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Cadman, S. P.

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

LONGFELLOW
On Sunday, June 21, the college community was startled by the news that for the second time within a month after Commencement Day the University had lost a member of its Board of Trustees. Scarcely had the final words been spoken over the resting-place of Dr. John D. Pickles when the corporation of Boston University was called together to pass resolutions upon the death of Captain L. D. Baker.

The life of Captain Baker reads like a romance. He began his career as a Wellfleet fisher-boy, and ended as a Director of a giant corporation with a fleet of fifty steamers engaged in the business of importing tropical fruits from Jamaica.

The success of Captain Baker was due entirely to his own business foresight and enterprise. Few men have been so quick to see a golden opportunity in places where others had seen only a barren and unfruitful field.

Many years ago he carried in a small sailing-vessel a band of Argonauts who sailed three hundred miles up the river Orinoco in search of gold. While on this trip Captain Baker sought tirelessly for opportunities to establish a lucrative trade with some South American country. Finally, a friend suggested that he put in at Jamaica and bring home a load of bamboo. Captain Baker landed at one of the Jamaican ports; he found a bankrupt,
uncultivated island on which the wild banana was growing in profusion. That landing at Jamaica was the first step in a gigantic business enterprise. He induced the poverty-stricken, discouraged farmers to give up their hopeless struggle to make a living out of sugar-cane and to turn their attention to the cultivation of bananas.

Captain Baker began his new business career by loading his fishing-smack with bananas and crowding on all sail for home. By the time the little vessel reached port the bananas were nearly all spoiled. Undaunted, he tried again and again, until he found that by picking the bananas in a green state he could land them in excellent condition within eleven days after leaving Jamaica. The fishing-smacks gave way to larger sailing-vessels; the sailing-vessels were gradually replaced by steamers; the steamers have grown larger and have become swifter and more numerous, until to-day the great white vessels with cream-colored funnels bearing the distinguishing mark of the United Fruit Company are one of the familiar sights of the wharves along Atlantic Avenue.

Three years ago, on Captain Baker's sixty-fifth birthday, the English government officials residing on the island of Jamaica presented him, in behalf of the people of that island, with a costly silver service. The speakers included some of the most distinguished officials of the island, and the occasion was an impressive manifestation of the profound respect in which Captain Baker was held by the people of the island of Jamaica.

Since 1901 Captain Baker had been a member of the Board of Trustees of Boston University. At the time of his death he was a member of the Standing Committee on Libraries. He leaves three sons,—Lorenzo D., Jr., Reuben R., and Joshua,—all of whom are connected with business enterprises in which their father was interested. A daughter, Miss Martha Baker, lives at Wellfleet.

Captain Baker's romantic and successful business career affords many parallels with that of another fisher-boy of Wellfleet,—Isaac Rich,—who by indomitable energy and business acumen built up a great fortune and became a founder of Boston University. The parallel is even more striking from the fact that Captain Baker's mother, whose maiden name was Thankful Rich, was a relative of Isaac Rich.
PROFESSOR MANNATT in his appreciative review writes: "Since he has gone to be with Homer there is hardly left among us a scholar who could safely call in question Seymour's authority in the field of Homeric learning." In this article it is not proposed to make the audacious attempt. The work abounds, however, in Scriptural quotations noting parallel relations in Hebrew life with the life in the Homeric age. New Testament references are few, not more than a dozen in all. The Old Testament furnishes more than one hundred examples. These are derived from the Pentateuch, the historical books, the prophets, Job, and the Psalms. The biblical and classical student will find interest and profit in this correlation of customs and habits, thus made to appear, between the Hebrews and the Greeks of the Homeric period (see page 43).

It may not be well to question the authority of Doctor Seymour as a Hebrew scholar. Still it is evident that he used the biblical texts, for the most part, as they are found in the so-called King James' version rather than in the Hebrew Bible or the text of the revised version, or the text established by the results of modern critical scholarship.

Hebrew sacrifices are likened to those of the Greeks, regardless of the fact that Jehovah was the God to whom Abraham, for example, made offerings in every case, while the Greek idolatries were rendered to whatever god in the Hellenistic pantheon it was deemed desirable to propitiate or favor. No reference to this fact appears in connection with the illustrations given. The "bolts of Zeus" are compared to the "brimstone and fire" (see page 52) which Jehovah rained on Sodom; while the distinction between Zeus and Jehovah is not noticed. The home of the gods is on Mount Olympus of Thessaly. Zeus dwells in the aether above the mountain or on its highest summit (see page 417f), while the Hebrews knew no such materialistic heaven.

