passing reference is made in these memorials should be emphasized. Professor Lindsay was a man of rare executive ability. Had he chosen a business life he undoubtedly would have achieved a highly successful mercantile career. His striking business qualities were conspicuously shown in connection with the various public and dramatic entertainments given by the Latin Department. When, a number of years ago, the department brought out on an elaborate scale
"The Captives of Plautus," Professor Lindsay carried the large enterprise to successful completion. Not only were the finances successfully handled, but Professor Lindsay's wide acquaintance with teachers and educators brought together at these performances distinguished audiences of students and teachers for several successive evenings. The scope of this enterprise, and the extent of Professor Lindsay's influence, may be inferred from the fact that Mr. Henry Clapp, the distinguished Shakespearian critic, wrote for the Boston Advertiser a lengthy criticism of the libretto of the play, and the New York Evening Post sent on to Boston to report the performances one of its regular dramatic editors.

The recognized business abilities of Professor Lindsay led to his repeated selection by his colleagues of the Faculty as their representative before various educational bodies. No man on the Faculty did more to make the University known among the professional and social elements of Boston society. A striking evidence of this is the beautiful and spontaneous tribute which Mr. Percival Lowell contributed to the Boston Transcript a day or two after Professor Lindsay's death.

For more than thirty years Professor Lindsay had been a distinguished member of the Faculty of Boston University. His loss is deeply felt by hundreds of his former students. He will be sorely missed by his colleagues of the University to which he had devoted so many years of unwearied toil.

THE NEW PROFESSOR OF LATIN.

The sudden and lamented death of Professor Lindsay last July threw upon the authorities of the University the heavy burden of the choice of a suitable successor. The extended notice in another column of this issue of BOSTONIA will indicate that in the selection of Dr. Donald Cameron, of Princeton University, the Trustees have chosen a man whose training and personality admirably qualify him to meet the responsibilities of this important professorship. The graduates of the college will join the Faculty and the undergraduates in welcoming the new member of the teaching-force and in congratulating the Trustees on their choice.
WIDENING INFLUENCE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

THERE are increasing indications that the action of the Trustees in moving the college to its new site on Boylston St. will prove momentous in the history of the University. There can be no question that the last two years have added greatly to the public recognition of Boston University as one of the educational forces of the city. The old plea of Bostonians that they were ignorant of the location of the college is happily gone. The thousands of people who daily pass the College Building cannot fail to observe and note the dignified structure into which the college has recently moved.

A striking proof of the advantages of the new location is the increasing tendency on the part of educational bodies to select the College Building as their place of meeting. Already several important gatherings have been held here since the opening of the college year. For two years one of the Boston public schools has held its graduating exercises in Jacob Sleeper Hall. It is an invaluable asset for the whole University to have educators and scientists turn familiarly toward our College Building as a suitable and central place for their annual gatherings. Such increased acquaintance on the part of public-school students and educators must ultimately result in a greatly increased attendance. The unprecedentedly large entering-classes of the last two years are undoubtedly due in large measure to this widening influence of the college. The recent addition of courses for teachers was of great value to both the University and to the class to whom it threw open these new advantages. For many teachers it has made for the first time a college degree accessible; for the University it has raised up a new body of educators who will become influential friends of the institution.

AN URGENT NEED OF THE UNIVERSITY.

THE University is making a strenuous effort to add four hundred thousand dollars to the endowment fund. At the time of sending this issue of BOSTONIA to press the amount subscribed is $127,000. The University is in urgent need of this addition to its endowment. The time set for completing the fund is July 1, 1910. It will require the earnest and generous cooperation of every friend of Boston University to raise the remaining $273,000 before the expiration of the assigned period.
THE statistics regarding the class of 1909 of the College of Liberal Arts, published elsewhere in this issue of BOSTONIA, will repay a careful reading, as indicative of the lines of work which are taken up by the graduates of our college. Of the ninety-nine graduates of the last class, forty-three have reported to the college. Of these, thirty-six have secured positions as teachers; three are taking advanced work, in the Graduate School of Yale University, the Harvard Medical School, and Simmons College, respectively. One is principal of a school. Two have secured college positions. Two have gone into business. One is pastor of a church. The fact that no fewer than thirty-six of the forty-three are now teaching indicates that our graduates are very successful in securing appointments in school work. The steady growth of the college is due in no small degree to the loyalty of the hundreds of graduates who bring to the attention of their students the advantages which the University offers.

THE RELATIVE AGE OF BOSTON UNIVERSITY.

The official programme for the inauguration of President Lowell of Harvard University gave the full list of delegates from the one hundred and ninety-five educational institutions which were represented at the exercises. Graduates of Boston University will be gratified and possibly surprised to learn that although our own institution is generally thought of as one of the younger universities of this country, we were followed on the programme by no fewer than thirty-seven American colleges and universities the foundation of which is of later date than our own. Among these younger institutions are Syracuse, Smith, Vanderbilt, Wellesley, Johns Hopkins, Bryn Mawr, Leland Stanford, Clark, and Radcliffe.

