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Whiting, Katharine Aldrich

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Boston University
Where shall the scholar live?
In solitude or in society?
In the green stillness of the country, where he can hear the heart of Nature beat, or in the dark gray city, where he can feel and hear the throbbing heart of man? I make answer for him, and say, In the dark gray city. LONGFELLOW
She loved nature — from a veranda, a dog-cart, the deck of a vessel. She had been to the seashore for a whole June, the next June to the mountains, and then to a farm. "And I enjoyed it!" she exclaimed; — "the sky-blue, I mean, the sea-blue, and the green of the hills. But as for seeing fiddler-crabs and chewinks and woodchucks — things! Why I simply didn't. Now don't you think this nature-study is mostly fad, anyway?"

Certainly not. A fiddler-crab is as real an entity as a thousand-acre marsh. It is a sorry soul that looks for nothing but fiddler-crabs, that scratches nature always with a muck-rake, that never sees the sky-blue, the sea-blue, and the green of the rolling hills. I shall never forget a moon-rise over the Maurice River marshes that I saw one night in June — a solemn sight, one of the profoundly beautiful experiences of life, in the wide, weird silence of the half sea-land with the tide at flood. Nor shall I ever forget two or three of the stops I made in the marsh that day to watch the fiddler-crabs.

Nature-study, this watching of fiddler-crabs, is not a fad, not make-believe, not a pleasure imagined. If my sceptic finds nothing of interest in the out-of-doors smaller and more thing-like than fresh air, it may be that she does n't know how to look for it.
Going to the seashore for one June, to the mountains for another, and to a farm for the next is not the best way to study nature. She should have spent all three Junes upon the farm. It is when one abides on the farm the year around through several Junes that he sees the woodchucks. There are too many leaves and too much clover in June. As one of twelve, June is a very good month; but as a season for nature-study—no single month is satisfactory.

A naturalist needs time for intimate acquaintance. Like a farmer, he can be land-poor; can have too much ground to cultivate. I know of a man in New Jersey who owns over five hundred acres of pine barrens, and who can scarcely till enough of it to pay taxes. I have a friend near Boston who is quietly getting rich on one one-hundredth as many acres.

Is not this the matter with my sceptic? She has too many acres. She goes to the seashore one summer, then to the mountains, then to a farm—and wonders why she sees so little out-of-doors. Who would see anything? You cannot scrape an acquaintance with a seashore in one summer—not even with an ordinary farm. The trouble is one of size. As well try to make friends with a crowded street. Acquaintance and friendship require time. For more than five years now I have been studying the lay of the land here about the farm, and it is amazing the things I have discovered. I doubt if, driving past, you would see anything extraordinary in this small farm of mine—a sharp, tree-grown ridge with a house at the top, a patch of garden, a bit of meadow, a piece of woods, a stream, a few old apple-trees, a rather sterile, stony field. But live here as I do; mow and dig and trim and chop as I do; know all the paths, the stumps, the stone-heaps, the tree-holes, the earth holes—there is no end of holes! and they are all inhabited.

By actual count there are forty-six woodchuck-holes on these fourteen acres. Now, forty-six woodchuck-holes are a good many holes. But I have been more than three years counting them. Only two of them are in the open and visible from the road. Driving past, you might think I had no woodchucks at all!

You should stop all summer and milk for me some morning. Throughout the early part of the season I had left the kitchen with my milk-pail rather late—a little after five o'clock. One morning in September I stepped out of the door a little before five, and there in the clover close to the stoop sat a fine old woodchuck. I stood still and watched him. He was not expecting me yet, for he knew my comings-out and my goings-in. He was up to his eyes in the clover, so that he neither saw nor heard me.

Here about the kitchen door he had fed since the clover started, and
I had not known it. Had I been a mere visitor, perhaps, I never should have known it. But after that morning I saw him frequently. I took pains to get up earlier than he expected me. Just over the edge of the lawn, along the wooded slope, was his burrow, which was one of the latest of the forty-six to be discovered.

When I shall have been milking and huckleberrying and hens' nesting and aimlessly wandering over these few acres for three years more, I shall have found, it may be, the very last of these woodchuck-holes. Though that can hardly be, for the families in the old holes keep multiplying — and so do the new holes.

Woodchucks are not my only crop, though it must seem that there could be little room on these fourteen acres for anything more. But it is rich soil here, and under this kindly treatment (there is not a cat, dog, or gun on the place) yields abundantly of chipmunks, mice (four species), muskrats, skunks (very abundantly), foxes, and rabbits (scantily; the foxes are so numerous).

This spring I found a fox-den within barking distance of the house, but along a stony ridge of the adjoining farm. No one would believe there were foxes in this neighborhood until he had lived here and had tried to raise chickens.

Hardly a week ago, as we were sitting at dinner, I heard the hens squawk, and out I tore. The fox had a big black hen in its mouth, making off for the woods. The ridge back of the hen-yard is steep, and covered just now with stump sprouts and slashing. From the house to the hen-yard is all down grade. The hen was heavy and flopping its one free wing; so altogether it is small wonder that I fell on the hen half way up the ridge. The three small boys were agreed the next day that there was a foxy flavor to the pot-pie which was a distinct addition even to their mother's dump-lings!

Such an experience as this, however, my unobservant, fox-hating neighbors sometimes have. A close study of the lay of land reveals much more of fox ways and fox nature.

One of the most interesting features of the farm is its fox-run. A fox, like all animals, is very mechanical in his going and coming. He moves within certain well-defined boundaries, runs certain definite routes: crossing the stream at a particular ford every time, running this ridge and not that, leaving the road at this point, and swinging off in just such a circle through the swamp.

A good hunter knows this and makes it his business to discover the run. Two foxes last fall were shot at my lower bars as they were jumping the
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river. Their course fords the stream here, then leads through the bars, along the base of the ridge, and up my path to the pasture. I stood in this path one night when the fox, with the hounds driving him, came up and sniffed my boots. Again last fall, after the dogs had been called off, a young fox trotted over the old route up the path and turned in the pasture toward the house. He stopped on the edge of the lawn just above the woodchuck's hole, already mentioned, and for ten minutes stood there in the moonlight yapping back at my neighbor's dog that was barking below.

This is the run from west to east. When the pack is baying to the eastward, and coming nearer, I can stand by the fence between the yard and my neighbor's pasture with the certainty of seeing the fox once in half a dozen times, and the dogs almost every time, for the fox breaks from the sprout-land into this pasture, then jumps the wall, and runs my driveway to the road and the woods beyond the river.

Many of our happiest glimpses of the out-of-doors are accidental. We stumble upon things, but it is usually when we are trying to find something. You may happen upon a humming-bird's nest, but for an owl's nest you must hunt. How rare the interesting accidents are may be shown by a statement of Mr. Burroughs where he says he has found but three humming-birds' nests in all his life! You would hardly find that number of owl's nests if you trusted to luck.

Night after night in the sweet silence through which our little river sings, we hear the whimpering of the small screech-owls. They are hunting over the meadow. So much we get without watching, but the sight of them and their nests — that only came with my visiting every tree in the neighborhood with a cavity big enough to hold one of the birds.

At twilight in the spring and early summer we frequently hear a gentle, tremulous call from the woods and orchard. What is it? I had been asked a hundred times, and as many times had answered that it sounded like the hen partridge clucking to her brood; that if there were coons in the woods I should say it might be a coon; I was half inclined to believe it to be the mating-call of the woodchucks: and, it had the quality of the owl's cry. In fact, I did n't know the call, and year after year I kept waiting for an accident to reveal its maker and its meaning to me.

There were accidents of many sorts during the three years, but not this accident. The accident you wait for is slow in coming. A few weeks ago, as we were listening to the whippoorwills, some one said, "There's the woodchuck singing again." It was my partridge-coon-woodchuck-owl cry, and I slipped down through the birches determined to know that cry if I had to follow it all night. The moon was bright, the footing damp and
noiseless, and everything so still that I easily placed the unknown clucking in the apple-orchard. I came out of the birches into the woodpath and was crossing the open field to the orchard when something dropped with a swish and a vicious clacking almost upon my head. I jumped from under at least a part of my hair and saw the screech-owl swoop softly up into the nearest apple-tree. Instantly, she turned toward me and uttered the gentle, purring cluck that I had been guessing so hard at for three years. And even while I looked at her, I saw, in the tree beyond, silhouetted against the moonlit sky, two round bunches, young owls evidently, which were the interpretation of the call. These two and another young one were found in the orchard the following day.