Doctor Seymour quotes Curtiss's "Primitive Semitic Religion" in apparent favor of the view that the Semitic belief agreed with the Olympic notion. "The early Semites too believed their gods dwelt on the heights." The examples cited are Ps. 121: 1; Micah 4: 1; 1 Kings 18: 30; Gen. 22: 2; 31: 54; Ex. 3: 5; 15: 30, 32. But exceptions must be taken to these comparisons, both from a philological point of view and from the monotheistic
view which prevailed in the belief of the Old Testament writers. Psalm 121, verses 1, 2, may be taken as an example. The common English version, which Doctor Seymour quotes, reads thus: "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help." This is given as a proof that the Hebrews believed the home of their God to be on the hills, as the Greeks of the Homeric age were taught and believed concerning their gods. But the approved rendering of the first and second verses of this psalm teaches the opposite of the prevalent Greek notion and the use to be made of it. The revised version of this passage is as follows:

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the mountains.
From whence shall my help come?
My help cometh from Jehovah,
Who made heaven and earth."

Doctor Cheyne of Oxford, England, interprets the language thus: "Unto the mountains; viz., of Jerusalem, whose cincture of hills is a symbol of the heavenly heights. Whence? . . . The question is only asked to give more effect to the answer." Tholuck, Alexander, and the more modern interpreters agree in the translation which gives verse one of the psalm the interrogative form.

Micah 4: 1, 2, is another illustration of the emphasis which belongs to Jehovah the God of Israel in contrast to the false gods of other peoples. It is Zion, not Olympus, that is the symbol of the habitation of the Most High. The early Semites, but not the Hebrews, gave their gods habitation on the lofty mountains. These and other analogies as used by Doctor Seymour might easily be mistaken for realities, and Jehovah be recognized as no higher a personality than the mythical deities of the nations. The Biblical teaching directly opposes this doctrine and forbids the comparison that the classical student might make. From beginning to end the God of Israel was distinct and separate from the false gods of other tribes or peoples. Idolatry and the worship of false gods were not brought out of Egypt with Israel's departure. Captivities and dispersions did not avail to destroy the worship of Jehovah among the Jews. Their great ancestor Abraham was not tainted with the evil of idolatry. Moses was the true servant of Jehovah, and mightily rebuked any tendency of the uneasy crowd towards alliance with idolaters. Joshua, Samuel, David, and the prophets were devoted worshippers of the living God. It is useless to seek analogies where none exist.

Too many of the Israelites doubtless were misled by the vain worship-
pers of mythical gods. It is now too late to accept the merely rhetorical statement that one of the horses of Achilles was endowed by Hera with speech, like Balaam's ass. Indeed, the decline of interest in classical learning may be ascribed, in some measure, to the modern evolution of thought from the mythical and childish views held in the ancient and classical period and fostered by such comparisons as are here under review. Progress towards a better interpretation of the religious thought prominent in classical literature is happily manifest, and it is believed that a truer view of the supreme character of the religion whose exponent is the Bible must follow.

The difference between the Christian faith and the religions of pantheists or polytheists does not appear in Scriptural illustrations and parallels so much as in contrasts which demonstrate the divine source of Biblical literature contrasted with the human origin of classical productions. But while there may be evidence of a decline of interest in the splendid products of the ancient Greek genius, there are at present signs of a modern revival, which a writer in *The Contemporary Review* calls "the regeneration of the Greek language" (Professor Jannarius, in C. R., 1892).

It is not too much to say that this language has done supreme service in receiving from the original source the substance of the Old Testament literature in the so-called Septuagint version. Nor is it an empty boast that the critics and students of the New Testament are uniting explorations and researches in Bible lands with the utmost critical acumen and scholarship in order to present Biblical facts through the medium of the Greek language to the representatives of this advancing period of literature and learning. The Greek language is not dead. Its regeneration is certain, since it is the bearer of the divine word and religion to the ends of the earth.

