1913

Bostonia, first series: v. 14, no. 1-4

Barnum, Mabel F.

Boston University

http://hdl.handle.net/2144/18045

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 grap
city, where he can feel and hear the
throb of the heart of man? I make
answer for him, and say, In the
dark grap ctep.

LONGFELLOW
BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Directory of Officers

President of the University
LEMMUEL H. MURLIN, D.D., LL.D.
Address, 688 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

President Emeritus
WILLIAM F. WARREN, S.T.D., LL.D.

President of the Corporation
HON. JOHN L. BATES, A.B., LL.D.
Address, 1045 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

Treasurer of the University
SILAS PEIRCE, ESQ.
Address, 688 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

College of Liberal Arts
WILLIAM MARSHALL WARREN, PH.D., Dean.
Address, 688 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

The College of Business Administration
F. SPENCER BALDWIN, PH.D., R.P.D., Dean.
EVERTT W. LORD, A.M., Associate Dean.
Address the Associate Dean, 688 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

School of Theology
LAURESS J. BIRNEY, D.D., Dean.
Address, 72 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.

School of Law
HOMER ALBERS, A.M., LL.B., Dean.
Address, Isaac Rich Hall, Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.

School of Medicine
JOHN P. SUTHERLAND, M.D., Dean.
Address, 80 East Concord Street, Boston, Mass.

Graduate School
WILLIAM E. HUNTINGTON, PH.D., LL.D., Dean.
Address, 688 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

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."
IN MEMORIAM.

JOHN EASTMAN CLARKE.

JOHN EASTMAN CLARKE, Professor of Education and Public School Administration in Boston University, was born in Prospect, Me., July 2, 1850. When quite young he went into a physician's office and spent a year or two in the study of anatomy. Deciding to take a college course, he entered Bucksport Seminary, Maine, and there completed his preparation for college. He was graduated from the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University in 1878, with the degree of A.B. In 1882 he received the degree of Ph.D. from the same institution. He did graduate work at Harvard University, the University of Chicago, the University of Berlin, and the Sorbonne, Paris.

After his graduation from Boston University he held the following positions: 1878-81, submaster Gloucester High School; 1881-82, submaster Lynn High School; 1882-85, principal Lynn High School; in 1883 he went abroad for graduate study; from 1886 until 1890 he was principal of the Chelsea High School; in 1890 he went to the William Penn Charter School in Philadelphia as head master in German; he remained in this position until 1895; from 1895 until 1908 he was at the head of a private school in Winsted, Conn., which takes the place of the
town High School; in 1908 he again went abroad for foreign study, and
took a number of courses in Mathematics at the Sorbonne. In Sep­
tember, 1908, he came to Boston, and until Professor Bowne's death he
was in intimate relations with that distinguished scholar, correcting the
theses submitted by students to Dr. Bowne. Upon the death of Pro­
fessor Bowne, in 1910, Dr. Clarke at once took up the work which his
old teacher and friend had relinquished. A year before the death of
Professor Bowne Dr. Clarke had been appointed Instructor in History
in the College of Liberal Arts. In April, 1912, he was appointed Pro­
fessor of Education and Public School Administration, which position
he held at the time of his death.

Dr. Clarke died on Saturday, Nov. 22, 1913, at his residence in Cam­
bridge. At the funeral exercises, which were held on Monday, Novem­
ber 24, Dr. William E. Huntington officiated; he was assisted by Presi­
dent L. H. Murlin and Dr. Raymond Calkins, pastor of the Shepard
Memorial Church, Cambridge. Selections were sung by the University
Quartette. The burial was at Natick, Mass.

Doctor Clarke impressed me as a man of wide reading, a compre­
hensive scholar, a teacher of unusual charm and attractiveness. His
was a kindly heart, a courteous manner, and a spirit of unselfishness be­
yond that of most men. He was a friend and brother — a gentleman
always. My acquaintance with him was all too brief, certainly not as
intimate as I wish it had been. I shall miss him greatly, but I shall
always have him in memory as among the most pleasant personal rela­
tionships of life. He was not afraid of death, and talked of it as if going
to a country in which he was much interested, about which he had read
a great deal, and to which some of his friends had gone. His was a peace­
ful departure, without hesitation or fear; he regretted only that he must
leave friends, relationships, and work so dear to him in life.

PRESIDENT LEMUEL H. MURLIN.

The way in which a man meets a crisis in his own career is a good
index of his character. During the year 1909-10 Dr. Clarke was doing
special work in the College of Liberal Arts as an Instructor in History
for three different courses. In April of that year the sudden passing away
of Dr. Bowne brought to the University administration an emergency
full of sorrow and anxiety. The immediate appeal was very naturally
made to Dr. Clarke to take charge of the classes in Philosophy, which
our greatly honored leader in this discipline had left in sore bereavement. A long friendship between the two men, dating from Dr. Clarke's college days, the gifts that he had shown as a student, his success as a teacher for thirty years, his love for philosophy and higher mathematics, were indications that he was the man to meet the emergency. More than all, Dr. Bowne had said, while in good health, before he had felt any premonition of failing strength, that Dr. Clarke would be the one to call upon in any time of need in the department of Philosophy. The appointment was therefore made, and Dr. Clarke met the crisis manfully. Both the strength of his character and the gracious quality of his nature were revealed as he entered upon the tasks thrust upon him. He gained the esteem of colleagues and students at once.

One distinct element in his success as a teacher was his devotion to the work. No outside interests diverted his attention. He loved his students; loved to open to their eager minds the treasures of his own mind, so richly stored; loved to be the medium through whom the wide realm of learning might be brought within the range of their vision. He was no dry-as-dust teacher. His private library, which, by his own intimation and by Mrs. Clarke's generosity, is to be given to the college, indicates the extensive range of his thinking. From every side he was able to draw illustrations to illuminate his lectures on abstract themes. The sciences afforded him large resources for making more intelligible the problems of pure philosophy. The variety of his learning, the readiness with which his remarkable memory brought material into service, made his lectures attractive and full of instruction.

Dr. Clarke moved in and out among us in great modesty; for with his outfit of strong qualities there was an element of gentleness which was always felt by those who met him in social intercourse. His voice was mellow and persuasive; his eyes easily kindled with genuine feeling; his whole manner indicated the gentleman — well poised, sympathetic, sincere. His experience and abilities naturally led to his appointment, in 1912, as the head of the college work in Pedagogics. This department he had entered upon with his customary devotion, and had laid plans for making this work of great significance to the University. During his illness he often spoke of his desire to work on five or six years longer. But, he was also prepared for the alternative. Therefore, with no murmuring or rebelliousness, he finally relinquished all earthly plans and passed triumphantly to the Life Eternal.

DEAN WILLIAM E. HUNTINGTON.
It is hard to believe that John Eastman Clarke had begun to teach in the college so short a time ago as the spring of 1910; for in these three years he had won such affection and regard as in many another case reward only a lifelong service. But Dr. Clarke was not a man whom his colleagues and students had to learn to know. He was of a quiet manner; yet his quiet was not reserve; it was rather that gentleness which often marks men that know themselves strong in purpose and in will, but know also the problems and the standards for which men need their strength. He was essentially a friendly man. He showed this mark not only in a perfect courtesy, in putting others' convenience before his own, and in putting himself in another's place before judging another's merit, but even more in a sympathy of which many students carry a grateful remembrance. He was a man of scholarly habit. I recall the pleasure with which in the earlier stage of his distressing malady he spent a comparatively easeful day on hard mathematical reading. Yet he was not dogmatic in his talk, nor didactic in any way; he liked to share his reflections and the results of his wide study; but he had nothing of the fault common to men of philosophic bent, even in old Roman days — he never spoke as an oracle, or as if, in Cicero's phrase, he had just come from a session of the gods.

The work of the Dean's office unavoidably casts a rather penetrative light on instructors' promptness and care in matters of detail; at times, too, on their good will and forbearance. My memory abounds with instances of Dr. Clarke's thoughtfulness for the interests of the office. I never knew him to evade a duty, however small, or delay a report, however irksome; but I have known him, time and again, to look in at the office door, asking whether he might help me in some piece of work.

It is to men like Dr. Clarke that American colleges owe their power and their hold upon the people.

DEAN WILLIAM M. WARREN.

EXTRACT FROM THE FACULTY MINUTES, DECEMBER 12, 1913.

"It was voted to enter the following upon the minutes of the meeting, and to send a copy to Mrs. Clarke:

"'In appreciation of the loss that has been sustained in the death of John Eastman Clarke, Professor of Education, the Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts hereby records its deep sorrow upon losing from the University a scholar so widely read, yet so independent in his judgment; a teacher so unsparing of himself, yet so quick in sympathy for others; a friend so considerate in word, so generous in impulse, and so loyal in his deed.'"
(For many years, and up to the time of his death, Dr. Borden P. Bowne had delivered a course of philosophical lectures at Grove City College, Grove City, Penn. Dr. Clarke took up Dr. Bowne's work and made a distinguished record. He had been asked by President Ketler of Grove City College to promise to continue his lectures at that institution as long as he lived. Knowing the high esteem in which President Ketler held Dr. Clarke, we desired to add his tribute to the others; but his own untimely death made this impossible. From President Ketler's son, Professor Weir C. Ketler, who was well acquainted with Dr. Clarke, we have received the following words of heartfelt appreciation.—Editor BOSTONIA.)

I wish to say personally that it was my good fortune to know Dr. Clarke, and his loss to me is a personal one. I think I never knew a man of such wide and stimulating scholarship who was so kind and considerate in his relations to his fellows. His death is mourned by all who knew him in this community. Sincerely yours,

Weir C. Ketler.

The appointment of Assistant Professor Samuel M. Waxman as lecturer at Harvard University on "Contemporary French Drama" is an honor to Boston University as well as a deserved recognition of Dr. Waxman's scholarship. This appointment, covering six lectures, will not interfere with Dr. Waxman's regular duties at Boston University. This appointment is a significant indication of the growing spirit of University reciprocity.

Since the last issue of BOSTONIA the Executive Committee of the Graduate School has issued a new circular of information, containing details of enrolment, matriculation, and other important matters. This circular should be in the hands of every candidate for the higher degrees. A copy will be mailed upon application to the Dean, Dr. W. E. Huntington, 688 Boylston St., Boston.

We hope to be able to print in the April issue of BOSTONIA the Model Constitution for Graduating Classes which was adopted by the Epsilon Chapter of the Convocation at the Christmas reunion.
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN THE BIRTH-YEAR OF BOSTON UNIVERSITY.


The motives which led to the founding of Boston University can never be rightly appreciated, nor its early plans correctly estimated, without an understanding of the quality of American university education in the year 1869. At this day few persons have any adequate idea of the need then existing in New England, and in the country at large, for new resources and for new leadership in the whole range of liberal and professional study. There were then in the United States but two institutions maintaining the four regular university faculties of divinity, law, medicine, and the liberal arts. These, of course, were Harvard and Yale. The latter of these had only 17 students in its law department, 23 in its medical, and 25 in its theological. Harvard in its divinity department was yet weaker, having but 19 students, though stronger in the law and medical schools, which had 138 and 308 respectively. In both institutions the so-called academic department was the only one respectably housed and equipped. Indeed, not until eighteen years later, in January, 1887, did "Yale College" obtain from the Legislature of Connecticut the right to call itself Yale University; and to this day the strictly legal title of the Harvard corporation is "The President and Fellows of Harvard College," which title is regularly used in the official reports of the president and treasurer. One of the most eminent of educational authorities for the period, Daniel Coit Gilman, says: "In the middle of the century the word 'university' was cautiously used in Cambridge and New Haven. . . . To speak of 'our university' savored of pretense in those old colleges."

In the liberal arts the instruction in both institutions was creditable, although elective studies were almost unknown and little regard was had to varying individual needs or aims in the student body. In neither college was there as yet a professorship for the German language and literature, nor indeed was there one whose occupant was to give his whole attention to French, or to any other modern language. Even in history, philosophy, and the natural sciences, the offered courses, compared with those of to-day, were meager, and to a notable extent elementary.