I rejoined the guessers on the porch and gave them the satisfying facts. But this, let me say, was very fast, very exceptional time, for the solving of an outdoor problem. I have questions enough for a big chapter upon which I have been working many more than three years. The point is this: I might have gone on guessing about the mother-call of the owl to the end of time; whereas, with searching, I must certainly have found out the cry in much less time than three years.

How alike we all are! Over on the other road I have some good friends — busy, kindly folk who bolted their front door and went out of the door at the side of the house for twenty-one years because the key in the front-door lock would n’t work. The children grew to manhood and womanhood; still the locksmith did n’t come to fix the door. One daughter was left unmarried, and she, one day, in a fit of dire impatience, got at the door herself, and found — that the key had been inserted, twenty-one years before, upside down.

I sat on the porch and guessed about it; I left the key upside down in the lock of the front door and went out by way of the kitchen.

The first necessity for interesting nature-study is an intimate acquaintance with some locality. It does not matter how small, how commonplace, how near the city — the nearer the better, provided there are trees, water, fences, and some seclusion. If your own roof-tree stands in the midst of it all, then that is ideal.

But you must be limited. It is a small amount of land that one man can till with profit. Your very bees range hardly more than two miles from the hive. They cannot fly farther than that and store honey. Within their little world, however, they know every bank whereon the honey-yielding flowers grow. Yesterday — August 6 — I followed their line of flight westward through the woods for more than a mile to an old pasture where great patches of dwarf sumac were in bloom. The bees were in a fever of ex-
citement here. Then I fetched a compass far around toward home, and wherever I found the sumac in blossom, whether a hundred clustered bushes or a single panicle of flowers hidden deep in the woods, there were my golden bees. I wonder if, in all their range, they are letting waste one drop of sumac honey?

Do you know the flowers in your range as well as your bees know them? and, what is much more, are you getting all their honey? Are all your dead trees, as well as the opening flowers, known to you? Are you acquainted with your chickadees, muskrats, and mice? Could you take me, silent and soft of foot, from nest to nest, from hole to hole, from hedgerow to thicket, to meadow, to cripple, making me acquainted with your neighbors?

This is what Gilbert White could have done, had you visited him at Selborne. This is what John Burroughs still does when the Vassar girls go out to Slabsides.

Owning your farm is not necessary for all of this. Only the parish house and the yard belonged to the naturalist of Selborne. Sometimes I am quite convinced that for pure and lasting joy in the fields you should not be possessed of a single acre, for the man in the Scriptures who bought a piece of land and sold his interest in other worthy things had a real case. All that one needs is to be near the open country, so that he can come to know it intimately the changing seasons through. "He is a thoroughly good naturalist," says Kingsley, "who knows his own parish thoroughly." He surely had Gilbert White in mind — the gentle old rector who lived in Selborne and there grew old with his tortoise.

This is all there is to nature-study — this growing old with your tame tortoise. The study of the out-of-doors is not a new cult. It is not a search after a living uintatherium, or after a frog that swallowed his pond, or a fish-hawk that reads — not a hunt for the extraordinary or the marvellous at all; but for things as the Lord made them. Nature-study is the outdoor side of natural science, the unexpressed, unprinted side of poetry. It is joy in breathing the air of the fields; joy in seeing, hearing, living the life of the fields; joy in knowing and loving all that lives with you in YOUR out-of-doors.
THE OLD AND THE NEW.

*Frances Bent Dillingham, '91.*

A poem read at the annual reunion of the Epsilon Chapter of Boston University Convocation on Tuesday evening, June 4, 1907.

*W*e see no elm-trees dropping
Their swaying gentle shade,
No dappled, green-swept campus
By sunshine overlaid,
No storied, lofty arches
Gray-flecked by change and time,
No pillared, high cathedral
To hold your love and mine.

No mullioned, stained-glass window,
With flaming color set;—
Only a brick-bound doorway,
Close to the city's fret,
With halls untouched by splendor.
What need of this, forsooth,
With the dignity of learning,
The simplicity of truth?

For where sense-bonds are lightest,
There spirit-bonds are strong.
Beyond mere light and lustre
We see a spirit throng,
And through these modest doorways,
And in these hallways plain,
Our thoughts, our memories, wander
To give all life again.

As unheard sounds are sweetest,
So unseen sights are dear.
No high memorial's splendor
Holds our allegiance here;
But dear, familiar places
Undecked by garish glare,
And dear, familiar faces,
Make simple scenes more fair.
O spirit-haunted portals,
O beauty more than sense,
O glory all invisible,
Go ye as we go hence!
And grant as high good-fortune
Upon the new may rest,
That we say, not lamenting,
"The old, the old is best."

Nay, though all unforgetting
The joys the past has had,
We'll fare on toward the future,
High-hearted, hopeful, glad.
O soul of life and learning,
Because unseen more blest,
Grant these words large fulfilment,—
"The new, the new is best."

THE SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL CONGRESS.
Professor Arthur W. Weysse, M.D., Ph.D.

In August last, during the week of the nineteenth to the twenty-fourth, inclusive, the Seventh International Zoological Congress met in Boston. These congresses are held every three years, heretofore in various European cities, for this is the first time that such a meeting has occurred in America. When, three years ago, the committee in charge accepted the invitation of American zoologists to come to Boston this year, it was a matter of very special courtesy and of complimentary recognition of the status of American investigators in this department of science. And, further, it involved not a little self-sacrifice, for many European zoologists who would like to attend the congress would be debarred by the expense of travel. Of course the same thing holds true with regard to Americans when the congresses are held in Europe, but it is difficult to convince a European that all Americans, even scientists, are not millionaires. It was my privilege while a student abroad some years ago to attend the Third International Zoological Congress, which was held in Leyden, Holland; and one day when a Dutch professor was showing me his somewhat elaborately equipped laboratory in company with a German zoologist, the latter remarked, "You Dutch must roll in money!" To which the professor replied, "If we roll in it, the Americans swim in it."
It was in a way peculiarly appropriate that representative zoologists of the world should meet in America this year, for it was on the twenty-eighth of May last that we celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Louis Agassiz, who is rightly called the father of zoology in America. And it was even more appropriate that Alexander Agassiz, the distinguished son of this beloved scientist, should be the president of the Seventh International Congress,—a man of world-wide renown through his studies of the deep-sea fauna; studies covering many years, for he has already passed the threescore years and ten allotted to man, as he himself remarked in his address at the opening of the congress, when, with characteristic modesty, he suggested that a younger scientist would better have been chosen for the position.

The activities of the congress might be considered under four heads, and I may perhaps be pardoned if I am a bit classificatory in describing so very scientific an affair as a zoological congress; for the orderly arrangement of facts is certainly one of the fundamentals of science. These four heads, then, are (1), the general scientific meetings; (2), the special scientific meetings; (3), the excursions; and (4), the purely social diversions.

There were three general meetings attended by all the zoologists, irrespective of their special fields of interest, and these were held in Jordan Hall, of the New England Conservatory of Music. At the first general session Dr. Alexander Agassiz presided and made the opening address, in which he welcomed the visiting zoologists and then passed in review the work which has been done by scientists of different nations in the study of the life of the depths of the ocean, dwelling more particularly on the part which our own country has taken in that work—practically all under his personal direction; for during the past forty years his scientific investigations have been along these lines, and he has dredged over vast areas of both the Atlantic and the Pacific. All of our knowledge of the deep-ocean life has been acquired during the past fifty or sixty years, and scientists of many nationalities, notably British, Scandinavian, French, German, Austrian, Italian, Russian, and Dutch, have contributed prominently to these discoveries, so that we already know so much about the fauna of the ocean depths that the subject has become a special branch of zoology, under the name of thalassography.

Dr. Agassiz's address was followed by the first general paper of the congress, a discussion in German, by Professor Richard Hertwig, of Munich, on "Recent Problems of Cell Research." Dr. Hertwig, who, like his distinguished brother, Professor Oscar Hertwig, of Berlin, has written much on zoological subjects, is the author of an admirable text-book of zoology.
He has studied much the lowest forms of animal life, the protozoa, for it is in their behavior that we have long sought for explanations of the more complex phenomena of the lives of the higher animals.

The second of the general sessions, held two days later, was the occasion for an address by Sir John Murray, K. C. B., the great British authority on deep-sea life. It was he who edited the reports of the "Challenger" expedition,— so-called from the name of the vessel,— one of the most extensive expeditions that has ever been made, and the published reports are invaluable to the student of marine life.