The reaction is not retrograde. The views which claim to mark progress towards the supremacy of the Christian faith have by some minds been based on the hypothesis of "Evolution from lower, cruder, less developed forms to higher," until the origin and development of the religion of the Bible appear. The "liberal view" is that the children of Israel were originally animists; then, under the influence of the Canaanites, polytheists; then henotheists; and at length monotheists. One of their deities, called Jahwe, became the national god. But the prophets led to a higher conception of Jahwe, and finally a spiritual religion was evolved. According to Doctor Nuelson in "Some Recent Phases of German Theology," Wellhausen's theory is "Animism, polytheism, henotheism, ethical monotheism
of the prophets, and priestly codification after the exile." This theory is still held by a number of scholars and forms the basis of their investigations.

Recently, however, this view has been sharply criticized and seems destined to give place to the theory of the conservative school. Study of the Septuagint and of the Old Testament literature would reverse the conclusions of the liberal school. It is claimed that even the Egyptian priests and scholars were decidedly monotheistic. In the time of Abraham this "monotheistic tendency" was dominant. Moses was the preacher of practical monotheism. These most recent views tend to overthrow the foundation of the theory of the naturalistic development of the religion of Israel (Nuelson, page 32).

The limits of this paper forbid more than a reference to Pan-Babylonism and the conclusion likely soon to be reached that "special divine revelation is the only satisfactory explanation of the influence which the Old Testament has exercised in the history of the race" (Nuelson, page 77, and Doctor Jannarius’s book Das Alte Testament im Lichte des Alten Orients). This trend of "German theological thought" emphasizes the importance of the Greek form in which much material for Biblical study is imbedded. It also enforces the contention of this paper that while Old Testament literature has some analogy to the classical, as to customs, habits, and modes of living, the real ethical relation of these religions is that of contrast rather than resemblance.

The devout scholar will not liken the two religions, but will mark the infinite divergence of the Hebrew and Christian faith which hails the dawning of the light of classical learning that appears as the bearer of the true light which enlightens the world.

Among the spontaneous tributes called forth by the passing from earth of Dr. Charles W. Rishell, none comes from a fuller heart or a more poignant grief than that of the pupil-friend whose thoughts find poetic expression on another page of this issue. The careful listener will detect the genuine lyric note of a personal grief, and while sharing the writer's sorrow at the loss of a friend, will respect the manly restraint and admire the felicitous expression of the thought.
WILBERT FARLEY GILMAN
WILBERT FARLEY GILMAN.

A NOTABLE recent addition to the Board of Trustees of the University is Mr. Wilbert Farley Gilman, of Tilton, N. H., a graduate of the College of Liberal Arts, class of '92.

Mr. Gilman was born June 2, 1865, in Springfield, Vt. Upon leaving the high school of his native town he entered his father's shop to learn the machinist's trade. He began a technical course of study in the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, but soon concluded that his outlook on life would be widened by a more liberal training. He accordingly entered Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., and was graduated from that institution in 1887. He then entered the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University, and was graduated in the class of '92.

In April of the year of his graduation from college he entered into partnership with his father. The business was that of manufacturing lathes for turning shoe lasts and other irregular forms. This business was established by Mr. Gilman's father nearly fifty years ago. After becoming a member of the firm, which bore the name Gilman and Son, Mr. Gilman had the chief management and care of the business, and he invented a number of improvements on the machines. In 1899 he became the sole owner and proprietor of the business, which acquired a wide reputation and developed a large foreign trade, sending machines to nearly every quarter of the globe where shoes are made.

In 1907 Mr. Gilman had an advantageous opportunity of disposing of his business, and accepted the offer. Soon after retiring from business he removed to Tilton, N. H., where he now resides. Since he has been free from business cares he has had greater leisure to attend to his civic and private affairs, although even under the pressure of business he took time fully to meet his duties as steward and treasurer of the church with which he is connected.

Mr. Gilman married, in October, 1892, Miss Nettie A. McKinnon, of Cambridge, a classmate, who was graduated from Boston University at the same time as Mr. Gilman.

In the accession of Mr. Gilman to the Board of Trustees the University has secured the co-operation of a man whose wide knowledge of affairs will prove of inestimable service at this opening of a new era of Boston University. Mr. Gilman's profound interest in the institution as his own Alma Mater will lead him as a Trustee to identify himself even more closely with the University in its steady and gratifying development.
RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD GRADUATE.

Charles D. Jones, '86, A.B., M.D.

I FIND that it is twenty-one years since the class of '86 received their diplomas from the hand of our venerated president, Dr. Warren — given to each of us with that kindly smile in the eyes which the younger ones will see caught by the pencil of my friend Mr. Shields in the portrait which hangs, or used to hang, in the Trustees' Parlor. The class of which I was a member, an ardent and bigoted one, has attained its majority, and if age brings with it wisdom we are now wise enough to speak.

