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Black, Agnes Knox

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.

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PRESIDENT WILLIAM E. HUNTINGTON
THE REIGN OF WILLIAM THE SECOND.

William Fairfield Warren.

The administration of the second president of Boston University is at an end. Under happy auspices it began; under happy auspices it has reached its consummation.

Seldom does a man come to a position of like responsibility with a preparation so full of promise as was that of William Edwards Huntington. It would seem as if every earlier experience had been planned and pre-arranged with a view to the production of that breadth of thought and inclusiveness of sympathy so essential in the head of a modern metropolitan university. Of Unitarian parentage, he yet found his spiritual home and work in one of the most evangelical and evangelistic of all the churches. Educated in the liberal arts in the West, he secured his professional training in the East. His college drill was in a State university; his professional, in a university unsupported and uncontrolled by the State. Beyond both these experiences in American institutions, he had shared in the life of the German university. He was a clergyman, but one who had manfully
played his part in the ranks of the laity. He had borne command in war, and thereby was qualified to render all the greater social service in our time of peace. He, a presbyter in the Methodist Episcopal Church, was nephew of a bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and brother-in-law to a bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church; and, strange to say, not one of the three was serving in the church of his nativity. For twenty-one years, in our College of Liberal Arts, he was a teacher in the fields of ethics and history, two of the most liberalizing of all studies. Through the same fruitful years he was a successful administrator in the exacting office of the College Dean. Such was the man who in January, 1904, took up the presidency of Boston University.

A stranger would have needed time to make the acquaintance of his new constituency. Not so he. He knew his Governing Board; indeed, had been a member of it, and the beloved pastor of several of the most influential members. He intimately knew the financial leaders of the institution, and was son-in-law to one of the most prominent of them. In the University Senate and Convocation were found the most intimate and the most influential of his many friends. Surely, of such a man, under such conditions, the public was entitled to expect much; and now, surveying the achievements of the past eight years, it is a pleasure to say that the antecedent expectation has been happily fulfilled.

The total registration of the University when President Huntington assumed his duties was twelve hundred and seventy-nine; on his retirement it is seventeen hundred and eighty-one,— a gain of five hundred and two. In this gain every department has shared save the School of Law, in which, owing to recent changes in requirements for admission and graduation, there has been a slight falling off. The total number of instructors employed in the University has risen from one hundred and forty-eight to one hundred and sixty-one.

At the date of his accession the net assets of the University were $2,079,597; despite grievous annual deficits, which were inevitable, these figures are to-day exceeded by almost half a million dollars.

In no other of the six departments of instruction have the changes of the last eight years been so marked as in the College of Liberal Arts. Its registration has grown from five hundred and thirty to eight hundred and five,— a gain of two hundred and seventy-five, or nearly sixty-five per cent. The change of base from Beacon Hill to Boylston Street was not originally planned or urged by President Huntington, but as soon as the decision had been reached by the Trustees he wrought wisely and effectively to make
the results justify the removal. In his retrospect of the eight years, the
great enlargement which he has witnessed in the scientific work of the
college, and in its facilities for yet higher scientific work, must afford him
peculiar satisfaction.

With each passing lustrum the civic, associational, and intercollegiate
calls upon the time and strength of a college president seem to increase.
Moreover, these calls are so intimately and vitally connected with the serv­
ice which the institution is aiming to render to the public that, however
onerous, they cannot be neglected. Happy the man who in this position
can make response to these claims with the facility, and at the same time
with the felicity, shown by our retiring Præses!

Sincere is the sorrow of all true lovers of Boston University to know
that the overtaxed strength of our beloved banner-bearer requires that he
seek release from the arduous duties of his office. Still, in the light of such
a truly honorable record, we will at least all join in the words of the soldier­
poet in Faneuil Hall:

"There lives no gloom
In this our sorrow; rather pride, and praise,
And gratitude, and memory of old days."

WILLIAM EDWARDS HUNTINGTON.


In the noon-recess or after a social evening, when the students are sing­
ing their own songs, you may hear one of surprising content, serially
questioning the spiritual place of each member of the Faculty. Stanza by
stanza, man by man, we are sent untimely to the nether-world: the refrain
of the song already scents the smoke of our torment. But when at last the
quest is made for President Huntington, all is changed. He only of us can
escape perdition. In the altered refrain, you hear him singing with the
angels.

Now college students, in their appraisal of professors, have some
discernment and a good deal of instinct. To be sure, they are taken with
qualities they will later prize less; sometimes in quiet, untypical men they
quite miss the essentials,— for where the owner of a mill-stream thinks of
power and run-off, his boys but fill their senses with the rushing picture,—
yet the students' voice in the main rings true, and their judgment founds
a presumption.
For such leniency with the President there must be a reason. It is the same reason that explains another exception. Members of college faculties are of all men outspoken and independent in judging each other. One strong New England college president told me—and not in confidence, but as in surprise that I needed to be told—that of the three members of the best known department in his faculty, not one had common sense. I recall, too, how unaffectedly another distinguished college officer told me of informing a conspicuous colleague that his chief fault lay in being a downright cad. In our own college Faculty, I hope its members will never be too self-centered to feel disturbed if one of us goes wrong in any point of common concern. Individual judgment, frank and reasonably warm discussion, even such retrospective comment as may fix the lesson of a blunder,—what would a college faculty be worth, were these neglected or curtailed?

Now listen. President Huntington’s relation to the Faculty of the College has been remarkably personal and intimate: it would be hard to imagine how a faculty could know its chief more thoroughly. And yet I have never heard one of his associates, however divergent in conviction or opinion, speak one disloyal or even distrustful word.

More personally still, let me say that for seven years past my own duties as Dean have interlaced continually and at many a point with those of the President. Our offices have been adjoining. I have seen the President working under all conditions, in all situations. I must have interrupted him a thousand times most unwelcomely. And yet the door between our offices—it is but seldom closed—has always seemed to me to open toward the south; it has opened into sunshine, into a place of unfailing kindness and good cheer. When I was a boy, Dr. Huntington, by some happy chance, taught me the catechism. But through these later years, with no such effort, he has been teaching me out of the better book of his own example. And what lessons! Supreme regard in education for the primal values, for the human and the spiritual before the impersonal and unsatisfying; constant reference in judgment to what is fair and finely honorable; generous forbearance; and the kindest interpretation of others’ deeds. For facts of this kind, facts exceptional and worthy of recording, there must be a reason; and but one reason can be adequate.

Good Meister Eckart used to say that a mark of the nobler nature is to act without instrument,—to accomplish through simply being what one is. There are university presidents so bent upon service, so tense and taut-stretched for methodical efficiency, so impatient for increase at any cost, for great stones laid one upon another, for unbroken reports of the largest
yet, so busy, so cumbered, and preoccupied, that they never give nor get for their institution the very thing it needs most. They fail to be men that work through what they are themselves, in purity, and good will, and loveliness of character. They serve their corporations well; but the hungry sheep look up and are not fed.

There is, then, no mystery in the college’s feeling for President Huntington. The profound respect, the warm affection, have their ground in what he is. The written annals of his administration will never be complete nor just; for personality breaks through language. The only true history of these decades of his service will be found in the grateful memories of thousands who have had him for their friend; have had the joy of knowing his spirit and of feeling his character in the immediacy of its work; have been made the better by what he himself has been.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

At a meeting of the Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts on Friday, June 9, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

We, the members of the Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University, feel profound regret that we are no longer to have the high privilege of working under the leadership of President William Edwards Huntington.

Most of us have known Dr. Huntington both as Dean of the College and as President of the University; and, with heartfelt appreciation of what he has accomplished in each of these offices, we record our sense of his unfailing courtesy and of that considerate, kindly treatment of us as individuals, and of the Faculty as a body, which has made these relations ideal in the truest sense of the word.

Earnestly do we desire that Dr. Huntington may have many years of continued usefulness, with widening opportunities for that influence which character and experience richly qualify him to exert. Our most sincere good wishes will follow him through all his after-life; and the thought of what he has done and of what he has stood for will never cease to enhearten and inspire the members of this Faculty.

The secretary shall place these minutes in the records, and transmit an engrossed copy to President Huntington.
ANY one who is at all familiar with the career of Doctor Huntington need not search long before discovering the principles which determined his attitude toward the Faculty, both while Dean of the College and while President of the University.

In harmony with innate characteristics strongly regnant in his own life, he assumed that each man would seek to know his duty to the college and would strive faithfully to perform that duty. That recognition of responsibility could fail to be followed by endeavor in its discharge was a thought distinctly repugnant to him, and he had little faith that permanent good could result from service rendered under compulsion. He expected from others, as a matter of course, that which under similar conditions he would propose for himself; and it is but stating a necessary consequence to record that his treatment of the Faculty as a body and his relations with the individual members were ever marked by the finest courtesy and the most generous consideration. When even the youngest instructor sought an interview, he never felt that the head of the University was consenting to receive an under-officer; but, rather, that peers were conferring on some topic of mutual interest.

The members of a college Faculty, if men of intellectual virility, will often hold divergent views on important questions; and the presiding officer cannot expect that he will find these men in perfect accord with himself on all matters of administration. During Doctor Huntington's terms in office there have been only a very few instances in which the Faculty was not found ready to accept his propositions promptly, and never has he sought to add to his opinions the weight of his position. In no case has he been known to manifest any annoyance or subsequently to seek by indirect methods to modify the conclusions reached.

