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Barnum, Mabel F.

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

LONGFELLOW
The administrative offices of Boston University are at 688 Boylston Street (corner of Boylston and Exeter Streets and adjoining the Boston Public Library). Telephone number is Back Bay 5864. Cable address is “University, Boston.”
THE MACDOWELL MEMORIAL COLONY.

Esther Willard Bates, A.M.

AMONG the New Hampshire hills lies Peterborough. The Contoocook River and a diminutive tributary, the Nubanusit, run through it. The village has quaint, winding, hilly streets, old white houses with brick ends, grass-plots and garden closes full of four o’clocks and coreopsis. The two rivers race alongside the highways, now furiously busy over their mill-wheel duties, now suddenly broadening out in placid contemplation. Great elms and silver poplars line the way to Windy Row and Sand Hill Road and Happy Valley. Orchards lie within their stone boundaries, and at some distance are rising uplands, golden with hay stubble or blue-green with oat-fields, but always shading off into the pale grays and purples of the remote hills. Farthest of all, and melting into cloudland, looms up Monadnock, and, facing it on the east, Pack Monadnock gives another lovely horizon-line. In such a place lies the MacDowell Memorial Colony, an association of young artists who are intent upon serious creative work.

There are now four hundred acres of land owned by the MacDowell Memorial Association, and devoted to the use of the colony. Much of
it is covered by a beautiful growth of dense, serried pines, which march
up and down hill and valley and conceal natural springs and gray ledges.
The latest addition to the estate, the Tenney Farm, has brought glori­
ous sweeps of upland field and pasture that look across to the moun­
tains on the east and west. Winding woodland roads intersect the estate
and bring the explorer upon unexpected vistas of forest and mountain.
A number of buildings meet the needs of the institution, the most inter­
esting of which is Hillcrest, the home of Mrs. MacDowell. At present,
going down from there to the main road, the traveler passes the farm
buildings and comes to the Lower House, where the women live and all
the colonists breakfast, dine, and meet together socially. This is a de­
lightful place, with its great veranda, its sleeping-porches, and its big
living-room where all can gather about the fire. The men live in another
house down the road, euphemistically called The Mannex; but both
these houses will ultimately be discarded for the great, red, rambling
farmhouse which has recently been bought. Here will be housed the
women, while a new building will be erected for the men, and the enor­
mous barn offers the possibility of a wonderful dining-room and assembly
hall, when the remodeling is done.

The studios lie at frequent intervals on wooded slope and upland.
Some are of wood and sheathed in dense and rugged bark; some are
shingled, and some of stone; and one, especially charming, of stucco.
Each is large and airy, with high ceiling and diamond-paned windows,
and nearly all are so planned that a long vista through the pines serves
as a frame for the lovely horizon-lines of Monadnock. A small screened
porch on each allows outdoor work when the desire arises. For chilly
days the fireplace and well-stocked wood-box add greatly to the enjoy­
ment of the occupant, while the color-scheme of each interior is care­
fully studied with a view to harmony of tints. In short, everything
about each working-place is exactly of the kind to put the artist into a
mood of restful quiet.

A tea-table, with its singing kettle and little social group of dishes,
indicates that the incumbent may pause for a cup of tea, or that, upon
occasion, hospitality may be extended. A couch or hammock shows
that even an artist may wish to rest occasionally without having his
dreams disturbed, and then, with the mood still upon him, go back to
his composition. The one imperative law of the colony declares that
studio solitude must not be interrupted save by express invitation. The
wisdom of this is evident.
There are at present eight of these studios completed and in use, but more are in process of construction. Besides these, there are certain other workrooms, comfortable and airy, which are inhabited by some of the colonists; so every one who comes has a congenial and satisfactory working-place, where absolutely no one enters or interferes. Here you may leave your work all spread out at night, and come back to find it undisturbed in the morning, and ready for continuance. If the colonist does not feel like work, there are the woods to walk in and think, and let the tangled difficulties adjust themselves.

The history of the movement is both significant and interesting. We may read in the biography of Edward MacDowell, by Lawrence Gilman, how he found the summer months his only uninterrupted period for composing, and how he came to Peterborough in search of solitude and bought an abandoned farm. This was at intervals largely remodeled, and forms a part of Hillcrest. He had a music room added; but finding this was not as remote as it was desirable that it should be, he built the Log Cabin in the depths of the pine woods. To quote from the circular which tells about the inception of the plan, "Here came into existence all the MacDowell music written within the last five or six years of his working life,—the Norse and Keltic Sonatas, the New England Idyls and Fireside Tales, and many songs and choruses. He realized keenly how much this isolated quiet meant in his own development, and equally keenly how much such environment might mean to others less fortunate."

"In response to a letter to Mrs. MacDowell, written shortly after Mr. MacDowell's death, in which her wishes were asked in regard to the disposal of the fund that had been raised by the Mendelssohn Glee Club for Mr. MacDowell, and concerning the form which she wished the memorial to take, she expressed, without hesitation, the desire that it might be used to endow the Peterborough property, where she hoped to see Mr. MacDowell's wishes carried out. This suggestion was accepted, and led to the forming of a small organization incorporated in the State of New York under the name of The Edward MacDowell Memorial Association. Four members must be residents of New Hampshire; eight must be members of the MacDowell Club of New York; and eight must be chosen from the Mendelssohn Glee Club."

These are the corporate members: John W. Alexander, Mrs. Perkins Bass, Horatio J. Brewer, Mrs. Charles Cheney, Walter Cock, Henry T. Finck, Hamlin Garland, George Ingraham, Robert Underwood Johnson, Mrs. Edward MacDowell, Howard Mansfield, Mrs. Howard Mansfield,
Miss Mary Morison, Benjamin Prince, Robert H. Robertson, Allan Robinson, Mrs. William Schofield, Isaac N. Seligman, Louis Morris Starr, Frederick A. Stokes. The president is Walter Cook, of New York; the treasurer, Benjamin Prince; and the secretary, Howard Mansfield.

"Mr. Richard Watson Gilder was the first president of the corporation, and to him is due a great debt of gratitude for his warm interest and optimistic belief in the possibility of carrying out the undertaking. So soon as the scope of the Association was determined, and its organization perfected, Mrs. MacDowell made a most generous deed of gift of the entire Peterborough property to the Association, retaining only a life interest." It reads as follows: "It is expressly and especially desired that this home of Edward MacDowell shall be a center of interest to artists working in varied fields, who, being there brought into contact, may learn to fully appreciate the fundamental unity of the separated arts. That in it the individual artist may gain a sympathetic attitude towards the works of artists in fields other than that in which such artist tries to embody the beautiful, by recognizing that each art has a special function just so far as it has gained a special medium of expression.

"That, while the use of the home should thus materially be given, for the most part, to productive artists, nevertheless, its use might be accorded to artists and to others who are sympathetic with the aims and purposes of the donor.

"That no social distinctions shall be allowed to determine the choice of those who may be permitted to make use of the privileges of the place. That it shall in no sense be allowed to be looked upon as a charitable institution, and therefore those who avail themselves of its privileges should be required to pay such moderate sums as might be possible, in return for benefits received."

The colony includes any who are doing creative work,—artists, sculptors, writers, and dancers. Each member goes to his studio immediately after breakfast, and there sets to work, undisturbed, unhurried, and unvexed. No sound is heard save the singing of the pines and the complaint of the squirrel and the scurry of a soft little brown rabbit across the road. Here the artist may think and concentrate with no irking little subconscious reminders of the flight of time, or the imminency of luncheon or a possible telephone-call. At noon comes a silent messenger with a lunch-basket which he leaves on the doorstep without a word. The lunch is hot if the day is cool, or chilled if the weather be
sultry, and the worker may finish his stint at his leisure and the lunch will wait.

If it rains the patter of the drops of water is rhythmic and soothing, and as the day wanes he kindles a fire on the broad hearth and dreams beside it, and then, renewed by its warmth, goes over the day's work in revision. If it is pleasant the pines make a cool and shady atmosphere. The spell of the forest creeps over the artist and the sober, impressive mood of the place begins to take possession of him.

The individual who becomes a member of the colony goes through a changing mental process during the weeks or months of his occupancy. First, he is impressed with the wonderful opportunity for work, the silence, the atmosphere, and the unusual comfort of his surroundings. Then he begins to find the industry and enthusiasm of his fellow-workers spur him on, and he finds the varied view-point of the artist, composer, and poet of curious significance. He next feels the esprit de corps, an admiration and pride in the good work done by his associates. And, lastly, he is convinced that (what he may have hitherto felt vaguely) his most concentrated efforts alone, his highest ideals, the best work that is in him,— all these he is in honor bound to employ, to justify, in his own mind, his presence in the colony.

The colony pride in any good piece of work done by one of its members is noticeable. The entire community shares in the triumph of the individual. This fellowship makes each feel that courageous and intelligent persistency will bring the next success to him. Yet none is an absolute beginner. Each has proved his worth in some way—perhaps not widely, but yet indubitably. And all know the value of steady, unremitting labor. Nobody here expects to write his masterpiece in a day; nobody expects that inspiration is going to relieve him of all responsibility. There is in the library of the Lower House the biography of Edward MacDowell. It is rarely to be found upon the shelves, for one colonist after another is found reading it, so as to know more about the man who first conceived this plan which has come to mean so much to the members of the community. His influence, which is felt throughout the place, is thus made the more definite and compelling.