Mine was the last class to enter Boston University in the old building. I do not mean the old building at 12 Somerset Street; that was the new building, but not yet completed. The real old building was at Beacon Street, and to reach its halls, laboratories, and lecture-rooms, one entered by an unpretentious front door, walked along a narrow corridor, went down about four steps, and passed directly into the chapel. This was a small, gloomy room (they were all gloomy) which we used for receptions, mass-meetings, and recitations, in addition to its legitimate purpose. Back of this was a second small recitation-room, furnished with half a dozen settees. Here we took our mathematics, while the Seniors (we had the same awe of the Senior that the Freshman of to-day has) assembled for astronomy. I remember that Newton, recently leading member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, was, with his full black beard, even at that day a personage for whom we all had a most profound respect. I think it was he who evolved the "joke," which was promptly inserted in The Beacon, that a hungry Sophomore had eaten the apple which had been serving as a celestial sphere in the astronomy lectures to the Seniors. For we had no telescope, no laboratory, no apparatus of any kind in the building. At all events it was Newton who was made chairman of the first mass-meeting that was held soon after our entrance, to discuss some proposed changes in the management of The Beacon. We had a hot time, and wrestled, full of vim and fight, all the afternoon, to a glorious finish, in the end leaving the rules where they were before. I cannot describe the other rooms on this, the street floor, as we had no access to them. There was a room for the Dean, Dr. Lindsay, father of Professor Lindsay, and perhaps one for the Faculty, but aside from this there were none. I have described all the lower floor. To reach more recitation-rooms one mounted a narrow, winding staircase, which led, by a serpentine path, to the rooms above, and
by a second flight to a similar one on the third story. As I recollect the building, this was all there was to it. I don't know where the girls had their study, for we did not in those days assemble in the "dove-cot" for our festivities. If we wanted a good time we thronged into the chapel, and it was there that we were royally welcomed by the Juniors, who, with a heroism that might well be imitated, gave a scene between Lady Teazle and Sir Peter — did it well, too, and we took a keen pleasure in the production. But I can say something of the men's study. This was in the basement, front. From it one could, by craning his head backwards, see up to the sidewalk of Beacon Street. The room was equipped with two white, marble-topped tables and a complement of chairs, and anything more cheerless and cold than these smooth tables in the early November days is unimaginable. The room faced north, and no sun ever found it. There was no gymnasium, no cheerful lounging-place, not a vestige of a library except one or two lexicons; at one time when I wanted to consult a cyclopedia I was obliged to go outside the college walls to find one. But brighter things were in store. The new building was in process of erection, and to it we made frequent pilgrimages, gloating over the goods the gods were providing for us. The one man possessed of sufficient stoicism to deny himself a personal inspection was one day forcibly carried there. There were some who, when the time came to move, cherished sentimental longings for the old rooms, with their associations of years; but more of us agreed with "Fred," the janitor, that we were glad we were going to a place "where there was room for two people to go down stairs together."

At the new building we had a sort of a jollification which lasted three days. To begin with, there was a formal opening at which the Governor (Long) and President Eliot were present and spoke felicitously. I think that we had a more informal occasion at about the same time, when all the professors excelled in their happiest vein. Some of their speeches were positively sparkling. Many of them are gone now, but there were, in addition to Dr. Warren and Dr. Huntington, who had come to be Dean, Professors Buck, Bowne, Kimpton, Lindsay, Coit, and possibly Curry and Dippold. There may have been others from the Technology Faculty, though these never seemed to belong to us, except, perhaps, Professor Niles, who sometimes gave his geological lectures at the college building.

With new equipment we naturally took up our work with fresh zeal. We had pleasant rooms of ample size. The "boys" had an attractive study with a "library"—pathetically small, but it did at least contain two good cyclopedias. We at first thought our gymnasium portentously scientific
and business-like, but soon lost, first, our respect, and then our liking for it. The lack of bathing-facilities made it worthless. So we ate our lunches there and only occasionally worked off our exuberant spirits on the ladder or rowing-machine.