THE editorial entitled “Business Is Business,” which Dean W. M. Warren contributed to the July BOSTONIA, was copied in full in the Boston Transcript and the New England Journal of Education. Due credit was given to BOSTONIA in both cases.
UNIVERSITY NOTES

The official delegates of the University for the inauguration of President Abbott Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University were: President W. E. Huntington, D.D., LL.D.; Hon. John Lewis Bates, LL.D., President of the Board of Trustees; William Fairfield Warren, D.D., LL.D., Dean of the Faculty of Theology; Melville Madison Bigelow, Ph.D., LL.D., Dean of the Faculty of Law.

The Woman's Journal of Saturday, September 18, contains a number of tributes to the memory of the late Henry B. Blackwell. Among these are the following, by President W. E. Huntington:

"I did not know your noble father except by his utterances by voice and pen; but I had learned to have the deepest respect for him. Certainly of him it will be truly said by a multitude of friends: 'His works do follow him.'

"It is a great comfort to you in your sore bereavement that your heritage of the best kind — character, lofty ideals, unselfish devotion to a great purpose, both from father and mother — is so rich and enduring."

Many of the readers of BOSTONIA will be interested in noting that Professor Bliss Perry, who delivered the Commencement Address last June, will be the Harvard Lecturer at the University of Paris for the year 1909-10. His predecessors in this lectureship were Professors Barrett Wendell, 1904-05, G. Santayana, 1905-06, A. C. Coolidge, 1906-07, and G. P. Baker, 1908-09.

The Boston Herald of Thursday, July 8, published portraits of six distinguished men who had on the previous day been appointed to responsible offices by Governor Draper. Among the six are two Trustees of Boston University. Ex-Governor John L. Bates was appointed a member of the Commission for the investigation of the laws relating to taxation; Mr. Alonzo R. Weed was selected as a member of the Gas and Electric Light Commission.

At the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration of the town of Hadley, Mass., on Wednesday, August 4, President W. E. Huntington, the chief speaker, delivered an address covering the history of Hadley and paying a fitting tribute to the notable men whose career was intimately connected with this fine old New England town. The Springfield Republican of Thursday, August 5, contains President Huntington's portrait and gives extensive excerpts from his address.

President W. E. Huntington gave an address at Amherst, Mass., last August on the theme, "An Interpretation of an Ancient Hebrew Lyric." This address was one of a series of conferences and lectures held by the Federation of Churches of Massachusetts and the Federation of Churches of Rhode Island in cooperation with the Summer School of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

On Sunday, September 26, President W. E. Huntington gave, at Westfield, Mass., an address on the theme, "The Challenge to Young People from the Immediate Future." The Springfield Republican, in its issue of the day following, gave a full abstract of the address.
In response to an invitation from the 1915 committee in charge of the exposition to be held in November in the old art museum building, Boston University will be represented among the higher educational institutions of the city. The chief exhibits will doubtless be from the College of Liberal Arts and from the School of Medicine, but the progress of the University in all departments will be represented. A full account of the exhibit will appear in the next number of BOSTONIA.

The Departments

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

A NEW PROFESSOR OF LATIN.

The Trustees have appointed Dr. Donald Cameron Assistant Professor of Latin, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Professor Lindsay. Professor Cameron is a young and vigorous man, thirty-three years of age. He is a graduate of the University of Texas in the class of '95. After one year of graduate work he received the Master's degree from his Alma Mater. Four years later he received the degree of M.A. from Harvard University, and in 1902 he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the same institution. After receiving his Doctor's degree he spent a year abroad as a traveling fellow of Harvard University, studying at the University of Berlin and in Greece and Italy.

Dr. Cameron has held the following positions: Teacher of Latin and Greek in San Antonio High School; Instructor in Greek and Latin, University of Texas, 1903-04; Acting Professor of Greek in Baylor University, Waco, Tex., 1904-05. During the last four years he has been preceptor in classics in Princeton University, with the rank of assistant professor. The system of preceptorships at Princeton is a recent innovation. It is designed to supplement the classroom work of the students by the personal supervision of highly trained men of attractive personality. The preceptors meet the students outside of the classroom at frequent intervals, and by skilful questioning and judicious suggestion they control and direct the classroom work of the students. The system has proved of marked value in holding the attention of the students to their work and in broadening their grasp of the subject.

Dr. Cameron comes to his work at Boston University with the highest endorsement of his instructors at the University of Texas and the Graduate School of Harvard University. His colleagues on the Faculty at Princeton University also speak of him in the highest terms as a man and as a scholar.