Two days later the third of the general sessions brought the addresses to a close. At this time Professor W. K. Brooks, of Johns Hopkins, was the speaker, and he took for a subject "Are Heredity and Variation Facts?" Professor Brooks was one of the first men to receive the degree of Ph.D. from Harvard, and his research work covers many branches of zoology; during recent years he has devoted his thought more particularly to the philosophical aspect of biological problems. After this address some of the visiting zoologists expressed their appreciation of the entertainment afforded them by their American hosts, one of the speakers being Professor Blanchard, of Paris, who was one of the five men who established the First International Congress of Zoologists, eighteen years ago.

The second group of meetings comprised the special sessions of the congress, in which papers dealing with the results of original research in great technical detail were presented. It may be of some interest to the lay reader, who naturally thinks of zoology merely as the study of animal life, to know that when we attempt to consider the advances which are being made in our knowledge of the subject it becomes necessary to subdivide it for practical convenience, more or less arbitrarily, into a number of groups. At the present congress there were fourteen such groups, and doubtless in the future more will be necessary. These fourteen sections were as follows: Animal Behavior, Comparative Anatomy, Comparative Physiology, Cytology, Embryology, Experimental Zoology, Entomology, Applied Zoology, General Zoology, Heredity, Palaeozoology, Systematic Zoology, Thalassography and Zoogeography. The nomenclature of science is necessarily cumbersome; at least, no satisfactory simplification has yet been devised which will not affect its efficiency. We must have as far as possible international words, and so we go to the Greek and the Latin, and sometimes, I regret to say, to both at once; but hybrid words are in great disfavor. If it were not for these terms of classical origin, which appear so strange and unwieldy when we first meet them, there would be in zoology the same troublesome confusion which exists at present in cer-
tain branches of the medical sciences, where, as in physical diagnosis, for example, the same phenomena go by quite different names in English, French, German, Italian, and other languages. The specialist in biology becomes so quickly familiar with its technical terms that he fails to realize how odd they appear to others until he looks at them with that point in mind. I fancy the following titles, taken at random from the program of the sections, will strike the layman as rather meaningless on the whole; at least, until he goes back to his Greek and Latin and considers their significance: "Rheotaxy of Copepods and Rotifers;" "Orientation of Cestode Strobila;" "The Amphibian Columella;" "On the Nature of Heterotypical Mitosis;" "Lecithality, Oviposition, and Viviparity;" "The Theory of Abyssal Light." Other titles would certainly impress any one except a scientific enthusiast as decidedly funny, if not trivial. Let me quote a few such: "The Behavior of Young Stages of the Lobster;" "Do Ants Form 'Practical Judgments'?" "The Influence of Domestication on the Behavior of the Ostrich;" "Habits of the Domestic Cat Not Commonly Recognized or Interpreted;" "The Educational Uses of Certain Vertebrates and of Vertebrate Brains;" "The Distribution of Mosquitoes in North America;" "Photographs of Brains."

The meetings for the presentation of the papers of the special sections were held in the various rooms of the palatial new buildings of the Harvard Medical School; it would be difficult to conceive of a more suitable place. The number of papers presented was large, 324 in all, and while the most of them were, naturally, by American investigators, yet the foreign members of the congress gave a considerable number. Some of the foreigners read their papers in English, though, as in all international zoological congresses, the use of three languages was permissible, English, French, and German. Seventeen zoologists spoke in French and twenty-four in German. The papers covered almost the entire field of zoological research, and represented a high quality of work, although I cannot say that there were presented any of those wonderful discoveries "which startled the entire scientific world," as the newspapers delight to recount. In one of the buildings of the Medical School several rooms were given up to demonstrations and exhibitions of new forms of scientific instruments and apparatus, charts, drawings, microscopic preparations, models, and specimens, both preserved and alive. There were fifty-seven of these demonstrations, about one-third being by foreign members.

The principal countries, outside of the United States, which sent delegates to the congress were the following: England, Ireland, Scotland, Capetown, Canada, Mexico, Japan, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, France,
Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Russia. The names of the representatives of these countries would be of little interest to the general reader except for their unfamiliar appearance and their frequent unpronounceability.

The social side of an international congress is always a very important feature, and on the present occasion this was especially true; for most of the foreign delegates had never visited the United States before and, needless to say, they came quite as much to see something of the country and the laboratories and museums as to listen to and read scientific papers. I heard no complaints on the score of hospitality against the American hosts. From 4 to 6 of the first afternoon, the ladies of the congress attended an informal tea tendered them by a lady in the Back Bay, and in the evening of the same day, from 9 to 11, the Local Committee gave a reception to all the members in the Art Museum, Copley Square, the use of the building having been secured through the courtesy of the Trustees. On the second day of the congress the ladies visited places of historic interest under the guidance of the president of the Old South Historical Society, Mr. G. G. Wolkins. In the afternoon all the members paid a visit to the Arnold Arboretum.

On Wednesday, the third day of the sessions, the ladies had an opportunity in the forenoon to visit various schools and art exhibits, in the city, and after luncheon a limited party drove to Salem to the Peabody Academy of Science. The evening of this day was the occasion of one of the most brilliant receptions tendered to the members of the congress,—the host being Mr. Alexander Agassiz, the president; this was held in the Hotel Somerset.

Thursday forenoon the ladies visited historic places outside of Boston, including the Constitution at the Navy Yard, while in the afternoon a general exodus took place to Wellesley by special cars from the Harvard Medical School. At Wellesley, carriages took the members from the cars to the college. Mrs. Durant, the surviving founder of the college, and Miss Hazard, the president, received them. Then they visited some of the laboratories,—the zoological, the psychological, the physiological, and the botanical, as well as the observatory, the libraries, and the art building. Supper was served on one of the terraces, and later Dr. McDougal, the professor of music, gave an organ recital in the Memorial Chapel. During the visit the guests had an opportunity to row about in the boats on the lake.

On Friday the ladies took an automobile ride to Quincy, at the invitation of Mrs. Barrett Wendell, while the male members of the congress
finished up their scientific papers. At noon on Friday, as on all the preceding days of the week, all the members were tendered a luncheon on the terrace of the Medical School as guests of the Local Committee. A congress more carefully arranged and successfully carried out would be hard to imagine, and one foreign visitor remarked that the Bostonians had even controlled the weather,— the weather was ideal every day.

Saturday was Cambridge day. Special cars took the members from Copley Square to Memorial Hall, where President Eliot and Dr. Agassiz welcomed them, and then they visited the Agassiz Museum. At noon Harvard University served a luncheon to the guests at the Harvard Union. The afternoon was spent in visits to the Longfellow House and to Radcliffe College, where tea was served. This ended the Boston part of the congress, but numerous invitations from other places were distributed among the zoologists.

From Boston a large number went to Woods Hole to visit the Marine Biological Laboratory and the United States Fish Commission Station; thence by the Fall River Line to New York, where for a day they were the guests of Columbia University. Another day they were the guests of the American Museum of Natural History, and were lunched and dined and given an opportunity to see the superb collections and the remarkable lantern-slides of that huge institution. A third day was occupied by a visit to the Biological Experiment Station at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, which was established by the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and now conducts special experimental work under the grant of the Carnegie Institute. The New York Zoological Society supplied a day's entertainment with visits to collections, luncheon, and later a reception, concert, and refreshments at the Aquarium in Battery Park. The next day Professor and Mrs. H. F. Osborn, of Columbia University, chartered a river steamer and took the zoologists as their guests up the Hudson and back, with luncheon at the Highland Country Club, Garrison, and tea at Castle Rock. After this the scientists separated into smaller parties; some accepted the invitations to Yale, some to Princeton, while others went on to Philadelphia and Washington as guests of the local societies. Some took the trip to Niagara and crossed over to the University of Toronto.

The Seventh International Zoological Congress was a pronounced success from every point of view, and, I am sure, did much to strengthen the already existing bonds of friendly sympathy which will always unite men and women of high learning who are in search of truth in the field of pure science.
THROUGH B. U. LAND.

[A toast responded to by Lucile Gulliver, '06, at the Epsilon banquet, June 4, 1907.]

Of course, I was quite at a loss to know what to say about this toast. And who would n't have been? What would you have to say about a subject so real to you and yet so mystically phrased?

Being in doubt, I let the responsibility fall upon the good Providence that guides us in such difficulties, and ere long I was helped. It has been my pleasure of late to search the archives of the college, and one day in the library a scrap of yellow paper fluttered from between the pages of a dusty volume and caught my eye. There was no name attached, nor heading. It was simply a bit of memory.