Of the student and social life at that time I need not speak: all of us, of early and recent classes, know it. But some things were different at that time. The scientific courses were all given at the Technology building or in one of the basement rooms of the Natural History Society. It was here that the biological courses were given; and if one wanted to do additional work he must use his ingenuity, for the rooms were closed promptly at the end of the hour. Metcalf (now in Washington) and myself once wanted to do some extra dissection on the squid, and having coaxed Professor Van Vleck to fish a couple of extra specimens out of his pickle-jar, we hurried back to the college, leaving a trail behind us like that from a particularly rampant automobile. On arriving at the college we sneaked in to a little triangular recess back of one corner of the chapel, a horizontal "spandrel," where there was a set tub. Across the tub we placed a rough board, and by the light of a single flickering gas-jet we dissected our squids. I do not recall how we disposed of the remains; probably dropped them into the tub.

There was of course no telescope in the college building for the astronomy classes, but Professor Coit, at opportune times, when the auguries were favorable, headed a double file of students to the public telescope on the Common opposite West Street, and, standing in the chilly night air, each took his turn at the eye-piece, while the Boston public trudged past us. Sometimes we were assessed a few cents for this, but my impression is that the Professor more often paid for it himself for the good of the order. The social life was active, including fraternity affiliations. The Philomathean was always popular, and no one who was present is likely to forget the trial of Dr. Taft of Cambridge and Keen (deceased) for stealing the Freshmen's milk on the occasion of their first social. The two prisoners were led into the court room (chapel) strongly guarded, and chained to a fifty-pound dumb-bell from the gymnasium — the only time it was ever used. The judge was ex-Governor Bates, while Jones, who as President of the Massachusetts Senate administered to him the oath of office at his inauguration as Governor, defended the prisoners. Theatricals were always popular, and we produced many prominent stars, of whom I recall Professor Baldwin, Professor Fall, Professor Bullock (Harvard), and Dr. Chenery (Tufts). May I be pardoned if in these recollections, which I had no intention of
making serious, I take space to recall to mind the triumphant production of the opera in Jacob Sleeper Hall, a thoroughly home-made production, the libretto by Richardson, author of "Miss Petticoats," which was in vogue a few years ago. Dr. William M. Warren, the present Dean, was one of the singers. Singing was always popular then. Fall (now Professor Fall) used to sing a solo which first amazed and then terrified his audience. There were athletic contests between the different classes, played without uniforms, coaches, or "rooters," and provocative of nothing but healthy fun and exercise. The dramatic element of the intercollegiate contests we never experienced. Yet there were recompenses. The classes were small and we were brought into the closest intimacy possible between professors and students. I recollect one elective course under Professor Bowne which was taken by only four students, and I have always felt that the intimate association with the professor which I enjoyed during this course was a most unique and memorable experience. The classes in Spanish were also small, though presided over by a gentleman and a scholar, who, exiled for conscience' sake from his native land, exhibited no bitterness, but bore always an attitude of gentle and kindly comradeship towards us students. Enveloped in a long black cloak, with his bushy white beard a foot long and his black eyes sparkling with good humor, Professor Torricelli was easily the most striking in appearance of any in the college. Many of the other professors who have disappeared will be remembered by the older graduates: Van Vleck, wiry and nervous; Hyatt, authority on echinoderms, who used to come into the lecture-room in his slippers; Cyr, referred to invariably as "Narcisse," with his blandly ingenuous Parisian provincialism; Venizianni, "Carlo," who blushed to his eyebrows when he quizzed the girls; Dorchester, big and blond; and Curry, whom we loved because he disliked examinations and said so. These and others (and if I have failed to mention some it is from no lack of respect) we came to know intimately.

It is not my intention to write an anecdotal paper; nor am I particularly interested in furnishing a eulogy of Boston University, either as to the College of Liberal Arts or its graduate body, but I think a word of appreciation is not out of place here. The college was small at the time of which I am writing, much smaller than at present, and many things we would have had different; but it has turned out a set of men and women who, repaying the training it gave them, are in their turn giving it a standard. The college makes the man, and the man makes the college. We have not yet turned out a President, but we can number among our alumni a clean, intelligent, active body of men and women who, though not filling positions of the
most exalted prominence in life, form an aggressive body, exerting their influence, with a good deal of uniformity, on the right side of the question. I have just learned that, of the special commission on revision of the taxation laws recently appointed by Governor Guild, two members are our graduates,—one of '83 and one of '89 (Newton and Bullock). An intimate friend of mine (Chenery, '87) is a professor in Tufts Medical School, and no one not a physician appreciates the professional and technical acquirements essential to such a position. Ferguson, cosmopolitan and diplomat, high in political life in China, and exerting extraordinary influence to preserve peace during the Boxer riots, was my classmate. Whatever of liberal thought we enjoy was nourished at Boston University, and it was done in a plain brick building, with little adornment; but it had upon its Faculty men who infused into the meagre equipment their own enthusiasm and personality, and thereby Boston University has "made good." As usual, it is the man behind the gun that counts.