The Sanskrit courses, so ably carried on for many years by Professor T. B. Lindsay, will be conducted this year by Professor M. L. Perrin. As there are no students now in college who took last year's elementary course, there is only a beginners' class; the members of this class have entered upon their work most auspiciously. Professor Perrin studied Sanskrit for five years under eminent scholars in Germany, and passed the Doctor's examination in Sanskrit at the University of Goettingen.
Miss Mildred M. Anderson is teaching in the New Milford, Conn., High School.
Miss Amy B. Baker is teaching in Lancaster, N. H.
Miss Rosetta E. Bankwitz is instructor in Lyndon Institute, Lyndonville, Vt.
Mr. Oswald H. Blackwood is Professor of Physics in Reid College, Lucknow, India.
Miss Gladys M. Blake is teaching in the Thomaston, Me., High School.
Mr. Walter F. Burt is principal of the Barre, Mass., High School.
Mr. Harold L. Chase is studying in the Harvard Medical School.
Miss Gladys S. Cole is teaching in the Pembroke High School.
Miss Mildred E. Collyer is teaching in the Murdock School at Winchendon.
Miss Eva H. Day is teaching in the High School at Rockland, Me.
Miss Bessie M. Drew was married on Monday, August 30, at Wollaston, Mass., to Mr. Harris Merrill Barbour.
Miss Ruth E. Eaton is teaching in the Newmarket, N. H., High School.
Mr. Frank A. Ewart is in business in Boston.
Miss Florence M. Felton is teaching in the Gorham, Me., High School.
Miss A. Louise Gale is teaching in the High School at Mystic, Conn.
Miss Ida M. Gardner is teaching in Berlin, N. H.
Miss Agnes M. Gilmore is teaching in the Reading High School.
Miss Mabel F. Hale is teaching in the Hardwick High School.
Miss Ethel Ham is teaching in the Morgan School, Clinton, Conn.
Mr. Arthur C. Harrington is studying in the Graduate School of Yale University.
Mr. Thomas R. Hicks is pastor of the Arlington Street Church, Nashua, N. H. He was married on June 23, at North Uxbridge, Mass., to Miss Mabel Kinnecome.
Miss Edith A. Holton is teaching in St. Johnsbury Academy, Vt.
Miss Elizabeth J. Jackson is teaching in the Littleton, Mass., High School.
Miss Mabel S. Jackson is teaching in the State Normal School at Elizabeth City, N. C.
Miss Alma M. Kinnie is taking a secretarial course at Simmons College.
Miss Emily H. Larrabee is teaching in the Hardwick High School.
Miss Mary G. Magner is teaching in the Norwell High School.
Miss Elsie E. Miles is teaching in the Portsmouth, N. H., High School.
Miss Beatriz Orozco is teaching in Mexico.
Miss Rachel C. Osgood is teaching in a private school in Lynn.
Miss Edith G. Peck is teaching in the Rutland High School.
Miss Fannie P. Rexford is teaching in the Thomaston, Conn., High School.
Miss E. Romaine Robinson is teaching in the National Training School for Women and Girls at Washington, D. C.
Mr. Harold L. Sanders is in business at Winnipeg, Canada.
Miss Flora B. Smith is teaching in Parsonsfield Academy, Maine.
Miss Flora M. Smith is teaching in the New Britain, Conn., High School.
Miss Gladys Smith is teaching in the Emerson School, Saugus.
Mr. Percy V. Stroud is teaching in the Bristol High School.
Miss Claire M. Symonds is teaching in the Topsfield High School.
Miss Sara A. Thompson is teaching in the Salem High School.
Miss Mildred L. Thorndike is teaching in the Plymouth, N. H., High School.
Miss Marion E. West is teaching in the Reading High School.
Mr. H. Ernest Williams is Instructor in Chemistry in Acadia College, Wolfville, N. S.

Professor F. S. Baldwin has been appointed, with the approval of the governor of the Commonwealth, a member of the Commission on Tax Laws. This Commission will issue a report before the next session of the Legislature. The particular question which the Commission will consider is the expediency of so amending the constitution of the State as to permit the classification of property for purposes of taxation. Ex-Governor John L. Bates is chairman of the Commission. The other members are Bank Commissioner A. H. Chapin and Tax Commissioner W. D. Trefry.

Dr. Baldwin's appointment, carrying, as it does, a heavy burden of investigation, has made it necessary to readjust the college courses in the Department of Economics for the present year. During the first semester Professor Baldwin will give Course IX. i, Theoretical Economics. Course IX. 3, Economic and Tariff History of the United States, and Course VIII. 9, History of England, will be given during the first semester by Dr. Frank Alfred Golder.

Dr. Golder is a graduate of Bucknell University, Ph.B. '98 and Ph.M. '99. From 1899 until 1902 he was a teacher in the United States Public Schools in Alaska. In 1901-02 he was United States Commissioner for the Unga District of Alaska. During the years 1902-03, 1904-05, 1908, and 1909 he studied at Harvard, receiving from that institution the degree of A.B. in 1903 and Ph.D. in 1909. He studied also at the Universities of Paris and Berlin 1903-04 and 1907-08. He has taught at the State Normal School of Arizona, and the University of Missouri.

At the beginning of the second semester Professor Baldwin will resume the full work of his department, and he will also give Courses IX. 5 and IX. 11, which were necessarily omitted during the first semester.

THE BACHELOR'S DEGREE FOR TEACHERS.

In response to inquiries from a committee of public-school teachers in Boston, the Faculty has authorized the following statement of terms upon which teachers may obtain the Bachelor's degree.

I. Entrance requirements: for teachers of less than three years' experience, the regular requirements; for other teachers, a substantial equivalent, each case being considered upon its merits.

II. Credit for previous work: credit will be allowed for all work judged to be of collegiate grade, up to a maximum of ninety hours.

III. Requirements for the degree: one hundred and twenty semester hours, certain of which will be prescribed by the college.

IV. Residence: courses aggregating at least thirty hours, not necessarily within a specified period, must be taken in residence.