So I have copied it; for, strange as the fact may seem, it, too, was about a Land — B. U. Land perhaps; but who knows surely? You may judge, and maybe find pleasure. We all have bits of memory, you know.

"I was gone four years. Yet I am not sorry. I would not have missed it for worlds. ... It's an odd place, though, and quite unlike any other region. It is a small Land on the side of a hill, with narrow ways and winding, and many flights of stairs. The sun shines over this Land, I suppose, as over other lands, but the recesses are so dark, and the air so heavy, that one forgets it. On the top of the hill a near-by people have raised a dome of glory, and left an open place around, and there the other people forget their own darkness. Still, one's soul needs other things than air and sunshine.

"I landed in the early morning, and straightway sought this Land on the hillside. It was a busy walk up there — so many feet hurrying by, both men and horses; so much business seemed written everywhere. But at the gate to my Land, this most wearisome life passed on, and left me with a few other travellers in a quiet and secluded place. A gong sounded as I entered in, and some one offered prayer.

"It was a foreign Land to me, and therefore strange, and at first I felt lonely and shut my eyes to the years that I might stay. Every one seemed so much wrapped up in himself; so much quiet work to do, and then so quickly to slip out to be gone a brief space — where, I did not know.

"There were girls a-plenty in the narrow ways, and a scattering of boys,—good, sturdy youths, but seeming to me a bit lonely, too, for they were few. But soon they made a loud noise near the gate, and I forgot my sympathy. There had been boys at home. But I was not lonely long, for I was taken in, and given work to do, and shown how to do it, and taught how to make it beautiful for the honor of this Land — and mine."
"And they who taught me seemed just men. Yet was not I often face to face with something more? Mere men, perhaps, but so filled with purpose of a lofty range, so eager for the kindesses of human service, so tender in their teaching, and so wise as counsellors! One feared to step without the circle of their inspiration, lest the noble purpose, stirred by it, grow weak. Sometimes they bless who simply are.

"There were moments in this Land when I was sad, sore tried by circumstances which I could not change. And they had come about through past travellers who had come as I, and gone; but, going, had forgot the homage due before and even after they had closed the gate. Why came they not back to sing along its ways, and cheer for this small Land that loved them and gave to them its all? Past travellers did not help me on; they never said, 'Shame to you, if you do not honor to this spot.' And why, I wonder?

"I think I know. That Land, so good and quiet, yet taught us so to work, and armed us — in the highest lore of peace — for such a battle in the other lands that we had little time to sing and make friends with one another and plan great things for this small Land. She taught, not to study, but to work, and be ever at it.

"Perhaps I'm wrong, and if I am, may I be forgiven for an unkind word. The Land and its people are too dear to me and I too much in debt to them for me to breathe a word of blame. No higher purpose can there be than to teach us travellers that there is a book of Life, and as they teach, let us learn a page or two; for when we are no longer travellers we shall know the ways a bit and shall be better able to work out the unknown pages when they come.

"The Land is full of nobleness; it is a small place on the side of a hill, and if you should travel thither . . . .

"But I must not write more. Even now I feel its teachings in my heart, and I must go out, and try its sweetmesses of service in a foreign land."

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

PRESIDENT and Mrs. Huntington will give a reception at 4 P.M. on Wednesday, November 6, at the School of Medicine of Boston University on East Concord Street. A cordial invitation is extended to the Trustees, the Faculties, the graduates, the undergraduates, and all friends of the University.
THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL SCIENCE.

In the assignment of space in the new building a generous allotment has been made to the recently established Department of Natural Science. For the first time since the establishment of this department the facilities are sufficiently ample to accommodate all the students who wish to do thorough work in the Natural Sciences. In another column of this issue of BOSTONIA will be found a statement concerning the laboratories and the apparatus of the departments of Astronomy, Biology, Chemistry, and Physics. The Department of Natural Science is now well equipped and fully manned. The college is in a position to offer in Science studies instruction as thorough and as advanced as that which is given in any other subject in the college.

In establishing this Department of Natural Science the Trustees were actuated solely by a desire to enable the University to meet the growing need for a broad training in such branches of science as fall naturally under a college course. There is no intention of developing exclusively or to excess the study of the Natural Sciences. The literary traditions of the University are still potent. The college is still to be a College of Liberal Arts, not a School of Technology. Henceforth the Department of Natural Science, fully equipped and skilfully directed, will assume its rightful place as a coordinate member of the group of departments which constitute a well-organized modern college.
THE HISTORY PROFESSORSHIP FUND.

We desire to call to the attention of our readers the notice regarding the Alumni Professorship Fund which appears over Professor Perrin's name in this issue of BOSTONIA. We have rarely known the alumni of a college to show as great a determination and persistency as is manifest in this attempt of the graduates of Boston University to complete the Alumni Professorship Fund. Professor Perrin's statement indicates that the end of the undertaking is in sight. The remaining sum of five thousand dollars can be easily raised if the one thousand graduates of the college will make a final and determined effort. About one half of the graduates have not yet contributed anything to the fund; the other half have pluckily fought to secure subscriptions, and they have personally contributed with a generosity beyond all praise.

That the Professorship of History is imperatively needed requires no demonstration. It is the one remaining gap in the college curriculum. All the other great departments of the college are now adequately manned and equipped. When the Professorship of History is established and filled the College of Liberal Arts will be in a position to do effective work in all the ordinary lines of college activity. Until this professorship is filled the University will be unable to draw students who wish to devote themselves to work in History. Those who now know how large a place in the modern curriculum the study of History occupies realize most keenly the absolute need of supplying at the earliest possible moment this deficiency in our curriculum.

The announcement in another column of this issue concerning the entertainment which is to be given in November for the benefit of the fund will indicate a means of rendering efficient service toward the completion of the endowment. This enterprise on the part of the Epsilon Chapter is on a scale so large that it requires the earnest cooperation of every friend of the University. The general public will doubtless assist to a certain extent, but the burden of the enterprise must be borne by our own graduates. Every student who sells a ticket will add a dollar to the fund. Every graduate who can be present at the entertainment will help to impress upon the public of Boston the important fact that the University has a constituency large enough to carry to completion any college enterprise which it may attempt.

The Employment Bureau, to which reference is made in another column, has been found a useful means of bringing together those who seek employment and those who have work to offer.
A POEM AND A TOAST.

It gives the editors of BOSTONIA much pleasure to comply with the requests, both public and private, that the poem of Miss Frances Bent Dillingham and the toast of Miss Lucile Gulliver which were presented at the meeting of the Epsilon Chapter last June be published in BOSTONIA. These poems — for Miss Gulliver's prose is winged — breathe a tender reverence for the memories which cluster about the old college home, while eagerly and hopefully greeting the dawn of the new era upon which the college has entered.

Those who attended this final gathering of the graduates of the college under the old roof-tree will attest that toast and poem accurately reflect the glow of memory and the ardency of hope which made that last home-coming so memorable.

A GRATIFYING RESPONSE.

It is a source of gratification that in response to Mrs. Atherton's article in the July BOSTONIA urging a larger representation of the alumnae of Boston University in the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, a number of our graduates have applied for membership in that organization. The approaching meeting of this association in Boston makes it especially desirable that Boston University shall be adequately represented at the gathering. In another column of this issue of BOSTONIA will be found an announcement giving details concerning the approaching convention.

THE COURSES FOR TEACHERS.

The extract from the Evening Transcript which we publish in another column of this issue indicates that in establishing courses for teachers the College of Liberal Arts has met a real need and is likely to broaden its field of usefulness. The fact that the work done in these courses may count toward a degree proves an incentive to ambitious teachers who have hitherto been unable to complete a college course. Teachers who already have a Bachelor's degree are entering these courses with a view to earning an advanced degree. The number of courses provided this year is generous, but it is the intention of the college to extend the work, so far as practicable, in response to the indicated needs of teachers.
THE NEW HOME OF THE COLLEGE
The Departments

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

The New Home of the College.

In spite of obstacles which at one time seemed insuperable, the work at the College of Liberal Arts began promptly on the date announced in the Year-Book, Thursday, September 19. The work in the building had by no means reached completion, but by strenuous efforts halls were cleaned and classrooms were fitted up sufficiently to allow registration and recitations to begin. Each day has seen marked progress in the task of finishing the main building, and although several weeks must elapse before the workmen finally withdraw, the building is so nearly complete that the officers and students of the college are in a position to form a fairly accurate estimate of the facilities which the new structure will place at the disposal of the University.