CHARLES WESLEY RISHELL — FRIEND.

Gay Charles White, A.M.

With his transparent manliness we place
That seeking after truth that he might be
Teacher of life, soul-winning, rugged, free;
That brotherhood with men of alien race,
Child-love and love of song and kindly way;
That Christliness: — yet now God’s open sea
Is his, a growing loss to you and me
Must come because we miss his voice each day.
The poorest student knew him as a friend,
Was free to speak of problems hard to meet.
He carried all our plans in his great heart
Until, bankrupt of energy, the end
Gave only strength with which to smile and greet
The Friend from whom he could not live apart.
CHARLES WESLEY RISHELL
BOSTON UNIVERSITY has again been called to mourn the loss of one of its chief officers, in the sudden passing of Charles Wesley Rishell, Assistant Dean of the School of Theology, on the morning of Sept. 21, 1908.

Dr. Rishell was born in Williamsport, Penn., March 9, 1850, and was graduated from Wittenberg College, Springfield, O., in 1876. He was for some time a student in Drew Theological Seminary, and was received into the Cincinnati Conference in 1878. His career as a preacher was marked by constantly increasing power and success; for he gave himself, in utmost devotion, to pulpit ministrations, as well as to the personal offices which fall to the pastorate.

Beginning in 1889, he was able to devote two years to a plan of study in Berlin University, where he had the advantage of courses taken with Dr. Harnack in the field of Historical Theology, and enjoyed the personal friendship of this eminent teacher, and his high endorsement. Following several successful pastorates in Ohio, after his return from Germany, came the call from Boston University, 1895, asking him to take the chair of Church History, in the Theological Department. This position he has filled with singular fidelity, since that date; and from the year 1904, when President William F. Warren was made Dean of the School of Theology, he has been Assistant Dean, resident in the building, 72 Mount Vernon Street. During his busy life he has found time to become the author of several important books,—“The History of Christianity,” “The Official Recognition of Women in the Church,” “The Child as God’s Child,” “The Higher Criticism,” and “The Foundations of the Christian Faith.” He made frequent contributions to the religious press, and his writing was always clear and forceful; his judgments in questions of theology were based upon wide, intelligent reading. His services as a preacher in pulpits of Boston and vicinity were freely given, and always most acceptable to the people.

In the administration of his office as executive of the Theological Faculty he showed the resources of a well-rounded Christian teacher. His transparent nature, his cordial sympathy with the student body, his interest in each individual, made him a most accessible personality, as he stood in the very centre of the life of the school. No one feared to approach him; for he was not only a dignified gentleman, but an interested friend; not only a learned teacher, but a fellow-student with his classes; not alone the author-
ized guide of school affairs in general, but one who was glad to share in the secret trials and struggles of every perplexed student.

He was unwearied in his numberless labors for the good of the institution he served so well; at least, he would not complain of weariness and burdens which he must often have felt. His quiet but steady zeal knew no lapses. His vision ranged widely over the field from which Boston University draws its patronage; and by diligent correspondence as well as by journeys and addresses he was active in his efforts to widen the sphere of usefulness which centres here.

We cannot recall the life and services of this noble man without thinking of her who has been his strong and gracious companion in all the delicate relations and responsible tasks which have engaged his strength so fully; and our tributes of grateful appreciation are extended not only as a memorial to him who has gone, but also to her whose beautiful character and loving services have done so much to bring light and comfort and inspiration to the students of the School of Theology. To Mrs. Rishell and her children the Trustees, the Faculties, and the friends of Boston University offer their tender sympathy in this great bereavement, commending them, with the great company of those who are sharers in the sorrow, to the compassionate ministries of our Heavenly Father, who will "do exceeding abundantly above all that we can ask or think."

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ASSOCIATION.