Some presidents are credited with exercising a potent influence on the life of a college because, with an imperious will and a strong hand, they have directed Faculty action and have brought to fulfilment many plans of their own making.

Other men,— and we rejoice that the race is not yet extinct,— recognizing the obvious fact that the sum of all wisdom seldom resides in one man, even though he be a college president, have pursued other methods
and have rendered more abiding service. Their careers have not been at all spectacular, they may not have posed as the advocates of any new propaganda, but with high ideals, quiet and faithful attention to duty, exalted estimate of true nobility of character, and courteous discernment of manhood in others, they have given to their lives great power to shape the lives of their associates, and have accomplished that which endures long after merely formal changes cease to produce the expected results.

In this class we place William Edwards Huntington. The college Faculty has been moulded by him far more than its members can now understand; the passing years will bring even a clearer view of his character and a higher estimate of his genuine courtesy and brotherly consideration; if possible, affection will deepen when associations shall have terminated, and far in the future lies the day when shall cease his influence in Boston University.

A TRIBUTE OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY TO DR. HUNTINGTON.

John P. Sutherland.

THE members of the Faculty of the Medical School learned of the resignation of President Huntington with dismay and apprehension, and at first considered the report a mere rumor. Later information convinced them that the "rumor" was a melancholy fact, to which they have not yet become reconciled.

The Faculty of the Medical School consists of a large number of men and women whose rôle in life is of such a nature as to make them self-reliant, independent, and prone to originality in thought and opinion. Naturally, their opinions on a given subject do not always, by any means, coincide; but one is justified in asserting that there is one subject at least upon which they most unanimously agree, and that subject is President Huntington's retirement from the active duties connected with his office. This they deplore and look upon with unfeigned regret. Accepting the condition as beyond their control, they review the past with satisfaction and look to the future with confidence. During President Huntington's connection with the Medical School its Faculty has learned to respect his opinions, to have confidence in his judgment, to believe in his sincerity, to recognize his breadth of mind and his sympathetic attitude towards the educational ideals of the medical profession; and now that he is to sever his
connection with the school they are solidly united in their desire to extend to him their heartfelt testimonial of good will and friendly regard. In many official acts and in many unobtrusive ways he has shown himself a true friend of the school.

He has attended business and social meetings faithfully, and has given generously not only of his time but also of the coin of the realm to special objects which have been brought to his attention. As a Faculty we have grown to feel that we can neither open the school session in the autumn nor bring our year's work to a close without his presence, assistance, and encouragement. We feel that President Huntington is to be congratulated on having so happily completed an administration of which he well may be proud. We have appreciated, and do appreciate, his unending patience; his unfailing kindness to one and all; his willing response to all appeals; and his keen interest in and sympathy for our special department. Wherever he goes, to whatever uses he may put his time and energies in the future, we hope he will believe in his heart that the best wishes and the warmest regards of the Medical Faculty go with him.

WILLIAM E. HUNTINGTON.
AN APPRECIATION.

Charles Dana Meserve, '87.

WHEN a man has reached the age at which he can look back with a wide, comprehensive view of the past, it is somewhat strange to discover that very few persons have had a direct influence on his life; that fewer still have awakened in him a conscious desire to imitate; and that there are even fewer of whom he can say, "This man touched my life only to make it better, and gave me an ideal."

In my college days there was one man who did this for me, and for all with whom he came in daily contact. In those days the number of students in the college was much smaller than now, so we were able to come into closer and more intimate relations with the men who guided us and directed our courses, and were able to appreciate sincerely their many fine qualities. This appreciation has increased as the years have passed, for our life-work has made it possible to meet the Faculties of other colleges.

But let the Faculty of any college be as learned and as broad-minded as
Fate and the Trustees shall decide, the Dean must be "the right man in the right place." He must have a heart beating with warm sympathy, yet with an instinctive regard for its proper channels; he must be a man to inspire esteem and confidence, and at the same time a wholesome respect for his commands; but, above all, he must be able to distinguish the individual from the mass, and treat him with respect as long as he merits it. I knew President Huntington best when he was Dean, and I never knew him fail to show himself the ideal Dean. He was always ready to help by advice, or by material assistance; always just and square — with a quiet sense of humor which made the signing of the "Doomsday Book" rather a delicate piece of business for some of us.

In his classroom there was a restful activity, inspired by his broad scholarship. In his lectures he displayed an humanitarianism which was an example for all of us, and a code of ethics which was sane and normal. Gifted with a deeply religious nature, he would often seize upon qualities which had little of a religious air and illuminate them by his own religious spirit. All whom he taught felt the elevating influence of his sincerity and his constant adherence to a spiritual ideal.

Deeply as we respected him in his official capacity, deeply as we admired him in his classroom, it was as friend and companion we learned to love him. He became a delightful comrade to many of us in the hours of social relaxation which we were so fortunate in having in that discarded building on Beacon Hill. He had met many men in his busy life, and had learned not to take the every-day habits of the boy as the measure of his aim. So even those who, at that age, seemed lacking in purpose found a great pleasure in his company. It was as if, with Thoreau, he wished to declare, "I would fain communicate the wealth of my life to men — would really give them what is most precious in my gift. I will sift the sunbeams for the public good. I know no riches I would keep back." He desired to know the young men and women whom he met, that he might learn and understand them; and in his dealings with them he displayed a splendid optimism, thus giving them a wider prospect of thought and hope.

I have not been able to keep the personal note from this sketch, nor have I tried to do so. With the class of '87 Dean Huntington was in close touch, and these words, which come from the fulness of my heart, will surely be echoed in theirs. We left college with the deepest love and admiration for him, and time has served only to strengthen the memory of a personality which was rare and sweet. After a lapse of more than a score of years —
We see him as he moved,
How modest, kindly, all-accomplish’d, wise,
With what sublime repression of himself,
And in what limits, and how tenderly;
Not swaying to this faction or to that;
Not making his high place the lawless perch
Of wing’d ambitions, nor a vantage-ground
For pleasure; but thro’ all this tract of years
Wearing the white flower of a blameless life.”

When he retires from his more active duties, it is the sincerest wish of all the men and women who have felt his kindly influence that he may “reap a rich harvest of wisdom and content.”

MORAL VALUES IN EDUCATION.

President William E. Huntington.

[Abstract of the Baccalaureate Address, delivered in Jacob Sleeper Hall, Sunday, June 4, 1911.]

THE theme I offer is “The Moral Values in Education,” and I turn to St. Paul to help us in unfolding it. There was nothing in the imperial attractions of the Roman power that moved him. Nothing of political ambition or military glory stirred Paul deeply. But the ideals for human life that had been set forth by the Man of Nazareth did put his powers in action. You cannot go far in the study of Paul’s life without discovering that there were two great ideas that ran through his whole apostolate and controlled his conduct.

One of these principles was to rid himself of all hindrances. He was one of the most independent of men. Family ties did not circumscribe him. He was not especially careful as to a livelihood, but was able to earn his own living, when it seemed wise for him to do so, by simple tent-making. If ever a man set out to live a free and absolutely self-forgetful life it was Paul after he had determined (saying, “This one thing I do”) to be a champion of the new Faith. Paul stands out in history as one of the greatest exemplars of individual liberty of action. Yet, this freedom of action — this independency of the trammels which are so common to men both in ancient and in modern society — did not give him an easy pathway up and down through the Roman provinces. He did not escape trial; but through all that catalogue of pains and buffetings he carries the heroic spirit of a real free-man; and after this recital is closed he rings out the triumphant note, “If I must needs glory, I will glory of the things which concern mine infirmities.”
Now look a moment at the other principle,— besides that of personal liberty, which cost him so dearly,— a rule that also dominated Paul's life. That principle was, not to see how much he could get out of fellow men, but how much he could do for them. No early apostle, no Christian exemplar in any age, followed more implicitly in the footsteps of the great Master than did Paul. Notice how he threw himself into the great centers of population. He had a burning zeal to move among the busiest cities of the Empire. It is a very common thing among the people of every historic race to feel drawn powerfully toward city life. But this “herding instinct,” as it is called, is generally accompanied with the desire to gain something by living in contact with a multitude. The social instinct is quite closely allied to the love of possessions and the craving to increase what we call wealth, or material good. Not so was Paul led to Damascus, and to many other great cities of his time. He felt the pressure of a great message that was shut up in his heart, and which he wanted multitudes to hear. He was conscious of a new life stirring in his own veins, and could not rest until he had let that life be known and felt far and wide, wherever he might journey. Here, then, were two marks of a great nature,— first, a soul absolutely free from all belittling and entangling alliances; and, second, a soul all on fire to do good to fellow men wherever and whenever he could reach them.

Let us now for a few moments look at some of the chief ends that are commonly sought in education, and see how these high motives that wrought so deeply and effectively in the life of Paul will apply in our own individual career.

There are three or four distinct purposes, or aims, that find place in modern education — and especially in the minds of serious students anywhere.

1. To make the most of one's own powers: to make the instrument, this aggregate of human faculties, just as good and effective as possible; to make ready to do something in the world, is one very distinct object of all training that we call Education.

2. Then to become better acquainted with the world in which our life is placed; to have a well classified and orderly knowledge of its elements, at least; to know something of history, of nature, of human achievements, of the progress of human thought in every realm of its research; — this is a very strong motive in Education.