Miss Grace W. Hooper, '06, was married on Tuesday, October 5, in Dover, N. H., to Mr. Henry Monroe Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Hall will be at home after December 1, at 18 Bishop Ave., Massena, N. Y.
TEACHERS' COURSES.
FIRST SEMESTER 1909-10.

The full list of Teachers' Courses offered during the first semester is as follows:

**ANGLO-SAXON AND EARLY ENGLISH. Professor M. L. Perrin.**
1. Beginners' Course in Anglo-Saxon. Saturday, 10 A.M.
3. Middle English. Saturday, 9 A.M.

**ENGLISH LITERATURE. Professor E. Charlton Black.**
1. English Verse, from Chaucer to Wordsworth. Saturday, 10 A.M.
3. From Miracle Plays to Shakespeare. Saturday, 11 A.M.
5. The Foundations of English Literature. Saturday, 12 M.

**FRENCH. Professor James Geddes, Jr.**
1. Elementary French. Saturday, 9 A.M.
3. French Course, conducted, as far as practicable, in French. Saturday, 11 A.M.
5. Phonetics, Applied to the Study of French and English Pronunciation. Monday, 4.20 P.M.

**GERMAN. Professor M. L. Perrin.**
1. Elementary German. Saturday, 2.30 P.M.
3. An Intermediate Course in German Literature and Reading. Saturday, 1 P.M.
5. Composition and Drill in Grammar and Expression. Saturday, 12 M.
7. Faust, Parts I and II. Saturday, 11 A.M.
9. A Course Designed to Train Teachers in the Conducting of Classes in German. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at convenient hours.

**GREEK. Professor J. R. Taylor.**
1. Plato, Republic. Tuesday, 4.20 P.M.
3. The Private Life of the Greeks. Thursday, 4.20 P.M.

**ITALIAN. Professor James Geddes, Jr.**
5. Elementary Italian. Saturday, 10 A.M.
7. Second-Year Italian. Saturday, 12 M.

**MUSIC. Assistant Professor J. P. Marshall and Mr. Samuel W. Cole.**
1. A Course in Elementary Harmony. Hours to be arranged.
3. The Appreciation of Music. Hours to be arranged.
5. Theory and Practice of Teaching Music in Schools. Hours to be arranged.
7. A Course for Regular Teachers in the Public Schools Who Are Required to Give Also Some Instruction in Music. Hours to be arranged.

**SPANISH. Professor James Geddes, Jr.**
Elementary Spanish. Wednesday, 4.20 P.M.

The official circular, which may be obtained upon application to the Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, gives detailed information concerning the various courses, enrollment, credits, tuition fees, and calendar.

Mr. M. L. MacPhail, '01, has been awarded the first prize of six hundred dollars offered by the American Sunday School Union for the best book on the subject "The Bible as an Attractive Book." Mr. MacPhail's work is entitled "The Magnetism of the Bible." The book will be published in October by the American Sunday School Union.
Mr. Chauncey C. Williams, of the class of '77, has forwarded to the office of BOSTONIA copies of the first two issues of The Beacon, bearing the dates of April 26, 1876, and June 7, 1876. The editors at that time were Mr. C. L. Goodell, '77, Miss S. A. Emerson, '77, and Mr. C. T. Demond, '78. Among the interesting phases of the life of the University at that early period we note that the different departments of the University had their Commencement exercises at widely different periods. Beginning with the graduating exercises of the School of Medicine on March first, no less than six distinct Commencement exercises were held, the long list concluding with the anniversary gathering of the College of Music on the twenty-fifth of June. In speaking of this scattering of graduation functions, the first issue of The Beacon expressed a wish which has proved to be prophetic: "It might be less convenient to the various schools, but the University would make a far better showing, to arrange all the Commencement exercises for the same week."

Professor Dallas Lore Sharp contributed to the Boston Transcript of September 15 and 22 a series of articles entitled "Farms Not for City Bred." The headings will indicate the scope of the articles. September 15: "The Blunt Truth About Bay State Conditions; The Utter Impossibility of This Land Affording Happiness or Even a Living for the Tenement Poor; The Sage Counsel of a Farm-Bred Man Who Has Returned to Farming, but Only as an Avocation; Some Bitter Experiences Cited." September 22: "The State's Problem of Homesteading the City Poor; Our City Full of Poor People; The Large Areas of Convenient Country Land on Which They Might Live; State Aid Needed to Help the Two Together; The Futile Attempts of the Poor to Settle for Themselves; They Simply Exchange Tenement Misery for Misery in the Woods; The Plain Duties of City and State."

The Shanghai Mercury of July 28 contains the following notice of a new honor which has come to a distinguished alumnus of the University, Dr. J. C. Ferguson, '86:

"Native newspapers report that Viceroy Tuan Fang has recommended that Dr. J. C. Ferguson, a holder of a third-grade button, having been in China for many years and holding impartial views on Chinese affairs, having served as adviser on foreign affairs, being well versed in Chinese and foreign affairs, having been appointed by late Viceroy Liu Kung-yi in 1899 and served also as adviser to the Shanghai Taotai, be granted the red button of the second grade to show appreciation of his services. The recommendation having been accepted, the Shanghai Taotai has been ordered to communicate the granting of the honor to Dr. J. C. Ferguson."