The democracy and give-and-take friendliness among the workers are commented on by every visitor, as well as the mutual respect and consideration accorded to each one's opinions. There is a blessed freedom from inquisitive questions; for it is an unwritten law that one must never ask a colonist any questions about his work. These assets, as well
as a perfect independence of movement, combine to make an atmosphere that is literally ideal. Although one must never ask a colonist what he is doing, if he feels inclined to talk about it — and he occasionally does — there is interested attention awaiting him. The writer listens spellbound to the artist, and the artist is keenly absorbed in the words of the sculptor, and the composer asks the advice of the poet, and so the circle is complete. Then there is general talk of books and pictures and music. Once in a while criticism is asked for, and then every one is willing to draw upon his own little well of experience for the benefit of others.

But life is not always a serious thing in the colony. After dinner, to see the workers industriously blowing bubbles or popping corn or performing impromptu vaudeville sketches, one would not recognize them as the serious-minded individuals who go off to their studios every morning. Nor would you think, to see them hiking across country with their fishing-rods and tackle, that they had ever snared the wary adjective for hours. The long walks to Happy Valley or Dublin or East Mountain take up nearly every Saturday afternoon. Even in the midweek, if the colonist has had what he calls "a good day," he often strikes work about four in the afternoon, and then for a couple of hours you may see him idling on the veranda, warmly discussing Joseph Conrad or Henry James. Or possibly, if the Fates are very kind to him, he may be having a heavenly party at Hillcrest under the guise of picking currants. But the Fates are kind every Sunday night, for then all the colony go up there for supper on the veranda with Mrs. MacDowell, and happy is that time when all the other guests have gone and the colonists may linger yet a little longer for a more cozy and intimate talk. Then comes, indeed, the chat, the laughter, the feeling of community spirit, and the bond of comradery. Indeed, no article upon the colony could truthfully portray it without dwelling upon the unselfish devotion, the personal charm, the sympathy and intelligence, of the lady who has made a successful undertaking out of a unique experiment. To quote what more than a few members have said, "The finest thing about the colony is Mrs. MacDowell. It is her personality that makes this place so ideal."

The MacDowell Memorial is an actuality. That it will remain one is still to be achieved. The financial basis on which it stands is a slender one, and new friends must rise to aid the old. At present, there is the Tenney Farm to be remodeled for the women and a new house to be built for the men. Such improvements as these will require more money
than is in the coffers at present. Where else can one be more sure of furthering American art? The men and women are not amateurs, nor are they students. Almost to an individual, they are workers upon marketable wares. The man whom Alfred Noyes thinks one of the leading American poets, the author of a successful Broadway comedy, the composer of music played at the Boston Symphony concerts, and many others whose names appear in magazine and programme are members of the colony. But what really spurs them on is not the past, but a potential future. They dwell

"Amid mirages of renown
And urgings of the unachieved."

OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLLEGE WOMEN IN THE PUBLISHING-HOUSE.

Grace A. Turkington, A.M.

UNFORTUNATELY, a peculiar kind of glamor surrounds the reputable publishing-house. I mean, of course, in the eyes of the college student. He figures it out that for clean-going, comfortable, ultra-respectable positions the house which publishes either books or a high-class periodical has the most to offer him. In the eyes of the undergraduate man a publishing-house job is "decent"; in the somewhat inexact mind of the undergraduate girl a publishing-house position is something to be desired for its atmosphere. "Atmosphere" is one of those nice-sounding words which needs to be severely punished. It is used to cover all kinds of indefiniteness and iniquity. When we are confronted with a painting we bubble and gurgle incoherently with such enthusiasms as, "So much atmosphere!" We are presented to a charming woman, and we put wonderful intelligence in our eyes as our lips murmur, "She has such atmosphere!" The college girl, in musing on the near approach of her salary-earning days, tells herself that because of her particular personality she requires "atmosphere," and hence a library or a publishing-house must be her future scene of activity. The atmosphere which she craves is the literary, cultured thing which she associates with books. Her feeling is that of the girl just out of college who wrote me, "I want any kind of a position that will put me in the atmosphere of books."
The atmosphere of books! What is it? It reeks of the smell of inks and paste, of hot factory air, and the dust and noise of heavy machinery; it is heavy with the sound of numerous typewriters, loud callings over the telephone, the running to and fro of boys, the smoke of tobacco, and sometimes — alas, of profanity. The atmosphere of books as it is found in a publishing-house is not what it is dreamed to be. Nine tenths of the labor of a publishing-house, whether the product is books or magazines, has to do with ink, paste, paper, binding, packing, and selling; and one very small tenth with what some people might call the literary side. Publishing is a business, not a profession, not an art; and its atmosphere is that of business. And except for some half-dozen positions, all the work of a publishing-house is that of a business whose chief and usually sole aim is to sell its product in such a way as to make the largest possible amount of money. The competition is just as keen and deadly as in the woolen or any other business; the tricks of the game are practically the same. The great money god is the cue to conditions here, as elsewhere in business. If it will give the eager young person any satisfaction to be employed by a business which yearly turns onto the market tons of books and magazines, instead of tons of shoes or other manufactured commodity, let him pursue his way publishing-house-ward. But if this eager person wishes literary atmosphere, whatever that may really be, let him try to write a poem or a novel; the atmosphere will seek him out.

The responsibility for the wrong ideas as to publishing-houses which most young persons have may be due to a few houses which run to velvet carpets and expensive paintings in their waiting-rooms. I have visited this type of house, and have been sadly hypnotized. There is always a haughty elevator-boy to direct you to the editorial department; and you enter a small room of elegant simplicity, where a girl with wonderful bronze hair and a few choice diamonds addresses you in a distinctly literary tone of voice, asking for your card and a statement of your business. She looks at you with pleasant inanity; asks you to wait in the room beyond until Mr. —— is at leisure. You covet her hair (if you are of her sex), wonder at her diamonds, and pass into a room which resembles a corner in some European palace. The carpets and lights are soft and luxurious; the paintings are big, with huge frames and full of atmosphere. The chairs and divans are of a literary luxuriousness, and are conducive to dreams of future greatness. You either dream yourself into a state of bliss or become so overwhelmed with the elegance about you that with palpitating heart you hasten to the girl
with the diamonds, and, murmuring something about an engagement, escape just in time to miss the offer of a position. If you remain, you are finally accosted by a man with what a girl given to slanginess would characterize as "all kinds of atmosphere." He sinks into one of the big chairs near you, settles himself comfortably, and puts you at ease at once. He seems to know all about you,—just the kind of position that you want. You feel that he understands how well fitted you are for literary work, and that here at least you are correctly valued. After an incredibly short time—as you remember it afterwards—he explains that he regrets that he has an appointment, but is very glad to have seen you; he thanks you for coming in, and will make a memorandum of you and the kind of position that you want. All that comes of the interview is the memory which you retain of the carpets and the et cetera. You always have a queer little twisted feeling in your stomach when you think of this experience, but perhaps you never learn that the atmosphere was all in the waiting-room. The girl with the diamonds was paid six dollars a week, and the man who made a memorandum of you had struggled up to eighteen hundred dollars a year. All the profits of the business went into the pockets of one or two men who owned it, and into the waiting-room furnishings, heavy linen writing-paper, and the like.

So much by way of prologue. Of all the different kinds of publishing enterprises which a college graduate might seek to enter, the newspaper office is the most honest and the most worth while. This article does not attempt to go into the pros and cons of newspaper work, but the writer has had experience with the daily newspaper, as well as the weekly and monthly periodicals and the book publisher, and it is to the newspaper that she gives the credit for the greatest honesty. With the newspaper there are no illusions and no misunderstandings. From the start you have to deal with dirty offices, blunt, truthful men, and life shorn of all glamor. If you get any kind of a chance on the paper, you know that you rise or fall wholly on your own merits. No pull will help you; neither will any amount of literary atmosphere that you may carry around with you. But from the start you know where you are and where you are bound. The publishing-houses of periodicals and of books are not always honest with the beginner. That is, the persons with whom the applicant deals are reticent and dignified, and give as little actual information about the opportunities as possible. This attitude on the part of the publishing-house unfortunately appeals to the unsophisticated college student. He much prefers to be told such generalities as that there is
always an opportunity for a bright young person in the publishing business, that in such a place one always rises to his own level, and that the rewards are commensurate with the ability of the individual. All this is of the same piece of dangerous generality as the conventional baccalaureate sermon, which has much to say about the promised land that is waiting to be possessed. The attitude of the large magazine and the publisher of books is one of indefiniteness, and the college graduate eagerly enters this world without a hint as to the facts.

As has been already stated, most of the positions in a publishing-house are strictly business positions such as any thriving business could offer, but which pay less on the average than the up-to-date business houses. It is comparatively easy for an expert stenographer, for instance, to earn twenty-five dollars and more a week with an enterprising business concern; but it is difficult to get this amount in a publishing-house. All the salaries are correspondingly lower than are to be found elsewhere. In a way, college men and women are responsible for this condition of small salaries. College students have been so eager for any kind of a publishing-house position that they have offered to work for less than a living wage for the sake of getting a foothold. The stream of college graduates seeking positions of publishers is so increasingly great that it is no wonder that the salaries have been kept low. It is a case of the law of supply and demand. One reason why the supply has continued so large is that those who have secured positions are not always willing to tell of their disappointments and disillusionments. Recently, a well-known college professor made a study of the opportunities for college women, and she has reported that the salaries of the publishing-houses averaged considerably less than those of other high-class businesses. Doubtless her report will have much to do with discouraging young women from day-dreaming themselves into this kind of work.