3. Often the spirit of the explorer takes possession of the student in many of the fields of Knowledge. He is not content to follow in the ruts of other men's thinking. He pushes out beyond well-known boundaries into
new regions, makes new discoveries; and by such service the areas of learning are always widening.

4. There is still another end that becomes a ruling passion in many educated men and women; that is, to give learning to the unlearned, to feel the joy of giving light to other minds, to see the unfolding of power in the dependent and the uninstructed, and so to spread more widely the riches of the mind that are within the reach of common life.

I wish to dwell a little on some of these suggested points, as we lift them up in our thought in the light of the moral values that reside in them.

We hear much of vocational education in our time. But, while there is much that is good in the general principle that every young person ought to be educated for a useful life, taught to do something to earn a livelihood, yet there may still be clinging to this conception of education a sordid and selfish motive. A higher ideal than a mere money-making vocation needs to dominate in the true notion of academic discipline, that lifts the character of the man gradually into a nobler distinction than to become merely a better servant to a livelihood. The mind of Milton caught fire as he studied books. He fastened his ambition to a great purpose to write on majestic themes; then his thoughts kindled, flamed out in both poetry and prose, in epic and treatise, and revealed a mind that was on fire with a moral purpose which burned its way into the events of his age. I am not going so far as to say that a college course is a failure which does not somewhere along its pathway give the student the opportunity and the occasion for enkindling his whole moral nature. But it has not done its best. You remember how Moses in his solitary preparation in the mountains came to the "burning bush," and how his whole being was illumined, and his heart was warmed into a new fervor, by the lesson he learned there. The greatest lessons any scholar learns are those that move upon the enthusiasms of his life, as well as enlist his intelligence. The mere bookworm is not apt to get such impulses as I am sure come from far deeper sources than the pages of a text-book, or even from perfunctory teaching of instructors. The moral values of learning are seen by the student who is looking for such values — who is not thinking simply of prizes, or degrees, or mere intellectual achievements of any kind; but is expecting to feel his own soul deepening and broadening, to have his vision increased, and the great motives of human life made active in his own awakened and enkindled soul.

You are living "in the neighborhood," as Lowell expressed it, "of great events." Life's discipline ought to be for all of us, especially for students, so broad and deep that we do feel that we are a part of neighboring
events which are great enough to be landmarks of history. Are you young people in touch, and have you kept in sympathetic relation, with the progress of the Peace principle that is spreading its benign light among the nations today? You are near neighbors to this fact of our time. You are entering an era in the world's history that will, when thoroughly established, put to shame the long dark ages of strife, battle, and slaughter which have marred the record of all the nations. It is enough to make every moral feeling in us rejoice that the time is coming when the paralysis of war, and the desolations of war, will no more blast our world; when peace will set free every noble energy among the civilized nations; and the finer powers of men, unused or misused in war, will have a chance to bring about a far better order of society, and bear the riper fruits of civilization.

Another most significant fact of our time is the determination in the mind of Christendom that all the rest of the world, in its dark and unblest portions, shall have the same light that shines upon the Christian nations and makes them what they are. When we compare the movements of missionary enterprise today with some other events of other ages we realize how much more significant, in the real progress of the world, is this mighty effort of Christianity for the help of the heathen world.

It is a remarkable fact that college students are today numbered by thousands in our country who are volunteers for this large work of uplifting the benighted races.

We like to think of our beloved University as founded upon and permeated by the best ideals of learning in all its departments. We are also profoundly glad that high standards of character are always present in the minds of the governors and the teachers of this University. For thirty years I have watched, from the inside, the spirit, the movements, the ruling purposes of this institution; and I want to proclaim today as my steadfast conviction that the first place is given to those elements in the education of youth here which pertain to moral and spiritual things. Yonder on the hill is the place where Law is taught; there the fountains of justice, rights, equity, are constantly drawn upon, and the inviolability of elemental moralities is appealed to, as the background of all jurisprudence. Over here is the school where the art of healing is taught — the merciful, beneficent ways of ministering to pain-stricken humanity. The fundamental meaning of Medical Science reaches back to the character of the divine Being Himself, "whose mercy endureth forever." Here in the college is the center where the humanities are taught; that word is so broad and so expressive that we are fond of it, telling that the learning here pursued is as
wide as the total interests of our human life, and nothing that pertains to
man's highest welfare, in this world or in the world to come, is foreign to
it. And there, also on the hill, is the School of Divinity, where men are in
training for work that is little less than divine; and the truth is divine
which they are seeking to understand so well that they may teach it to
their generation with power.

This is a Christian institution,— as our country is a Christian land,—
founded and maintained by those who believed in the kingdom of God on
everth, to which prophets and apostles gave their high service, and for which
the Saviour gave Himself as the Chief Corner-stone. Our whole structure
is built on the solid foundations that Christianity has furnished; the teach­
ing is from the elevation to which Christianity lifts all learning that is worth
fostering; the past administrations have been loyal to the supreme interests
of Christian education; the coming administration, we are confident, will
bear on through the years before us the same high standards.

THE TEACHERS' COURSES.

E publish elsewhere in this issue a provisional list of the courses
which the University will offer to teachers during the coming year.
The success of these courses is now assured. It is evident that a consider­
able body of mature and experienced teachers find in this work ad­
 advantages which are not presented by the Extension Courses, excellent
though they are. The Boston University Teachers' Courses cover a much
wider field, and offer the additional inducement of smaller classes with
greater opportunity for personal participation in discussion. The fact that
most of these courses may be counted toward an advanced degree is an
especially attractive feature to teachers who already hold a bachelor's
degree. The attendance of so many earnest teachers makes it possible to
conduct these classes on a high plane of study and investigation.

DEAN W. M. WARREN'S article "The Scholar Pilgrims," which
appeared in a recent issue of the Boston Transcript, was a convincing
presentation of the reasons which lead school-teachers and college professors
to spend their scanty savings in travel and study abroad. The article was
especially timely, in view of the announced purpose of a recently formed
"patriotic" society to secure the passage of a law levying a tax on Americans
upon their return to this country after a trip abroad.
IN Worcester, Mass., on April twenty-second, passed another of the pio­neers of Boston University. Truman Hiram Kimpton was born in Quebec, in 1840; was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1863; and was principal of the Chicopee High School four years previous to his appoint­ment in the College of Liberal Arts, Boston University, as Professor of Latin, in 1873. The paucity of instructors, and the numerous courses offered, made it necessary for him to conduct several classes besides those in Latin. I remember him as instructor in Algebra, Geometry, and Roman Law.

He remained in Boston University ten years. At the end of that period his congenital nervousness increased to such an extent that he resigned the professorship, and for several years engaged in such employments as his health permitted. The last five years of his life were passed in a sanitarium, where death at length found him.

Professor Kimpton was a rare personality. Such men as he was may have been common a hundred years ago, but our newest civilization unfortunately produces a different type. He was a gentleman of the old school, whose very nature was a pattern of politeness, and whose heart overflowed with kindness and sympathy. His patience was never exhausted; his cordiality in classroom and in his home was a refreshing stimulus to discour­aged students; and his friendship was as lasting as it was sincere. One never felt that his warm greeting was a condescension, nor that his praise was simply perfunctory. His sincerity elicited sincerity, and any abuse of his confidence would have seemed a disgrace.

The class of 1878 was small,— only twenty-eight in number,— and we enjoyed opportunities that larger classes do not enjoy. We became personally acquainted with our instructors; but Professor Kimpton was the one whom we visited, and at whose house we were sure of a hearty welcome. Our acquaintance with him did not cease with Commencement, for many of us corresponded with him for years, and one of us named a son Truman Kimpton.

Other instructors may have been better Latin scholars, or have pro­duced learned treatises that nobody reads; Professor Kimpton had more than scholarship, and left a living memory that needs no books to keep it from perishing.
ADDRESS OF THE FACULTY OF THE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY TO PROFESSOR SAMUEL LYNCH BEILER.

[Presented at a banquet in his honor, in Boston, Thursday evening, May 30.]

PROFESSOR S. L. BEILER, Ph.D., S.T.D.

Dear Brother:

As you may have perceived already, this is not an ordinary Faculty meeting. Marvel not, therefore, if we, your colleagues, instead of looking to you for the order of business, present one of our own. We have decided that three items, at least, must here and now have attention.

First, we wish, singly and unitedly, to thank you for all you have done in the years now closing to aid us in strengthening the work and enriching the life of our School of Theology. Twice since your graduation have you been the unanimous choice of this Faculty, and of our Board of Trustees, for the vacant chair of Practical Theology. To no other among the hundreds of our alumni has such a distinction come. We are gratified that in your service you have so fully confirmed the wisdom of our choice. You have made our work easier by the spirit in which you have done your own. Above all, do we desire to thank you for the loyalty with which, at no small cost of personal comfort and family convenience, you responded to our needs when the sudden translation of good Dean Rishell left us destitute of an administrative head. Remembering the patient care which you have devoted to the onerous routine of the office, and the ability with which at many times and in many places you have officially represented us, we cannot, in words, express as we would the gratitude we feel.