In the range of professional education the state of things was far worse. The theological seminaries of the country were mostly young and as yet struggling for recognition. The strongest of them were unrelated
to the schools for other professions. Their professors were few and the students poorly qualified for their work. In Harvard not one in four of its nineteen students of divinity had had a collegiate training. A decade earlier the corporation, after years of deliberation, definitely voted to discontinue its feeble divinity school as a department of the university, and secured from the Legislature an enabling act looking toward this end. An extremely small percentage of the churches in the United States had ministers who had ever seen the inside of any school of theology. Even the religious periodicals seldom had for editors men who had enjoyed a training in theology. It would be difficult to name a half dozen of our biblical scholars of the period whose works were read or known beyond the Atlantic. The need for a new ideal and for new appliances was exigent.

The condition of the law schools of the land was even more discreditable than that of the schools of divinity. These latter had as a rule a course of instruction of three years, and two or more professors giving their whole time to the work. Most of the law schools, on the contrary, had a course of twenty or thirty weeks only, and in place of full-time teachers only busy law practitioners, preoccupied with their ordinary duties in office or court. At Harvard only half of the courses were given in one year, the other half being reserved for the year following. This arrangement was, of course, economical, but it was fatal to any discrimination between fundamental and other studies and to an ordinary progress from the one group to the other. "Which half the student should take first was determined by the accident of his entering in an odd or even year." Even so, a residence of only eighteen months was required. Furthermore, the circular of both schools, the Harvard and the Yale, announced year after year: "No examination, nor any particular course of study, is necessary for admission." At Yale, in the early fifties, the law school had a faculty consisting of two teachers,—Governor Dutton and a colleague; but on the death of the colleague, in 1855, Governor Dutton "conducted its affairs without assistance until his death in 1869." This is the statement of Francis Wayland, later an ornament and historian of the school. At Harvard, as President Eliot has often stated, there was at this time no examination for admission to the law school, none for promotion from term to term, and none for graduation. The only thing obligatory was the prompt payment of the fees for one school year and a half. Such was the easy process by which the degree of bachelor of laws was then earned.
What shall be said of American medical schools of the same date? Let an expert answer. The following statements are from an article on medical education in Munroe’s “Encyclopedia of Education,” and they relate to the period we are here studying: “The schools were thus nothing more than money-making ventures unrestrained by law. A school that began in October would graduate a class the next spring. No educational requirement was made for entrance. Any applicant who could pay his fees was accepted. Against these demoralizing conditions little progress was made until the early eighties.” (Vol. iv, 178.)

Both in Cambridge and in New Haven the medical school was not so much the creation of the institution now known as the university as it was of the medical practitioners in the neighborhood organized into a professional society. Even their original names show this. In 1869, and for some time thereafter, the name “Massachusetts Medical College” still lingered in the Harvard catalogue. In the year 1880 Professor Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote: “It is only in recent times — perhaps within twenty-five years — that the institution has been called the Harvard Medical School.” Not until the charter changes of 1879 did the New Haven school receive the name “The Medical Department of Yale College.” Indeed, it was not until 1884 that the Yale College Corporation acquired more than one-half control in the administration of the school, the other half having been retained and exercised from the beginning by the Connecticut Medical Society.* Not until 1879, ten years after the founding of Boston University, were the medical students at Yale “required to attend any full college year.” (President Porter.) In both schools the physician teachers fixed and divided among themselves the revenue obtained from the students’ fees. Even at ancient Harvard less than one-half of the students possessed a college training.

Such is a glimpse of the educational situation in 1869. No wonder that at the annual meeting of the National Teachers’ Association, held in Cleveland, in August, 1870, Dr. J. W. Hoyt, reporting as chairman of a committee appointed by the same body the previous year, pronounced the condition of higher education in the United States “absolutely deplorable.” He added as “a statement no well-informed citizen will venture to deny,” “We have as yet no real approach to a real university.”†

As to provision for the higher education of women at the date here

* The Harvard Divinity School had a similar origin, and from 1816 to 1830 it was under the joint supervision and control of the “Society for Promoting Theological Education in Harvard University” and the Harvard College Corporation.

under consideration, there was in all New England not one college of liberal arts to which women could resort, either for sharing the privileges provided for their brothers, or to be instructed in a collegiate community of their own. The school system of Boston had no provision for so much as a preparation of girls for college. The old-fashioned private "finishing school" was supposed to be the all-sufficient provision for the daughters of the wealthy; the town academy or select school, the crowning privilege to which their less favored sisters ought to aspire. Apart from certain hopeful beginnings of better things in Ohio, the same dearth prevailed throughout the country. The University of Michigan did not admit women until 1870. Even Oberlin in her theological department discriminated against women and could offer nothing in law or in medicine. It was left to Boston University to be the first in the world's history to open to men and women, on equal terms, not only the entire circle of the liberal arts, but also at the same time the entire circle of the post-collegiate professional schools. (Kiddle and Schem, "Cyclopedia of Education," p. 148.)

One peculiarity of the university life of the New England of 1869 is seldom mentioned by historians, and can be mentally pictured by men of the present day only by protracted effort. In their inmost nature and function Harvard and Yale were two theologically diverse Congregational churches engaged in teaching and learning. Each had its legally adopted "Creed and Covenant." In each the men who constituted the Corporation were, as in other churches, the trustees of the property used, and as such provided the place of worship, cared for the lighting, heating, repairs, etc. The members of the faculty, with their families, made up the relatively permanent resident body of the church's membership. Students bringing from their home pastors letters of church-membership were received into the college church precisely as they would have been into any other of the corresponding Congregational variety, Unitarian or Orthodox, in Cambridge or New Haven. The president (or other faculty member), officiating as pastor and aided by lay deacons, administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper at stated times, according to the custom of the old-time New England churches, the laity remaining in their seats. To students closing their connection with the college the president or pastor gave letters of dismission and recommendation to other churches of the same faith and order. Amherst College, many years younger, was not considered "fully organized" until it had a formally adopted "Creed and Covenant," an ordained minister
as pastor, and a suitable number of lay deacons. (Tyler's History, p. 194.) Even the officers and students of the Andover Theological Seminary were organized into a church and had a creed and covenant and a pastoral service of their own.

The chief differences between these Harvard and Yale churches and the corresponding variety in the cities where they were situated were, (1) the necessarily fluent make-up of their transient undergraduate membership; (2) their maintenance of daily as well as Sunday worship; and (3) the rules respecting attendance on the daily and weekly worship. Under these rules every student, whether a member of the college church or not, was held to regular chapel attendance daily, as well as to the Sunday services; and this under academic, instead of ecclesiastical, penalties.

Now whatever one may say in commendation of the New England college church in its ideal, or in recognition of its accomplished personal, social, or denominational service in former days, there was certainly one great infelicity inseparable from it. That infelicity was that no student conscientiously debarred from accepting the particular "Creed and Covenant" of his college could ever feel that in the eyes of his instructors his status in the academic community was really normal. He could not hope to be in their eyes a *persona* altogether *grata*. However sincere and consistent he might be in his own religious life, he was a Dissenter in the presence of an Established Church and had to accept the disabilities of a Dissenter. Harvard disbanded its church early in the eighties; but in Yale the college church still lives on, though at present no longer reported annually in the Congregational Year-Book. The churches in Amherst College, Williams, and Dartmouth are still reported; and at last accounts the Senior class at Williams, under the tutelage of the president, was each year conducted through that palladium of Calvinistic Orthodoxy, the Westminster Catechism. In 1869, in Harvard, despite the wishes of many of her noble representatives, direct and indirect influences were freely employed to win students to the Unitarian Communion; while in Yale like influences were at work to win to the Orthodox Congregational fellowship.

In the light of the foregoing it is easy to see why truly intelligent friends of the higher education in 1869 believed that the time had come for a new university, and why the Legislature of Massachusetts with great unanimity incorporated it. In the whole Commonwealth there was not one college of liberal arts which in its rules and administration
was free from inherited discriminations with respect to religious creeds. There was not one which opened the higher education to women. There was not one school of law or of medicine which was not thoroughly unworthy of so enlightened and just a Commonwealth. Thus at its birth Boston University faced great opportunities and felt the inspiration of a call to leadership.

Fortunately, the Civil War was over and the educational forces of the country were now organizing and cooperating in a manner more effective than ever before. Financial resources vastly in excess of any previously possessed or even hoped for speedily became available. Men of wide vision and rare executive ability appeared in unanticipated numbers East and West. Every grade and form of education in America, from lowest to highest, felt a new access of life. The fifty years following 1869 can never cease to have significance in the history of American institutions of learning. Harvard and Yale became for the first time true universities. The Johns Hopkins, the Leland Stanford, and the University of Chicago came into being with means adequate to new and costly experiments. The State universities began to win students by the thousands and appropriations by the hundred thousand. One institution, the Military Academy at West Point, came at the close of the period to command a revenue of two million dollars in one year. Among American universities, however, despite the destruction of its endowment in the great fire of 1872, Boston University remains historic by reason of the following among other notable particulars:

1. Its chief founder, Isaac Rich, devoted to it a fortune larger than had ever been given at that date by any one American citizen for the promotion of the higher education. He thus stimulated the public spirit which in its manifestations in recent years has amazed the Old World.

2. Its plan of organization was at the time new, and was recognized as an original and valuable advance over the distinctively English and the distinctly German type, securing at the same time the advantages of each. (See George Gary Bush, "History of Higher Education in Massachusetts," pp. 341 ff., published by the United States Bureau of Education.)

3. In its early negotiations and agreements with the National University of Athens and the Royal University of Rome it was the first in all history to point out and to arrange for securing the advantages of university cooperation on an intercontinental scale. To-day's arrangements for exchanges between American professors and those of Germany
and France, as also the establishment of the American Schools of Archaeology in Athens and Rome, were due in a measure not yet fully recognized to Boston University's initiative in the early seventies. (See "Thirteenth Annual Report of the President," pp. 5-17. "University Year-Book," vol. II, pp. 17-23. BOSTONIA for January, 1903. Also "Boston — Athens — Rome. A Documentary History of the Earliest Experiment in University Reciprocity on the International Scale.")

4. As already noted, this University, without waiting for the pressure of public sentiment from without, was the first in the world to lift every traditional scholastic bar and ban against women as women. It was the first in America to confer upon a woman — Helen Magill, later wife of President White of Cornell University, American Ambassador to Germany — the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Upon the gifted Anna Oliver, A.B., the University also conferred what is believed to have been the first degree in theology ever won in course, or in any way, by a woman.

5. It has never conferred an honorary degree.

6. It was the first university in America to present with suitable entrance requirements a three years' graded course in medicine, and to require its completion in residence. Later, it was also the first to require a four years' course.

7. It was the first institution in America to present and to require the mastery of a graded course in law, with suitable entrance requirements. For some years it was the only one maintaining a three years' course of instruction in this field.

8. Its academic faculty was the first in America to be made up exclusively of professors who had pursued postgraduate studies in Europe. At one time in the eighties its requirements for admission to the College of Liberal Arts included successful examinations in four languages besides English. This advanced standard was maintained until the New England colleges agreed to unite in an effort to fix for all of them uniform entrance requirements.

9. The School of Theology was the first in the country to present regular courses of lectures by eminent scholars representing different religious denominations; also the first to establish a professorship for the study of all religions; also the first to make Sociology and the theory, history, and present state of Christian Missions, studies required for graduation. (See "New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia," vol. XI, pp. 365 ff.)

10. Despite all financial disasters and drawbacks, it gave such im-
pulse to reform in professional education that already in the early seventies it led both Harvard and Yale in the number and the scholastic standing of its students in the professional departments. In the third annual report of the president it was statistically shown:

1. That last year (1874-75) the number of professional students in Boston University was 42 more than in Harvard and 197 more than in Yale.

2. That, counting all departments, the number of tributary collegiate and professional institutions was the same as in Harvard and five more than in Yale.

3. That, counting the entire membership of the University, its percentage of graduate students was six higher than Harvard and nine higher than Yale.

4. That, counting out the academic elements — three classes only having as yet entered — and comparing the remaining departments common to the three, Boston's percentage of graduate students was but two below Yale's, while it was two more than double the percentage of Harvard. (Cited in Bush, p. 349.)