The work on the new chapel and gymnasium is progressing steadily though slowly. The walls have reached a considerable height, and it is hoped that by the beginning of the second semester the students will have the use of a commodious chapel, and an amply furnished gymnasium with running-track and swimming-tank.

It is already evident that the amount of space at the disposal of some departments of the college is greatly in excess of that which was available in the old building on Somerset Street. The number of ordinary recitation-rooms, especially those of a smaller size, is not at present sufficiently large to provide each instructor with a recitation-room for his exclusive use; but certain portions of the building which were temporarily left unutilized can be so divided as to supply several additional classrooms. After the erection of the new chapel and gymnasium the amount of vacant land in the rear and on the side of this structure is still sufficient to permit the erection of buildings commodious enough to provide for the future needs of the college for a considerable period.

The general impression which the visitor will receive on entering the building is that of spaciousness and quiet dignity. The marble floors, the iron stairways, and the granite columns attest the solidity of the structure. An electric elevator will furnish ready access to the six floors. The library, a very large and finely ornamented room, with a gallery, will provide ample space for quiet study and research. The young men have for their own exclusive use a large room for study, with an adjoining assembly-room to be used for conversation and for public meetings of the men of the college. Upon the completion of the new chapel the young ladies will have in that building their study-room and their lockers. The space acquired by the removal of the lockers to the new gymnasium will be utilized for a refectory on the first floor of the main building.

While the college as a whole acquires additional facilities by the acquisition of these spacious new buildings, the Department of Natural Science will, for the first time since its organization, find itself in quarters sufficiently commodious to permit it efficiently to carry on its work as an integral part of the college.

In view of the recent establishment of the Department of Natural Science, and in answer to inquiries concerning the nature of the equipment which this department of the University now has at its disposal, the following description of the laboratories and apparatus of the departments of Astronomy, Biology, Chemistry, and Physics will be read with interest by high-school teachers of Science, as well as by our own graduates in general.
The removal of the college to its new location has been the occasion for making some greatly desired improvements in the opportunities for work in astronomy.

The twelve-foot dome, under which the seven-inch refractor has been mounted heretofore, afforded ample space for direct visual work, the only kind at first contemplated.

Later, when a spectroscope was secured, the observing-room was too small for the convenient handling of the telescope with this attachment. Indeed, when the spectroscope was adjusted for using the prisms for photographic purposes, it was impossible to direct the tube to some parts of the sky. This telescope will now be placed under a fifteen-foot dome, thus securing an observing-room of generous dimensions.

When the five-inch refractor was presented to the college it was not feasible to erect another dome, and the telescope, on its tripod mounting, was housed in a rectangular room, where it has been regularly used by students, though at some disadvantage. The old twelve-foot dome will now be used for this instrument, which, through the generosity of a graduate, will be equatorially mounted on a heavy iron pillar, and provided with a driving-clock.

Under these improved conditions, this telescope will offer an excellent opportunity to students qualified for the work.

Formerly, it has not been possible to secure proper accommodations for the clock, the chronometer, the barometer, and various other accessories for work in the observatory. This condition will no longer exist.

Works of reference, star maps, observation books and drawings, will be located so that they may be conveniently consulted.

There were some advantages in being on the top of Beacon Hill; but that which has been lost by the removal will, it is believed, be more than overbalanced by that to be gained.

The new Biological Laboratory occupies a large room on the northwest corner of the second floor of the College Building. The room is over twenty feet in height, so that perfect ventilation is assured, and is lighted by ten very large windows, affording excellent facilities for work with the microscope. There are seven large laboratory tables, each accommodating six students at once, and these are amply spaced so that it is possible for the instructor to supervise the work of each student even in large classes—a condition quite impossible in the congested quarters of the old building.

Arrangements are also provided so that lectures to the smaller classes may be held in the laboratory; special tables are provided for this purpose with accommodations for classes of about fifty. The larger classes, such as botany and physiology, which usually run over a hundred, will be held in the large amphitheatre in the southeast corner of the same floor.

The laboratory also has a chemical table, hood, and a considerable number of specimen cabinets, some from the old building and some acquired with the new. The room is adequately supplied with electricity, gas, and hot and cold water.

Adjoining the laboratory is a smaller room, which combines an advanced laboratory for research and an office for the professor of biology; and connected with this is an admirable dark-room with red and yellow electric lights for photographic work,
thus making it very convenient to work with the new photo-micrographic apparatus purchased last year.

The apparatus with which the department is provided is of the best, and it is very gratifying that at last we have a laboratory worthy of it. The students of the College of Liberal Arts now have facilities for biological studies unsurpassed in this part of the country.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

The rooms allotted to the Department of Chemistry are on the second floor. The main laboratory accommodates a single division of about seventy, and there is a smaller laboratory, reached by a convenient stairway, which has room for about twelve students. Both laboratories have the double-locker system, thereby providing ample space for nearly one hundred and seventy students. These rooms are well lighted, ventilated, and equipped with all the appliances needed for individual work. A balance-room, connected with the smaller laboratory, contains four balances used in the quantitative work, which is done in this laboratory. Adjoining the main laboratory is a supply-room containing a small laboratory bench, hood, apparatus for distilling water, and shelves for the supplies constantly needed in the main laboratory. This room can also be used as a private laboratory. A small office for the professor of chemistry is situated between the supply-room and the storeroom. The latter is provided with a work-bench and shelves for the storage of apparatus and chemicals.

The gas, water, and drainage have been installed with unusual care. This equipment is thoroughly modern, easily regulated, and liberally distributed. Each student has the exclusive use of two drawers and a locker, a set of reagents, a gas-jet, and a water-faucet, while a very large drainage-pipe permits the joint use of conveniently located sinks. Special draft-pipes in the hoods assure the complete removal of offensive and noxious gases.

Each student has ample space for work, while the broad aisles allow unrestricted passage to and from the supply-shelves, hoods, and tables.

The department is now adequately provided with accommodations and equipment which make it possible to maintain the high standard of the University and to give all the courses in chemistry demanded by students who are acquiring a liberal education.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS.

With the removal of the College of Liberal Arts to the Boylston Street building comes the opportunity of offering to its students the advantages of a new and first-class physical laboratory.

The rooms of the department, located, with but one exception, upon the top story of the building, are commodious and remarkably well adapted to the needs of a department of physics. The main laboratory, a large corner room, has sixteen windows and two large skylights, and is equipped with all the usual appliances. In it stands also a motor-generator set of approximately 5-K.W. capacity, which is capable of furnishing an alternating current of 50 amperes at approximately 100 volts. A dynamotor furnishes a low-voltage direct current and charges a storage battery for general laboratory use.

The lecture-room is also a large and well-lighted room; and the lecture-desk is equipped with 220, 110, and 10 volt direct-current circuits, 110-volt alternating, and an 18-volt storage-battery circuit; with two lanterns — one the ordinary stereopticon,
the other suitable for spectroscopic work; and also with the ordinary gas and water taps.

In the stock-room, a large interior room amply lighted by a skylight, is stored the major part of the apparatus; an adjoining room with two windows serves as a tool and work room, and in it are placed an electrically driven No. 5 Barnes lathe and a cabinet-maker's bench; while a second adjoining room with two windows is used as the instructor's study.

In the rear on the same floor are three smaller rooms, which are now being equipped as spectroscopic, sound, and photometric laboratories.

In the basement a large room will eventually be devoted to the work of a research laboratory, and in it are available direct and alternating currents. A dark-room, built into this large room, will be used to meet the needs of the department along photographic lines.

With this ample space and the lecture and laboratory equipment, which is new and in excellent condition, there is no reason why there should not be offered at the College of Liberal Arts high-grade courses in physics. That the department may keep abreast of the times, substantial additions to this equipment will be made yearly.

The objects of the courses offered in physics are two in number — first, in the course in General Physics, to give the student a broad conception of the science by discussing briefly the most important physical phenomena, and, secondly, in the Advanced Physics, to train him for service in after-life as teacher and instructor.

Through the courtesy of the Pastor and the Trustees of the Old South Church, the opening chapel service on Friday, September 20, was held in the chapel of the Old South Church. The service, which was led by President Huntington, derived additional interest from the fact that one of Dr. Huntington's ancestors, the Reverend Joshua Huntington, was a minister of the Old South Church, from 1808 until 1819. At the conclusion of the chapel service the students returned to the college building, where the work of registration was resumed.

Until the completion of the new chapel morning prayers will be held in Room 46, one of the larger halls of the main college building on Boylston Street.