THREE Americans have been recently elected to the Council of the International Phonetic Association, to represent the United States in that body: Professor Grandgent, of Harvard University; Professor Geddes, of Boston University; and Professor Weeks, of the University of Minnesota. The International Phonetic Association was founded in 1886 by a small group of French teachers who wish to popularize phonetic transcription as applied to the teaching of modern languages. In 1888 the association drew up an international phonetic alphabet which, with a few slight improvements, has ever since been used in the official organ of the association, le Maître Phonétique. The international alphabet was readily adopted by teachers and scholars in many countries for purposes of research and teaching. There are at present more than a hundred books in which it is used more or less extensively. In fact, this alphabet, which was introduced in 1906 into the French Department in Boston University, and used throughout the year with success, bids fair to become universal.
BOSTONIA

DALLAS LORE SHARP'S "THE LAY OF THE LAND."

Joseph R. Taylor.

PROFESSOR SHARP first attracted the attention of Bostonians as the man who stood on the roof of the old College Building on Somerset Street and saw enough wild life to fill a book. The best thing about his book was that it showed city-ridden men and women that it is not necessary to go to Central Africa to find game. Professor Sharp stood on a roof in the heart of Boston and saw things, and then he wrote down what he saw and people read his book and called themselves severe names for never once seeing the remarkable things that lay all about them; and then they, too, began to look around them.

Professor Sharp is still seeing things. He has moved from the top floor of the College Building to a fourteen-acre farm at Hingham, and now he sees so many things that he is bewildered by the opulence of his material. The unobserving city man is simply astounded at the number of forms of animal and vegetable life which this Hingham Gilbert White has discovered by loving and patient study. Chipmunks and chickadees and twinflowers and red wood-lilies and chestnuts and blackberries and foxes — evidently this rocky hillside farm within a dozen miles of Boston is one vast natural reservation.

But it takes eyes to see all these things, and therein lies the advantage which Professor Sharp has over most people. On a gray February day he finds in the matted grass a tiny heap of bones. That little pile of bones that the ordinary pedestrian would not perceive at all becomes to Professor Sharp the clue to a whole chapter in natural history. Little by little he constructs by rational observation the story of the life and death of the animal which has left its whitened bones in the matted grass. A missing incisor tooth of the upper jaw leads to a convincing demonstration that the little creature had slowly starved to death. And this conclusion conducts us naturally enough to a page or two of impressive reflections on the tragedies of nature.

The author is exceedingly happy in the choice of the titles of the dozen or more essays which make up the book. "The Muskrats Are Building," "Christmas in the Woods," "A Cure for Winter," "The Sign of the Shadbush," — all are suggestive and attractive. Almost any of these would be, in our judgment, a more desirable title for the book than the one which the author (or publisher?) finally selected. "The Lay of the Land" does not
really mean much until one has read the book, and even after one has read every page of the work he finds himself dwelling most frequently in memory on some of the other titles; to the genuine nature-lover there is something especially enticing about "The Sign of the Shad-bush."

The essays cover the four seasons of the year. They are Thoreau's "Spring," "Summer," "Autumn," and "Winter" in one volume. In the close, continued observation of nature the two authors have much in common; but in treatment Sharp and Thoreau are far enough apart. Thoreau's books are just a little solemn—we had almost said sombre. Professor Sharp's book is chatty, bright, and sparkling. We sit down to Thoreau, conscientiously determined to enjoy him; if we hold ourselves down to the task, genuine enjoyment is our reward. But one can open Professor Sharp's book anywhere, at any time, and he will find himself attracted and led easily along to the close of the chapter.

One remarkable feature of the work is the author's success in making us love winter. The hoarfrost and the swirling snowflakes and the howling winds always have in this book, as a background, a cozy corner by a genial fire and a group of four full-blooded boys rollicking about while father and mother sit by the mellow light and read good literature; we cannot imagine a magazine less stately than the Atlantic finding its way to the library table of this home of nature-lovers.

The book deals kindly with the sincere though untrained amateur, but it is righteously severe with the bogus nature enthusiast. The closing essay, "The Lay of the Land," makes merry with the nature Philistine. "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, then a June to an inland farm. 'And I enjoyed it!' she exclaimed; 'the sky-blue, I mean, the sea-blue, and the green of the hills.'"