In the year 1879 the University closed its first decade of history. Some indication of the impression it had made upon the country is given in the annual report of the United States Commissioner of Education for that year. The document begins as follows:

"The present condition of superior education in this country is, on the whole, encouraging to all lovers of sound learning and solid culture. Institutions of long establishment are broadening and deepening their plans; institutions of recent foundation are pushing into the field untrammeled by tradition and full of the spirit of the age with which they are solely identified. Prominent in the highest degree among the latter institutions stands Boston University, rich in endowment, imbued with advanced ideas of impartial and universal education, brought into closest competition with older institutions, and able, by virtue of the conditions which have called it into existence, to combine exact scholarship and severe tests with elastic methods and eclectic courses; it is unquestionably destined to exercise a determining influence in the new methods of education which the time demands, and for which it is expectantly waiting." (Report, p. cviii.)

The beneficent effects of Boston University's initiatives on the older universities, and on later ones of richer endowment, no man has ever estimated, or ever can. Under the conditions which prevailed, many of
those initiatives were venturesome in the extreme, and some of them impracticable. Enough that all of them have played their part in working the profound change for the better by which American university education in this happy year of grace is distinguished from American university education in 1869.

MEDICINE: FOR AND AGAINST.

Alice H. Bigelow, A.B. '99, M.D. Tufts, '05.

FORMAL preparation for the study of medicine is of two sorts: one, strictly scientific, thorough, and narrow; the other, a less direct but broader culture. The student with one point of view thinks that the younger he can get into practice the better. Hence he will take two or three years in a college of liberal arts, devoting most of that time to science, thus restricting himself at once to the narrow path he has chosen. He will save time, it is true; and many an accurate and successful workman has been turned out by this process.

A student of the other sort looks at medicine as a graduate course, a specialty to be entered only after general training in the humanities. He will take his A.B. with minor work in chemistry, physics, and biology, and with greater attention to the classics, to literature, to history, to the problems of economics, and to the ultimate problem,—philosophy. He is then safe from the intoxication common to all young devotees of science. Some day, when a wild-eyed bacteriologist shows him under his thousand-power lens a pink-stained cell with a blue nucleus and declares that therein he has demonstrated the Beginning of All Things, the First Cause, he will smile with polite interest, but he will continue to say his prayers to another First Cause, to a person; to Dr. Bowne's God, and his. He will not spell science with a capital or regard her as a finality. He will spend the rest of his life with her, in toil and obedience; woo her for her secrets; use them joyously to save life and relieve distress; knowing, however, that she cannot save souls or heal the deepest wounds, and that so far as life is concerned she has neither the first word nor the last.

Special medical preparation involves four years' work for an M.D.; an internship of a year or more in a hospital of good standing; a license to practise, granted after a stiff three-day examination at the hands of
the State Board of Health; and admission, also by examination, into one's State Society. Boston offers men the most famous medical school in the country. The women must choose between our own medical department, which is far and away the best homeopathic school in America, and the Tufts Medical School. The latter fades a little under the dazzle of the white marble palace hard by; but it is a good school, and its graduates — men and women — are filling many positions that are won by worth alone, and serving the community with intelligence and skill.

The exclusion of women from the Harvard Medical School is of course astonishing, unreasonable, and irritating. Common opinion has laid the responsibility for this on the conservative ex-president, and on elderly trustees unaccustomed to thinking of women in terms of intelligent activity. Only within a few weeks I have learned that this is not true. Some finely typical women doctors called on Dr. Eliot at his own invitation when the school moved to its splendid new quarters, to discuss the admission of women students. He told them that a similar request had been made when they moved to the building that we now occupy, and that in both cases he himself and a majority of the trustees were in favor of the change, the opponents being found among the instructors. This makes the outlook worse, because instructors are younger than trustees.

There is an excellent school for women only in Philadelphia; but it is better for women to study medicine under men, and beside them. Coeducational schools of high standing are found in New York State and away to the westward. The University of Michigan School at Ann Arbor has sent to Boston for internships some of the best trained women I have met.

So much for preparation. And after preparation, what? Very little for a while — at least for the doctor starting in practice for himself. For him the financial aspect is bad, especially in a city. Just now the market is crowded, and every young aspirant must find a chance to make good and do it. When practice comes it may not bring much money. Note some of the reasons for this sorrowful fact. First, competition. Then, the enormous increase of free hospitals and dispensaries. Thirdly, the long struggle of the profession to make itself unnecessary. By public and private instruction, by influence on legislation, and by faithful service on Boards of Health, doctors are preventing the inception and spread of disease at a rate to be realized only in the graphic vital statis-
tics of the last few years. It is an heroic service to the race; to the profession itself it is suicide.

Doctors do more free work than the members of any other calling, except mothers. A place on a hospital staff or the control of a clinic is greatly to be desired; for it gives experience, acts as a legitimate advertisement, and offers unmatched opportunity for genuine human service. There is no money in it; but I hope to show later that there is something better. In private practice only a fraction of the fees can be collected, and so the doctor who relies on practice alone must consent to live on a hand-to-mouth basis and renounce the satisfaction of a regular salary check or a monthly dividend. To be sure, there is an element of sport in just this uncertainty, and the young people who have the health and courage to play the game are likely to win. Of course it is harder for women than men, and one hates to see them start without some assurance of the necessary expense. Many have, however, supported themselves through the lean years just after graduation by other means than practice and established finally a comfortable living.

There are disappointments worse than financial ones: misunderstanding, ingratitude, and the instability that will not follow the careful path of slow, sure treatment, but switches off, sometimes at a critical moment, to a quack who has offered a speedy cure. Many cures are not speedy, and the honest doctor makes no promises; hence the opprobrium often cast upon him. Spectacular cures are rare, consequently success is usually relative. Of course, lives are sometimes saved by skill so obvious that the community realizes it; but the great bulk of the doctors' results are relative. Jones's heart has been tided over its strain so that he has ten more years to the good; but no one, least of all Jones, knows how nearly that heart went out of commission. A puny baby has grown chubby on a carefully wrought formula; but he will lose again as soon as his mother grows careless in mixing it, or takes the advice of the "lady upstairs" as to its composition. An infected hand is seen in the office after two days of home treatment. The doctor can stop the general septicemia, and probably save the hand, but the two most skilful fingers must be forever clenched, stiff, and useless. So often we can only compromise. Some one, realizing this, has summed up for the ardent and impatient young doctor a very comforting description of his limitations. "The physician," he says, "can sometimes save, often relieve, and always console." With such a program, bitter to him at first, he must learn to do his work.
In full knowledge of such facts, however, some of the flower of American youth are drawn annually to this austere calling, and they find in it compensation that holds them there at any cost. Of the reasons that attract them, some are definite and obvious. The deeper ones, which hold in hours of indignation, disgust, and disappointment, defy an explicit analysis, like all the forces of our life that are strong enough to be fundamental causes. The exposition of them will be a cold thing beside the truth.

The field of medical knowledge is so large that one person can be thoroughly at home in only a limited area. From this limitation the specialists have necessarily arisen, with fields of interest varying as widely as the tastes and temperaments of a whole graduating class.

After a little general practice, so that he may study his fellow man as a complex unit and not as an eye or a stomach or an incubator for bacteria, the doctor has a wider choice of work than can be found in any other calling. If he is interested in people as people, he may stick to general practice and learn more about his kind than even his near relative, the minister. If he does n’t like the disagreeable details of dealing with people, he may put on a white apron and devote himself to test tubes, the incubator, and the microscope. Research work, out on the ragged edge of human knowledge, has great fascination for the doctor who is naturally a thinker; and each one believes, rightly enough, that he may run down the cause of whooping-cough or scarlet fever, or the greatest of our enemies, cancer. The man in the laboratory has the last word concerning diagnosis, and it behooves the practitioner to keep on good terms with him and ask him all the questions he has the patience to answer.

Among the specialties, diseases of children, and of the eyes, nose, and throat, have interested many women, because they do not usually involve the wear and tear of general practice scattered all over the community; and because they call for patience, insight, and a light and delicate hand.

There is still other work besides practice and the laboratory. Salaried positions in institutions are very desirable. A good pathologist can usually find one in a hospital; and a general house doctor is required in many other institutions. Medical examiners are wanted, for gymnasiums and for insurance. If a doctor likes to work under supervision, he may find an older one who is glad to take him for an assistant. If he likes to teach, he will try for a position on a medical faculty. If he wants to do the most
good in proportion to his efforts, he will be led by the charm of medical missions, and do work that angels might desire.

In whatever part of the great field he may live, the doctor is essentially a useful person. He keeps his head in emergency. He is necessarily a mechanic, and a great hand to mend things. People ask his advice and help about all sorts of things that are not medical, so that his days are never without the chance to do many a good turn; and just to have that chance is one of the enviable things of life.

Youth is always demanding to see life. Let such an aspirant go into medicine, and he will see all he wants — see it through and through and, more particularly, up and down. He will see man in the very image of God,—in heroism, purity, spiritual insight, and divine self-sacrifice. He will see him again with that image blurred from sight by lust and greed and shame. He will meet the rich and the poor, the leader and the outcast. He will see fragments of human drama all about him, and in some of it he will figure. He will listen to an occasional monologue in the dispensary or the office or a gorgeous home that will pervade his being with a great pain because it cannot be recorded. Beatrice Herford could convulse a multitude with merriment by its simple reproduction; and "O. Henry" could have shaped its material so that it would have moved the country to laughter or tears, or both.

One reason why the doctor knows so much about people is the fact that they are coming to him as a confidant more and more, as they come less to the minister. They bring him their fears and perplexities, their hopes and ambitions, and their secret sins. There is some reason in this shifting of dependence from the minister to the doctor, because sin has undergone a new classification; and much that was attributed to the devil is now quite correctly laid to the flesh. Food and exercise, cold water and a good tonic, now form the recognized prescription for some of our sinful tendencies and overwrought consciences. One cannot minimize, however, the solemn privilege of the doctor when he must act as priest before real sin, before death, and the fear of death. It hardly needs to be said that unless his own life is grounded on some simple and genuine form of religious belief his work can never bear its best fruits. He must be sure of some One greater than he to whom he can lead those whom he cannot help.

On many points medicine and the ministry are alike. They are especially so in being poorly paid in money, expected to do a great deal for nothing, freely criticised, flaunted, and set aside on slight pretexts.
Wherein lies the consolation for the high-minded public servants who must take such treatment with a smile? In the fact that, sooner or later, both the minister and the doctor are absolutely necessary to their brethren. Just because they are so necessary in the great crises of life, the sufferer, once his grief or pain or fear is allayed, is likely to forget them. He does not remember who has been his servant, for his servant has slipped quietly away. In simpler forms of medical service it sometimes seems to the patient that while it was imperative that some one stop the pain, the pain itself was price enough to pay.

If you should really want to study medicine, and should go for advice to a good doctor friend, he would conscientiously lay before you all the objections, ending, with his eyes on the shabby office rug, "It's a dog's life, with no money in it." If he should see that you did not flinch or argue, it is more than likely that, shot through by great secret recollections, he would lift a pair of brightening eyes to yours, and add, quite simply, "But there's nothing like it; come on."

**WE** call the attention of our readers to the announcement of a series of conferences on professional opportunities for women, to be given under the auspices of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union's Bureau of Vocational Advice and Appointment. These conferences will doubtless be of special interest to the readers of BOSTONIA from the fact that in several recent issues we have been printing articles contributed to BOSTONIA by our own graduates on the important theme of occupations other than teaching open to women graduates of colleges.
For the third time in recent years the editor of BOSTONIA is confronted by the solemn duty of recording the death of a member of the Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts. The professional record of Dr. John Eastman Clarke, so far as dates can give such record, will be found elsewhere in this issue. We have reserved for this page a more intimate presentation of the personality of our former colleague. We are here concerned not so much with the list of responsible positions which he so acceptably filled as with Dr. Clarke the man, the comrade, whom we had come to know in the contact of daily college life.

The cumulative testimony which has come to us from widely separated sources makes it impressively clear that Dr. Clarke was a man of very unusual gifts and graces. His scholarship was of an encyclopedic nature. He was a linguist, a mathematician, a scientist, a philosopher.