The Young People's Association of the Mount Vernon Church in Boston gave, on Tuesday evening, October 8, a reception to students who are carrying on their school work in Boston and vicinity. The association was very cordial in its hospitality to the students of Boston University, and it made a special effort to extend its invitation to all of the college students who have come to Boston from distant homes.

Mr. James D. MacNair, '05, was married on Wednesday, June 12, at Biddeford, Me., to Miss Grace Eunice Tibbetts. Mr. and Mrs. MacNair will reside at Sonyea, N. Y.

Miss Ella M. Fletcher, '07, is teaching Latin and French in the Upton, Mass., High School.

Miss Sara L. MacCormack, '99, was married in Newton Centre on Thursday, September 19, to Mr. James W. Algeo, of Providence, R. I. The ceremony was performed by President W. E. Huntington. Mr. and Mrs. Algeo will reside in Providence, R. I.
THE ALUMNI PROFESSORSHIP FUND.

The status of the fund at the present writing is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount already paid in and invested</td>
<td>$8,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outstanding pledges</td>
<td>1,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$10,132</td>
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The Massey bequest, with accrued income, may safely be estimated at $10,000.

This leaves about $5,000 of the $25,000, the sum originally fixed for the alumni to raise. The outstanding pledges consist largely of instalments not yet due. Most of these subscribers would be willing to pay the whole amount at once, if they are able and are requested to do so.

There are nearly one thousand graduates of the College of Liberal Arts. Of these, only about one-half have as yet subscribed to the fund, although annually and otherwise intermittently urged to do so. In some of the older classes more than this proportion have contributed, and generously; while the recent classes are not so well represented, possibly because the members are not yet receiving settled incomes. In the prospect of being relieved of these dunning letters, perhaps many of these non-contributors will help clean up the whole matter this year. In the forthcoming edition of *The Epsilon*, the detailed statement of the contributions to date received from each class will be published.

At the June meeting there was a unanimous determination to raise the balance of the twenty-five thousand dollars before June, 1908; and we are assured that the Trustees will meet us more than half-way, to cover the increase in the amount which must now be invested in order to furnish a revenue that will support a college professorship. For twice twenty-five thousand dollars (the alumni were to raise one-half) will hardly net a sufficient income nowadays.

With this purpose in mind, of completing the alumni subscription this year, a special committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Blackett, Mr. Nazarian, Mr. Avery, Mr. Peffers, Mrs. O'Brien, and Mrs. Pearson, who will work for this object. They expect to be assisted by the class committees, which are being enlarged, and by individual efforts along the lines of entertainments and private solicitations. A pull together will attain the much-desired result; but each one must do his part generously.

MARSHALL L. PERRIN, Treasurer.

At the annual meeting of the Epsilon Chapter last June a committee consisting of Mr. Herbert S. Avery, '04, Dr. Charles W. Blackett, '88, Dr. Arakel H. Nazarian, '92, Mrs. J. Everett Pearson, '97, Mr. Myron P. Peffers, '05, and Mrs. Robert L. O'Brien, '91, was chosen "on ways and means of raising money for the Alumni History Professorship Fund." This committee met a few days after Commencement and authorized Miss Grace B. Day, of the class of 1895, to proceed with the execution of a plan which she presented for the consideration of the committee.

Since the meeting of the committee which gave her full power to carry out her plan Miss Day has been indefatigably at work, and arrangements have reached so complete...
a stage that there has been issued the following circular, which clearly indicates the scope and aim of the proposed public entertainment:

For the benefit of the Alumni History Professorship Fund of the College of Liberal Arts, Boston University, Miss Grace B. Day, '95, announces the performance of the musical comedy, "Happy Medium,"—libretto by Juliet Wilbor Tompkins; music by Gilbert Tompkins,—to be given under the direction of the composer at Jordan Hall, Huntington Avenue and Gainsborough Street, Thursday and Friday evenings, November 21 and 22, 1907, at eight o'clock. "Happy Medium" is the story of a modern communistic settlement founded on principles of equality. The libretto abounds in clever dialogue and amusing situations, and the music is most appropriate.

The soloists, the mixed chorus of fifty voices, and the orchestra will be drawn from the alumni, undergraduates, and friends of the University.

Among the soloists will be Miss Jessie Arine Morse, '04, Miss Marguerite Morawski, Miss Adalyn Riley, Miss Josephine E. Fletcher, Mr. Ray Finel, and Messrs. Leon E. Baldwin, '97, Russell T. Hatch, '10, Webster A. Chandler, '02, Fred H. Lawton, '02, of the University Quartet. Tickets are $1.50 and $1.00, according to location, and may be obtained by sending cheque or money-order to Miss Grace B. Day, 5 Park Vale, Brookline; Telephone, Brookline 2736-2.

"Happy Medium" will be given under the patronage of President and Mrs. William Edwards Huntington, Dean and Mrs. William Marshall Warren, Professor and Mrs. Augustus Howe Buck, Professor and Mrs. Borden Parker Bowne, Professor and Mrs. Thomas Bond Lindsay, Professor and Mrs. Judson Boardman Coit, Professor and Mrs. James Geddes, Jr., Professor Marshall Livingston Perrin, Professor and Mrs. Joseph Richard Taylor, Professor and Mrs. Foy Spencer Baldwin, Professor Malvina Bennett, Professor and Mrs. Ebenezer Charlton Black, Professor and Mrs. Lyman Churchill Newell, Professor and Mrs. Dallas Lore Sharp, Professor William Goodwin Aurelio, Professor and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, Professor and Mrs. Robert Ernest Bruce, Professor and Mrs. Norton Adams Kent, Professor and Mrs. John Patton Marshall, Professor and Mrs. George Howard Fall, Miss Emily Frances Allen, Mrs. Edward Herbert Atherton, Mr. Herbert Spaulding Avery, Hon. John Lewis Bates, Dr. Charles Wesley Blackett, Mrs. Charles Wesley Blackett, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mr. Frank William Kimball, Dr. Arakel Hovhannes Nazarian, Miss Elizabeth Crocker Northup, Mrs. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, Mrs. Jacob Everett Pearson, Mr. Myron Proctor Peffers, Miss Sarah Gertrude Pomeroy, Miss Hazel Marion Purmort, Mr. Raymond Adams Robbins, Miss Hila Helen Small, Mr. Edward Ray Speare, Miss Katharine Aldrich Whiting.

The Boston Evening Transcript of Tuesday, October 8, has this to say about the recently established teachers' courses:

"The teachers are already making their plans for college and university work the coming season. Harvard and Boston University offer many attractive courses especially for teachers, and when hours permit, some can enter classes with the regular students. Now that it is becoming possible to count on these courses toward the degree of A.B. and A.M., much more interest is evident on the part of teachers in service. The committee appointed at Chairman Storrow's request to look into the matter will no doubt be able to influence the college to be even more considerate in providing for those teachers who wish to gain a degree without resigning their positions. The superior quality of an experienced teacher's work ought to weigh heavily in the balance against quantity."
The full list of courses offered by the College of Liberal Arts for the first semester is as follows:

**Anglo-Saxon.** Professor M. L. Perrin.

The subject will be treated somewhat philologically, but more from a literary and linguistic point of view. The course will cover an elementary knowledge of the grammar, and the writings of Aelfred, Cædmon, and Cynewulf (second term, Beowulf). Saturday, 9 A.M.

**English.** Professor E. Charlton Black.

1. History and Principles of English Versification. Saturday, 10 A.M.
2. Shakespeare's earlier plays. Saturday, 11 A.M.
3. Advanced Composition. Saturday, 12 M.

**German.** Professor M. L. Perrin.

1. Beginners' Course: Grammar and Easy Reading (continued through the year). Saturday, 12 M.
2. Composition, Pronunciation, and Conversation (through the year). Saturday, 11 A.M.
3. Rapid Reading in Modern Literature. Saturday, 10 A.M.

**Greek Literature.** Professor J. R. Taylor.

1. Greek Literary Criticism. Aristotle, Poetics; Longinus, On the Sublime. In this course, designed for teachers of ancient and modern literature, the stress is laid upon the subject-matter, and the text may be read in Greek or in English at the option of the student. Saturday, 10 A.M.
2. History of Greek Literature, to the end of the Attic period. Fowler's History of Greek Literature will be used, with collateral reading in standard English translations. This course does not require a knowledge of Greek, but provision will be made for those who wish to do the collateral reading in the original Greek. Saturday, 11 A.M.