There are two things which the college student should remember if he has publishing-house ambitions: that publishing is a business, and that its wages are small. The greater the business ability of the individual, the greater will be his or her success, however.

In some publishing-houses only the clerical positions are open to women, whether they be college graduates or only high-school students. One of the most popular weekly magazines has this *femina persona non grata* policy, but it employs hundreds of women, young and old, in its clerical department. These clerical positions, however, seldom pay a satisfactory living wage. In spite of this fact, many college graduates,
through some mischance, frequently a misunderstanding, find themselves in one of these purely mechanical positions which pay only eight dollars a week, with the maximum of fifteen dollars many years ahead of them.

It is true of almost every kind of business that the small, struggling concern is a better field for the ambitious young person than large, successful businesses. The latter are so bound up in red tape and precedents that one must walk in a narrow rut, and there is little sympathy and no encouragement for the person who disregards the time-honored customs. The small house is usually somewhat limited as to assistants and capital; but as it grows stronger it is generous to its helpers and makes them sharers in its success. It also places no restrictions on the ambitions of the ambitious; it allows room for and gives credit to all earnest effort. The small concern is a better place for the able young person than the big house, but, on the other hand, it will prove the undoing of the incompetent. In a large establishment one can sometimes cover up his shortcomings, but not so in the smaller house. Therefore, to succeed in a small publishing-house means more than to hold a secure position with a big concern. One also learns the business much quicker and much more thoroughly in the small house. Labor the world over is deploping the modern industrial system, which teaches the individual how to use one machine and how to do one small fractional part of the work, but withholds the opportunity of learning all the processes. The same conditions exist in the large publishing-houses; one's position usually requires only one set of duties, which concern but one small detail of the work.

When every kind of a discouragement has been sounded, the fact remains that the work of a growing publishing-house is interesting, and in some departments fascinating. The able, earnest, ambitious young person should approach any kind of publishing position with all his faculties alert, and with his ambition well out of sight. There is nothing which so disconcerts some persons and so ruffles others as a pretentious ambition. It is never well to publish the fact abroad that one has arrived and is about to take possession of all the good things in sight. One might fail, and even if one succeeds there is always bitterness with the sweet, and it behooves one to be gentle and tactful, thinking of others as well as of himself.

The requirements for a publishing-house position are common sense, a liking for detail, and the gift of accuracy. Great learning is not so essential as the every-day common sense which is not so common as it
should be. Many a college student feels that once inside the doors of a publishing-house his part is to show how much he knows. In attempting to do this he sometimes shows the reverse. The details of the making of books are most intricate, and can be mastered only by patience, humility, and perseverance; but a knowledge of them is absolutely necessary for any position that is worth while. Even the author and the editor of a book or an article must understand the details of typesetting, proof-reading, and the like, in order to achieve the greatest success.

The college graduate without previous experience usually enters a publishing-house through the proof-reading department or as a stenographer. Sometimes a student will accept a purely clerical position in the hope that it will lead to more congenial work later. Proof-reading is a science which is difficult to master. Much more than a college degree is necessary for success along this line. Infinite patience — the kind necessary for genius — and eyes in one's fingers must be a part of the efficient proof-reader; but greater than these must be his common sense. When not to display one's knowledge is something difficult to learn, but the proof-reader must learn it. It is easy for the proof-reader to forget that he is dealing, not with cold, matter-of-fact proof-sheets, but with an alive, temperamental author. He should use as much tact in handling the proof-sheets as he would in conversation with the author. This is truly an art, and many a college graduate has shown himself unable to master it. In many of the largest publishing-houses throughout the country the most competent proof-readers have not had a college education. They have, however, the valuable asset of humility: they know that wisdom will not die with them. Proof-reading is sadly underpaid. It is the hardest kind of work, but the remuneration is almost always inadequate. Often the job printing-houses pay better for their proof-reading than the big publishing-houses. If one wishes really to "learn the business" or to become an office editor, proof-reading experience is imperative. If one craves the atmosphere of books in the making, he will find it in the proof-room.

To enter a publishing-house as a stenographer means more pay at the start than most other positions offer, and frequently leads to a secretaryship for some one of the many heads of departments. Once a stenographer always a stenographer is usually, but not necessarily, true of the publishing-house. If one has a real distaste for stenography it would be unwise to use this as a wedge in any kind of a business. The routine life of the publishing-house stenographer is brightened by the insight
into the details of a most intricate form of business. Her work is always responsible, and hence makes a special appeal to the conscientious college graduate. Occasionally a stenographic position leads into a strictly editorial position, but not often.

There are usually not more than six strictly editorial positions in even the large concerns. And in the small houses two persons frequently perform all the editorial duties — both critical and routine. It is this condition which is seldom understood by the outsider. Those who know nothing about the business seem to think that a corps of twenty or more editors are employed by each publishing-house. Sometimes there are ten or twelve proof-readers in one house, but the number of editors even on a popular weekly is never so great as this. This means that there is only a limited opportunity for the kind of work which most college graduates covet when they turn toward the publishing-house. The work of the editors is hard and confining, but it is always intensely interesting. It is the human side of the business.

For a person to expect to step from college into an editorial position is the kind of folly begotten of ignorance. Such a position demands more breadth of experience than any college student has. For the person whose ambition it is to secure an editorial position, the course to pursue is to teach for a time in order to salt down his knowledge; then to learn something about proof-reading; and in the meantime, and all the time, to read widely and to write as much as possible — not for publication, necessarily, but for his own training.

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT’S LECTURES.

IN another column will be found the dates of ex-President Taft’s lectures at the Law School. All members of the University and the general public will be welcomed at these lectures so far as the capacity of the lecture-hall will permit. As the space available is limited, all who are intending to attend the lectures are advised to secure in advance, from the Secretary of the Law School, Ashburton Place, Boston, tickets of admission.
MISS WINIFRED E. HOWE, '01, has brought out "A History of the Metropolitan Museum of Art," with a chapter on the early institutions of art in New York.

The mechanical features of the book are admirable; the printing is excellent; the book is sewed; the binding permits the reader to experience the delight of turning over the leaves of a book which will lie open at any page. Some sixty sumptuous illustrations of buildings and portraits of famous New Yorkers who have been patrons of the Museum give the book a unique value to students of American literature and history, quite independently of its importance as a history of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

It would be difficult to overestimate the value of the Metropolitan Museum of Art as an asset of the city of New York. The word which inevitably springs to the lips of a stranger when speaking of this city is "commercialism." The "sky-line" and the "sky-scrapers" smite the eye of every visitor to the "metropolis." As the stranger approaches the city by day the stupendous piles of lower Broadway overwhelm him; as he leaves the city by the evening boat the myriads of twinkling lights in the gigantic structures depress him with the thought of the hordes of sleepless seekers after material wealth. But with the depression comes, to some at least, the uplifting thought of the great building in Central Park filled with aesthetic treasures that minister to the soul and spirit of man. As a redeeming thought it means much to New York that the civilized world acknowledges that amid their scramble for wealth New Yorkers have cherished and retained a love of the finer things of life.

In relating the story of the men and women who have created for New York one of the great museums of the world Miss Howe has a delightful theme, and she has worthily acquitted herself of her task. In taking up the book and casually glancing at the title we experienced a vague dread that we should come upon a dry combination of a chronicle and a catalogue; we soon found that the story of the origin and growth of the museum is really fascinating, and that Miss Howe has told the story most charmingly. A single quotation must suffice to indicate Miss Howe's style and the kind of story which she has to tell. Speaking, on page 36, of John Pintard, who was for some years secretary of the American Academy of the Fine Arts, she refers to the problem which
had arisen of securing a proper building for the collections of the New York Historical Society and the American Academy of the Fine Arts: "By invitation of the Academy in 1809, the Society occupied a room in the Government House, and in 1816 was a neighbor of the Academy in the New York Institution.

"In fact, John Pintard three years earlier had suggested the plan of setting aside one city building, either the Almshouse or the Bridewell, for the common occupancy of the literary and scientific institutions, in a letter dated August 28, 1812, and addressed to the Mayor, DeWitt Clinton. That public-spirited man, however, devoted as he was to the American Academy and the Historical Society, observed that the request was 'too impudent to be submitted to the Corporation.'"

Miss Howe traces the history of the Museum from its period of organization in 1869 down to the appointment, in October, 1910, of Acting Director Edward Robinson to the Directorship of the Museum. The portrait of Mr. Robinson which accompanies the closing chapter is a reproduction of the painting by John Singer Sargent. The thousands of art lovers who knew Mr. Robinson while he was connected with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will linger long over this remarkable portrait; to the connoisseur this master work of Mr. Sargent thus adequately reproduced will give new value and artistic beauty to Miss Howe's delightful and scholarly work.