He was familiar with Hebrew, Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian, and Spanish. His mathematical attainments were so thorough that he was once offered the chair of Mathematics in the University of Toronto. From boyhood he was a devoted student of Natural Science; indeed, at an early period of his career he seriously considered the question of devoting his life to that study; he was diverted only by the thought that he would be obliged to travel in remote parts of the world. He loved nature well, but he loved human companionship more. Although he gave up the plan of becoming a specialist in Natural Science, he never abandoned his interest in this subject. His attainments in this
field were large; he was well versed in Geology, in Zoölogy, and particu-
larly in Astronomy. In company with Mr. Earl, of the United States
Fish Commission, he analyzed all the flowers on Cape Ann, Mass. Even
near the close of his career as a teacher of Philosophy his Nature-Study
classes in the Summer School of Grove City College were crowded with
students. As a philosopher he had so won the respect of Dr. Bowne that
the latter declared that if any accident should cut short his work Dr.
Clarke was preëminently qualified to take it up. When the stroke fell
upon Dr. Bowne Dr. Clarke was found ready to continue the work of
Professor Bowne in Philosophy, not only in Boston University, but in
the Summer School of Grove City College. In the school at Grove City
Dr. Clarke made so profound an impression that at the time of his death
negotiations were in progress whereby he was to have the distinguished
honor of delivering a course of lectures in Philosophy at the famous Scott-
tish University of Aberdeen. One of the most pathetic incidents con-
nected with his death was the receipt of a letter written by Professor
Simpson, of the University of Edinburgh, who is a member of the com-
mittee charged with the selection of the lecturer in Philosophy at the
University of Aberdeen. Professor Simpson had heard Dr. Clarke lecture
at Grove City. So deeply was he impressed by the lectures that he had
asked Dr. Clarke to consider the matter of going to Aberdeen to deliver
a course of lectures in Philosophy. Hearing later that Dr. Clarke was
seriously ill, Professor Simpson wrote from Edinburgh a letter expressing
profound admiration and sincere friendship. From this letter, which
did not arrive until Dr. Clarke had passed from earth, we are permitted
to make the following quotation: "A blow to a man’s work is a very
hard thing to bear, and I had been really looking forward not only to
getting you over here for that Aberdeen course, but also to the publi-
cation of a volume of those charming lectures to which I listened at
Grove City. I am not going to surrender my cherished hopes on either
of these scores, but I do want once again to tell you how much all those
days and hours have meant to me in which I learned so much from you.
If I could have your outlook and your knowledge I would feel very secure
and happy, both as a man and as a teacher."

During his all too brief term of service as instructor in Philosophy in
Boston University Dr. Clarke made a deep impression upon the under-
graduates of the College of Liberal Arts. As a clear thinker, and, above
all, as an expositor of the various systems of Philosophy, he made lucid
and interesting to every member of his classes a subject which is usually
regarded as the prerogative of a gifted few. In Paris he kept in touch with Bergson, and he attended his lectures. He followed with keen interest the development of Eucken's philosophical thought.

In the department of History he was equally versed. For many years he made it a point to read each year at least one standard and comprehensive historical treatise; now it was Grote's voluminous History of Greece; again it was the History of Frederick the Great; again it was a History of France. His was indeed at least an approximation to the encyclopedic minds that hold so distinguished a place in the annals of the Renaissance.

The scholarly attainments of Dr. Clarke are thus shown by unimpeachable evidence to have been very high. We are profoundly conscious of the loss which the University has sustained in his untimely death; untimely we call it, for Dr. Clarke was a man of vigorous physique, and his oft-expressed hope that he might be spared to continue his work for five or six years was well within the bounds of a reasonable expectation.

But we feel impelled to speak of Dr. Clarke the personal friend, the Faculty colleague. The tributes of President Murlin, of Deans Huntington and Warren, and of the college Faculty are eloquent testimony to the endearing personal qualities of the man. Undemonstrative, genial, critical but tolerant, he went quietly about his work, giving to his students the very best that in him lay; how good that best was may in part at least be realized by reading the tributes of his colleagues.

Since his death scores of touching letters have come from the students with whom he had been brought into contact during his long career as a teacher. Could these letters be published in a goodly volume they would serve as an inspiration to every devoted teacher who is giving his time and strength to the work of developing the intellect and the character of the future leaders of the nation. Such a volume would make an inspiring record of a life well spent; but, after all, no tribute could be finer or more comprehensive than a letter which, after Dr. Clarke's death, came to Mrs. Clarke from one of his attending physicians,—a letter from which we are privileged to quote the closing words: "He is one of five men in my life who have been inspiration and constant stimulus. He, first of all, outside my own home, was the one to start me toward big things, and his faith in me at the very end will always serve to keep me going. I thank you for the privilege of seeing him those last days."
A CREDITABLE RECORD.

NEVER has BOSTONIA published an article of more vital interest to the graduates and patrons of Boston University than President Emeritus Warren's historical sketch of educational conditions in New England at the time of the foundation of Boston University. Dr. Warren's description of the American educational situation in 1869 will surprise all but the most widely read students of the History of Education.

This article of Dr. Warren's will furnish a wealth of material to the graduates of the University in their efforts to advance the interest of their Alma Mater.

The founders of Boston University saw clearly the urgent needs of the American educational system of their day, and they determined to establish an institution which should bring within the reach of every earnest man and woman advanced and adequate opportunities for general culture and professional training.

The University has been true to the ideals of its founders. Dr. Warren frankly admits that the logic of events has shown the impracticability of some of the initiatives of the University in its earlier days. The University has not developed certain plans which were originally projected. Some of the professional schools then planned have not been established; certain other schools which were at first closely affiliated with the University have ceased their organic connection with the institution. But the University has never wavered in maintaining the ideals of the founders. Earnest men and women still find in Boston University educational opportunities which richer but more distant universities are unable to bring within their reach. Every morning sees a central gathering of Boston University students coming from their scattered homes in the suburbs. The subsequent record of these men and women in their life-work is ample testimony both to their sterling qualities and to the efficiency of their University training.

Boston University possesses an inherent vitality which gives promise of continued and vigorous growth. Our graduates are conscious that the last decade has added much to the educational stature of the University. The attendance is constantly increasing; the Teachers' Courses are becoming a vital bond between the University and the public-school system of Greater Boston. Not only has the College of Business Administration been a success, but it has secured for the University the interest and the financial support of many of the most influential men in the
business world. Without exception, the professional schools are growing in efficiency and thoroughness.

The needs of the University are pressing; nobody who knows the ceaseless struggle which the Trustees are constantly called upon to undergo in the effort to make one dollar do the work of two is likely to fold his hands in the unctuous conviction that the future of the University is secured. President Murlin and the Trustees are straining every nerve to secure the added funds which are vitally necessary to maintain the University even at its present condition of efficiency. It is because Boston University is so urgently in need of large additions to its funds that BOSTONIA comments thus editorially upon Dr. Warren's article, and congratulates the graduates upon the solid and dignified history of their Alma Mater. Boston University has made so excellent a use of the funds which have been entrusted to it in the past that it is amply justified in appealing to the community to supply its urgent present needs.

COÖPERATION BETWEEN DEPARTMENTS.

The vote of the college Faculty permitting certain courses in the College of Business Administration to count toward the A.B. degree is another step in the direction of coördinating the various departments of the University. By the arrangement which is described on another page of this issue of BOSTONIA a student who is able and willing to take in the evening certain courses in the College of Business Administration may accumulate in less than the usual period of four years credits sufficient to entitle him to the A.B. degree. It should be carefully noted that the new arrangement does not in any way diminish the amount of work required for the A.B. degree; it simply puts within the reach of ambitious and able students a wider range of opportunity, with the accompanying possibility of beginning their life-work a year earlier than by the old arrangement, whereby the University offered only day courses. The fact that many of the courses are of a more practical nature than the ordinary subjects of the college curriculum will probably result in an increased attendance of men in the College of Liberal Arts.

This coöperative arrangement between the College of Liberal Arts and the College of Business Administration is of the same general nature as that which already exists between the College of Liberal Arts and the other professional schools of the University.
A BUSY PLACE.

NOT many of our graduates are in a position to know the full extent of the activity which now marks the building of the College of Liberal Arts. The halls and rooms are in use day and night seven days of the week during practically the entire college year. The regular college classes begin at 9 A.M. and continue until late in the afternoon. Even before the last college class has adjourned the University Extension classes and the Teachers' Courses begin their sessions. As the teachers are leaving the building the students of the College of Business Administration begin to appear; they continue their work until nine o'clock. On Saturday Teachers' Courses are in session until late in the afternoon. On Sunday the congregation over which Dr. Van Ness formerly presided in Copley Square worships in Jacob Sleeper Hall. In the evening the large chorus of the Handel and Haydn Society finds the hall an acceptable and central place for its many rehearsals. This list should be supplemented by the many educational gatherings of various organizations which from time to time meet in the rooms and halls of the College Building. Upon the removal of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to its new site in Cambridge it is probable that the number of these gatherings at the College Building will be greatly augmented.

Indirectly, these meetings are an advantage to the University. The institution is becoming better known to hundreds of the citizens of Boston; this enlarged acquaintance should ultimately result in increased patronage and more generous financial support from the community.

WE report at considerable length the meeting of the Men's Graduate Club, and particularly the speech which President Murlin delivered on that occasion. Although the address was primarily given to the men graduates of the College of Liberal Arts, the presentation of the condition of all departments of the University was so comprehensive and of such universal interest that the full abstract of his address will be read by every graduate and every friend of the University.

IT will be a favor to the University as well as to BOSTONIA if our readers will keep the Editors informed of every change in the social or professional or business life of our graduates. We endeavor to note all such changes, but it is an invariable rule of BOSTONIA to print nothing on hearsay evidence. Every properly attested personal item will receive prompt notice.
WE publish in this issue of BOSTONIA the third in the series of articles on occupations other than teaching which are open to women. The article on Medicine by Dr. Alice H. Bigelow is an admirable piece of work; the genial literary tone is a cogent argument for the broad underlying general culture which Dr. Bigelow formulates as the ideal of one class of physicians as compared with that of the medical student who thinks that the sooner he can get into practice the better it will be for him. Dr. Bigelow is a classically trained college woman; her father was a classically trained college graduate and a practising physician. All through the article breathes the broad and tolerant spirit which characterizes professional men and women who receive a liberal general training before entering upon their special professional work.

To avoid the appearance of oddity Dr. Bigelow uses the masculine pronoun throughout when referring to physicians; it should be distinctly understood, however, that this use of the pronoun is purely generic, and that every opportunity mentioned as open to the young medical graduate is available for women as well as men.

WE publish elsewhere in this issue a revised list of contributors to the Living Endowment Fund. This list was prepared in the office, and was handed to the editor with the request that we publish it; we have made every effort to print the list exactly as it was given to us, and BOSTONIA is responsible for typographical errors — but for typographical errors only. Any omissions of names or errors in the amounts of the class contributions should be reported to the Treasurer of the University, under whose name the report of the subscriptions to the fund is printed in this issue.

THE Annual Report of the President of Boston University for the academic year ending Aug. 31, 1913, appeared while this edition of BOSTONIA was going through the press, and too late, therefore, to receive at this time more than this editorial mention. The report is of unusual fulness, and discusses in detail matters of vital importance to the University. In the April issue of BOSTONIA we shall give a full summary of the report, with extracts from the more important recommendations.
On Thursday evening, November 6, Jacob Sleeper Hall was filled with several hundreds of the students of all departments of the University, who had come together to celebrate what has come to be known as "University Night." The music was led by the Boston University Glee Club, under the direction of Professor John P. Marshall.

President Murlin introduced the chairman of the meeting, ex-Governor John L. Bates, College '82, Law '85. The speakers included a representative of the alumni of each department of the University and one undergraduate from each of the departments.

In his introductory remarks ex-Governor Bates referred to the steady progress which has characterized the University from the first year of its history. There is a constant growth in the number of students. During the last year students who need outside work to help them in paying their way through college have filled six hundred positions, which have brought in as wages forty thousand dollars. This record is a striking indication of the earnestness of our students and of their efficiency as workers.

The alumni of the School of Theology were represented by Dr. George S. Butters, College '78, Theology '81. He referred to the fine record of the graduates both of the College of Liberal Arts and of the School of Theology. These men feel profound gratitude toward Boston University. He felt sure that the efforts of Dean Birney to increase the endowment of the school will succeed. He referred to the great men under whom he had been privileged to study while he was a member of the school. To Dean Latimer he felt particularly indebted. Mr. Harry W. Worley, '14, represented the undergraduates of the school. He characterized the students of the school as a cosmopolitan body who have come together from the Middle and Western States that they may catch the spirit of this great New England.