**Latin.** Professor T. B. Lindsay.

1. Latin Prose Composition. Practical work,— the translation from English into Latin. Grammatical discussions to bring out the essentials of syntax and style. Writing Latin from rapid dictation, notes to be filled out at home. Monday, 4 P.M.
2. Advanced Reading Course. Selections from authors not commonly read in the schools, arranged to show the historical development of Latin Literature. Reading to be done for the most part without translation, that the thought may be followed directly. Wednesday, 4 P.M.

Other courses may be arranged upon request.

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

1. Elementary Harmony. Intervals, Scales, Triads, Dominant Seventh Chords. Harmonization of basses and melodies. Hour to be arranged.
2. Theory and Practice of Teaching Music in Schools. Designed for those already teaching or intending to teach music in schools. Hour to be arranged.

**Enrollment.**

Students in these courses are enrolled as special students in the College of Liberal Arts. Upon meeting the requirements for regular standing, they may count full credits
for any of these courses towards the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Letters. With the approval of the Dean of the Graduate School, and under especial provision for collateral work, graduate students may count certain of the courses toward the degree of Master of Arts. Unless such credits are desired, examinations are optional.

**Tuition Fees.**

The charge for a course of one hour per week is Ten Dollars; for a course of two hours per week, Twenty Dollars. The fees are payable at the time of registration.

**Calendar.**

Courses open: October 12.

Christmas Recess: December 21 to January 2.

Optional Examinations: January 6-11.

Additional courses are proposed for the second semester. As the University wishes to meet the actual needs of the teacher, it will then arrange, if practicable, courses in any department in which a sufficient number request instruction. Correspondence with the Dean of the College is invited.

During the present college year Dr. George W. Tupper will give a course of two hours a week in the “History of Education.” In the first semester the history of education from an early period until the twelfth century will be studied. During the second semester the work will cover the period from the twelfth century to the present. The class, which is elective, is designed primarily for Seniors in the College of Liberal Arts, but is open to other qualified persons.

The *Methodist Review South* for October contains an article, entitled “The Subconscious,” by Professor George Albert Coe, Ph.D. '91.

The Boston Evening *Transcript* of Wednesday, October 2, reprints from *Zion’s Herald*, giving due credit, the poem entitled “The Samaritan Woman,” by Miss Frances Bent Dillingham, '91, which recently appeared in that periodical.

Miss Alice B. Paige, '93, was awarded the degree of A.M. by Columbia University last June. Miss Paige is now teaching Latin in the Charlton School, 646 Park Street, New York City.

Mr. Roy E. McGown, '04, is teaching Greek and Latin in Montpelier Seminary, Vermont. Since leaving college Mr. McGown has taught at Coe’s Academy, Northwood Center, N. H., and at the Morgan School, Clinton, Conn.

Mr. Robert Francis Allen, '05, was married on Monday, August 19, at West Somerville, Mass., to Miss Hattie Eva Gertrude Boak. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are residing at Kent’s Hill, Me.

Mr. James D. MacNair, '05, read before the National Society for the Study of Epilepsy and the Care and Treatment of Epileptics, at its October meeting in Richmond, Va., a paper entitled “Colony Life — Social and Religious — of an Epileptic.”

Miss Marion S. Wentworth, '05, has been appointed assistant in the High School at Weymouth, Mass.

Mr. John L. Tudbury, '06, is teaching Physics, Geometry, French, and English in the Peabody, Mass., High School.
The Annual Meeting of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae will be held in Boston from Tuesday, November 5, until Saturday, November 9. Among the speakers announced are President Huntington of Boston University, President Eliot of Harvard, President Briggs of Radcliffe, President Van Hise of Wisconsin, President Hazard of Wellesley, and President Thomas of Bryn Mawr. Trips will be made to Craigie House, to Concord, and to several of the colleges in Boston and the vicinity. The exercises will conclude with a luncheon at the Hotel Somerset at noon on Saturday, November 9. The headquarters of the Association will be at the Westminster Hotel, Copley Square, Boston. The regular sessions for business and reports will be held at the Public Library and the chapel of the Old South Church. The meeting of Thursday evening will be at Radcliffe College, in Cambridge. The Friday evening reception and the Saturday luncheon will take place at the Hotel Somerset, in Boston.

The committee appointed by the Gamma Delta Society to provide a dormitory for the women students of Boston University have issued the following appeal:

To the Alumnae of Boston University:

The Committee empowered by the Gamma Delta Society to establish a dormitory for the women of the University desire your interest and cooperation in the work which they have undertaken.

It has been considered wise to begin on a small scale with an apartment which it is hoped will prove the nucleus for further development. An attractive suite has been found, near Copley Square, which is in every way suited for such a purpose. It will accommodate seven or eight girls besides a matron, and will provide a clubroom and kitchen for the Gamma Delta Society, which may also be used for the girls in residence.

Once fully established, this project will be entirely self-supporting, but meanwhile, in order to begin this next semester, a fund is necessary, both as a guarantee and for furnishing. We, therefore, in behalf of the Gamma Delta House Committee, ask your assistance. Contributions, however small, will be most gratefully received and used to the best advantage. We feel assured of your sympathy, knowing you will appreciate all that a dormitory may mean in the social life of the college.

Contributions may be sent to any of the undersigned:

HARRIET E. JOHNSON, Chairman,
32 Chestnut Street, Boston, Mass.
KATHARINE K. CROSBY, Secretary,
12 Jerome Street, Dorchester, Mass.
ANNE G. GOODSELL, Treasurer,
16 Harris Street, Brookline, Mass.

Mr. Wilbur A. Coit, 'oo, Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the University of Vermont, was awarded the degree of M. A. by Harvard University at the last Commencement. Professor Coit had been awarded the Jacob Sleeper Fellowship by Boston University for the year 1906-07, and he spent the college year in advanced mathematical work in the Harvard Graduate School. For some years Professor Coit has been a member of the Faculty of the University of Vermont, and he returns to his work in that institution at the expiration of a year's leave of absence.

The new post-office address of the College of Liberal Arts is 688 Boylston Street. The telephone number is Back Bay 131.
Professor A. H. Buck, Professor-Emeritus of Greek in the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University, sailed for Europe on the steamer Patricia on Saturday, September 7. He is planning to spend the winter in Rostock, Germany.

The Harvard Graduates' Magazine for September contains a summary of Professor C. H. Grandgent's "An Introduction to Vulgar Latin," by Professor James Geddes, Jr.

Professor E. Charlton Black contributed to the Boston Transcript of Saturday, September 14, an article on Henry Bellyse Baildon, the earliest of Robert Louis Stevenson's literary friends.

The University of Basel has conferred the degree of M.D. on Professor Arthur W. Weyss, of the Department of Biology in the College of Liberal Arts.

The October Atlantic contains an essay by Professor Dallas Lore Sharp under the title "The Muskrats Are Building." Professor Sharp also contributed to the midsummer number of the Youth's Companion a story entitled "Jonnassen."

At the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, held at Great Barrington June 20, Mrs. Caroline Stone Atherton, '84, was elected first vice-president of the Federation.


SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

The opening-day address was delivered in the chapel on Wednesday, September 18, at 10:30 A.M., by the Rev. Albert Cornelius Knudson, Ph.D., D.D. It was somewhat in the nature of an inaugural address, given at the beginning of his second instead of his first year of service. His theme was "The Problem of the Old Testament," which he treated with breadth of scholarship and convincing logic, as well as oratorical power. The address is about to be printed in pamphlet form.

A new feature was the informal reception given by Assistant Dean Rishell on the evening of opening-day. It was largely attended, and was much appreciated as an opportunity for men coming from widely scattered parts of the country to get acquainted.

The exercises of Matriculation Day at Boston University School of Theology were held in the chapel at the school on Wednesday, October 9, at 10 A.M. The Lord's Supper was administered by Rev. John Galbraith, D.D., presiding elder of the Boston district. The address of the day was delivered by the Rev. Wm. F. Anderson, D.D., secretary of the Board of Education. He treated in a very lucid and forcible manner the subject, "This Ministry."

The year is opening at the school with fine prospects. The total enrolment on Matriculation Day was one hundred and eighty-nine, one hundred and forty-seven of whom were college graduates. The entering Junior class consisted of sixty-four men, fifty-five of whom were college graduates. Several others of the class had nearly finished their college courses. A total of eighty new students made formal application for registration. The number asking for rooms is so great that the Trustees have been obliged to provide dormitory accommodations outside of the main building.
At a conference of the teachers of the Law School held Saturday, June 15, Dean Bigelow addressed the members of the Faculty as follows, according to the official stenographic notes:

"It is for a serious purpose, gentlemen, that I have called you here to-day. This conference may be a landmark, I hope it will be a landmark, in the history of our Law School.