The many graduates of the University who regret the gradual decline in the number of classical students in our colleges and high schools will note with pleasure that the classes in Elementary Greek in Boston University continue from year to year to enroll a gratifyingly large number of students. The class which began this subject in September contains thirty-six members; of this number, four are enrolled in the Teachers' Course. Of the four teachers who have begun the study, one is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin; another is a graduate of Harvard University; a third is a graduate of one of the higher institutions of Prussia. These teachers all declare that in their professional work they have come to recognize the cultural value of Greek, and they welcome the opportunity which the University offers in its Teachers' Courses to those who desire to take up the study of this language.
ECHOES OF DR. FLETCHER'S ORATION.

The oration which Dr. Austin B. Fletcher delivered before the graduating classes of Boston University at the Commencement Exercises last June called forth wide-spread comment from the religious and secular press. The numerous requests for copies of the July BOSTONIA which contained the full address are an additional indication that Dr. Fletcher's oration made a powerful appeal to thinking men and women throughout the entire country. As a specimen of the editorial comments we reprint the following from The Christian Endeavor World:

**ASSET OR LIABILITY.**

In one of the addresses called out by the recent Commencement season the speaker expressed the hope for a change in the conditions of admission to college. Instead of testing the student's stock of knowledge of dead languages and mathematics, he would have the candidate judged rather by his probable future usefulness.

The suggestion is significant of a change in sentiment. It marks an advance that is steadily gaining. Learning is not the only field where it is to be observed; it has not yet become so prominent there as in other spheres.

Men have been gauged by what they had secured for themselves by their own efforts or through the toil or favor of others. There has been a recognized aristocracy of ancestry, of wealth, of learning. To have a share in it has been a passport to fresh opportunities. To quite an extent this has been true even in a land as free from false standards as we are wont to consider ours. What are the tests that have been proposed for those that seek to come to our shores from other countries?

We are beginning to recognize the responsibilities of property; to feel, vaguely at least, that what one has is a trust, not a private possession. We are coming to realize that a valid claim to new advantages is not based on those already enjoyed, but on the selfish or unselfish use of them. The principle holds with regard to chances for learning. To apply it thoroughly may not be easy; but the door to our highest schools should open to those that will serve the world, rather than to those that have made no good use of what they already have.

The passage in Dr. Fletcher's oration which elicited this comment is the following:

"We speak boastfully of the fact that in this country any young man or young woman who desires it may have a college education. I am among those who do not believe that every one who expresses a wish for a liberal education should receive it. I hope the time is not far distant when the requirements for admission to a college will not consist chiefly in the applicant's ability to translate dead languages or answer questions in mathematics, but that a way will be discovered for determining such an applicant's prospective usefulness to his fellow men, and that this will be the controlling test."
MR. WARREN ORTMAN AULT, whose appointment as Instructor in History in the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University was announced in the April, 1912, issue of BOSTONIA, began his work in September with the new college year. Mr. Ault was graduated from Baker University, Kansas, in 1907. He was elected by the Kansas Commission on Rhodes Scholarships as Rhodes Scholar from Kansas. He devoted his time during his residence in Oxford to the study of history. At the end of his three years of travel and study he returned to America. He was made Instructor in History in Baker University. He was subsequently appointed to a Fellowship in Yale University, which he held for two years. While at Yale University he continued his study of history in the Graduate School. The Year-Book of Boston University announces the following courses in History as given by Mr. Ault during the current academic year: First Semester — European History (an introductory course for Freshmen and Sophomores, an outline of the history of the principal nations of western Europe, including England from 310 A.D. to modern times); The History of England from the Beginning to the Present (an advanced course, primarily for Juniors and Seniors); American History from 1492 to the Present (an advanced course, primarily for Juniors and Seniors). Second Semester — European History; The History of England; American History. (These courses are continuations of the courses of the first semester.)

THE Trustees of the Boston Public Library have put under lasting obligations the Faculty and the students of the College of Liberal Arts by generously putting at the service of the University many books which were not in the library of the college. The proximity of the Boston Public Library and the readiness of the Trustees of that library to serve the University have put within ready reach of the students one of the greatest libraries in this country.
THE COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

The opening exercises of this new department added an impressive and stirring chapter to the history of the University. No one who saw the earnest, business-like manner of the one hundred and fifty students who presented themselves on the opening night could doubt for a moment that these students have come to Boston University determined to utilize to the full the opportunities now placed within their grasp. The promptness with which the new college began its work is indicative of the business training of the men who are on the teaching-staff. Promptly at seven o'clock on the opening night the classes assembled; with few preliminary words, the instructors began the work of the year. A visit to the various classrooms gave a vivid impression of the practical working of the new college. Everything progressed smoothly; the system of registration was such that full statistics of the entering class had been secured several days before the opening of the school; on the opening night it was necessary only to secure the requisite data from late applicants. It is evident that much thought has been given to the practical details of the administration of the college.

The new college supplies an actual need in the educational system of this community. The College of Business Administration of Boston University cultivates a field entirely distinct from that occupied by any other school or college now in existence in Greater Boston. The Harvard
Graduate School of Business Administration is designed exclusively for graduates; the excellent school of the Young Men's Christian Association appeals to a constituency quite its own; the College of Business Administration of Boston University is, as the name indicates, a college in the real sense of the word, with entrance requirements quite as advanced as those of the average New England College of Liberal Arts. Upon the completion of a four years' course the University will confer a degree upon the graduates of this department. It is noticeable that of the two hundred who have already registered in the college, more than one hundred have matriculated as candidates for a degree. This large percentage of regular matriculants is a guaranty that the standards of the college will be maintained. The fact that the University will confer a regular degree upon those who complete the course insures a steady patronage of earnest students, who will undertake the work both for the sake of the study itself and for a degree which will be of distinct value in their future professional work.

Those who have had a part in the planning and organization of this new college deserve high praise; we congratulate President Murlin on this speedy and partial fulfilment of his plan of making Boston University a municipal university. We congratulate Dean Baldwin and his Faculty of specialists; they have an enviable opportunity of conferring a great service on the University and the community. We extend also to Associate Dean Lord our hearty congratulations; he has watched over every step of the new organization; the plans and the curriculum are almost entirely the product of his personal experience and his careful thought. The smoothness of running which was so marked a feature of the opening of the school is very largely due to the care with which he has looked after the complicated details of the organization. If the new school succeeds, as it now gives every promise of succeeding, those who are interested in the growth and success of Boston University will cordially join BOSTONIA in giving Associate Dean Lord a generous meed of praise for his unwearied labors in connection with the establishment of the school.

THE members of the University feel profound sympathy with Dr. John E. Clarke and Mrs. Clarke in the severe illness which has compelled him to relinquish his college work for the present. It is earnestly hoped that the cessation is but temporary.
A SUPREMELY WORTHY CAUSE.

NEVER has BOSTONIA presented with more sincerity an appeal to public-spirited men and women than that which we print elsewhere, signed by Miss Grace B. Day, the treasurer of the Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women. In all the city of Boston, with its multifold charities and benevolent enterprises, we are confident that no organization is affording more timely help with more certain returns in the form of efficient public service on the part of the recipients of the aid. To scores of brilliant and ambitious young women this society has made a college course possible when all other resources had failed. These women go out into the world, doing good, helping mightily in the social uplift of the community in which they reside, and at the earliest possible moment they return the loan which rendered them so timely help; thus they in turn help other struggling students. The story of these women does not find its way into the public prints, for the best interests of all concerned call for quiet, unostentatious help. We are certain, however, that if the real scope of the work of this society were generally known, their appeal would meet a response which would at once relieve the financial strain under which they are compelled to struggle. It would be difficult to name a more profitable use to which a person could annually put the sum of two dollars than by becoming a member of the Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women.

UNIVERSITY DAY.

THE committee having in charge the programme for University Day have decided to limit the exercises this year to the evening session, beginning at 7.30 p.m. on Thursday, November 6, in Jacob Sleeper Hall, at 688 Boylston Street. The various departments will be represented in song and speech. The Trustees will be in line to receive the students, alumni, and Faculties, following which, refreshments will be served. The students of the College of Liberal Arts will have charge of the decorations, and will serve as hosts. The affair will be wholly informal, and it is hoped all will join most heartily in making the event a most enthusiastic one.
THE LIVING ENDOWMENT FUND.

On another page will be found a complete list of the subscribers to the Living Endowment Fund. The subscribers are grouped under their college classes, and the total amount contributed by each class is given. The total number of subscribers to this fund is 423; the total amount of their annual subscription is $2,028.25, equivalent to the income of a principal of $40,000 at five per cent. It will be noted that the number of subscribers given under the class of 1897 is 13, and the amount credited to them is $96. In addition to these thirteen subscribers to the Living Endowment Fund the class is to be credited with the contributions of eighteen other members, who have subscribed to the Library Fund of the College of Liberal Arts. These contributions to the Library Fund are to be regarded as contributions also to the Living Endowment Fund. The names of the contributors to the Library Fund are the following: Miss Bertha Bonart, Mr. Francis Carroll, Mrs. Charles H. Chase, Miss Eloise Crocker, Rev. J. E. Enman, Miss Lena A. Glover, Miss Ethel J. Heath, Mrs. William Hoag, Miss Alice M. Hodge, Mr. Cecil Hurd, Mrs. C. A. Isenbech, Mrs. Ernest C. Jewell, Miss Lillian G. Marr, Mrs. J. W. Phelps, Miss Lena B. Pool, Mr. Guy Richardson, Mrs. W. C. Roper, Miss Florence Wescott.