Chairman John L. Bates represented the alumni of the School of Law. He eulogized the work of the school in turning out eminent practitioners and jurists. For many years, with but few exceptions, when an appointment is made from the legal profession to some high position the appointee is found to be a graduate of the School of Law of Boston University. This record is maintained from appointments to the lower courts up to the Supreme Court. Mr. Marcel Theriault, '14, representing the undergraduates of the School of Law, said that while there would be some undoubted advantages in having all departments of the University on a single campus, the higher good of the separate departments is served by putting these departments in proximity to advantages which are peculiar to the individual schools and colleges. The Law School is most advantageously placed; the court-house and the law library are within two minutes' walk of the school.

Dr. Frank W. Patch, '88, represented the alumni of the School of Medicine. He referred to the offer of the Trustees of the University to set aside $50,000 of the endowment of the University as a special fund for the use of the school as soon as the school has raised a similar amount. Mr. Samuel S. Cottrell, '14, represented the undergraduates of the school. He spoke of the high-grade instruction given in this school.
Not a single failure had occurred among the graduates of the class of 1913 who had taken the examination before the State Board.

Dr. Bates, who acted as the representative of the College of Liberal Arts, introduced felicitously Mr. Kurt G. Busiek, '14, who made a witty speech in which he urged all departments of the University to "get together." Miss Katherine Bacon, '15, who also represented the undergraduates of the college, made a graceful response for the women undergraduates of that department.

Mr. Clarence H. Dempsey, '95, and Mr. Ernest Lyman Mills, '00, were to have represented the Graduate School, but both were unable to be present.

Mr. T. Lawrence Davis, '15, represented the College of Business Administration. He expressed the sincere pleasure which the students of this newest department of the University feel at being recognized as undergraduates of the University. He declared it to be the purpose of all who are connected with this school to make it one of the strong departments of the University.

At the conclusion of the formal addresses Chairman Bates spoke feelingly of the indebtedness of Boston University to ex-President William Fairfield Warren, who was present in the audience, and he called upon Deans Birney and Albers to escort Dr. Warren to the platform. Dr. Warren made an appropriate response. President Murlin made a brief closing address, after which the meeting adjourned to the corridors, where the Trustees informally received their guests.

At the dedication of the new Wesleyan Building, Copley Square, Boston, on Tuesday, December 9, President L. H. Murlin delivered the invocation. The University was also represented by Mr. Silas Peirce, Treasurer of the University, who as a member of the Building Committee of the Wesleyan Building formally presented the building to the Boston Wesleyan Association. The dedicatory address was delivered by Bishop John W. Hamilton, D.D., who is also a member of the Board of Trustees of Boston University.

GRADUATE SCHOOL.

The Executive Committee of the Graduate School is constituted as follows: Dean W. E. Huntington; Professors E. Charlton Black, George C. Cell, Judson B. Coit, Arthur W. Weyssse.

Two important provisions of the Graduate School are the following:

Those who wish to matriculate for higher degrees must consult the Dean of the Graduate School concerning the technical requirements. In all cases, matriculation for a degree is by action of the Faculty of the Graduate School on recommendation of the Executive Committee, and is not granted until the applicant has demonstrated his fitness to become a candidate for the degree sought. As a general rule, those applicants who are not graduates of some department of Boston University will be required to gain substantial credit in the Graduate School following enrolment, before they can be matriculated.

Work for the degree of Master of Arts must be completed within three years, and for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy within six years, from the date of matriculation.
Mr. Brenton Reid Lutz, S.B. '13, of Melrose, Mass., has been nominated by the Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts as Jacob Sleeper Fellow for the academic year 1914-15. Mr. Lutz was born June 2, 1890, at Woodlawn, N. S. He prepared for college at the Melrose (Mass.) High School, entering Boston University in September, 1909, and graduating in June, 1913, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. During his college course he studied Biology as his major subject, with Chemistry as his minor. By taking more than the prescribed amount of work for the Bachelor's degree he was able to secure partial credit toward the Master's degree during his undergraduate course. He is at present doing graduate work in the College of Liberal Arts as a candidate for the Master's degree, after receiving which degree he proposes to proceed to the Doctor's degree. From June until December, 1912, he was an interne in the Physiological Laboratory at the R. D. Evans Memorial of Clinical Research and Preventive Medicine; during the years 1912-13 he was an assistant in the Biological Laboratory of the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University, a position which he still holds. In collaboration with Professor A. W. Weysse, Mr. Lutz has recently published, in The American Journal of Physiology (December, 1913), an article entitled, "A Comparison of the Auscultatory Blood-Pressure Phenomenon with the Tracing of the Erlanger Sphygmomanometer."

TEACHERS' COURSES.

The following courses will be offered during the second semester of the present year:

ANATOMY. Professor A. W. Weysse.
2. Human Anatomy. Tuesday, 4 P.M.

ANGLO-SAXON. Professor M. L. Perrin.
2. Continuation of the Course for Beginners. Saturday, 9 A.M.

DRAMA. Professor J. R. Taylor.
2. Modern Drama. Saturday, 11 A.M.
4. Comparative Study of the Drama. Tuesday, 4.20 P.M.

EDUCATION. Dr. Joseph H. Hill.
2. School Organization and Administration. Saturday, 9 A.M.
4. Principles of Education. Saturday, 10 A.M.

ENGLISH. Professor E. Charlton Black, Professor Dallas Lore Sharp.
2. Shakespeare. Professor Black. Saturday, 10 A.M.
4. The Modern Novel. Professor Black. Saturday, 11 A.M.
6. Versification. Professor Black. Saturday, 12 M.
8. The Theory and Practice of Writing as Self-Expression. Professor Sharp. Wednesday, 4.20 P.M.

FRENCH. Professor James Geddes, Jr., Assistant Professor Waxman.
2. First-Year French. Professor Geddes. Saturday, 9 A.M.
4. French Literature. Professor Geddes. Saturday, 12 M.
8. Phonetics. Assistant Professor Waxman. Monday, 4 P.M.
10. French Grammar and Composition. Assistant Professor Waxman. Wednesday, 3.30 P.M.
German. Professor M. L. Perrin.
  4. Second-Year German. 2 hrs. Saturday, 10-12 A.M.
  16. Small Classes in German Conversation. Hours to be arranged.
  18. Advanced Oral Practice in translating narrative and conversational English at sight. Saturday, 2-30 P.M.
  20. A Study of German Cities. Saturday, 1-30 P.M.
  22. Selections from German Literature, with conversation based upon the subject-matter. Saturday, 12 M.

Greek. Professor J. R. Taylor.
  2. Elementary Greek. Monday, 4.20 P.M.

Italian. Professor James Geddes, Jr., Assistant Professor Samuel M. Waxman.
  2. First-Year Italian. Professor Geddes. Saturday, 10 A.M.
  4. Second-Year Italian. Assistant Professor Waxman. Wednesday, 4.30 P.M.
  6. Third-Year Italian. Assistant Professor Waxman. Tuesday, 3 P.M.

Latin. Professor A. H. Rice.
  2. Latin Literature of the Silver Age. Saturday, 10 A.M.
  10. Private Life of the Romans. 2 hrs. Saturday, 11 A.M.-1 P.M.

  2. Elementary Harmony. Saturday, 9 A.M.
  4. Appreciation of Music. Saturday, 10 A.M.
  6. Advanced Harmony. Saturday, 12 M.

Sanskrit. Professor M. L. Perrin.
  2. Elements of Sanskrit. Tuesday and Thursday, 3 P.M.
  4. Sanskrit Literature, from original texts. Wednesday, 4 P.M.

Spanish. Professor James Geddes, Jr., Assistant Professor Samuel M. Waxman.
  2. First-Year Spanish. Professor Geddes. Saturday, 11 A.M.
  4. Second-Year Spanish. Professor Geddes. Wednesday, 4.30 P.M.
  6. Spanish Composition and Conversation. Assistant Professor Waxman. Tuesday, 4.30 P.M.

Vocational Guidance. Mr. Meyer Bloomfield, Director Vocation Bureau, Boston. Saturday, 10 A.M.-12 M.

Calendar.
Conference and Registration, 10 A.M.-1 P.M., Saturday, February 7.
Courses open, Monday, February 9.
Easter Recess, April 9-15.
Optional Examinations, May 18-23.

The University has issued an official circular containing detailed information regarding the courses, the terms of admission, enrolment and credits, and tuition fees. Copies of this circular may be obtained upon application to the chairman of the Executive Committee, Professor A. H. Rice, 688 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

After a very spirited municipal campaign, Miss Emma Latimer Fall, A.B. '06, B.J. '08, was elected to membership on the School Committee in the recent election in Malden, Mass. Miss Fall received 4,622 votes, leading the ticket by 1,450 votes. A notable feature of the election was the activity of the women voters; the total registration of women was 1,411, of whom no less than 1,105 voted at the election.
The Christmas Reunion of Epsilon Chapter was held Tuesday evening, December 30. At 5 o’clock a business meeting of the Board of Directors and Advisory Council was held to consider the Model Constitution for Graduating Classes presented by the committee,—Mr. E. W. Lord, Mrs. C. S. Atherton, and Mr. Geo. Wm. Bell. With a few slight changes, the constitution was adopted as presented.

The reunion was well attended; one hundred and thirty-three sat down at the tables. Much satisfaction was expressed with the new arrangement of securing with certainty a place at the table by payment in advance.

One of the pleasantest features of the reunion was the large number of the Faculty present: Dr. and Mrs. Huntington, Dr. and Mrs. Murlin, Dean Warren, Professor Coit, Professor and Mrs. Geddes, Professor Taylor, Professor and Mrs. Baldwin, Professor and Mrs. Sharp, Professor Rice, Professor Bruce, Dr. Joseph H. Hill, and Dr. Mary Emerson.

Among the graduates present were some whom we have not seen of late as often as we would like,—Mrs. Mary Warren Ayars, Miss Caroline Sawyer, Mrs. Winifred Warren Wilson, Mrs. Estelle Converse Thompson, Misses Alma Whitman, Elisabeth Goldsmith, Bertha Courtney, Sarah A. Thompson, Sarah E. Reed, Cora S. Cobb, Mary J. Wellington, Grace Turkington, Rev. Edmund L. Smiley, Dr. Howard T. Crawford, Mr. Frank W. Kimball, and many others.

After dinner there was a half-hour or more for the meeting of friends, and then we gathered in Jacob Sleeper Hall to listen to the speaker of the evening, Professor Dallas Lore Sharp, who read two of his very delightful essays.

Then, before parting, we sang “Clarissima” and “Boston University” to Dr. Howard Crawford’s excellent accompaniment on the piano.

GRACE GRIFFITHS PEARSON, Secretary.

At a meeting of the College Faculty on Friday, January 9, the following plan for coöperation between the College of Liberal Arts and the College of Business Administration was adopted:

Regular students in the College of Liberal Arts may, upon petition allowed by the Faculty, elect courses in the College of Business Administration from an approved list of such courses, and may receive credit therefor toward an academic degree upon the basis of one semester hour credit for each twenty hours of evening work; provided, however, that the total amount of credit so allowed in any case shall not exceed thirty semester hours.

Professor Lyman C. Newell was a guest and speaker at the dinner given by the Faculty of Brown University in honor of Professor John Howard Appleton on his completing fifty years of service as a teacher in the University. Professor Newell was a former student and assistant of Professor Appleton.

Professor Newell was reëlected president of the University Club of Malden, Mass., at the annual meeting, Dec. 27, 1913.

Miss Helen Mackintosh, ’12, was married to Mr. Morris Haines Shepard, on Saturday, October 18, at Sharon, Mass.

Mr. Mervin J. Curl, ’08, is an Instructor in English at the University of Illinois.
MEN'S GRADUATE CLUB.

About twenty members of the Men's Graduate Club met at the City Club, Boston, on Saturday, January 17.

Mr. L. Raymond Talbot, '06, was appointed chairman of the meeting. After the banquet Mr. Talbot called the meeting to order for the business session. The following committee was appointed to nominate officers for the club for the following year: Irving P. Fox, '83; Howard T. Crawford, '96; Oscar Storer, '92. This committee reported the following names: president, Robert N. Turner, '06; vice-president, Howard T. Crawford, '96; secretary, L. Raymond Talbot, '06; treasurer, Harold L. Perrin, '10. Board of Directors: Herbert S. Avery, '04; Harry H. Newton, '83; Irving P. Fox, '83. The secretary was instructed to cast a ballot in favor of these men, and they were accordingly declared elected.