But, beyond all thanksgivings, we are here to express to you our love. The patristic theologians, in treating of the love of God, were accustomed, you remember, to discriminate between a lower kind, which they called "the love of compassion," and a higher, which they called "the love of complacency." We have loved you with both kinds. As often as we have seen you, or thought of you, in your capacity of Father Confessor, and Premium — or Penance — Awarder, to a body of two hundred students, compelled to bear the sorrows of all the sorrowful, the needs of all the needy, and the pranks of all the prankful, we have loved you with the love of compassion. On the other hand, as often as we have seen you, or thought of you, in the Christliness of your spirit, spending yourself for student, and colleague, and stranger, and for the Lord you serve, we have lost all thought of compassion in a love exquisitely complacent. To express this we wanted to prepare you a feast, a love-feast, from which you might carry through all your remaining years a happy, yea, even a sacred, memory.
Finally, your colleagues desire to express to you their congratulations and good wishes.

In many a field and in many a line of duty you have been called to serve the Lord we love, and everywhere you have had the joy of seeing the pleasure of the Lord prosper in your hand. We congratulate you. We are not here gathered to give you honorable escort to, or over, any boundary-line of the Master's vineyard. We are here to applaud well doing, not to say a final "Well done!" Rich years, we believe, await you. We congratulate you on the vigor of mind and body with which you face them; on the new fields and new opportunities which call to you from beyond the Rockies; on the new home which is to open to you fresh lines of influence; on the welcome and good-fellowship which our Far West alumni are waiting to give you. We shall not be surprised to see you resuming upon the Pacific coast the very work you have been doing here upon the Atlantic. Whatever it be toward which our Heavenly Father is now leading you, be assured that the prayers and good wishes of this company will there be with you. And remember, also, that no westering sun can end the day in which you and we unitedly work, and no setting of suns that set can ever darken the one wide temple in which you and we together chant the praises of our common Lord.

(Signed)

WILLIAM E. HUNTINGTON.
WILLIAM F. WARREN.
HENRY C. SHELDON.
MARCUS D. BUELL.
JOHN M. BARKER.
ALBERT C. KNUDSON.
SAMUEL J. MACWATTERS.
GEO. C. CELL.

A NOTABLE feature of the Graduate School during the last year was the greatly increased number of recent graduates of the College of Liberal Arts who have come back to the University to spend a year in resident study. This increased attendance was due in part to the greater attractiveness of the graduate work since the reorganization of the school; but it is largely to be attributed to the steady increase in the efficiency requirements imposed upon all candidates for positions in the better high schools. Many school committees are now inclined to insist that their teachers in the upper classes shall hold a master's degree acquired in an institution of recognized standing.
THE phrase "works and days" recalls one of the oldest Greek poems, in which the fruitful labors of the earth and the far-reaching beauty of the sky, the locality where a man dwells, and the world in which he lives, are happily kept in touch. It recalls, also, one of the most inspiring and characteristic of the essays of Emerson, which relates a man's specific activity to the whole range of his spiritual life. There is in this country need of the noblest interpretation of work, because so many persons think of it as a wholly external activity,—a means of making one's living,—while these are, as a matter of fact, the incidents of work. There is no educational influence comparable in its range and penetration with work. Schools, colleges, and universities train a great number of students, but they are only a little handful compared with the men and women throughout the globe whose education comes chiefly, sometimes almost exclusively, in offices, shops, stores, and factories. Work is, in fact, the teacher of fundamental lessons for the whole race, and the education it gives creates the foundation of character on which society rests. Every factory where men and women work is as definitely a school as the most advanced technical institution. It is a school in which are taught the great lessons of honesty, truthfulness, fidelity, trustworthiness, punctuality; in a word, that large and basic integrity on which all other education must rest if the trained hand and the trained brain are not to be delicate instruments, carefully wrought, but futile for effectiveness.

But work is much more than education. It is also the most vital revelation of what is in the spirit of the worker. It is the record of his genius, and of the genius of the race to which he belongs. It is more than anything else an expression of his spiritual nature. The moment it passes beyond drudgery and is inspired by anything more than routine fidelity it becomes the most expressive language in which the worker speaks. Even manual work, when it is touched by this higher vitality, becomes artistic and expressive of character; and the higher it ascends in the scale of creativeness the more transparent is its disclosure of what is in the soul of the worker. It has often been said that if every record of the Greeks had perished except some temple standing partially wrecked, but with its structural lines entire, on some sea-coast in Greece, or along the eastern
HAMILTON W. MABIE, LL.D.
shores of Italy, or on some island in the Mediterranean, we should still know the Greek, not only in his quality as an artist, but in his character as a man; for we should find in that structure restraint, temperance, subordination of detail to a general design; that power of making all things bend to some great purpose — which is one of the highest expressions of character. Such a temple would tell us, not only what the Greek was in his quick sense of beauty, his knowledge of proportion and relation, his exquisite touch, but also in his inner nature. This is true, not only of great racial work, but of all creative individual work. It is as true of the Shakespearean plays as of the Greek temple. If to-morrow in some library in England a play which had the quality of "The Tempest" or "As You Like It" were to come to light there might be some questioning on the part of the professional Baconians; but literary students and experts would instantly recognize the inimitable touch, and the authorship of the play would be as thoroughly established as if it had been signed.

This means that really great work gets its preëminence, not from any form of dexterity or outward skill, but from the very genius of the man himself. Goethe said that all his works constituted one great confession. The Greek temple, the Greek vase, a portrait by Rembrandt, a symphony of Beethoven, are so many chapters in autobiography of these inspiring workers.

Three elements contribute to work of this class. First, skill: mastery of one's materials and tools. We have much to learn yet about the element of obligation in the matter of skill. It is not to-day considered immoral to do one's work fairly well when one might do it supremely well; it is considered only unwise. But, as a matter of fact, skill is conscience applied to one's work. It is the expression of a man's religion through the ends of his fingers. Not only is skill a moral obligation, but it is preëminently the necessary qualification of an effective man and woman in this age. The day of the jack-of-all-trades has visibly passed. The man who is willing to do everything and can do nothing well has gone to the rear. One of the common tragedies of the day is the man or woman eagerly looking for work, but with no special qualification to do any particular kind of work. A generation ago thorough education was thought necessary only for the professions. The man of affairs, the man of action, was supposed to be exempt from the necessity of training. Then there were three learned professions; now there are over a hundred; and the need for education does not stop with a hundred professions. It has gone into every factory, machine-shop, office, great organized business. Supremacy no longer lies with the
simply energetic race; it lies with the scientifically trained race. Since the Germans have taken science into co-partnership, their business energy, ability, and training have put them in the foremost rank among the commercial nations of the world; and this has been done within the memory of the present generation.

The Russo-Japanese War startled the world by its sudden disclosure of what a trained race can do in conflict with an untrained race. There were a thousand years of fundamental education behind the Japanese before they began to study Western educational and technical methods; and when the curtain lifted on the Far East, in a moment of desperate struggle, it showed a whole race standing together as one man, armed externally with every modern appliance, and inwardly with every modern skill. In such a struggle there could be but one result. The Japanese conquered the Russians years before the battle was on. And for the individual, skill means what it means for a nation: command of the field. It is a great mistake to suppose that men are discharged at the caprice of their employers. Men are discharged by themselves. It lies within the power of almost every man to make himself so completely master of his tools that no one can afford to discharge him. He fills his place by superiority of skill.

The basis of great work is, of course, character, which Emerson says is our only definition of freedom and power. By character I do not mean simply a group of moral habits; I mean the organization of the whole personality into a sustaining force, based on discipline, self-denial, temperance, and sacrifice. These qualities are sometimes presented as being especially the qualities of the religious life; they are part of the achievement of every great artist and of every great man of affairs. No really noble work is possible without them. The relation of great working-power to character is not simply a matter of religious teaching; it is an obvious fact of psychology. Men devoid of character in this large sense have done and will continue to do beautiful things in an irregular and disconnected fashion; but no man or woman who has not this sustaining power behind genius will ever do continuous work of a noble quality on an ascending scale of power. A man out of the gutter may write a tender and affecting prayer of penitence,— as many a man has done,— but no man who has much to do with the gutter can write a "Divine Comedy." It is beyond his reach, because he cannot hold himself together long enough to compass it.

When the worker rests on a solid foundation of wholesome obedience to the laws of life, and has developed steadfastness and integrity of will, and has learned how expertly to use his tools and shape his materials, there
comes, as the highest expression of the work, to him who uses his spirit as well as his hands, the creative mood. Creativeness is always an expression of personality.

The creative man has also that power of concentration which is the special trait of the most vigorous and original minds: the ability to hold one’s self, to focus all one’s power and hold one’s entire personality fixed at one point over a long period of time. This was what Dante did. The bitterness of his life, while it affected his moods, never for a moment distracted him from his central purpose. He wrote a poem in which the entire spiritual, intellectual, and almost the entire political background of his age is harmonized, and in which every word is so vitally chosen that it is almost impossible to put another word in its place. This was the quality which kept the invalid Darwin tirelessly pursuing one trail to the very ends of the earth, and qualified him in the end to compel the reconstruction of modern knowledge and the reinterpretation of the facts of nature.

And then, above and beyond this, is that breath of God, so to speak, which we call inspiration. No man can command inspiration. It comes and goes like the wind. But there are attitudes of mind which invite it, and it is only the thoroughly trained man who gets the full lift and onward impulse which it brings. When Mr. Inness, one of the most original of American painters, was asked if he waited on favorable moods, he said, "Never. I am always at work. My sails are always set, and then, if suddenly a favorable breeze arises, I catch it on the instant and am carried far by it."