"Now, I take it, gentlemen, that the subject in hand, which is legal education in our Law School, divides itself naturally into two parts: first, the object of our work; and, secondly, the method. In regard to the first part, the object we have in view must, I am sure, be very clear to all the teaching-force of the Faculty. Our school stands on a footing of its own; a footing differing materially from that of other law schools. We have been saying for five years, in the Catalogue, that the purpose of our school is not merely to train men for bar examinations and to fit them for the practice of law, but that its purpose, further, is to train men, so far as legal attainments can go, to help the country in its time of need. The State is always passing through perils. Our purpose, then, is to prepare men to help the Republic at all times. The necessary result of taking that position is this,— that we must regard the law as a unity, as an Order, as a system of laws converging on the proposition that the law is a unity, that the law is an Order. I take it that that is of the very essence of the purpose of our school.

"In regard to method, this of course must conform to the object. Our teaching accordingly must converge on the general proposition that law is an Order. That is where our school really differs from other law schools. Now, then, if that is true, it is of the first importance that we bring the point home to the student first and last. I think that it should be the duty and privilege of every one connected with our school to show the student that the lines of our teaching converge upon the general proposition that law is an Order,— that all of our courses of study, from first to last, lead up to and converge upon that idea. That is our general legal formula. We then take up our various subjects, Contracts, Criminal Law, Torts, and the rest, and put them in orderly relation to each other. Inasmuch as law has become a complex affair, we cannot proceed as men were proceeding a few generations ago; we cannot teach the whole body of the law. It is too complex — it is too vast. We must do something else. We must proceed by analysis and synthesis.

"A simple illustration may help to bring out the idea more clearly to any who have not thought it over. You may build a cabin without much help, but when it comes to building a mansion you cannot do it. You must now resort to analysis and synthesis. You must get your architect. Your architect will go to work on mathematical principles and by analysis and synthesis construct his house. So with our law. In the first place, we analyze our general formula; we take up Contracts, Criminal Law, etc., and as it would be too much to attempt to work out all the details, we cut the subjects up into segments. We say, Here is a division called false representation, or malicious prosecution, or whatever it may be. Each one of these segments is nothing more than an expansion of a general idea. Take the subject of malicious prosecution; you can state it in a sentence of two or three lines. The various elements that enter into that formula are then to be considered by the class; by case and problem the formula is resolved into its elements.

"Cases are in effect so many parts of the analysis of the subject. The decision of a
case involves, in fact, both analysis and synthesis. Each set of facts is only a particular expression, leading up to your general formula. Analysis and synthesis are then in substance what we are driving at. Other schools are apt to stop with analysis, even if they profess to go as far as that. We go on to synthesis, without which there can be no conception of order. At this point there is something wrong with education generally, as results show. We must do what we can to develop a type of mind which will not be satisfied with half the process — which will abhor a vacuum and go on and complete the work.

"I have drawn up and put into your hands a paper of Agenda (annexed) which is practically an illustration of what I have been saying. The method we are pursuing is simply what we are all the time calling a scientific method. All scientific work follows the lines of analysis and synthesis. Our method is simply an illustration of what is going on everywhere, and what must go on everywhere if success is to be attained.

"Having said thus much, and having made myself understood as well as I can in these short remarks, I should like to call your attention to the Agenda itself."

Dean Bigelow now went through the Agenda in a cursory way, with comments, and then said: "To sum up: the outer lines of convergence, extending from the chief divisions of the law — from Criminal Law, Contracts, Torts, etc. — meet in the final generalization that law is an Order; the interior lines, extending from the various segments of these topics, meet in the generalized legal formula around which each of the segments is formed. The teacher will point out these lines, show the articulation of the subjects, and then give the student his point of view for study. The student will now go to work on the interior lines by case and problem, working first accordingly by analysis, and then completing his work by putting together the results; that is, by synthesis, and connecting all with the legal formula, case or problem being summed up by the student, at the close, in a syllogism."

Until Professor Gardner has fully recovered from his illness Mr. Harvey N. Shepard is giving the course on Evidence to the third-year class; Mr. Clarence L. Newton, Property, to the second-year class; and Mr. N. T. Abbott, Contracts, to the first-year class.

The eighth edition of Dean Bigelow's "The Law of Torts" has recently been published by Little, Brown & Co. The third English edition of the same work has also been called for, and will soon be published.

Much favorable comment has been made on the brief of Mr. Brook Adams in the case City of Spokane vs. Northern Pacific Railway before the United States Interstate Commerce Commission. This brief goes to the very foundations of the law of government.

A supplementary brief for the complainants has also appeared with an analysis on the "Official Financial Documents Relating to the Great Northern Railway System," by Frederick O. Downes, Esq., of the Boston Bar.

During the present school year the new work of the Law of Criminal Procedure will be under the care of Mr. John Louis Sheehan.
The thirty-fifth annual session of the School of Medicine opened on Thursday, October 3, at ten o'clock A.M., with the usual formal exercises in the school amphitheatre. The exercises were opened with an invocation by President William E. Huntington, after which Dean Sutherland made an address, which was followed by very interesting remarks and some good advice to the student body by Rev. William T. McElveen, Ph.D., of the Shawmut Congregational Church. President Huntington then extended the greetings of the University to the students, and gave a few words of special welcome to the incoming class. The Registrar, Dr. Frank C. Richardson, concluded the exercises by making the necessary official announcements.

The new year at the Medical School opened with an encouraging outlook, the registration exceeding that of last year. The names of twenty-nine new students were enrolled, with a few more who were unable to be present at the opening exercises to be added later. The number in the Freshman class is double the number of last year's graduating class.

The optional five-years course seems to have met the general approval of the student body. This approval is shown in a practical way, by two or three graduates now serving as hospital interns, or just completing the internship, who wish to avail themselves of opportunities for extra work offered by the fifth year, and who have already entered their names as members of the fifth-year class.

During the past summer the Pathological Department of the school has been particularly busy. This department made an Exhibit at the meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society which equalled in size all other educational Exhibits combined, and not only attracted much attention, but received gratifying commendation. On request, the school also made a special Exhibit of pathological specimens at the meeting of the American Medical Association held at Atlantic City. As a result of such Exhibits one of the leading surgeons of Chicago sent an artist to the school to make drawings of certain specimens contained in the museum, to be used in illustration of articles which he is now writing. In order to exhibit to the best advantage his gelatin-mounted specimens, Professor Watters has had constructed inclined tables which extend around the walls of the museum.

During the past summer Professor A. W. Weysses received his Doctorate in Medicine at Basel University, in Switzerland. It is interesting to note that Professor Weysses presented for his thesis “An Anatomical Physiological Study of the Chest by Means of the Chest Pantograph,” utilizing the work he has done during recent years with his students in the Physiological Department of the Medical School. It is not to be overlooked that Professor Weysses work was one of the potent factors which secured for the school the gold medals won at St. Louis, and Portland, Ore. The Medical Faculty is congratulating Professor Weysses upon the acquisition of this degree.

Dr. J. E. Runnell's (B. U. S. M. '06), of the Massachusetts State Sanatorium at Rutland, is taking a short postgraduate course in the Pathological Laboratory, devoting his time chiefly to opsonic work. Dr. S. Hamilton, of Pittsburg, spent four months in the Pathological Laboratory acquiring general pathological technique, and making special investigations.
Homer's Iliad, First Three Books. Edited for the Use of Schools by J. R. Sitlington Sterrett. This is a sumptuous addition to a series of notable text-books which represent the most advanced Greek scholarship. A striking feature of the text is the insertion of the Digamma. The uproar which followed Bentley's daring innovation finds but faint echo today, but we shall await with interest the result of this attempt to convince the American high-school boy that a letter which is to him little more than a linguistic ghost is a potent personality. The notes are truly exhaustive, as the editors say,—215 pages of notes to 62 pages of Greek text. In diction they are delightfully lucid. The editor omits, doubtless as a result of personal experience in the classroom, the usual list of numberless cross-reference which the student quietly ignores. The reader will find these notes sane, intelligible, and helpful to his understanding of the text. (New York: American Book Company.)

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Miss Sara Cone Bryant, '05, has just brought out, through Houghton, Mifflin & Co., a new book, Stories to Tell Children. This work is a companion to her very successful book How to Tell Stories to Children.