A communication from Mr. Everett W. Lord, '00, the secretary, was read. The report discussed various matters pertaining to the work of the club and the welfare of the undergraduates.

Mr. Talbot called upon Dean William M. Warren, '87, of the College of Liberal Arts. Dean Warren read some carefully prepared statistics regarding the attendance at the college. He said that the spirit of the students had never been more loyal to the college than it is to-day. The interest which the Graduates' Club is taking in the men means much to the men themselves. The acquisition of a high-grade piano for the men's study is profoundly appreciated; the men have respected the rules and regulations regarding the time and seasons for using the instrument. The interest in athletics is marked. The instructors are taking a personal interest in the men, and the men are interested in each other. Of course the college loses some men who go to other colleges, but most of the men who enter Boston University do so intending to graduate from the institution, and they remain until their graduation. The registration is large — quite as large as it is possible properly to handle with the present teaching-staff. Discussing the tuition-fee charged by the University, he called attention to the fact that while a few other universities have tuition-fees which are apparently somewhat lower than the fees now charged by Boston University, it will be found that in such cases there are usually extra fees which bring the total fully up to the amount charged by Boston University. The Boston University rate is a straight fee, with no extras.

Mr. Talbot reported that the Executive Committee had voted to hire a piano for the young men's study for at least six months, and that the committee is now considering the advisability of buying this piano.

Dr. H. T. Crawford read the treasurer's report. The report was accepted.

The question of considering the advisability of acquiring an athletic field for the use of the students was referred to the Executive Committee.

Dr. Murlin, who had entered during the speaking, was now called upon. He made a stirring speech, showing that the University is thoroughly alive in each department. He said that he would prefer to put the emphasis in his speech upon the inspirational side of the work of the University, but he was aware that every graduate of the University is interested in the business side and would like to know something about the financial conditions at present. He would therefore begin with the business side. Taking up the departments one by one, he discussed first of all the School of Medicine.
The school is in fine condition. Marked care is shown in the use of the property of the school. There exists a vital connection between the school and the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital and the Evans Memorial Hospital. Three million dollars invested in these two institutions are freely at the service of the school, although the school does not own these hospitals. He referred to the recent addition of one hundred thousand dollars to the endowment of the school. He spoke of the high standing of the school as shown by the recent examination of the Carnegie Foundation. In all but two of ten possible points, the school was rated at the highest standard, A+. Of the two remaining points, the school has already met one,—"Six full-time professors and four full-time assistants."

Of the School of Law, he said that the University has $225,000 invested in the building. An impression prevails that the School of Law has been a source of profit to the University. Careful investigations have been made by the Trustees in the matter of the relation of all departments of the University to the finances of the institution. These investigations show that the School of Law has cost the University about $170,000 above the income from all sources.

Regarding the School of Theology, there is a general impression that this school has been a source of heavy expense to the University. The investigations of the Trustees regarding the resources which the School of Theology brought to the treasury of the University at the time of the incorporation of the school with the University indicate that this school has paid its way; it has paid for its building, it has paid for its annual deficiencies, and has not been a financial burden to the University.

The College of Liberal Arts is of course not a source of income to the University; nor, from the nature of the case, can a college of Liberal Arts be expected to be a source of income. The graduates of the School of Law are adjusting themselves to the situation revealed by the investigation of the Trustees, and are rallying to the support of the school. In the School of Theology a financial campaign has been in progress for some time. It does not seem to be a good time to enter upon a similar campaign for the College of Liberal Arts. Instead of such a campaign, the Living Endowment Fund has been instituted, and has been successful.

The Trustees have adopted the policy of keeping strict account of all separate funds entrusted to the University for specific purposes.

He spoke of the success of the Trustees in abolishing the annual deficit, and of their new policy of living within their income. The annual budget must be limited to assured income.

Of the $400,000 subscribed at the time of the Four Hundred Thousand Dollar Campaign in 1910, he said that no less than $382,000 has been paid, and $10,000 more will surely be paid, leaving a deficit of less than two per cent, although a shrinkage of ten per cent is regarded as normal in such cases.

In regard to the future, he expressed his hesitation about announcing specific plans; he declared himself to be on the outlook, but he prefers to refer to what has been done rather than to risk the reputation of being a dreamer. He declared, however, that team work is going on in all departments of the University. One of the chief needs of the University is a large central fund, unhampered by restrictions, that in case of financial emergency the Trustees may apply it where it is urgently needed.

In conclusion, he paid a high tribute to the philanthropic and social work which is being done in the community by the graduates of the University. Of the Board of
Trustees of the University, he said that they have achieved a marvelous record in the last four years, and that the future of the institution is full of promise.

At the close of Dr. Murlin's address Mr. Talbot introduced to the gathering Mr. Ault, Instructor of History, and Dr. Hill, of the Department of Education. Mr. Talbot appealed to the graduates to keep him informed of the names of all young men who may be regarded as prospective students. The meeting then adjourned.

**THE WOMEN GRADUATES' CLUB.**

On Friday evening, Nov. 21, 1913, the Women Graduates' Club held its first meeting of the season. Dr. and Mrs. Murlin were the guests of honor. A most enjoyable entertainment was furnished by the following: Mrs. Minnie Scott Gould, soprano; Mrs. Pauline Hammond Clark, mezzo-soprano; and Miss James, reader. Dr. Murlin addressed the club informally. A most delightful social hour followed. Those who are attending these meetings are finding them more and more valuable in promoting good fellowship among the women graduates. The club-members had the pleasure of meeting many of the Senior girls of the University, who were present as guests of the club.

**CHRISTMAS SPREAD.**

The Women Graduates' Club has been receiving congratulations on all sides for its happy thought in reviving the good old custom of the Christmas Spread, which used to be one of the pleasantest events of undergraduate life. Friday afternoon, Dec. 19, 1913, Gamma Delta Room was crowded with members of the Women Graduates' Club and undergraduate girls from all departments. Gamma Delta Room was most attractive, with its decorations of Christmas greenery. A large Christmas-tree occupied one corner of the room, while tiny trees formed the centerpieces for the tea-tables.

The committee, with Mrs. Eva Phillips Boyd in charge, had been most successful in its choice of entertainers. Mrs. Agnes Knox Black read. All Boston University women consider it a rare pleasure to listen to Mrs. Black, who is an inspiration to so many. Mrs. Black's readings of Professor Black's sonnets were greatly appreciated. Two undergraduate girls added to the pleasure of the afternoon,—Miss Rebecca Thermon, violinist, and Miss Gladys Russ, soloist. Miss Dorothy Clements acted as accompanist. Dr. Mary Mosher was last on the program. She told in her inimitable way several delightful stories.

The last part of the afternoon was given over to the refreshments and a social hour. Every one thought the Christmas Spread one of the most successful gatherings of Boston University women ever held. Such a gathering certainly fosters "B. U. spirit," which the Women Graduates' Club wishes to become a byword filled with meaning.

**THE LIVING ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION.**

The University has graduated about 6,000 men and 2,000 women, at an expense of $3,200,000 more than income from tuitions. Of this amount, about $1,500,000 is chargeable to the College of Liberal Arts. In giving this service the Trustees used not only the income from tuitions and endowments, but have been compelled to sell investments which should have been kept in the permanent funds. They assumed this responsibility because they believed that the alumni would, in turn, assist them in the financial care of the University.
In 1882 an inventory showed the net assets of the University to be close to half a million dollars. The Treasurer's latest report shows net assets approximating $2,400,000, an increase of $1,000 per week for thirty years. If the Trustees had not been compelled to invade the capital stock as above indicated, the University would have about twice the resources it now has. In place of these resources the Trustees must depend upon the alumni, for whom they have spent their resources. The college alone needs a million dollars additional endowment to do the work it is now doing. But the Trustees dare not make further drafts upon the funds that should be kept in the permanent resources.

A misapprehension prevails as to the School of Theology. If a recent investigation is correct, the School of Theology brought to the University funds sufficient to pay its expenses from the beginning, save use of building and overhead charges, which, as in the case of the other schools and the college, are provided for out of the general funds of the University. The School of Theology, therefore, has been less a tax upon the resources of the University than the School of Law or the College of Liberal Arts.

A committee is now devising a plan whereby all the graduate associations of the college are to be asked to cooperate with the Board of Trustees, thus avoiding multiplied appeals for various interests, with need of equally numerous responses. At the earliest practicable moment the board will then take up the many valuable suggestions made for the enlarged usefulness of the college; but the one perplexing problem that should have our first and undivided attention is the formation of the Living Endowment Association.

We are, therefore, asking the graduates of the college to join this Living Endowment Association, each member of which promises to pay for five years, on or before December 1, in each year, a minimum sum, say from one to fifty dollars. Some can pledge more — and perhaps others will do as well as the one who proposed to subscribe fifty dollars per year.

It is pleasing to note that about one-fifth of the graduates of the college have responded to this appeal. Others have doubtless intended to respond but through oversight have not done so.

May we not hope that the name of every graduate of the college will be found in this membership roll? The assistance of each is imperatively needed, and will be greatly appreciated.

This letter is sent to you with the cordial endorsement of our several organizations:

John L. Bates, President of the Corporation.
L. Herbert Murlin, President of the University.
E. Ray Speare, Chairman Standing Committee.
William M. Warren, Dean of the College.
C. H. Dempsey, President Men's Graduate Club.
Ruth L. S. Child, President Women Graduates' Club.
William B. Snow, President Epsilon Chapter.
Silas Peirce, Treasurer Board of Trustees.

We submit herewith the names of those who, by subscribing to the current expenses of the College of Liberal Arts, have become members of the Living Endowment Association. If there are any errors or omissions we should be pleased to have our
attention called to them. Subscribers will please note that the instalments are due December first in each year.

The board would have me express their grateful appreciation of your generous cooperation in their efforts to better the financial condition of the college.

Very respectfully,

Jan. 5, 1914.

SILAS PEIRCE, Treasurer.

MEMBERS OF THE LIVING ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of</th>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1877.</td>
<td>Nathan C. Alger, Abby Sumner Colburn, Frank C. Meserve, Rev. Percy C. Webber</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878.</td>
<td>Mary S. Butler, George S. Butters, Martha E. Fuller, Clarimond Mansfield, Alice D. Mumford, A. Morrill Osgood, M. T. Pritchard, P. R. Stratton</td>
<td>43.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879.</td>
<td>James H. Loomis</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880.</td>
<td>Lydia M. Dame, Charles M. Melden, Willis P. Odell</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881.</td>
<td>S. I. Bailey, Ralph W. Foster</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882.</td>
<td>John L. Bates, Hattie B. Cooper, Jessie F. Jennings, Allyn C. Poole</td>
<td>42.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883.</td>
<td>George H. Fall, Irving P. Fox, Mrs. E. H. Lansing, H. Huestis Newton, Lucy S. Pickles, Caroline W. Trask</td>
<td>24.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884.</td>
<td>Caroline S. Atherton, E. May Dame, Henry J. Hersey, Lilla A. Richardson, *Caroline Taylor</td>
<td>31.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885.</td>
<td>Emma Cooper Adams, Mary W. Ayars, Marion B. Knight, Frances P. Owen, William B. Snow</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886.</td>
<td>L. H. Dorchester, Lillian E. Downes, John C. Ferguson, Joseph C. Hagar, Mrs. Joseph C. Hagar, Charles D. Jones, Mrs. Amy T. Bridges Rice, Martha L. Roberts, Lillian B. Rowell</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888.</td>
<td>C. W. Blackett, Mrs. J. E. Bowman, Ernest W. Branch, Susan H. Bronson, Martha P. Howe, Emerson A. Kimball, Clift R. Richards</td>
<td>47.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889.</td>
<td>George A. Dunn, Arthur L. James, Clara A. Johnson, Gertrude Keeley, Florence L. Nichols, Louise L. Putnam, Thomas Whiteside</td>
<td>38.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nazarian, Grace H. Parker, Sophronia B. Rich, F. Leonard Rounds, Frederic Serex, Florence D. Shepherd, Mrs. Edith Wilder Whitaker $103.00


1895. Margaret F. Benton, Clarence H. Dempsey, Ellen Burfield Esau, Sarah M. Fisher, Clara A. Flanders, Elizabeth Goldsmith, Elsie G. Hobson, Mrs. F. R. Miller, Ella Newhall Plymouth, Harriette E. S. Townsend 43.00

1896. Grace N. Brown, Helen M. Dame, Lilian K. R. Farrar, Ella D. Gray, Mary E. Hadley, Edw. R. Hardy, Susie Flint Page, Robert W. Peach, Rev. and Mrs. A. P. Pratt, Sarah E. Reed, Raymond A. Robbins, Hila Helen Small, Mrs. S. E. Thompson, Florence I. Webster 49.00

1897. Special Library Fund:


The following have made contributions, in addition to the Library Fund:

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Bell, Lucius H. Bugbee, Francis M. Carroll, Ella Chase Cottle, Esther S. Dodge, Mrs. Margaret L. Hobbs, Frederick C. Hosmer, May B. McLam, Bertha Merrill, Grace G. Pearson, Ethel G. B. Perry, Elizabeth P. Putnam, Lillian T. Wilkins 105.00


Everett W. Lord, Ethel Fisher Parsons, Edmund L. Smiley, Edward E. Swain, Mrs. Edw. L. Thorndike, Alice M. Twigg, Annie Carnes Webster .......................................................... $98.00

1901. Mabel F. Barnum, Robert E. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Walter I. Chapman, Winifred E. Howe, Hester G. Howland, Gertrude F. Merrill, Anna R. Nickerson, Sophy D. Parker, Cora L. Templeton, Ethel L. Thayer, Mary W. Vassar, Arthur Wright ................. 47.00


1903. 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, Harriet L. Webster .......................................................... 74.00


* Special conditions.