The man who reaches this height of expression through work leaves far behind him the stage in which he expects to be paid adequately for what he does. The great workers never are paid, and never will be paid. In the nature of things, what we call payment can no more be made to the man of genius than can a really spiritual experience be verified by a scientific demonstration. The two things are in different worlds.

Every man has a right to sell his skill, his time, his strength, his experience, his judgment; no man has a right to sell his temperament, his genius, or his character; and yet these unsalable things which are not to be had in the market of the world are the very things which the great worker puts into his work. The time has come when a man’s place in the scale of spiritual development will be determined by the relation of what he gives to what he sells; when what he sells will shrink, and what he gives will expand, until every man who makes work an expression of his soul will become a great benefactor.
At last it becomes the duty of the Editors of BOSTONIA to say the words of farewell which for some months they have been reluctantly anticipating. By the time this issue of BOSTONIA reaches our readers Dr. Murlin will probably be in Boston and Dr. Huntington's term of office as President will have ended. Through all the exercises of Commencement Week there ran an undercurrent of sadness at the thought of the sundering of the ties which for so many years had bound Dr. Huntington to the college and the University. By his calm and serene bearing amid scenes of farewell that must have drawn deeply upon his own resources of self-control Dr. Huntington kept within bounds the emotion that more than once seemed on the point of overflow. Some faint echo of the sorrow with which the Trustees and the Faculty part with Dr. Huntington may be heard in the resolutions recorded elsewhere in this issue of BOSTONIA. Through all these resolutions, and through the many unrecorded utterances of graduates and undergraduates, recurs the same testimony to the sterling manhood of him from whom we now must take leave as President.

We need not repeat here in detail the story of Dr. Huntington's record as an administrator. Each issue of BOSTONIA has noted some improvement, some addition to the equipment or the curriculum of the University.
Some of the most striking features of his administration may, however, be here reviewed: the removal of the College of Liberal Arts to a new site; the growth of the college from 530 to 805 students; the introduction of Teachers' Courses, of a department of Science, and of a department of Theoretical Music; the reorganization of the Graduate School; the addition of four hundred thousand dollars to the Endowment Fund; the growth of a spirit of cooperation among the professional schools. Dr. Huntington would be the first to disclaim exclusive credit for all these innovations; some are due to his own initiative, some are the natural outgrowth of the plans of his honored predecessor, William F. Warren, some are the result of the suggestions of Trustees, or Deans, or Faculty. But whether acting on his own initiative or adopting the suggestions of his colleagues, Dr. Huntington has been quick to estimate the value of a project and has executed his plans without preliminary promises or subsequent vaunts.

Could Dr. Huntington's administration show only this list of additions to the equipment and resources of the institution his name would forever be memorable in the annals of the University. But long after these material accessions to Boston University have become a matter of mere historical record the sterling character and true manliness of Dr. Huntington will live in the minds and souls of the graduates who have carried out into the world the inspiration which they received from vital contact with the Dean and President whom they admired and loved.

We have reserved for a special and earnest tribute the name of a friend and benefactor to whom Boston University owes a debt which it can never repay,—Mrs. William E. Huntington. Only those who are in touch with the inner life of the University can fully estimate her far-reaching and beneficent influence in furthering the material, the social, and the moral welfare of Boston University. The daughter of a noble mother and of a father—Alden Speare of revered memory—who was one of the most princely benefactors this institution has ever known, she inherits the executive ability and the systematic generosity of her honored parents. Her beautiful home at Newton Centre has been a Mecca to students and professors alike. She has been an inspiration to the social life of the University. She has rallied her wide circle of friends to supply the material needs of the University, and she has always been one of the most generous givers to every worthy cause. Boston University will ever hold her name in grateful, loving memory.
WE are happy to state that the election of Dr. William F. Warren as President Emeritus of Boston University and the appointment of Dr. Laurress J. Birney as Dean of the School of Theology do not denote the cessation of Dr. Warren’s connection with the University; he will continue his work in the School of Theology as Professor of Religions and Religion.

FROM the statement which appears elsewhere in this issue of BOSTONIA it will be seen that the fund for securing portraits of Drs. W. F. Warren and W. E. Huntington is not yet complete. Gifts have been received from several hundred of the alumni, but more money is urgently needed. Contributions should be sent during the summer to Mr. Alfred H. Avery, 688 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

THE Commencement address of Dr. Hamilton W. Mabie emphasized the educative aspect of work. It was a scholarly and impressive appeal to perform real work through the channels of skill, character, and creativeness. Dr. Mabie’s style is that of the trained literary man and journalist. He delivered his address in an easy, fluent manner, unhampered by manuscript, but suggestive of mature thought and careful preparation.

THE older graduates of the University will learn with genuine sorrow of the death of Professor Truman H. Kimpton, who from 1874 until 1879 was head of the Department of Latin in the College of Liberal Arts. Dr. John E. Clarke, of the class of ’78, who was a pupil of Professor Kimpton, contributes a sympathetic sketch of his former teacher. The portrait which accompanies the article will be prized by many who had not seen the face of their honored instructor since they passed from his classroom. Mrs. Kimpton is living in Boston, and she retains her keen interest in the University and its graduates.

THE secretary of the class of 1905 has performed a genuine service, not only to the class, but to the University, by printing a revised list of the addresses of the members of the class. The Editors of BOSTONIA have carefully corrected their mailing-list on the basis of this report of the secretary.
MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees on Tuesday, June 6, President W. E. Huntington was made Dean of the Graduate School, with leave of absence for the coming year. Professor J. B. Colt, of the College Faculty, was made Acting Dean in the absence of Dr. Huntington.

By the consent of the governing boards of both institutions, the connection which has existed since 1875 between the Massachusetts Agricultural College and Boston University was dissolved. Under the arrangement which is thus discontinued graduates of the Massachusetts Agricultural College were granted, under certain conditions, the diploma in Science awarded to graduates of the University. Henceforth the two institutions are to be entirely distinct.

Dr. John Eastman Clarke, who since Dr. Bowne's death has been Instructor in Philosophy and History in the College of Liberal Arts, is continued in this position for the coming year. Mr. Everett W. Lord was reappointed Men's Secretary of the College of Liberal Arts.

A committee was appointed to arrange for the inauguration of President Murlin. Dr. Dillon Bronson was made chairman of this committee, with liberty to make his own appointment of the other members of the committee.

Dr. W. F. Warren, who since his resignation of the presidency of the University has been Dean of the School of Theology, was elected President Emeritus of the University. He will continue his services in the School of Theology as Danforth Richardson Dunn Professor of Religions and Religion.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONVOCATION.

The meeting was called to order at 3 P.M. on Wednesday, June 7, by Dean W. M. Warren. Dr. Warren introduced Rev. Seth C. Cary, who made the invocation. Dr. Emily L. Clark, the secretary, read the minutes of the previous meeting.

The chair appointed as a committee to nominate a secretary for the ensuing year Mrs. C. S. Atherton, Dr. George S. Butters, and Mr. S. Edgar Whitaker.

The result of the balloting for honorary vice-presidents of the chapters of the Convocation was declared as follows: School of Theology, Richard T. Stevenson; School of Law, John D. McLaughlin; School of Medicine, N. R. Perkins; College of Liberal Arts, Liverus H. Dorchester.

The balloting for members of the Visiting Committee resulted as follows: School of Theology, Ralph T. Flewelling; School of Law, William T. A. Fitzgerald; School of Medicine, S. H. Spalding; College of Liberal Arts, Mrs. Emily Bright Burnham.

These reports were presented by the respective alumni secretaries, Ralph T. Flewelling, J. Merrill Boyd, Frank R. Sedgley, Grace G. Pearson.

Mr. S. Edgar Whitaker brought from New York the following greeting from the Boston University Association of New York: "Please present the hearty greetings and assurances of loyalty to our Alma Mater from the Boston University Alumni Association of New York, consisting of the graduates and former students of the various de-
partments of the University residents of New York and vicinity." On the motion of Rev. George S. Butters, the secretary of the Convocation was requested to send a suitable reply to this greeting from New York.

The Nominating Committee on secretary reported the name of Dr. Emily Loring Clark. She was declared elected, but declined to accept the office. By vote the resignation was not accepted. The question of adopting the report of the Nominating Committee was then put by the chair, and Dr. Clark was declared elected. The announcement was received with applause.

The chair then called upon the speakers who had been chosen to represent the various chapters of the Convocation.

Professor N. E. Richardson, of the Faculty of the School of Theology, spoke on "Organization, Co-operation, and Efficiency as the Commercial Battle-cry of To-day."

Dean J. P. Sutherland, of the School of Medicine, reported a steady growth in the efficiency and influence of this department of the University.

Mr. Joseph J. Feely, representing the School of Law, gave an address on the theme "What Is the Law?" He prefaced his address by expressing a wish that a closer union might be brought about among the graduates and the students of the various departments of the University.

Miss Emma L. Fall, a graduate both of the College of Liberal Arts and of the School of Law, spoke as the representative of the college. She gave an address on "Personal Experiences at the Sorbonne in Paris."

The following persons made brief addresses from the floor: Rev. James O. White, Superintendent of the Union Bethel of Cincinnati; Mrs. Amy Wales Bullock, of Roswell, New Mexico.