A UNIQUE COLONY.

Our readers will doubtless find much pleasure in reading the article on the MacDowell Colony which we print elsewhere in this issue of BOSTONIA. Miss Bates fairly won the coveted honor of admission to this colony, and her BOSTONIA article is the outcome of her stay in this favored spot.

The colony is designed primarily for the encouragement of productive artists. Miss Bates has already secured her place in the Republic of Letters. Her recent book on "Pageants and Pageantry," an extended notice of which appeared in BOSTONIA, October, 1912, has received very favorable notice in literary journals. She is also one of the chosen few whose work has been accepted by The Atlantic Monthly.

It is a pleasure to add that Mrs. MacDowell personally furnished to BOSTONIA the photograph of Mr. MacDowell which accompanies the article of Miss Bates, and that she has read the manuscript and expressed her keen interest in the publication of the sketch.
THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The Medical School is a notably vigorous and flourishing department of the University. The members of the Faculty are hard-working physicians and specialists, many of them with a very large practice, but they are nobly generous in their devotion to the best interests of the school. The high medical standard which the school steadily maintains is conclusive evidence of the ability and faithfulness of the teaching-staff.

The Faculty is making a determined effort to add to the endowment fund of the school. A considerable amount has been raised, but the fund is not yet complete. In the departmental notes reference is made to a fair which is to be held in November for the benefit of the school. Bostonia is read by many generous men and women of Greater Boston. We hope that we may be able to state in our next issue that the patronage of this bazaar has been so generous as to put into the hands of the Trustees of the University the funds which the Medical Faculty needs for the maintenance and expansion of this beneficent work.

THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY.

The graduates who for so many years put forth strenuous efforts to secure the funds needed to establish a professorship of History in the College of Liberal Arts will note with pleasure that Mr. Warren Ortman Ault, the recently appointed Instructor in History, has begun his work. In another column will be found a sketch of Mr. Ault's professional career; a portrait accompanies the sketch.

The appointment of Mr. Ault will materially strengthen the teaching-corps in a department which is justly regarded as one of the most important in the modern college curriculum.

The new academic year has begun under very favorable auspices. The attendance in every department is large. The schools of Law, Medicine, and Theology report an increased enrolment. At the time of going to press the exact figures are not available, but the College of Liberal Arts and the Graduate School are in a flourishing condition. The enrolment in the College of Business Administration has already reached two hundred, surpassing the expectations of many of the most sanguine friends of the school.
UNIVERSITY NOTES

A GENEROUS GIFT.

Through the generosity of Mrs. C. M. Mead, widow of the late Professor Charles Marsh Mead of Andover Theological Seminary, the University has received a remarkable collection of photographs, consisting of several hundred views taken and collected twenty-five years ago in various parts of Europe and Palestine. The collection represents an outlay of hundreds of dollars, and many of the photographs are of a nature which would make reduplication impossible. The views taken in Palestine are of special value, since they were taken before certain topographical changes took place in that land, and thus they reproduce conditions more nearly resembling those in the time of Christ than it will ever again be possible to secure. The collection is now in the library of the College of Liberal Arts, and is to be known as "The Charles Marsh Mead Memorial Cabinet of Boston University." The University is deeply grateful to Mrs. Mead for this valuable gift. The photographs will prove of inestimable value in supplementing the instruction of the classroom. Ex-President Warren, who was chiefly instrumental in securing the gift, was well acquainted with Professor Mead, and at our request he contributes the following appreciation of the distinguished man whose name is to be perpetuated through this generous gift of his widow:

"Professor Mead was one of the choicest of my friends for forty years. Few men are endowed with a readier wit, or attain to an equal breadth of scholarship. Though a New Englander of the most thorough type, he acquired the power to speak and write idiomatic German as fluently as his own vernacular. He spent more than a decade in European countries, and was a true cosmopolitan. Though a master in philosophy, he wrote poetry of an admirable quality. He was disposed to seek and to prize whatever there was of truth in all conflicting systems. His work entitled 'Irenic Theology' is a fine illustration of this characteristic. His wife, the humor-loving and learned sister of Professor J. Henry Thayer of Harvard University, was every way fitted to share his studies and his diversions. For many years the collecting of the choicest photographs to be found in Europe was almost a passion with both. Hundreds of dollars were invested in the process of time, and as a token of warm appreciation of the ideals and achievements of the institution, Boston University is made the recipient of their noble gift."

Miss Grace B. Day, '95, makes the following appeal for wider interest in the Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women:

"It is very desirable to increase our membership in order that we may do more and better work. The annual and life membership fees, of $2.00 and $25.00 respectively, form the working fund for assisting struggling women students who give promise of becoming useful members of society. At present the demand for funds is greater than we can supply.

"About $1,000 is available annually for loans, and $650 for scholarships. Out of this amount about forty women are assisted. These loans are almost invariably repaid, and always with expressions of extreme gratitude. In 1912 $790 was loaned and $815 returned, which seems evidence of deep appreciation."
“Aid is being given to students at Radcliffe, Jackson, Tufts Medical School, Boston University College of Liberal Arts and Medical School, and the Institute of Technology.

“Applications for membership, and donations, will be gratefully received by Miss Grace B. Day, Treasurer, 6 Marlborough Street, Boston.”

Boston University was largely represented at the Students’ Reception which has come to be a pleasing feature in the October Calendar of the People’s Temple, Boston. Solos by Mr. George Sargent, of the Temple choir, reading by Mrs. Geo. Pratt Maxim, and selections by People’s Temple Orchestra furnished entertainment. Sunday evening, October 12, was Students’ Rally. President L. H. Murlin, and Professor M. L. Perrin, with Dr. Frank B. Dyer, Superintendent of Boston Public Schools, and the Pastor, Rev. A. H. Nazarian, ’02, were the speakers.

The Union Church of Boston gave a reception to the students of Boston University and other educational institutions of Boston on Thursday evening, October 16, in the church parlors, Columbus Avenue and West Newton Street. The pastor of this church, Rev. Allen A. Stockdale, D.D., is a Trustee of Boston University. Among the members of the Committee of Arrangements was Mr. L. Raymond Talbot, of the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University.

For a number of years it has been the custom of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Temple Street, Boston, to give early in the year a reception to the students of Boston University. Those who have attended these receptions in previous years will remember them as occasions of delightful hospitality on the part of the officials of this historic church. It had been the intention of the pastor and the board to hold a similar reception this year; but a series of exceedingly important meetings in the church during the month of October made it impossible to find an evening during which the church building would be available for this purpose.

Boston University was well represented at the “Students’ Reception” at the Tremont Street Methodist Episcopal Church on the night of October 1. Not only were the College of Liberal Arts and School of Theology conspicuous for numbers among the three hundred students present, but the Faculties were well represented among the speakers by President Murlin, who urged all the students present to make the most of their Boston opportunities, and by Dean Birney, who discussed the temptations peculiar to college men. The young people of this church are planning a “Boston University night” during the fall.

Mr. L. Raymond Talbot, who is carrying on the work in connection with the Men’s Movement, which was formerly under the direction of Associate Dean Lord, has prepared an interesting pamphlet entitled “Boston University and Community Service.” The pamphlet describes the opportunities for social and philanthropic work which are open to students in Boston University. In the opening paragraph of the pamphlet Mr. Talbot says that “one of the greatest advantages of Boston University is that it brings men into contact with real life, not imaginary life; and not the least important of the means by which it does this lies in the opportunities it offers for practical social service.”
The Departments

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

LIVING ENDOWMENT FUND SUBSCRIPTION.

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<td>Mr. and Mrs. George W. Bell, Lucius H. Bugbee, Ella Chase Cottle, Esther S. Dodge, Frederick C. Hosmer, Mrs. Margaret L. Hobbs, May B. McLam, Bertha Merrill, Edith G. B. Perry, Grace G. Pearson, Elizabeth P. Putnam, Lillian T. Wilkins</td>
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<td>Mabel F. Barnum, Robert E. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Walter I. Chapman, Hester G. Howland, Gertrude F. Merrill, Anna R. Nickerson, Sophy D. Parker, Cora L. Templeton, Ethel L. Thayer, Mary W. Vassar, Arthur Wright</td>
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<td>Edith Florence Baker, Eva Phillips Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Brodbeck, Helen M. Chalmers, Jacob Espovitch, Alice Richardson Hawley, Ethelwyn F. Humphrey, Edith M. Lovell, Bessie M. Miller, Ada Mudge, Jennie H. Nichols, Elizabeth E. Peirce, Olive K. Pitman, Mary E. Shepherd, Edna O. Spinney, Harriett L. Webster</td>
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Kingston, Mrs. Hermon S. J. Lord, R. E. McGown, Rev. Frank G. Potter, Cora L. Rouillard, Ella L. Townsend


1907. Robert G. Bolles, Augusta Farnum Clark, Leola M. Cole, Louise J. Cooper, Genevieve Elder, G. Evelyn Fischer, Katharine Davis Hardwick, Miriam H. Harris, Bertha F. Hayes, Anna Harris, Bertha Munro, Elizabeth W. Paige, Mrs. Edith N. Joy Tucker, Camilla Wheeler Yeager


Total subscribed $2,028.25

Number of subscribers, 423.

THE LIBRARY OF THE ROMANCE DEPARTMENT.