Total subscribed ........................................... $2,351.75

* Special conditions. Number of subscribers, 539
According to their annual custom, the class of 1887 held its reunion at the home of two of its members, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Huntington, Saturday, Dec. 27, 1913. There were present, in addition to the host and hostess, Dean Warren, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Meserve, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Chenery, Mrs. H. D. Dodge, Misses Teele, Tyler, Rogers, Clark, Murdock, Packard, and Wellington.

After a social hour, a short business meeting was held, at which it was voted to pay to the treasurer of the Alumni Committee the sum of one hundred dollars ($100) for the frame of the portrait of Dr. Huntington; also to instruct the treasurer to pay, upon presentation, the bill for the placing of plates upon the frames of the portraits of both Dr. Warren and Dr. Huntington, stating that they are the gift of '87. The money for both of these bills is a part of the money raised as a twenty-fifth anniversary gift to the University.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: president, Miss Tyler; vice-president, Mr. Meserve; Executive Committee, Misses Teele and Rogers, and Dr. Chenery.

Letters were read from President Wilde, Mrs. Mabell Clarke Smith, Mrs. Minnie Cass Reynolds, Mrs. Margaret Bradford Hildreth, Mrs. Martha Sprague Mason, Miss Bates, and Miss Lowd.

Refreshments were served by the hostess, assisted by her daughter, Miss Huntington. All the members present decided that at no reunion do we have better times than at those held with our “dear Dean,” to quote from one of the letters.

MARY J. WELLINGTON, Secretary.

THEODORE BOHNSTEDT JEFFERSON.

With the notice of the death of Theodora Bohnstedt Jefferson, at Ypsilanti, Mich., Nov. 6, 1913, has come the record of a strong, useful life which blessed the community in which she lived, and honored our University.

Mrs. Jefferson was a member of the class of 1886 of the College of Liberal Arts. The vigor and originality of her character were recognized in college days. In her Senior year she was president of Gamma Delta and instituted the Klatsch Collegium, which has since become such an important social function of the College of Liberal Arts.

In 1891 she was married to Mark S. W. Jefferson. Five children came to their home, and she was a devoted mother. The first ten years of her married life were spent in Massachusetts, where Mr. Jefferson was a teacher in different high schools. He then accepted a professorship in Ypsilanti Normal College, Mich., and here her broader community life developed. Its varied interests and results are best given in these words of a local paper.

"Professor Jefferson came to the Normal College in 1901, and Mrs. Jefferson has thus for a dozen years been an active force in the progress of the city. She was exceptionally able, widely read, open-minded toward new ideas, and untiring in her efforts towards social betterment. In the local Anti-Tuberculosis Society, the Civic Improvement Society, and the Equal Suffrage Association she was a leader, and her influence was the dominant factor in the federation of the city's women's clubs, she being elected secretary of the new Federation.

"She was a prominent member of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, having
served repeatedly as an officer of the Ann Arbor branch, and it was through her efforts that this branch established a Housewives' League Committee to secure better methods of handling food by the stores. Sanitation she made her study, and made of it a practical factor in daily living. In the Daughters of the American Revolution she had been regent, and held other offices, and her enthusiasm had greatly aided in advancing the work of this order locally along valuable lines.

"Although she accomplished so much in civic and public matters, her home was her chief delight, and her family her first interest. She was a friend and companion to her children, and her friends found her hospitality unflagging. She was deeply interested in all her husband's scientific work, and still was a notable housewife and delighted in applying modern science to household daily living. Whatever she did, she did thoroughly and well and with enthusiasm, and her loss will be deeply felt in many circles. She possessed in rare degree the power of initiative, and Ypsilanti has her to thank for the success of many desirable things which, until she took them up, had merely been desultorily talked of as worth having. Of superb physique, of abounding enthusiasm in every cause, of broad mind and warm heart, Mrs. Jefferson will be long remembered, and her works will endure."

The returns of a ballot sent to the members of the class of 1904 are as follows: president, Herbert S. Avery; vice-president, Gertrude S. Butterworth; treasurer, Alice Bidwell Lee; secretary, Cora L. Rouillard.

CORA L. ROUILLARD, Secretary.

The August, 1913, number of The Choir Herald, published by the Lorenz Company of Dayton, O., contained the first of what the editor called, "A notable series of articles on early American church music and music writers, prepared from original sources in the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C., and elsewhere by Frank J. Metcalf" (B. U. '86). This article was devoted to "Rev. John Tufts, and the First American Tune Book." It was followed in the September issue by "Thomas Walter, the Second Native Compiler." These will be followed at intervals with articles on James Lyon, Andrew Law, William Billings, and others.

A free course of six lectures in Italian, under the auspices of the Circolo Italiano di Boston, will be given at the College Building, 688 Boylston St., by Professor Vittorio Racca, of the University of Rome, during January, February, and March. The dates and subjects are the following: Tuesday, January 20, "Educazione dei fanciulli;" Tuesday, February 3, "Educazione della donna;" Tuesday, February 17, "Temperanza;" Tuesday, March 3, "Miglioramento delle condizioni dei lavoratori;" Tuesday, March 17, "Suffragio universale;" Tuesday, March 31, "Pace internazionale." A descriptive circular will be mailed to all who apply to the Circolo at the above address.

On Monday, January 19, the Hoffman Quartette gave, in Jacob Sleeper Hall, the first of two chamber concerts. Mr. Alfred Holy, harp soloist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, was the assisting artist. The second concert will be given on Monday, March 9.

Beginning on Thursday, February 12, Assistant Professor Samuel M. Waxman will give, at Harvard University, a course of six lectures on "Some Contemporary French Dramatists."
A series of conferences on professional opportunities for women is being announced by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union's Bureau of Vocational Advice and Appointment. These conferences are to be held at 264 Boylston Street, on Wednesdays, at 4 o'clock. The program is as follows:

February 11, Mr. J. Prentice Murphy, General Secretary Boston Children's Aid Society, "The Social Worker;" February 18, Mr. Frank W. Burdett, Vice-President and Secretary of Silver, Burdett & Company, "The Woman in the Publishing-House;" February 25, Mr. Edward Flynn, Secretary of the Stone & Webster Management Association, "The Stenographer;" March 4, Mr. Lamar C. Whitcher, District Superintendent of Traffic, New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, "The Woman in the Telephone Service."

Last year the Bureau conducted a similar group of conferences, at which women engaged in various professions spoke of their work, the preparation necessary, and the opportunities in it for other women. This year the subjects are to be presented from the standpoint of the employer. Tickets of admission may be obtained without charge from the Main Office at the Union.

The profound sympathy of all members of the University is extended to Mrs. Carolyn Strong Newell, '90, whose father, William G. Strong, one of the best-known residents of Wakefield, died in that town on Friday, January 16, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Mr. Strong was born in Hinesburg, Vt.; he had been a resident of Wakefield for more than sixty-five years. Mr. Strong always took a deep interest in the welfare of the town of Wakefield, and he was for a time a member of the Overseers of the Poor. Fifty years ago he entered the employ of the George T. McLauthlin Company, of Boston; he subsequently became a member of the firm, and for the last twenty years he had been president of the company. Mr. Strong is survived by a son, William C. Strong, and two daughters,— Miss Annie E. Strong, of Wakefield, and Mrs. Carolyn S. Newell, of Malden, wife of Professor Lyman C. Newell of Boston University.

The Corner-Stone Class of Union Congregational Church, Boston, will discuss during the next six months a series of topics under the general head of "What the Church Is Doing and What It Ought to Do to Help Solve Social and Economic Problems." Mr. L. Raymond Talbot is leader of the class, taking the place of Rev. Allen A. Stockdale, who has left Union Church to take up a pastorate in Toledo, O.

Mr. Talbot delivered the following addresses during November: November 18, "European Highways and Byways — Mostly Byways," Men's Club, Phillips Congregational Church, Watertown; November 24, an address upon the same subject at an open house of a fraternity of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; November 23, "The Abundant Life," New Hampshire College Christian Association, Durham, N. H.

The Bible Study Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association of Boston University was highly favored in securing as a lecturer Dean George Hodges, of the Cambridge Episcopal Theological School. Dean Hodges gave a course of five lectures, as follows: November 11, "Speaking in Parables;" November 18, "The Galilean Cycle;" November 25 and December 2, "The Perean Cycle;" December 9, "The Judean Cycle."
The American Journal of Physiology, Vol. XXXII, No. VIII (December 1, 1913), contained an article entitled "A Comparison of the Auscultatory Blood-Pressure Phenomenon in Man, with the Tracing of the Erlanger Sphygmomanometer," by Professor Arthur W. Weyss and Mr. Brenton R. Lutz. Mr. Lutz received the degree of Bachelor of Science at the last Commencement Exercises of Boston University. He is now a resident graduate in the University as a candidate for the degree of A.M. The article has been reprinted in pamphlet form.

Raymond E. Huntington, '05, and his wife are rejoicing over the advent of a little daughter, born Dec. 11, 1913. Their home is at 30 Willow St., Wollaston, Mass.

Assistant Professor Samuel M. Waxman contributed to the Boston Herald of November 2 a critical estimate of the French dramatist Eugene Brieux.

On Friday, December 12, Professor F. Spencer Baldwin gave, in Jacob Sleeper Hall, some readings from Kipling. The proceeds of the readings were devoted to the Silver Bay Fund.

Miss Alice M. Lawton, '02, has recently published a series of three articles on Switzerland in The Travel Magazine, the last of which appeared in the November issue. Later she will publish another article on Switzerland. On Saturday, January 10, Miss Lawton spoke before the Woman's Press Club of New York City on "Clean Journalism."

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

Many students are registering for the course in Salesmanship, to be given on Wednesday evenings, beginning February 4, under the direction of Associate Dean Lord. This course includes lectures and demonstrations by successful salesmen and sales managers, among whom the following have already been engaged:

George W. Hopkins, General Sales and Advertising Manager Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company; Charles A. Brown, Purchasing Agent Regal Shoe Company; W. W. Willson, Sales Manager Rice & Hutchins, Inc.; Louis K. Liggett, President United Drug Company; Walter S. Bucklin, Vice-President Massachusetts Employees Insurance Association; Charles E. Murnan, Secretary and General Sales Manager United Drug Company; Olin W. Hill, of the American Real Estate Company; Louis N. Denniston, Agency Instructor The Travelers' Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.; C. S. Ryan, Manager Remington Typewriter Company; George S. Cabot, of the Paine Furniture Company; F. H. Purington, of the Henry W. Savage Real Estate Company.