The chair introduced the following persons by calling upon them to rise: Mr. E. W. Lord, Men's Secretary of the College of Liberal Arts; Mrs. Dency Root Herrick, a missionary to India, now home on furlough; Rev. M. H. A. Evans, Rev. N. B. Fisk, and Rev. C. S. Nutter, members of the class of '71 of the School of Theology; Miss Leonora Herron, of the Hampton Institute.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. C. S. Nutter, after which the members of Convocation adjourned to the lower corridor, where refreshments had been provided by the Trustees.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The programme at the Commencement exercises on Wednesday, June 7, was as follows: Invocation by De Witt Clinton Huntington, S.T.D., LL.D., Chancellor Emeritus of Nebraska Wesleyan University. Oration by Hamilton Wright Mabie, LL.D., Associate Editor of The Outlook; theme, "Works and Days." Degrees were conferred on 237 persons, as follows: A.B., 64; S.B., 18; S.T.B., 41; LL.B., 44; I.B., 11; I.M., 1; LL.M., 3; M.B., 1; Ch.B., 4; M.D., 16; A.M., 20; Ph.D., 13; S.T.D., 1. Three diplomas were conferred upon men who had completed a course in the Theological School without reference to a degree.

At the conclusion of the conferring of degrees ex-Governor John L. Bates, president of the Corporation, made a brief address, expressing the high regard in which President Huntington is held by all who are in any way connected with the University. Dr. Bates read the following engrossed resolutions, which had been passed by the Trustees at their meeting on the previous day: —
William Edwards Huntington, after twenty-nine years of faithful and efficient service as Dean and President of Boston University, has been relieved of the responsibilities of his important office, at his own urgent and repeated request. The Trustees of Boston University, desiring to express their appreciation of President Huntington's long and devoted service, and their regret at his retirement, unanimously adopt the following resolutions:

"First. That Boston University owes an inestimable debt to Dr. Huntington for his twenty-nine years of loyal and self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of the University.

"Second. That we deeply regret his resignation from the office of President, and beg that he consent to remain upon the College Faculty as Dean of the Graduate School."

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop John W. Hamilton, LL.D.

The exercises of Commencement Week were as follows:

**SATURDAY, MAY 27.**

Preliminary Meeting Phi Beta Kappa Society, 10 A.M.

**FRIDAY, JUNE 2.**

Annual Meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, in the College Library, 4 P.M. College Faculty Reception to the Senior Class, 8 P.M.

**SUNDAY, JUNE 4.**

Baccalaureate Service for the Graduating Classes of All Departments, in Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boylston and Exeter Streets, 4 P.M. Address by President Huntington.

**MONDAY, JUNE 5.**

School of Medicine. Valedictory and Faculty Reception in the School Building, 80 East Concord Street, 8 P.M.

**TUESDAY, JUNE 6.**

Meeting of the Trustees of the University, 10.30 A.M., in the Trustees' Room.

School of Theology. Alumni Association (Alpha Chapter), at Boston City Club, Beacon and Somerset Streets. Social, 5.30 P.M. Dinner, 6 P.M., followed by business session.

School of Law. Class-day Exercises, Isaac Rich Hall, 3 P.M.

Alumni Association (Beta Chapter), at the Exchange Club, Annual Business Meeting and Dinner, 6 P.M.

School of Medicine. Alumni Association (Gamma Chapter), in Young's Hotel, 6 P.M. Dinner, 6.30 P.M.

College of Liberal Arts. Class-day Exercises, in Jacob Sleeper Hall, 2 P.M. Alumni Association (Epsilon Chapter), in the College Building, Boylston and Exeter Streets. Collation, 6 P.M.

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.**

Commencement Exercises, in Tremont Temple, 10.30 A.M. Address by Hamilton Wright Mabie, LL.D., followed by the Promotion of Candidates for Degrees.

University Convocation, in Jacob Sleeper Hall, 3 P.M. Business meeting, followed by brief addresses.

Reception by the Senior Class of the College of Liberal Arts, in Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boylston and Exeter Streets, from 8 to 11 P.M.
President Murlin attended the chapel service at the college on Friday, April 7. The students were out in force to welcome Dr. Murlin. At the close of the religious exercises President Huntington introduced the newly elected President, who made a brief address, in which he appealed to the students for their cooperation in the work of developing the University. He gave some striking figures showing the inestimable benefits which come to a university from a working loyal body of alumni and undergraduates. He said that carefully compiled statistics show that over sixty-six per cent of the students of Baker University had been brought there as a direct result of personal work on the part of the students and graduates of that institution.

The recently issued Year-Book shows the following attendance in the various departments of the University for the academic year which has just ended: College of Liberal Arts, 805; School of Theology, 180; School of Law, 307; School of Medicine, 105; Graduate School, 111.

The numbers for the last three years will be seen in the following comparative statement:

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Of the one hundred and eleven students now registered in the Graduate School of Boston University, forty-four already hold a Bachelor's degree from this institution.

In all the departments of the University, including the professional schools, the students already possessed of literary or professional degrees represent ninety-five American and foreign colleges, universities, and professional schools.

The following list includes the names of all persons from whom contributions to the fund for securing portraits of Drs. W. F. Warren and W. E. Huntington have been received between March 25 and June 9:


**BOSTON UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.**

Enthusiasm and loyalty to Alma Mater characterized the second annual meeting of the Boston University Association of New York, which was held Friday evening, May 26, 1911, at the Aldine Club. A Constitution and By-Laws were adopted and
officers for the ensuing year were elected: president, Miss Emma F. Lowd; vice-

president, Leonard P. Ayres; secretary, S. Edgar Whitaker; treasurer, Edward R.

Hardy. Directors: Austin B. Fletcher, Orison S. Marden, Rev. Arthur Thompson,

Dr. H. B. Chapin, Dr. Elinor Van Buskirk.

Dr. William F. Warren and Dr. William E. Huntington, past presidents of the

University, were elected honorary members. Cordial greetings were sent to President-
elect Murlin, and best wishes for prosperity in his office of President, and God-speed

in the noble work to which he has been called. The Association voted unanimously to

send to Dr. Huntington an expression of great regret that he could not be present, and

of unchanging love. The secretary was asked to transmit to the Boston University

Convocation the greetings of this Association.

After the dinner, there were speeches on the general welfare of the University.

Considerable earnest informal discussion followed, with a frank interchange of views

as to the needs of Boston University. The Association endorsed the views expressed

by Dr. Ayres regarding the urgent need of the establishment of a course in Pedagogy,

with a degree, and the secretary was asked to bring this request before the proper

authorities. Briefly stated, the argument is that State laws are becoming more rigid in

requirements for high-school teachers; and as Massachusetts is enacting a new law

on this subject, the time will soon arrive when a definite course with a degree in Ped­

agogy will become essential, in addition to the college degree. Boston University has

teaching courses but no regular School of Pedagogy, like Columbia University, Chicago

University, the University of California, etc. As Boston University has been the pioneer

of the forward movement in the establishment of courses in Law, Medicine, etc., she

should lead the line in Massachusetts and make it possible for her graduates to con­

tinue to stand shoulder to shoulder with other universities in this phase of professional

work.

There were present: Leonard P. Ayres, Miss Grace N. Brown, Arthur H. Flack,

Mrs. A. H. Flack, Miss Frances Hall, Edward R. Hardy, Mrs. E. R. Hardy, Miss

Katherine Hodgkins, Miss Emma Lowd, Orison S. Marden, Ernest A. Maynard, Mrs.

E. A. Maynard, Miss Osborne, Rev. Robert W. Peach, Miss Florence D. Shepherd,

Rev. Arthur Thompson, Dr. Elinor Van Buskirk, Rev. A. J. Watson, S. Edgar Whit­

aker, Miss Clara Whitmore.

On Wednesday, April 26, in Jacob Sleeper Hall, the University observed the Ter­

centenary of the King James Version of the Bible. The order of exercises was as

follows: Invocation, Dean William F. Warren; "Preparatory Versions," Professor

Joseph R. Taylor; "The King James Version (1) Its Scholarship," Professor Albert C.

Knudson; (2) "Its Literary Characteristics," Professor E. Charlton Black. In the

absence of President Huntington, Dean William Marshall Warren presided.

The Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women was entertained

by Mrs. Frank King Nash, at the rooms of the Twentieth Century Club, on Wednes­

day, April 26. President F. W. Hamilton, of Tufts College, addressed the society on

"Some Aspects of the College Education of Women." Mrs. Henry O. Cushman, of the

Board of Trustees of Boston University, presided, and Mrs. James Geddes, Jr., and

Mrs. Lyman C. Newell poured.

1. A Course for Beginners. Readings from Ælfred, Cædmon, and Cynewulf. Saturday, 11 A.M.
2. Historical Development of Modern English Pronunciation and Orthography. Saturday, 9 A.M.
3. Middle English. Reading of Early English Texts, with study of the dialects and etymological development. Some knowledge of Anglo-Saxon is necessary to a good understanding of the course. Saturday, 10 A.M.

Drama. Professor Joseph Richard Taylor.

1. Comparative Study of the Drama. Aristotle's Poetics (Butcher's Translation). Woodbridge's The Drama; Its Law and Its Technique. The Structure of a Tragedy. Brunetière's Law of the Drama. The Ideal Tragic Hero. The Dramatic Unities. One or more plays of the following authors will be read: Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Racine, Voltaire, Alferi, Goethe, Dumas. This course does not presuppose a knowledge of any language but English, but those who can read any or all of the plays in the original will be encouraged to do so. Thursday, 4.20 P.M.