The death of Professor Lindsay and the appointment of Professor Cameron to the Latin Department made necessary numerous changes in the assignment of Latin courses for the present year. As rearranged, the horarium assigns the courses of the Latin Department for the first semester as follows: Professor Rice: Livy, Sight-Reading and Prose Composition; Roman Philosophy; Advanced Latin Prose Composition; Roman Satire; History of Latin Literature; Life of the Ancient Romans. Professor Cameron: Latin Prose Composition; Livy, Sight-Reading and Prose Composition; Tacitus; Roman Comedy; Introduction to the Scientific Study of Language.

Dr. Charles W. Pierce, of the class of '95, died on Saturday, October 9, at Allston, Mass. The funeral services were held at his residence, 116 Brighton Ave., on Monday, October 11. The interment was at Ashland, Mass.
On Monday, July 5, Professor John Morse Ordway, who from 1876 until 1884 was Professor of Botany in Boston University, died, in Saugus, at the age of eighty-six years. Professor Ordway was a graduate of Dartmouth College, in the class of 1844. In addition to many important industrial positions, he had held some prominent offices in educational institutions: for fifteen years he was Professor of Industrial Chemistry and Metallurgy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; for eight years he was Professor of Botany in Boston University; for thirteen years he was a professor in Tulane University.

On Friday evening, September 24, the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Associations of the College of Liberal Arts gave a reception to the new students. President W. E. Huntington spoke a few words of welcome, and Professor M. L. Perrin gave an address in behalf of the Faculty. He said that every college has something peculiar to itself: one is noted for athletics; another, for its beautiful campus; his desire for Boston University is that its graduates may be distinguished for their good manners. Refreshments were served, and the company joined in singing college songs.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools was held in Jacob Sleeper Hall on Friday and Saturday, October 8 and 9.

An especially interesting feature of the meeting was the discussion which followed three addresses on the general topic of "The Voluntary Reading of Students in School and College." The discussion was opened by Principal D. O. S. Lowell, of the Roxbury Latin School, and continued by Mr. Harold L. Perrin, a member of the Senior class of the College of Liberal Arts.

Miss Grace A. Turkington, '00, contributed to the Boston Transcript of July 21 an article entitled "College Girls' Careers." The scope of the article is indicated by the following headings: "What This Year's Graduates Will Undertake;" "Results of a Canvas of Wellesley College, Radcliffe College, Tufts College, Boston University;" "Graduates Will, as Usual, Take up Teaching;" "No Basis for the Report that a Large Percentage Go into Business."

At the annual meeting of the Boston University Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society last June the following graduates of the College of Liberal Arts were elected to honorary membership: Mr. Orrison Swett Marden, '77; Miss Alice Dean Mumford, '78; Mrs. Edith Talbot Jackson, '83.

The officers elected for the academic year 1909-10 were the following: president, Professor T. B. Lindsay; vice-president, Assistant Professor R. E. Bruce; secretary and treasurer, Miss A. A. Cole.

Mr. Samuel W. Cole, of the Department of Music, was presented with a purse of three hundred dollars at the graduating exercises of the Brookline High School last June. For twenty-five years Mr. Cole has been instructor in music in the Brookline public schools. This gift, which came as a complete surprise to Mr. Cole, was a testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by a large circle of associates, friends, and pupils.

Professor Dallas Lore Sharp contributed to the October Atlantic a nature study entitled "The Edge of Night."
Assistant Professor J. P. Marshall gave the following courses at the Summer School of Harvard University: Elementary Harmony; Advanced Harmony; Music Appreciation and Analysis.

These courses were largely attended, and Professor Marshall will repeat them in the Harvard Summer School of 1910.

On the evening of August 17 Professor Marshall gave an organ recital in Appleton Chapel for the students of the Summer School.

Mr. Samuel W. Cole will give the course in School Music during the coming winter, the course having been extended to two hours per week throughout the entire year, instead of one semester as formerly.

Several students who have taken this course in past years have been engaged as teachers and supervisors of music.

Mr. Marshall B. Evans, '96, who for some years has been a member of the Faculty of the University of Wisconsin, was promoted last spring from an assistant professorship to an associate professorship in the Department of German of that institution.

Professor Lyman C. Newell's "Inorganic Chemistry for Colleges," which was reviewed in the July number of BOSTONIA, has met with immediate favor. Among the representative institutions which have already adopted it are Wellesley, Syracuse, New Hampshire College, Colby, Simmons, Stevens Institute, Lowell Textile School, Fordham, Acadia, and University of Georgia.

A series of concerts similar to those given under the auspices of the Department of Music during the past three years will be given this year. Four concerts will be given, the first in December. The exact dates and artists will be announced later.

Mr. George F. Strong has been appointed Assistant Librarian in the College of Liberal Arts. Mr. Strong is a graduate of Wesleyan University in the class of '03. He received a thorough professional training in the New York State Library School at Albany, and has had practical experience for several years as assistant in the Library of Wesleyan University and as librarian of the University of North Dakota.

Professor B. P. Bowne contributed to the September Methodist Review an article entitled "Morals and Life."

Professor James Geddes, Jr., was one of the speakers at the celebration of the unity of Italy, on the twentieth of September. The service was held at the Baptist Tabernacle in Bowdoin Square, Boston.