A course in Journalism, known specifically as News Reporting and Writing, will be given next term by Mr. Harry B. Center (A.B., C. L. A. 1900), of the Boston Post. Mr. Center, since his graduation from the College of Liberal Arts, has occupied every position in connection with newspaper work, from that of reporter to managing editor.

Students in this course are to have practice in writing news and are to cover assignments just as newspaper reporters regularly do. Mr. Center has secured the cooperation of nearly all the Boston daily papers, and as the students advance in the course they will be sent out with reporters or on independent assignments for these papers.

Mr. Center will be assisted in this course by a number of newspaper men, who will give lectures on different phases of newspaper work.
The students of the new department are showing marked loyalty to the University, and are taking advantage of every occasion to cultivate college spirit. They have organized a Students' Association for the purpose of extending the acquaintance and influence of the members. This association plans to hold regular meetings and to take a considerable part in the social life of the University. The officers are: president, T. Lawrence Davis; vice-president, Guy R. Gove; secretary, Alice F. Hemenway; treasurer, Ernest C. Adams.

Harold L. Perrin, who has the distinction of having received four degrees from Boston University between 1910 and 1913, A.B., A.M., LL.B., and Ph.D., has been added to the Faculty of the College of Business Administration as Instructor in Economics. Dr. Perrin is giving a course in "The Industrial History of Europe," on Monday evenings.

"The Development of the Port of Boston" was the subject of a lecture given by Dr. Edwin J. Clapp, Traffic Expert of the Boston Port Directors, on the evening of Monday, January 26. This lecture, which was open to all students of the University and their friends, was illustrated with views made especially for the occasion. Dr. Clapp has studied traffic conditions in all the important ports of the world, and he showed in his lecture how conditions in Boston compare with those elsewhere.

SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

Professor Shannon has been compelled, because of ill health, to relinquish his work at the School of Theology for the present. He hopes to resume his lectures not later than April first. His lectures on "The Homiletic Values in Literature" have made profound impression.

Professor Ward's inaugural address was given, at 10.30 A.M., Friday, January 9. His subject was "Methodism and Democracy." Professor Ward's address at the Indianapolis Convention was one of the greatest utterances of that great gathering. His lectures on "Social Service" in every part of the country have awakened the deepest enthusiasm. He makes his home in Newton Center.

The total enrolment at the school, including special students, is 238, which is many more than in any former year. This is, therefore, as far as can be learned, the second largest of the one hundred and fifty-five theological seminaries in America.

The Faculty of the School of Theology has nominated as Jacob Sleeper Fellow from that department of the University for the year 1914-15 Mr. Elmer A. Leslie, of Arlington Heights, Mass. Mr. Leslie graduated from the Tolono (Ill.) High School in 1906, and from the University of Illinois, with the degree of A.B., in 1910. Entering the School of Theology of Boston University, he received from the University the degree of S.T.B. in 1913. Mr. Leslie is now registered in the Graduate School of Boston University as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He is pastor of the Arlington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Horace C. Stanton, S.T.D. '02, has brought out a volume, of five hundred pages, entitled "Telepathy of the Celestial World." The work is for sale by The Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia. 8vo., cloth, net, $2.00; post-paid, $2.16.
For the new building $60,000 have been subscribed. The Trustees have voted that when the amount subscribed reaches $90,000 the building-operations may begin.

The list of special lectures at the school this year is exceptionally notable. Among the lecturers is John R. Mott, whose six lectures will begin the last week in March.

SCHOOL OF LAW.

The Boston University Law School Association has issued an appeal to all graduates of the School of Law to join the Association. It is proposed to continue the monthly Saturday afternoon luncheons, which were so great a success last year. The Association and the School of Law are making remarkable progress. The prominent guests at the well-attended luncheons, as well as at the banquet and the outing last year; the legislative reports; the conferring of degrees upon former students who have achieved prominence; the recent reception to Maitre Fernand Labori, president of the Bar Association of France; the strong teaching-force secured by Dean Albers, headed by ex-President William H. Taft, are all evidence of this progress. A nominal fee of one dollar per year for membership in the Association is charged. This is needed to defray expenses of printing, postage, etc. The officers ask the assistance and cooperation of every graduate of the School of Law. Application, accompanied by check for one dollar to cover the annual membership dues, should be sent to the secretary of the Association, Mr. Jay R. Benton, 95 Water St., Boston. The president of the Association is Mr. Daniel T. O'Connell, 53 State St., Boston; the treasurer is Mr. Moses S. Lourie, 27 School St., Boston.

The Honorable William Howard Taft will give a course in Legal Ethics on the following dates,—February 5, 6, 19, and 20. March 12 and 13 are reserved tentatively. The lectures will be held in the large lecture-hall of the school. Tickets are being distributed as follows: students of the Law School, alumni of the Law School, and members of the Massachusetts Bar.

This course is of great importance in this day of business house-cleaning, and the school is to be congratulated on securing Mr. Taft, whose honest, clean record on the bench peculiarly fits him to teach legal ethics.

Dr. Harold M. Bowman, who conducts courses in Property, Wills, and Mortgages, has returned to his home in Upper Montclair, N. J. He will continue to teach here, coming over from New York every other week.

Mr. Clarence C. Smith, of the Land Court, began a series of lectures on "The Land Court" on the seventh of January.

Col. Josiah H. Benton completed his series of lectures on "Railroads and Receivers" January 15.

Several of the undergraduates passed the New Hampshire Bar Examinations which were given about the middle of December.

Ten of the members of the Senior class, who took the Massachusetts Bar Examination December 27, are anxiously awaiting the returns, which are expected about the second week in February.
Dean Albers is emphasizing the importance of the Moot Court work. Accordingly, the students are being held to a very high degree of care in drawing their pleadings and conducting their causes. This work is in full progress now, and the courtroom presents a realistic trial each afternoon, at 4 P.M.

John Crawford Crosby, who was recently appointed to the Massachusetts Supreme Court, graduated from the Law School in 1882.

The Honorable David I. Walsh, governor of the Commonwealth, graduated from the Law School in 1897.

The alumni will give a dinner at the American House, February 5. Ex-President Taft will be the guest of honor.

The class of 1915 invited the school to a banquet at the American House, Dec. 18, 1913. Many of the Faculty were present and addressed the students. The president of the Alumni Association, Daniel T. O'Connell, also spoke. The school quartet added much pleasure to the evening.

The committee in charge, elected by the class, was composed of the following: William T. Dillon, chairman; Benjamin F. Chesky, Thomas F. Quinn, M. C. Di Rocco, Raymond B. Fletcher, Dr. M. H. A. Evans, and Albert J. Healey.

THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

A group of fifteen friends has issued a memorial to Dr. Alice French Mills, who died a few months ago. Dr. Mills was born in Bedford, N. H. After graduating from the School of Medicine of Boston University in the class of '80, she took a postgraduate course in Toronto, Canada, and began her professional practice as resident physician in the Fairview Electropathic Institute and Sanatorium, Binghamton, N. Y. Upon the death of her husband, who also was a physician, Dr. Mills accepted an appointment from the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions to work among the mountaineers of West Virginia. As the indirect result of an accident received while riding horseback, Dr. Mills died several years later, after serious illness which she was unable to withstand because of the impaired vitality resulting from her accident. Her friends all give heartfelt and sincere testimony to her beautiful character and her devotion to her work in helping those who were passing through physical or mental suffering.

Dr. George F. Forbes, of Worcester, Mass., the oldest graduate of the school and a postgraduate member of the first class to be graduated, died at his home, on January 3, at an advanced age. Dr. Forbes had been actively identified with homeopathic interests, and his practice, the last twenty-one years of which were passed in the city of Worcester, was a long and useful one. During the Civil War he was appointed medical inspector by Governor John A. Andrews, the “War Governor” of Massachusetts.

The Bazaar and Fête held at the Copley-Plaza in November, for the benefit of the Medical School Endowment Fund, proved a very great success socially and added a substantial amount to the Fund. The final reports are not yet in, but the gross receipts were in the neighborhood of $15,000, of which something like $10,000 can be reckoned as net returns. Grateful thanks are due to the many friends who gave so freely of time and talent to make the undertaking a success.
Dr. Belle J. Allen (class of 1904), who since 1906 has been in India as a medical missionary, is in this country on a year's leave of absence, and has lectured to interested audiences in Boston on her experiences in the highlands of India. She has some thrilling stories to tell.

Dr. Edward P. Colby, Professor of Nervous Diseases, is giving his course of lectures for the twenty-sixth consecutive year (since 1887). Previous to this long term of valuable service he had lectured for eight years, beginning with the first year of the Medical School,—1873,—through 1880. His term is therefore the longest of any member of the Faculty, the next longest being that of Dr. Walter Wesselhoeft, who served continuously from 1873 through 1903-04, in the courses in Anatomy, Physiology, Obstetrics, and Clinical Medicine. Dr. Wesselhoeft is now Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine. His son, Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft, 2d, is now on the teaching-staff of the school.

The Jewish students of this department of the University have recently formed a chapter in Kappa Tau Fraternity, the object of which is the encouragement and assistance of Jewish students in the school, to establish a fraternal feeling between the students, and to hold discussions and lectures on topics of interest to those taking the medical course.

The officers are: president, Louis W. Salvin, '04; vice-president, Jacob J. Golub, '15; treasurer, David W. Whynes, '16; secretary, Abraham Colmes, '15.

Drs. Henry Norman Nowmisky ('09), Jacob Nowmisky ('11), Charles L. Henkin ('12), and Max Goldman ('13) have been elected honorary members.


These lectures will be followed by others.

Fortnightly meetings of the Gregory Society, comprising the women students in the school, are being held on alternate Tuesdays, the first meeting of each month being held in the evening,—a lecture followed by a social. The meetings have proven beneficial both socially and intellectually.

Professor W. H. Watters, of the Department of Pathology, took a two-weeks vacation in January, spending it in a trip to Georgia.
Recent Books


It was a happy thought which led Mrs. Mabel S. C. Smith, '87, to outline entertainingly the history of Paris through two thousand years. The story of such a central city gives the reader a fixed point from which he not only can understand the metropolis to-day, with its wealth of monuments and memorials, but also can unify his pictures and impressions of continental history from Caesar's day to ours. Mrs. Smith has written concretely. She has not talked about the story of Paris, but has let the story tell itself through well-chosen particulars. Despite the four hundred pages, her book, with its convenient index, with its many maps and half-tone plates, is not too heavy for a place in the tourist's portmanteau.


In a companion volume, entitled "The Spirit of French Letters," Mrs. Smith has accomplished with equal success a task much harder. Quite in the spirit of French criticism itself, she has given the more important successive movements in the national literature their changing economic and political background. Many readers unfamiliar with French will enjoy the spirited English versions of the typical citations.

In a fitting covering of crimson and gold the **Queen Elizabeth** (Sherman, French & Co.) of Miss Gladys E. Locke, A.B. '10, A.M. '11, was conspicuous among the new books at Christmas. "No scandal about Queen Elizabeth, I hope?" was asked of Puff's Elizabethan play in *The Critic*, and the author's swift reply is appropriate to this latest study of the great English queen: "O Lud! no, no." With due regard to the selection of the significant, Miss Locke has chosen representative scenes and events in Elizabeth's life, and has dealt with them in a simple, sincere, and effective way. Her aim, as distinct from Bishop Creighton's or that of Miss Lucy Aikin, has been to exhibit the more emotional and womanly side of Elizabeth, and the analysis of the English queen's attitude toward Mary Stuart is original and convincing. The book has copious extracts from contemporary documents not accessible to the ordinary reader, and has distinct value as a contribution to popular history.

Messrs. Benj. H. Sanborn & Co. have published a list of the New England schools and colleges which have adopted Mr. L. Raymond Talbot's *Le Français et sa Patrie*. The list numbers one hundred and forty-nine schools and colleges, including most of the strongest schools and colleges in New England. Among the schools are: Phillips Exeter and Phillips Andover, Boston Girls' High, and Boston Public Latin. Among the colleges are: Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Middlebury, Mount Holyoke, and Boston University.

Professor Dallas Lore Sharp's work "Winter," one of the Nature Series published by the Houghton Mifflin Company, has been adopted by the Ohio Pupils' Reading Circle.
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.