English. Professor E. Charlton Black.

1. Rise and Development of Literature in America, from the Founding of the Colonies to the Establishment of Nationality. Saturday, 10 A.M.
2. Shakespeare's Development in Comedy, being critical studies of Love's Labour's Lost (1590-1592); Twelfth Night (1600-1602); The Winter's Tale (1610-1611). Saturday, 11 A.M.
3. Classic Myths in English Literature, with studies in representative English prose and verse from Chaucer's The Canterbury Tales to Arnold's Empedocles on Etna. Saturday, 12 M.

French. Professor James Geddes, Jr.

1. First-Year French. Saturday, 10 A.M.
2. Third-Year French. A continuation of the Second-Year French given in 1910-1911. Saturday, 9 A.M.
3. French Literature. Masterpieces of the XIX century. Saturday, 11 A.M.
4. French Composition. Letters, narration, description. Thursday, 4.30 P.M.
5. Phonetics, applied to the study of French and English Pronunciation. Monday, 4.30 P.M.

German. Professor Marshall Livingston Perrin.

3. An Intermediate Course in Reading and Composition. Saturday, 3 P.M.
5. Drill in German Pronunciation, Sentence Construction, and Oral Use of the Language. Saturday, 12.30 P.M.
Lectures in German upon German Literature, both as a Whole and at Special Periods. Saturday, 2 P.M.

At convenient hours on Saturday and late afternoons, small classes will be held for practice in German Conversation.

**Greek. Professor Joseph Richard Taylor.**

1. Plato, Republic. The entire work will be read either in the original Greek or in Davies and Vaughan's English translation, at the option of the student. Selections will be read from Cicero's *De Re Publica* and St. Augustine's *De Civitate Dei*. This course, designed for students of either ancient or modern literature, will be given upon the application of not less than six qualified persons. Tuesday, 4.20 P.M.

**Italian. Professor James Geddes, Jr.**

1. First-Year Italian. Monday, 3.30 P.M.
2. Second-Year Italian. Wednesday, 4.30 P.M.
3. Third-Year Italian. Saturday, 12 M.
4. Dante. Conducted entirely in English. Friday, 4.30 P.M.

**Latin. Professor Alexander Hamilton Rice.**

1. Latin Writing. Required writing, criticism, and discussions. Monday, 4.30 P.M.
2. Latin Literature. The literature of the Silver Age. Lectures and reports and assigned reading. Thursday, 4.30 P.M.

**Music. Assistant Professor John P. Marshall and Mr. Samuel W. Cole.**

1. A Course in Elementary Harmony. Hour to be arranged.
2. The History of Music. Hour to be arranged.
3. Theory and Practice of Teaching Music in Schools. Two semesters with two hours per week. Tuition, Twenty Dollars each semester, or Forty Dollars for the course. Hours to be arranged.
4. A course designed particularly for the assistance of regular teachers in the public schools who are required to give also some instruction in music. Classes limited to ten pupils. Hour to be arranged.

Courses 1 and 3 will be given by Assistant Professor Marshall; Courses 5 and 7 by Mr. S. W. Cole, Supervisor of Music in the Schools of Brookline.

**Physics. Professor Norton Adams Kent.**

2. A brief survey of the "New Physics," being an application of the Electron Theory to the phenomena of Electricity, Magnetism, and Radioactivity. Hour to be arranged.

**Portuguese. Professor James Geddes, Jr.**

1. First-Year Portuguese. Wednesday, 3.30 P.M.

**Spanish. Professor James Geddes, Jr.**

1. First-Year Spanish. Thursday, 3.30 P.M.
2. Second-Year Spanish. Friday, 3.30 P.M.

Circulars giving fuller information may be obtained from the Dean of the College, Boylston and Exeter Sts., Boston.

Dean William M. Warren contributed to the *Boston Evening Transcript* of Wednesday, May 10, an article entitled "The Scholar Pilgrims."
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EPSILON CHAPTER.

The annual meeting of the Epsilon Chapter was held on Tuesday, June 6, in the main hall of the College Building, President Ernest W. Branch presiding.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read by the secretary, Mrs. Grace G. Pearson, and approved. The treasurer's report was read by Mr. S. Edgar Whitaker, and approved. After noting the deficit of $225 in the treasury, it was voted to increase the annual dues from fifty cents to a dollar. The auditor's report was given by Mr. Raymond A. Robbins. After reporting the satisfactory manner in which the accounts were kept, Mr. Robbins made an appeal for more life memberships to be taken. He thought that the most encouraging feature of the treasury was the Life Membership Fund of $730 at 4%.

Mr. Lester E. Avery, treasurer of the Portrait Committee, reported that he had received a net total so far of $707.90. He said that more money is needed for the fund.

The report of the new officers elected was as follows: president, Mrs. Edward H. Atherton, '84; vice-presidents, Charles D. Meserve, '87, Annie J. Gray, '98; auditor, Arthur H. Delano, '04. Literary Committee, Katharine A. Whiting, '99; Lucile Gulliver, '06; Mrs. Robert L. O'Brien, '91. Nominating Committee, Dean W. M. Warren, '87; Robert E. Bruce, '01; Frank W. Kimball, '94; Mrs. H. D. Boyd, '03; Grace G. Newhall, '99.

It was voted that the class of 1911 be elected to membership.

It was voted that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to consider the Constitution and By-Laws of Epsilon Chapter and report any changes which seem advisable at the next annual meeting. Mrs. E. H. Atherton, Mr. E. W. Lord, and Rev. Chas. W. Blackett were appointed by the chair.

Dr. Huntington was called upon for a few remarks. He spoke in part as follows: "A proposition is now being considered by the Trustees of giving the alumni in each department the right of nominating a certain number of Trustees, from which number the Trustees will elect two. This will give more direct power and a new and more vital reason for casting the ballot. In general, things are most encouraging. The Graduate Department is making more stringent regulations toward the A.M. and Ph.D. degrees. On the whole, this is the most hopeful period of the University. The Trustees have expressed the wish that the appointment of a man to fill the History Professorship shall be made this year."

Professor Perrin spoke of his satisfaction in the completion of the History Professorship Fund, in that practically all have contributed. He also spoke of the particularly generous gift of $700 of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

Mrs. George Howard Fall, '83, spoke concerning Dr. Lewis Bates's "My Wonderbook," and its reference to Isaac Rich.

It was voted that Dr. and Mrs. Huntington be elected honorary members of Epsilon Chapter.

Mrs. Ernest N. Bullock, '98, from Roswell, New Mexico, spoke of life in the far Southwest.

It was also voted to send greetings from Epsilon Chapter to Professor Buck, across the water.

The meeting then adjourned.
A banquet of the men of the college was held, in the College Building, on Monday evening, April 3. Mr. Howard R. Knight, of the Junior class, presided. Among the speakers was Mr. Harry A. Sutherland, vice-president of the Men’s Union, who indicated some of the ways in which the men of the college can help the work of the Union. He also pointed out certain possible improvements which would make the college more attractive to prospective students. Professor J. B. Coit, in an address on “Athletics,” said that the recent indoor meet had been a success, and that a baseball cage had been provided. He also said that the Faculty had contributed funds for the purchase of a cup to be awarded as a prize in interclass contests. Mr. O. S. Poland, of the Junior class, made an appeal for funds to help furnish the Men’s Study. Mr. W. H. Foster, of the Sophomore class, and Mr. R. D. Washburn, of the Freshman class, spoke as representatives of their classes. Dean W. M. Warren emphasized the need of unselfish work on the part of the men in developing their Union. Mr. G. F. Quimby, of the Junior class, read selections from Dr. Guy Potter Benton’s book “The Real College.” Mr. A. J. Dow, of the Senior class, reported that the prospects of a good ball team are favorable. Mr. E. W. Lord spoke of the encouraging outlook for an increased attendance of men. He then presented to the Freshman class a cup which had been given by the alumni as an interclass cup, to be held in competition against the class of 1915. The last speaker was President W. E. Huntington, who gave some reminiscences of his twenty-nine years of service in Boston University. He spoke particularly of Boston University as a strategic educational point, and he emphasized the excellent work which is being done in the Teachers’ Courses.

At the College of Liberal Arts, on the evening of May 19, some twoscore young men from neighboring high and preparatory schools were the guests of the Men’s Union and the Men’s Graduate Club. They were informally welcomed by the students and given an opportunity to see the gymnasium and the laboratories. In the physical laboratory Professor Kent performed some interesting experiments. Professor Perrin made a brief address, and the College Glee Club gave several of its best selections, after which refreshments were served. Most of these young men will enter the college in the fall.

The annual meeting of the Epsilon Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was held in the library, on Friday, June 2. The society voted to donate a share of the regular annual income for ten years to the Library Fund, for the purchase of books in memory of the late Professor Thomas Bond Lindsay. Verbal notice was given of the intention to offer an amendment to the constitution providing for an earlier date for the annual meeting. The following persons were initiated: Honorary members, Mrs. Amy Wales Bullock, ’98; Eva H. Day, ’09; Irving P. Fox, ’83; and Sarah Emerson, ’77. Regular members, Sally Batchelder, ’10; and these members of the class of 1911: Alice Ernestine Barry, Mildred Silver Bartlet, Belle Dalton, Arthur James Dow, Emma Louise Evarts, Sarah Ruth Everett, Louise Agnes Forrest, Royal Merrill Frye, Maude De Leigh Hodges, Ethel Sylvester Kingman, Ethel Euphrosyne Sandell, Marguerite Dorothea Tschaler.