From time to time BOSTONIA has noted the growth of the Romance Department library of the College of Liberal Arts, and has called attention to the invaluable supplementary collections which are kept upon the shelves of the College Library, accessible to all students of the University upon certain reasonable conditions. For the information of all interested persons a résumé of these collections is here given:

The Library of the Romance Department consists of about two hundred volumes; these are largely works of reference, and are in constant use by the students of the college.

The Library of the New England Modern Language Association. This collection numbers over twelve hundred volumes, nearly all of which are text-books published in this country and in Europe.

The Library of Modern Italian Literature. This collection of six hundred and twenty-five volumes is composed mainly of modern Italian works, with a number of Italian classics and masterpieces. This library is the property of the Circolo Italiano of Boston.

The Library of the Alliance Française, Boston-Cambridge group. This library consists of more than two hundred volumes presented by the French government in 1913 to the Alliance. The works consist of many of the masterpieces of French literature and some of the best examples of nineteenth-century prose and poetry. Considerable accessions have been made from standard works already in the possession of the Alliance.

All graduates of the college who are teaching French and who have studied under Professor Geddes will welcome his latest book, "French Pronunciation" (Oxford University Press). In these days when teachers are recognizing more and more the value of training in the sound of the language as well as in translation and in gram-
mar, the need of a book which should give the fundamentals of pronunciation has been very evident. Such a book Professor Geddes has now published. Scholarly and with the note of authority, it is at the same time compact and sufficiently brief to be thoroughly usable — such a book as one can put into the hands of pupils in any class that is studying French seriously.

There are many books on Phonetics, but most of them fall short, and all for the same reason: they give excellent rules but very little opportunity for practice. Of course, we could all find our own examples — but we don’t; being fallible human beings, we need to have them put before us. Professor Geddes’s book is amply provided with examples and with exercises for practice. They are real illustrations; if the lesson is on the French w, for instance, the exercise following gives an abundance of words containing that letter. There are too many books with “illustrations” that do not illustrate.

The whole book is well written, and every topic is admirably treated. But it seems to the writer that the chapter on liaison is especially valuable. We do not remember that we have ever seen in any other book so good a treatment of this elusive subject. It is often quite as important to know when not to link as when to do so, and Professor Geddes gives a full and clear discussion of this negative side.

At the end of the book the author gives, under the general caption, “The Written Word,” a discussion of the rules for capitals, punctuation, forms used in letter-writing, and abbreviations in common use. We have here in compact form a wealth of valuable information which it is extremely hard to find anywhere else. Even although these topics may not be exactly a part of pronunciation, no apology is needed for a contribution which adds so much to the usefulness of the book.

Professor Geddes’s book is sure to be widely used. It is readable and attractive, and we shall all want to test our own pronunciation by the excellent rules which it gives. We shall keep it on our desks, where we may consult it freely. And we shall want our students to know the book. It makes us feel that we really want to study our pronunciation and improve it; it makes the task easy and pleasant; so it is evident that the author has accomplished his purpose.

L. RAYMOND TALBOT.

The following books purchased from the Phi Beta Kappa fund have recently been added to the College Library: Obiter Dicta (1 Series), Birrell; Obiter Dicta (2 Series), Birrell; In the Name of the Bodleian, Birrell; Views and Reviews, Henley; Custom and Myth, Lang; Essays in Little, Lang; History and Historians in the Nineteenth Century, G. P. Gooch; Ideas of Good and Evil, W. B. Yeats; Literary History of Rome, J. W. Duff; Oxford Book of Latin Verse, Garrod; Oxford Book of English Verse, Quiller-Couch; Oxford Book of German Verse, Fiedler; Oxford Book of French Verse, Lucas; Oxford Book of Italian Verse, Lucas; Introduction to Greek and Roman Paleography, E. M. Thompson; Epic and Heroic Poetry, Macneile Dixon; Science of Etymology, Skeat; George Crabbe and His Times, Huckon; English Literature and the Classics, G. S. Gordon; The Beginnings of Poetry, F. B. Gummere; Study of the Drama, Brander Matthews; Roman Holidays, W. Dean Howells; Collected Verse, Kipling; Stevenson’s Letters, S. Colvin.

At the meeting of the Massachusetts Superintendents’ Association in Worcester, on Friday, October 3, Professor E. Charlton Black delivered an address on “Personality in Teaching: a Study of Professor David Masson of Edinburgh University.”
PROFESSOR BOWNE'S LIBRARY AT DREW.

By the action of President Tipple and the trustees one of the front wing rooms of the beautiful library building at Drew Theological Seminary has been set apart to accommodate the library of the late Professor Borden P. Bowne, loved by many as a matchless teacher, honored by more as a great leader in American philosophy. Twenty-five years ago a prominent lecturer referred to Professor Bowne as one of the three leaders among younger thinkers of American philosophic thought. From that time his influence grew, until at his death Professor Rudolf Eucken declared that all America should be proud of him and his memory. He was strong and fearless in his thought, clear and winning in his speech. His simple and fascinating style had much to do with his popularity and power. His library is the tool of a worker. The philosophers are there in force. Especially, the modern theology and history have much space, while the poets and essayists are not shut out. Drew is to be congratulated on having intact this book collection of one of Methodism's greatest intellectual leaders, a man who, while sometimes ready to attack current theological conceptions, when he thought the old truths needed new statement, was always ready to attack with all his forces those philosophers who are content with the natural order; a man who was loved and trusted as the fearless and triumphant foe of materialism and the champion of the spiritual. The room where the library is sheltered is spacious and cheerful, fitted with handsome shelving, and adorned with a portrait of Professor Bowne. It is through the generosity of George W. Collord, of this city, one of the many trustees who are deeply interested in the welfare of the Seminary, that Drew has been thus enriched. Mr. Collord was distantly related to Professor Bowne.—New York Christian Advocate, July 10, 1913.

We call the special attention of teachers of French to the July issue of the magazine bearing the title L'Éks ïlétré, published in La Rochelle (Charente-Inférieure) under the editorship of Louis Tesson, Officier d'Académie. This magazine, according to the statement on the title-page, is devoted "à la simplification de l'enseignement élémentaire, à la suppression de l'ignorance dans les pays où l'on parle français et à la propagation de l'instruction française parmi les indigènes de leurs colonies." Among the articles in this number of the magazine is an exceedingly interesting paper by Mr. Louis Tesson and Professor James Geddes, entitled "Quelques Aperçus du Mouvement de Réforme de l'Enseignement des Langues Vivantes aux États-Unis." The article contains some very severe strictures on the methods now employed in this country in the teaching of modern languages. The key of the article is found in the closing sentence: "La phonétique est la clé de l'enseignement oral." In this connection we may say that Professor Geddes is secretary of the American division of the Ligue Internationale de l'Enseignement Oral des Langues Vivantes dans les Écoles Primaires.

On Monday, June 2, Professor Donald Cameron gave a lecture on "Roman Topography" at the Girls' Latin School, Boston.

Miss Ethel May Piper and Mr. Alfred Harlow Avery, both of the class of '06, College of Liberal Arts, were married, in Malden, on Thursday evening, September 25. Following the ceremony there was a reception, at which Mr. and Mrs. Avery were assisted in receiving by their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Avery are to reside at 440 Highland Avenue, Malden; they will be at home after November first.
Mr. Harry Osborne Ryder, A.B. ’02, A.M. ’05, Ph.D. ’08, was married to Miss Alice Viola McClure, on Monday, August 25, at Everett, Penn. Dr. Ryder is a professor in Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.


At the last meeting of the New England Association of Teachers of English, Professor E. Charlton Black was elected vice-president. At the same meeting was appointed a Committee on the Training of Teachers of English, consisting of William Allan Neilson, of Harvard University; E. Charlton Black, of Boston University; William Orr, Deputy Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts; Samuel F. Holmes, Worcester Academy; Charles Swain Thomas, chairman, Newton High School.

The Houghton Mifflin Company, publishers of Professor Dallas Lore Sharp’s Nature Series, have received from Mr. John Burroughs the following hearty endorsement of the three volumes of the series,— “Winter,” “The Spring of the Year,” “The Fall of the Year:”

WEST PARK, NEW YORK.
February 16, 1913.

*Dear Sirs:* Thank you for sending me Mr. Sharp’s three volumes on the seasons. I knew before I opened them that they would prove fresh, juicy, and stimulating, and I find them even more so than I had expected. I sat down in rather a weary state of mind to read one chapter in “Winter,” and before I knew it I had read three and was almost as refreshed by the experience as if I had taken a turn in the winter woods. The most extraordinary thing about Mr. Sharp’s books is their freshness and vivacity, combined with such keenness of observation; yes, and I may add that which lies back of these qualities and begets them,— his wholesome, hearty love of all outdoor things.

If any person has a spark of the love of nature in his soul the reading of these books will fan it into a flame. They are a breeze from the woods and the hills.

Mr. Sharp is an absolutely safe guide, and an immensely entertaining one, to all forms of our wild life. How the nature fakirs must hate him! He can make his story more interesting than they can theirs, and always keep inside the facts.

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN BURROUGHS.

Professor and Mrs. Kent sailed for Europe the first week in June, planning to spend the first summer in Norway and Sweden, Russia, Germany, and Austria. During the winter they will be in Germany, in certain of the university cities. In the spring a trip will be made to Italy, and the second summer will be passed in England, Scotland, and Wales.