Professor N. A. Kent visited Clark University at the time of the celebration of the twentieth year of its history, attended some of the conferences of the physicists, and witnessed the conferring of the degrees, on Friday, September 10.

Professor James Geddes, Jr., contributed to The Pathfinder of June-July, published by the University Press of Sewanee, Tenn., an article entitled, "The Growing Appreciation of Dante in America."

The Boston Woman's Journal of Saturday, September 18, gives in full the address which Professor B. P. Bowne delivered at the funeral service for Mr. Henry B. Blackwell, on Saturday, September 11. Professor Bowne was in charge of the services.
The revised list of schools approved by the New England College Entrance Certificate Board has recently appeared. By the arrangements now in force no certificate from a school not approved by this Board is valid for admission at any cooperating college unless the school lies outside the jurisdiction of the Board.

The new Freshman class numbers at present one hundred and twenty. This is exactly the size of the preceding class at the corresponding date. These two classes are the largest in the history of the College of Liberal Arts.

The Department of Physics has introduced two new courses for the present year:

1. A Third-year Course Dealing with Problems in Spectroscopy, the Ionic Theory, and Radio-Activity.


The Prince School of Boston held its graduation exercises in Jacob Sleeper Hall on Friday morning, June 25.

The Boston Post of Tuesday, September 7, announces that the Rev. Dr. Luther Freeman, '89, has been elected president of Morningside College at Sioux City, Ia.

The Boston Herald of Friday, September 10, reports the appointment of Miss Ellen B. Esau, '95, to a position in the Mechanic Arts School, Boston. Miss Esau had been for a number of years a teacher in the Malden High School.

Mr. Guy Richardson, '97, was married, in Everett, Mass., on Wednesday, June 16, to Miss Nina Louise Jaynes.

Miss Grace Ethel Ward, '97, was married on Thursday, June 24, to Mr. Kent Godfrey Lofberg, in Lynn, Mass.

The September Century contained a poem entitled "The Crisis," by Mr. W. E. Leonard, '98. The poem was reprinted in the Boston Transcript of Saturday, August 28.

Mr. Chester E. Taylor, '08, was married on Thursday, June 24, at Plymouth, Mass., to Miss Anna Elizabeth Burbank.

Mr. Oswald H. Blackwood, of the graduating class, has been appointed Professor of Physics in Reid College, Lucknow, India. This college, founded in 1875, has about two hundred students and a Faculty of twelve instructors. The students are mostly of the Indian race, although the English residents of Lucknow and vicinity frequently send their children to this college. The Boston Herald of Tuesday, May 11, contains a portrait of Mr. Blackwood, and a sketch of his college career.

The publishers of The University Beacon showed commendable enterprise in issuing, on the first day of the college year, the initial number of the new volume. The business manager has secured an unusually large number of advertisements. For years The Beacon has had only a very limited circulation among the graduates of the college. It is to be hoped that the publication of BOSTONIA has not interfered with the prosperity of The Beacon. The two publications cultivate entirely distinct fields. BOSTONIA confines itself almost entirely to matters of interest to the graduates. The Beacon aims especially to reflect the various activities of undergraduate life. Those graduates of the college who regularly read The Beacon find their interest in Alma Mater sensibly quickened and sustained.
Miss Augusta M. Farnum, '07, was married on Thursday, October 7, in Malden, Mass., to Mr. Myron Henry Clark, Tech. '03. Mr. and Mrs. Clark will reside in Malden after their return from Bermuda.

Miss Georgia E. Thompson, '09, was married on Wednesday, October 6, in Dover, Mass., to Mr. George D. Hanchett. Mr. and Mrs. Hanchett will reside in South Natick, Mass.

Mr. William Ellery Leonard, '98, was married to Miss Charlotte Freeman on Wednesday, June 23, at Madison, Wis.

Miss Bessie Little Newhall, '99, was married on Saturday, August 7, in Lynn, Mass., to Dr. Guy Edward Sanger. Dr. and Mrs. Sanger are residing at 707 Massachusetts Ave., Arlington, Mass.

Mr. George F. Turner, '03, has been elected principal of the East Bridgewater High School. At the time of his election to East Bridgewater Mr. Turner was principal at Tupelo.

Miss Mildred Ashton Wright, '07, was married to Mr. Roy F. Bradford on Monday, June 28, at Whitman, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Bradford are residing at 20 Whidden Avenue, Whitman.

SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

Professor Barker has been and is busy on the proposition to secure $400,000 for the University by next Commencement-Day. Already more than $125,000 is pledged. This scheme to help the University meet its annual expenses must not fail. Every friend of the institution should help to make it a success.

Professor Sheldon has added another to his list of excellent books. It is entitled "Sacerdotalism in the Nineteenth Century." This follows naturally his "Unbelief in the Nineteenth Century." In this new book Professor Sheldon deals many effective blows against the ideals of authority as represented in all of the historic churches,—the Anglican included,—but he devotes himself chiefly to Papal absolutism and the Roman sacramental system.

Dr. Warren's book on "The Earliest Cosmologies" is receiving wide commendation for its presentation of the world-view of the earliest races that lies behind even the biblical cosmology. It has just been arranged for Dr. Warren to have a class of graduate students in this most fascinating study. The class will meet at 4.20 P.M. on Thursday of each week. This is in addition to the work that Dr. Warren is doing in "Religion and the Religions."