The following were elected as officers for 1911-12: president, Dean William M. Warren; vice-president, Assistant Professor Robert E. Bruce; secretary-treasurer, Miss Ada A. Cole, ’99.
Several of the courses announced for 1911-12 by the Commission on University Extension are to be given by professors in Boston University. The list follows: "Appreciation of Music," by Assistant Professor John P. Marshall; "Principles of Economics," by Professor F. Spencer Baldwin; "English Composition (Advanced Course)," by Professor Dallas Lore Sharp; "Nineteenth Century English Literature," by Professor E. Charlton Black; "Elementary German," by Professor Marshall L. Perrin.

The July Atlantic contains an essay by Professor Dallas Lore Sharp entitled "The Dustless Duster."

The Century Company have brought out an annotated edition of Professor Sharp's "Watcher in the Woods," for intensive study in the schools of New York State. The annotations are by Superintendent Millard, of the Grammar Grades in the public schools of Buffalo, N. Y. Professor Sharp's "Watcher in the Woods" has been largely adopted by the public schools of Indiana and Michigan.

The American Academy of Political and Social Science has issued, under the date of May, 1911, as a supplement to their Annals, a pamphlet containing an article entitled "The Living Wage of Women Workers," by Louise Marion Bosworth. The article is edited, with an introduction, by Professor F. S. Baldwin.

Professor Lyman C. Newell was elected an honorary member of the New England Association of Chemistry Teachers at the forty-first meeting of this Association, which was held in Boston on April 29.

Professor E. Charlton Black was recently elected a member of the Council of the Scottish Historical Society of North America.

SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

The number of names on the roll of the Alpha Chapter, including the members of the class of 1911, is 1,361.

In Cambridge, at the annual meeting of the American Oriental Society, held April 19-21, ex-President Warren read a paper on the theme, "Why Does Plutarch Describe the Moon as Bi-Perforate?" accompanying the same with a brief address on the representatives of the new "Mondmythologie" (Siecke, Ehrenreich, von Schroeder, etc.) and their failure to distinguish between the lunar sphere, viewed as the visible moon, and viewed as the innermost of the invisible, earth-inclosing, "crystalline" spheres of the ancient Greek cosmography. The paper will appear in an early issue of The Classical Review, Cambridge, England.

"New Testament Theology," by Professor Henry C. Sheldon. For the Church at large, this is one of the most valuable books ever written on the subject of New Testament theology. It is "sufficiently free from scholastic formality to be acceptable to the general reader and sufficiently compact in statement, logical in arrangement, and fundamental in its treatment of the subject-matter, to be fitted for service as a text-book." The argument is a fresh example of the author's well-known intellectual virility, power of careful discrimination, balance of judgment, and striking originality. (Published by the Macmillan Co., 1911. Price, $1.50, net.)

NORMAN E. RICHARDSON.
The annual reception and dinner of the Alumni Association of the Law School was held at the Exchange Club, Boston, on Tuesday evening, June 6. The following were present as guests: Dean Melville M. Bigelow, Hon. Arthur P. Rugg, Hon. Frederic Dodge, Alfred Hemenway, Esq., and Moorfield Storey, Esq. Music was furnished by a quartette from the graduating class.

Under the administration of President Joseph J. Feely, the Alumni Association of the Law School has taken on new life and vigor. During the year several meetings have been held to devise ways and means to further the interests of the Law School. Several monthly luncheons have occurred, at which the attendance has ranged from twenty-five to forty-five. There has been a noticeable increase in the spirit of fellowship at these gatherings.

On March 30 the Alumni Association tendered a reception to the undergraduates of the school, at which practically the entire student body was present. The occasion did much to promote a feeling of kindred interest between the undergraduates and the alumni. Those of the alumni who were present thoroughly enjoyed the occasion, as did the student body.

The policy of obtaining judges and leading members of the bar to lecture before the Law School in special courses has proven so successful during the past year that it will be continued and enlarged next year. Already several prominent members of the bench and bar have agreed to lecture next year, and a number of others have the matter under consideration.

Mr. Frederick W. Doring, J.M., instructor in the Boston University School of Law, has issued in pamphlet form, under the title "The Newer Law School Education," the article which he had previously contributed to The American Law School Review.

The report which Dean M. M. Bigelow of the School of Law of Boston University made to the Joint Committee consisting of the Standing Committee of the School of Law and the Executive and Finance Committee, on Tuesday, April 11, has been published in pamphlet form.

Dr. De Witt G. Wilcox, a member of the Faculty of the School of Medicine of Boston University, has brought out a work entitled "Health, Hygiene, and Happiness." The book is the expansion of a lecture which Dr. Wilcox gave at Ford Hall at one of the Sunday evening meetings. The scope of the book will be indicated by the headings of some of the chapters: "Pure Air;" "Slum Life;" "Vacations and Fads;" "The Art of Right Thinking;" "Alcohol as a Food;" "Early Education."

The circumstances under which the book originated largely determined the diction and general style of the printed work. The style is colloquial—excessively so, in places, the reader may think, although it was doubtless appropriate at the time of the oral delivery of the address. Much sane practical advice is given in an easy, entertaining way in this little book of fifty-three pages. (Everett Publishing Co., Boston. 50 cents, net.)
Captain Ginger's Fairy, by Isabel Anderson. At last in the annals of small boys we find it written that one, Captain Ginger, really wanted to go to bed. No common-place inducements wrought the wonder; no pennies, offered as a sacrifice; but a company of fairies, playing in the moonlight. Of course, most persons in these materialistic days hold that a belief in fairies is absurd, but Mrs. Anderson, who tells the story, has quite the better of them. The fairies that Captain Ginger hears in his dreams and sees about his crib in the early morning really move and have a being.

The grown-up reader whose childhood knew a lawn, if not a field and open space beyond, recognizes the "darkey-like-old-Dinah fairy," that sings and fiddles all the night. Many a time has she slipped her small hand through the grasses and brought out such a fairy, and placed it in a shoe-box, somewhat redolent with leather but still a safe and pleasant house. Then, if she were a very human child, she offered crumbs from the five o'clock, bread, and even cookies, and sat beside the shoe-box house to watch the fairy twitch about the morsels and to listen to strange music when the dusk came down. You remember these fairy playmates, the crickets in the grass? Such a one was Captain Ginger's fairy.

Mrs. Isabel Anderson has told many stories to the children who love to visit her, and lately she has begun to put them down in print. Captain Ginger is introduced in the little volume, Captain Ginger's Fairy, and he will reappear in Captain Ginger Aboard the Gee Whiz. Not many whose days can command equal luxury and ease are willing to spend as much time and energy in making many children happy and better as does Mrs. Anderson — nor have they the ability. (The C. M. Clark Publishing Company.)

Elements of Descriptive Geometry, by Albert E. Church, LL.D., Late Professor of Mathematics, United States Military Academy, and George M. Bartlett, M.A., Instructor in Descriptive Geometry and Mechanism, University of Michigan. In the preparation of this volume much of the text of Church's Descriptive Geometry has been used. Indeed, the present volume is a tribute to the excellence of the earlier work; since so few changes in the text have been found necessary in bringing up to date a work written nearly fifty years ago. These changes are mainly confined to the first of the five parts into which the work is divided,—that on "Orthographic Projections."

The treatment of curved surfaces is clear and logical. The advantages of including the figures in the volume with the text are obvious. (American Book Company.)

The firm of D. C. Heath and Company has just published an abridged edition for school use of Manzoni's Promessi Sposi; edited with Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary, by Professor Geddes, of Boston University, and Dr. Wilkins, of Harvard University.

Messrs. D. C. Heath and Company, publishers of Professor L. C. Newell's Inorganic Chemistry for Colleges, have issued a pamphlet containing some of the many favorable notices which the book has received from educators and scientific journals.

Ginn and Co. announce for publication this summer the following plays in the New Hudson Shakespeare, edited by Professor E. Charlton Black: Much Ado About Nothing, Richard the Second, Richard the Third, Henry the Fourth, Part First; and Henry the Fourth, Part Second.
Year Book. General Catalogue of the University. Issued annually in March. Address Boston University, 688 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Catalogue and Circular of the College of Liberal Arts. Special publication devoted to the College of Liberal Arts. Issued annually in March. Address Boston University, 688 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Catalogue of the School of Law for the Current Year. Special publication devoted to the School of Law. Issued annually in March. Address Boston University School of Law, Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.

Annual Announcement and Catalogue of the School of Medicine. Special publication devoted to the School of Medicine. Issued annually in July. Address Boston University School of Medicine, 80 East Concord Street, Boston, Mass.

Report of the President. Annual report of the President to the Trustees and reports from departments. Address The President, 688 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Bostonia. Quarterly publication devoted to the interests of the University. Address Editor BOSTONIA, 688 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Circular of Teachers' Courses. Detailed descriptive pamphlet on the Saturday and Late Afternoon Courses. Issued semi-annually. Address The Dean, 688 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Horarium. Programme of Classes. Issued semi-annually. Address The Dean, 688 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.