Miss Mary Alice Emerson, Ph.D., has been appointed Assistant in English in the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University. Dr. Emerson was born in Grafton, Vt. Her father, a clergyman, died in 1885. She received her preparatory training in the Reading (Mass.) High School. She is a graduate of the Bridgewater State Normal School, and of Wellesley College, class of ’92. She received the degree of A.M. from Wellesley College in 1903, and Ph.D. from Boston University in 1912. Dr. Emerson’s professional work has been as follows: Teacher of English in the Plymouth (N. H.) Normal School (two years); Preceptress and Teacher of English in St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Academy (four years); Teacher of English in Norwich (Conn.) Free Academy (four years); Teacher of English in Bridgewater (Mass.) Normal School (four years); Dean,
Dr. Emerson has enjoyed unusual opportunities in foreign study and travel. In the summer of 1892 she made a trip to the Continent of Europe; she spent the academic year 1905-06 in study at Oxford University, under Professor Walter Raleigh; she was the first woman who was granted seminary privileges at Oxford University; at the close of her year at Oxford she spent three months in travel; during the summer of 1910 she conducted abroad a party of twenty college graduates.

Dr. Emerson is well known in the educational world through her joint authorship of Lockwood and Emerson's Composition and Rhetoric, Ginn & Company, 1903. The name of this book is familiar to every teacher of English in this country, and it is regarded as one of the most successful books on this subject. Of the nineteen chapters of this work Dr. Emerson contributed no less than sixteen and a half. She is also the author of a "Manual for Teachers" to accompany this text-book. She has done special editorial work on several English text-books. Her thesis for the Master's degree at Wellesley was entitled "The Influence of Molière on Dryden;" her dissertation for the Doctor's degree at Boston University bore the title, "The Dramatic Art of Thomas Dekker." These two studies are soon to be published under another form. Dr. Emerson is now engaged in editing one of the English classics. She has published many short stories and poems under a pen name. In addition to her literary work, Dr. Emerson is in constant demand as a lecturer on educational and literary subjects before institutes, conventions, schools, and women's clubs.

The students of the College of Liberal Arts had the unique pleasure, on Wednesday, October 15, of listening to an address by a native prince of an African tribe. The speaker, Mr. M. Q. Cele, is a son of the chieftain of a Zulu tribe. The son has inherited the chieftainship of the tribe, and he has spent some time in the Hampton Institute, Virginia, that he may teach his people useful trades and occupations. He is a man of magnificent physique, and is possessed of marked intellectual qualities. Arriving in this country with absolutely no knowledge of English, he has acquired a fluent use of the language, and he expressed himself with a readiness and a sparkling wit which kept the audience alert and attentive.

The Boston Transcript of Wednesday, September 10, announced that Mrs. Grace Blackwell Ayer, '95, has been appointed Mother-in-charge at Dawn House, Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass. Mrs. Ayer also teaches in the Academy.

Miss Clara L. Buswell, '00, has been appointed Dean of Women in Bates College, Lewiston, Me. After her graduation from Boston University Miss Buswell taught two years in New Hampshire, after which she went to Illinois, where she became Principal of the High School in Polo; later she was appointed to the Principalship of the High School at Batavia, in the same State. From Batavia she went to St. Louis, where she taught in a private school for girls. She returned to the East, and spent the last year in teaching in Boston.

Two members of the class of 1913 — Miss Mary C. Fox and Miss Hortense L. Harris — are teaching in the Berlin, N. H., High School. Miss Fox has classes in French; Miss Harris is instructor in English and Elocution.

Miss Helen H. Glover, '13, is teaching German in the Danvers High School.
The college community was shocked and saddened by the announcement in the Boston daily papers of Saturday, August 16, that Mr. Charles Henry Holbrook, A.B. ’02, A.M. ’03, had been assassinated a few days before in Soushehir, a small Kurd village in the mountains, five hundred miles east of Constantinople. An official dispatch received by the Turkish Government on the following day confirmed the report of his death. Mr. Holbrook was a teacher in the Mission College in Sivas, Asiatic Turkey, an institution conducted by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Mr. Holbrook had been at Sivas for two years, studying the Turkish language with a view to taking charge of the station there maintained by the American Board. The establishment consists of a normal college for native teachers and a hospital. Mr. Holbrook was a native of Lynn, Mass. His father, Mr. S. Harding Holbrook, is a well-known business man of that city. After graduating at Boston University, Mr. Holbrook engaged in teaching for several years; he then entered the Union Theological Seminary in New York, graduating from that institution in 1911, after which he went directly to Sivas.

While in Boston University Mr. Holbrook endeared himself to his classmates by his genial nature and his noble Christian character. His scholarship was of high grade, and he left the University with the profound respect and the earnest wishes of the Faculty for the success which seemed to await him in his chosen lifework. The University mourns the loss of one of its truest and most loyal graduates. His college mates and his teachers will ever cherish his memory.

Miss Mabel Flora Barnum, A.B. ’01 (B.U.), B.S. ’13 (Simmons), who has served with marked efficiency as Acting Librarian of the College of Liberal Arts, has been promoted to the office of Librarian. Miss Barnum is engaged in re-cataloguing the library. In many directions the college is feeling the beneficial effects of her training and experience as a professional librarian. Miss Barnum received the degree B.S. at the last Commencement Exercises of Simmons College.

Miss Edith B. Ordway, ’01, has brought out, through Messrs. Sully and Klein-teich, New York, three volumes under the titles: "The Etiquette of To-day," "The Handbook of Quotations," and "Synonyms and Antonyms." "The Etiquette of To-day" is a practical and modern manual of social forms and customs. It contains a number of illustrations of announcements and invitations. (16mo., 50 cents, net.) "The Handbook of Quotations" is a collection of gleanings from the field of English and American poetry. The quotations are arranged under a large number of subjects which are printed alphabetically, thus facilitating reference. (16mo., 50 cents, net.) "Synonyms and Antonyms" is an alphabetical list of words in common use, grouped with others of similar and opposite meaning. More than five thousand leading words are given, and the synonyms and antonyms furnish an additional vocabulary of several thousand words. (12mo., one dollar, net.) Other books of Miss Ordway issued by the same publishers are "Mispronounced Words," "The Handbook of Conundrums," and "Slips of Speech and Punctuation."
COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

OPENING OF THE COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

The first sessions of the College of Business Administration were held at the College Building, 688 Boylston Street, Tuesday evening, October 14. Over two hundred students have registered for the different courses offered this year — more than one hundred of them in the regular first year of the degree course. These students will attend sessions four evenings each week,— Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday; and upon the satisfactory completion of a four-year course will be granted the degree of Bachelor of Business Administration.

The first year's work in this course includes Accounting, Commercial Composition and Business English, Economics and Commercial Law. Mr. Orlando C. Moyer, B.C.S., C.P.A., is in charge of the class in Accounting; Mr. Henry P. Dowst, A.B., of the class in Composition; Dean F. Spencer Baldwin, of the class in Economics; and Professor Frank L. Simpson, of the class in Commercial Law.

In addition to the first year's work, special students are enrolled in several other classes. A course in Business Organization, under the direction of John F. Miller, LL.B., and Mr. Patrick A. O'Connell, president of E. T. Slattery Company, is attracting a large number of business men. Besides the gentlemen in charge of this course, there are engaged as lecturers a number of prominent business men, including: Arthur P. Stone, vice-president Commonwealth Trust Company; E. Elmer Foye, vice-president Old Colony Trust Company; F. J. Falvey, president Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company; A. C. Farley, of the firm of Farley, Harvey & Company; Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, president and treasurer Brown, Durrell Company; W. A. Hawkins, store superintendent Jordan,Marsh Co.; James J. Phelan, of the firm of Hornblower & Weeks; Norman I. Adams, manager Credit Department Shawmut National Bank; Harry H. Humphrey, manager Credit Department Brown, Durrell Company; F. R. Maxwell, sales manager Thomas G. Plant Company.

Charles E. Bellatty, of the Humphrey Advertising Agency, is in charge of a course in Advertising. This course is largely attended, and is intended to be of great value. Mr. Bellatty is assisted by a corps of twenty-five advertising experts who will give addresses in connection with the work of the course.

Courses in French, Spanish, and German were offered this year, but the registration for French and German did not warrant the organization of classes. Twenty students are enrolled for Spanish, which is taught by Associate Dean Lord.

The students enrolled include graduates from High Schools throughout New England and a number of college graduates. About ten per cent are young women. All the students, except a few who are taking combined courses in other departments of the University and the College of Business Administration, are employed by day. The University is thus reaching a worthy and most desirable class of students who could not have attended the sessions of any other of these departments. The success of the College of Business Administration seems to be certain, and the results bid fair to be as satisfactory to the University as to the students thus newly registered.
The School of Theology has opened with the largest enrolment in its history. Ninety-four were admitted in the entering class of 1912; ninety per cent of these were college graduates. During the year the entrance requirements for regular students were raised to a college degree. Eighty college graduates were admitted for 1913, and nine specials. No classroom in the building will accommodate these classes. It is necessary to make use of the room used for a chapel. Unless larger classrooms can be provided before the opening of the next school year it will be necessary to refuse admission to forty or fifty college men. Applications are already arriving for 1914.

Plans are completed for the new building. It will contain a chapel, seating about three hundred, two large classrooms, seating about one hundred each, and a gymnasium which will properly accommodate the entire student body.