President Francis J. McConnell, '97, now at the head of DePauw University, has given the church a masterly book on Bishop Andrews. It is not a biography, but a study of his life and work, setting forth the varied duties of a bishop, and the polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is written in a delightful style, and gives one a vivid picture of this Bishop among bishops.
A recent letter from Bishop J. W. Bashford, '76, read at a Faculty meeting, shows that he is gripping the problems of the far East with a statesman's mind, and is helping in their solution.

During last year Dr. W. W. Guth, '01, was inaugurated president of the University of the Pacific. More recently Dr. Luther Freeman, '89, has been elected president of Morningside College, as the successor of Bishop Lewis.

The Opening-day address was delivered by Professor George Croft Cell. He took for his theme "A Recent Find in Church History." After referring to the fact that the Reformation had been influenced largely by Paul's writings, he voiced the common surprise that among Luther's writings only a brief commentary on Galatians and a short preface to Romans had been known. The "Recent Find" is a complete manuscript of a commentary on Romans, by Luther. He told the story of its finding, first in the Vatican, and later in Berlin, by Professor Johann Ficker, and of the high interest it has awakened in Germany. It gives a new light on Luther in that interesting period of his life before he nailed the theses to the church door; and upon his emphasis on the value of experience in interpreting the Word, and valuing Christianity. This is of especial interest now, when the Christian world is coming to a higher sense of the value of experience in Christian evidences.

The enrolment on Matriculation-Day was 201, as compared with 199 last year. The total enrolment last year was 217, and this year promises to equal or go beyond that of the preceding year.

The Matriculation-Day address was given by the Rev. H. Frank Rall, Ph.D., pastor of the First Church, Baltimore, Md., on the subject, "Theology and the Historical Method." It was heard with unusual interest by a large audience, and is regarded as one of the very ablest addresses we have had on these occasions. Dr. Rall's treatment of his theme disclosed thorough grasp of the present situation in theology, full appreciation of the excellencies of the historical method, as well as the defects of the religio-historical school of thinkers, and rare insight into the theoretical and practical implications of the same — especially its practical bearings on the work of the pastor. It was a scorching analysis of this new tendency of thought, now so aggressive in Germany, ably led by Troeltsch of Heidelberg, and distantly echoed by Foster of Chicago. A fuller account of the address will be given in the next issue of BOSTONIA.

SCHOOL OF LAW.

The Law School opened on Thursday, September 30, with increased registration over the previous year. The first-year class at the opening was twenty-six per cent larger than the entering class of last year. There was a noticeable increase in the number of students who have been from one to three years in college, and the percentage of college graduates was normal.

The formal opening exercises of the school were held in the Lecture Hall at 11:15 A.M., Monday, October 4. President Huntington addressed the students briefly in words of welcome, and presented to the students his idea of the qualities necessary in
a lawyer. He dwelt especially upon the necessity of high character and good scholarship in the making of the successful practitioner.

Dean Bigelow dealt with the question of increasing numbers, and discussed at some length the rivalry between business and law as illustrated in the choice of professions by college graduates and others beginning their life-work. He outlined the work of the Law School and the future plans for the increasing practicability of the work. He laid especial emphasis upon the necessity of turning out students who are fitted, not only in theory, but in actual practical knowledge, for the duties of the profession.

Professor Simpson, who was in June raised from the rank of assistant professor to that of professor, concluded the speaking by calling upon the student body for their continued loyalty. He discussed the steady growth of the school during a period in which most law schools have fallen away heavily in point of numbers, and showed what the school hoped to accomplish by increasing the standard of admission and the intensity of the work as the student advanced from class to class.

A course of lectures upon “The Railroad Situation” will be delivered by Mr. Henry S. Haines during the month of October. Mr. Haines's lectures will be divided into four parts, as follows: (I) “The Regulation of Railroad Rates on Interstate Commerce;” (II) “The Characteristic Qualities of Unjust Discrimination in Rates;” (III) “The Causes of Unjust Discrimination and the Results of Legislative Remedies;” (IV) “National Rate Regulation.”

Mr. Haines is well qualified to deliver such lectures, as he was formerly manager of the Plant System of Railroad and Steamship Lines; ex-president of the American Railway Association; is the author of “Restrictive Railway Legislation,” “Railway Corporations as Public Servants,” and “American Railway Management.”

This course is open to all members of the third-year class and to those taking the work for the Master's degree.

A new course of the lectures on “The Introduction to the Study of the Law” is this year being given by Dean Bigelow to members of the first-year class. The course is designed to show to the student beginning the study of law the very great advantages arising from careful and sustained work, and to show that concentration in thought and attention will best fit the student for the study of law. The course will consist of one lecture each week, and in addition a series of Socratics. The course will continue throughout the greater part of the present school year.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Dr. David W. Wells has brought out in pamphlet form, reprinted from The New England Medical Gazette, the address which he delivered as president of the alumni of the School of Medicine at the alumni banquet last June. The subject of the address was “Postgraduate Instruction in Medicine.”