The new dormitory at 2 Louisburg Square was opened September 13. It is proving to be in every way a satisfactory home for the forty students who are housed there. Even with this added accommodation, several students will be compelled to room in private houses.

Three new departments begin work this year: The Department of Social Service, offering four hours a week after January first; the professor is Dr. Harry F. Ward, who has done a remarkable work in connection with the Methodist Federation for Social Service.

The Department of Missions offers three courses under Dr. W. N. Brewster, of China; a course in the History of Missions, by Dr. James Mudge; and a course in Phonetics, by Professor S. M. Waxman.

Dr. John Reid Shannon will lecture twice each week on "The Homiletic Values of Literature."

The school has been saddened by the death of Mrs. Shannon, who died at the Deaconess Hospital September 26, after an operation for appendicitis. The services were held in the chapel of the school Sunday afternoon, September 28. The burial was at Cincinnati, O.

The opening social was held September 24. The occasion was made memorable by the presence of Bishop William Burt and Mrs. Lucy Ryder Meyers, both of whom addressed the students. Dr. Murlin and Dean Birney also spoke briefly. The social was under the skilful management of Professor MacWatters. Representatives of some fifty colleges and universities were present. The largest delegation was from Ohio Wesleyan, numbering twenty-two. The many college yells and songs were an interesting feature of the programme.

Much repairing has been done in the old building during the summer. All bathrooms have been entirely renewed, shower-baths being installed. The hall and stairs have been covered with linoleum, and a drinking-fountain has been installed.

A professors' room has been fitted up on the second floor, in which the professors, most of whom live in the suburbs, may rest or study in comfort and quiet between classes.
Miss Helen M. Dame, who for years rendered such invaluable and self-sacrificing service in the college office, is beginning her third year in the School of Theology, where she has become indispensable in the conduct of the work, bringing to the service of the school an educated skillfulness that is equalled only by her conscientious faithfulness.

Dr. Warren begins his fortieth year of teaching the class in Religions and Religion. In his eighty-first year he is enjoying the work as richly as in any former year.

Dr. Buell begins his work much improved in health after a few months in Europe. He will spend the winter in Newburyport.

On Matriculation Day Dr. Andrew Gillies, of Minneapolis, Minn., delivered one of the greatest addresses it has been the fortune of the school to hear, on these annual occasions. His subject was, "The Heroism of the Ministry." This address is published in full in *Zion's Herald*, and ought to be in book form. The great crowd attending the exercises demonstrated again the extreme need of ampler quarters for the school.

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**SCHOOL OF LAW.**

The opening exercises of the Law School were held on Wednesday, October 1, at 9:15 A.M. The address of welcome was given by Dean Homer Albers. His remarks applied as well to the students who this year leave the school to take up the active work of their profession as to those who are entering for the first time. President Murlin was present and gave a brief but fine address on "The Unity of the University." He said that it was his aim to bring the students of the various departments into closer relationship. The Dean then declared the school in session.

There have been several important changes in the Faculty. Mr. Macy, Professor of Corporations, Governmental Agencies, Agency, Constitutional Law and Suretyship, resigned last June. Mr. Fred T. Field, former Assistant Attorney-General, will give the courses on Municipal Corporations and Constitutional Law; Mr. J. Porter Crosby, the course on Private Business Corporations; Mr. Owen A. Cunningham, the course on Agency; and Mr. Orvil W. Smith, the course on Suretyship.

Mr. Clarence L. Newton, former instructor on Bankruptcy, resigned last June. The course this year will be given by Mr. Henry W. Beal.

Ex-President William Howard Taft will give a course of lectures on "Legal Ethics" during this school year. The dates of the lectures are as follows: Thursday, February 5; Friday, February 6; Thursday, February 19; Friday, February 20; Thursday, March 5; Friday, March 6. If necessary, additional lectures will be given on Thursday, March 12, and Friday, March 13. The lectures will be given at 3 P.M.

The First-Year class is a little larger than the class of last year. It is too early to state definitely how the total enrolment will compare with that of last year, but a larger registration than ever before is expected.

It has been found necessary to make greater the seating-capacity of Hall 2.
Dean Albers has secured a number of lecturers who will give a few lectures on particular lines of work not regularly listed in the school catalogue. He has been fortunate in securing those who are especially well known in their particular lines of work. The names of these lecturers and the particular courses that they will give will be announced in BOSTONIA from time to time.

Mr. J. Merrill Boyd, the former secretary of the school, is now employed as Chief of the Bonding Department of the Employers’ Liability Assurance Company.

Dr. Melville M. Bigelow has returned from a short vacation at North Woodstock, N. H.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The forty-first session of the school opened on Thursday, October 2, at 10 o’clock, with the largest registration in the Freshman Class since 1898. The enrollment includes students from Cuba, West Indies, South America, England, Italy, Greece, Russia, and China.

The annual address to the students was made by Dean Sutherland, President Murlin present and speaking a few words of welcome and counsel. At the close of the exercises classes began at once, and work for the year is well under way.

The many friends of the school will be interested in the progress made in raising the Permanent Endowment Fund for this department of the University.

It is well known that the Trustees of the University have promised $50,000 for this fund when an equal amount shall have been raised by the Medical School. Prospects point towards a realization of this amount before January, 1914, provided the alumni and friends of the school continue their interest and loyal support. The Finance Committee will gratefully appreciate any donations made to the general Endowment Fund of Boston University School of Medicine, and these should be sent to J. Emmons Briggs, M.D., treasurer of Finance Committee, 477 Beacon Street, Boston.

Extensive preparations are being made for a “Fair and Midway,” for the benefit of the Endowment Fund of the school, to be held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, November 13, 14, and 15, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Copley Square, under the direction of Mrs. Stanley T. Clemens, Dr. George B. Rice, chairman of Fair Committee. Many attractive features are planned, and large returns are hoped for. The cooperation of the friends and alumni of the school is earnestly desired.

The opening of the school year was clouded by the injury and death of Dr. Orren B. Sanders, which occurred as the result of an automobile accident on September 24. Dr. Sanders was riding through Quincy on the way to his summer home in Egypt, Massachusetts, when his car suddenly collided with another automobile going in the opposite direction. He was thrown from his machine and died the next day from a fractured skull.

Dr. Sanders was a graduate of the Medical School, class of 1879, and had a large and lucrative practice in Boston. He was appointed lecturer at the Medical School in 1904, and in June of the present year was made Associate Professor.
The highest rank obtained at the July examinations of the Massachusetts State Board of Registration in Medicine was that of a 1913 graduate of the Medical School.

The record of the school in this respect is an enviable one. It is charged with only 3.3% of failures before all the State Boards of the country, while the average in other medical schools was 18%. The record of Boston University School of Medicine is better than that of all the other medical schools of New England.

Dr. David W. Wells ('97) has been elected full Professor of Ophthalmology to succeed Dr. John H. Payne, the latter recently made Emeritus Professor. Dr. Payne has been on the teaching-staff of the school since his graduation in 1879, and both he and Dr. Wells have been in the Department of Ophthalmology since 1890.

Dr. Nathaniel W. Emerson ('81) has retired from the chair in Gynaecology and has been made Emeritus Professor. The vacancy on the Faculty has been filled by the election of Dr. DeWitt G. Wilcox.

Dr. Wilson F. Phillips ('98) of Dorchester has been appointed assistant in the course in Theory and Practice, under Dean Sutherland, Professor, to succeed Dr. George H. Wilkins, lecturer, of Newtonville, in the course in Infectious Diseases.

Dr. J. Arnold Rockwell ('99) of Cambridge, lecturer at the school on Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines, has been appointed Medical Adviser at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

A new course in Psychoanalysis and Psychotherapy has been added to the Department of Nervous Diseases and Clinical Neurology, and is to be conducted by Dr. A. S. Boomhower Guibord ('99).

During the Fall Term Dr. Marion R. Horton ('05) is to lecture to the Sophomore Class, assisting Dr. E. P. Ruggles, Associate Professor, in the course in Obstetrics.

Dr. Herman C. Ulrich ('11), house physician at the Robert Dawson Evans Memorial, is to give a course to the Junior Class on Haematology and Urinary Sediments, as an adjunct to the course in Pathology and Bacteriology.

Dr. H. E. Diehl ('11) is to give to the Junior Class a course in Laboratory Methods as Applied to Clinical Diagnosis.

Three recent graduates of the Medical School have entered upon medical missionary service: Dr. Edwin M. Kent ('09), now in Changli Hospital, North China, Dr. James F. Cooper ('10), on his way at this time to the mission-field in China; under the direction and authority of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; and Dr. Charles A. Powell, of the 1913 graduating class. Dr. Powell is to spend the first year after his arrival in the Christian Mission Hospital at Nanking, while he is studying the Chinese language. At the end of the year he expects to be stationed at Chao Hsien, a new mission post one hundred and fifty miles into the interior.
PUBLICATIONS OF
BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Year Book. General Catalogue of the University. Issued annually in March. Address Boston University, 688 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Graduate School. Circular of Information concerning the degrees given, and a pamphlet on the preparation of A.M. Theses and Ph.D. Dissertations. Address Graduate School, 688 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

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

School of Law. Catalogue 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.

School of Medicine. Annual Announcement and Catalogue. 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.