The Sophomore course in Elementary Materia Medica has been taken by Dr. J. Walter Schirmer, of Needham (B. U. S. M., 1908), Dr. Mary A. Leavitt having resigned to take up special work in the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital.
The opening exercises for the 1909-10 session of the School of Medicine took place on Thursday morning, October 7, at 10 o'clock, in the school amphitheatre. Dean Sutherland addressed the students on "Our Higher Duties." There were also shorter addresses by the Registrar, Dr. Frank C. Richardson, and Drs. Edward P. Colby and Walter Wesselsheft, the two last named representing the original Faculty of the school. The opening prayer was made by Rev. A. A. Berle, of Shawmut Congregational Church.

Following these exercises registration began, and classes opened promptly.

Dr. Hovey L. Shepherd having removed to California for the benefit of his little son's health, the course in Materia Medica formerly given by him to the two upper classes has been taken by Dr. George H. Talbot, of Newtonville, a graduate of the school in the class of '82.

Dr. Solomon C. Fuller, pathologist at Westboro Insane Hospital — which is showing such a splendid record in the number of its cures — is to give the Senior class a course in Anatomy and Histology of the Nervous System, beginning on October 19 and continuing through the year.

Dr. Horace Packard, Professor of Surgery, is slowly recovering from a severe illness which kept him in the hospital for several weeks. His lecture hour on Friday will be taken by Associate Professor J. Emmons Briggs during Dr. Packard's convalescence.

Dr. Charles H. Thomas, of Cambridge, has resumed his course in Clinical Medicine, to be given to the Seniors in the hospital wards.

Dean John P. Sutherland spent the month of July in camp in California, at the head of Yosemite Valley, and later in the summer several weeks at his summer home in Marlow, N. H.

Dr. Clarence Crane, Lecturer on Minor Surgery, spent the summer with his family at his old home in Portland, Ore.

By the cooperation of the College of Liberal Arts and the School of Medicine, a combined College and Medical course of six years has been arranged. In this course a student will find it possible to obtain the academic degree of Bachelor of Science and the professional degree of Doctor of Medicine by six years' work in Boston University. The incalculable advantages of such a combination course must commend themselves alike to medical students who realize the value of an academic degree to the physician, and to candidates for an academic degree who contemplate a medical career and hesitate before the length of time demanded by its preparatory work. The first two years of this course are spent in the College of Liberal Arts, pursuing a curriculum especially designed to meet the requirements of the course; the remaining four years are spent in the Medical School. At the end of the second year in the Medical School, during which time the fundamental medical sciences have formed the chief studies, students may come up for the degree Sc.B. Two years more of study, completing the medical curriculum, will fulfil the four-year requirement for the degree M.D.
Dean William F. Warren has just brought out an important new book entitled *The Earliest Cosmologies*. The work treats of the pre-Copernican conceptions of the universe as they are set forth in the most ancient literatures. The most important chapter of the book is that which treats of the "Babylonian Universe." In this chapter a new interpretation of this universe is proposed. This interpretation is so radically different from any of those hitherto current that if accepted it will reduce the older theories to a merely historical interest. This new interpretation of Dr. Warren was first brought forward in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society* in 1901. Dr. C. H. W. Johns, of Cambridge University, England, an authority in Assyriology, has carefully read the MS. of this new work, and has written to the author that he fully accepts the new interpretation. (Eaton & Mains, New York. Price, $1.50, net.)

**Horace's Satires.** Edited by Professor Edward P. Morris, of Yale College. The distinguishing feature of this work is the stress which is laid upon the thought of Horace. Questions of grammar and meter are made subordinate. The space thus gained in the notes is devoted in part to full introductions in which an attempt is made to guide the student through the intricacies of the thought. In a work presenting so vast a field for annotation as the Satires of Horace, no two editors will agree on a selection of topics, but critics will at least agree that Professor Morris has brought out a thoroughly sane and readable work. (American Book Company, New York. Price, $1.00.)

Work on the new *Hudson Shakespeare*, of which Professor E. Charlton Black is editor-in-chief, is steadily progressing. The following volumes of the school edition have already been published: "As You Like It;" "The Merchant of Venice;" "Henry the Fifth;" "Macbeth;" "Julius Caesar;" "The Tempest;" "Hamlet;" "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The following volumes are in the press: "Twelfth Night;" "King Lear;" "Much Ado about Nothing." The remainder of the plays will be completed at an early date in the following order: "Richard II;" "Richard III;" "Othello;" "Cymbeline;" "Henry IV," Part I; "Henry IV," Part II; "Coriolanus;" "King John;" "The Winter's Tale." A critical and library edition is being prepared at the same time, and will be sold in sets when the plays are completed.

Professor J. P. Marshall has brought out a new edition of his *Syllabus of the History of Music*. This syllabus will be used during the coming winter at Harvard University, Brown University, the University of Minnesota, Belmont College, and Boston University. (C. W. Homeyer and Co., Boston.)

**Descriptive Chemistry.** By Lyman C. Newell, Ph.D. Revised Edition. The new edition of Professor Newell's *Descriptive Chemistry* brings the text up to date and contains several new topics, such as radium, hydrolysis, and vapor pressure. The continued demand for this book is the best evidence of its teachableness. (D. C. Heath and Company.)