No admirer and disciple of John Burroughs could write a nature book without a conscientious jab at nature-fakers. Mr. Sharp deals gently with the erring. He does not wield the mighty club of Hercules; he does not settle the matter off-hand by stigmatizing the other set as a pack of liars of a very particular brand. He waits until he is about to bid the gentle reader adieu, and then he softly insinuates that a genuine study of the out-of-doors is not a hunt after a frog that can swallow his pond, nor a fishhawk that can read. We can only hope that Professor Sharp's satire will continue in this genial vein. We cannot bear to think of the hearty laugh becoming a savage roar that shall make all but the most depraved and shameless fakers scurry to their sordid burrows.
But if Mr. Sharp does not take care he may himself receive, some bitter cold day, notice of his election to membership in the society which he so heartily contemns. He consigns to membership in that delectable association the man who saw a frog swallow his pond. Credat Iudaus Apella! But suppose this wight comes upon page fifteen of "The Lay of the Land" and reads that Mr. Sharp has seen a frozen frog which has been taken from the very centre of a solid lump of ice begin to hop about in the most unconcerned manner. We believe this story, for we know Mr. Sharp personally and have found even his accounts of his fishing-trips to be absolutely reliable. But suppose the abandoned prevaricator of the frog-pond story should come across this statement about the congealed frog and should send to his new found colleague the fraternal greeting, "Et tu, Brute"!

Professor Sharp's book combines in a really remarkable degree the accuracy of the trained, scientific observer and the grace and ease of the accomplished man of letters. This very unusual combination accounts, in large degree, for the marked success of the author. Trained as a scientist, he later abandoned, and we think wisely, the biological laboratory for the open fields and woods. Everywhere we find his scientific training asserting its sobering influence and steadying the swing of the literary enthusiast; everywhere we find, also, the subtle, illusive influence of the best English authors lighting up and adding grace and charm even to the treatment of a scientific theme.

To begin to quote from the book may lead one on interminably. On every page we find some choice bit of description or keen observation. The opening sentence of the book is characteristic: "We have had a series of long, heavy rains, and water is standing over the swampy meadow. It is a dreary stretch, this wet, sedgy land in the cold twilight, drearier than any part of the woods on the upland pastures. They are empty, but the meadow is flat and wet, naked and all unsheltered. And a November night is falling." The last terse sentence is a brilliant stroke. Nine writers out of ten would have inserted some such word as "gray" or "drear" with "November" and thereby weakened the sentence.

And here is a bit of verbal felicity in the description of spring. We take it from that most charming of all the essays, "The Sign of the Shad-bush." The closing quatrain will give a glimpse of the versatile author in a new rôle, that of poet, and even in this rôle he acquits himself with credit. "I watch for the sign of the shad-bush. Spring! There is the smell of spring in the yellow spice-bush; the sound of spring in the trills of the hylas; the color of spring in the blue of the hepatica. A February rain spatters your
face with spring; the wild geese trumpet spring in the gray skies as they pass; the bluebird brings spring in spite of your fears and the weather:

All white and still lie stream and hill —
The winter cold and drear!
When from the skies a bluebird flies
And — Spring is here!"

A word in conclusion on Mr. Sharp's general style and diction. It is not Ruskin's style, to be sure; but Mr. Ruskin never counted woodchuck holes. When Ruskin wrote on nature his head was in the clouds and his diction was as ethereal as his theme. The authors of the modern nature school throw themselves flat on the ground and hear the heart of nature beat, and then they put down in clear, running, racy English what they see and hear. This does not hinder them from occasionally rising to the blue with the song of the skylark; it does not fetter the full expression of the soul when some wondrous bit of landscape or some vision of star-lit sky calls forth the best within them.

A book that makes a man long for the country as Goethe longed for Italy is a book worth buying. A book that takes the gloom from winter and reveals it as a time of exhilaration and tumultuous joy is a book worth placing on the library table as an antidote to Longfellow's lugubrious lines on February. To write a book which opens eyes to tree and flower, and broadens human sympathy with the lower forms of life about us, is to perform a service for humanity. Mr. Sharp is one of the most successful of the gifted men who have been summoned to this high mission.

The University begins the new year under unprecedentedly favorable circumstances. The College of Liberal Arts has the largest Freshman class in the history of the institution. The accommodations of the School of Theology are taxed to the utmost, and the percentage of college graduates in this department is steadily reaching a figure where the school may be considered as a graduate department of the University. The efficient work of the Medical School has during the last few years attracted, as never before, the favorable attention of the profession. An outcome of this growing prestige is the marked increase in the present entering class. The School of Law reports a slightly decreased enrolment, but this slight decrease is accounted for by the more rigid entrance requirements which have recently been put in force.
The announcement of the death of Dr. Charles W. Rishell came as an overwhelming shock to the college community. On Saturday, September 19, he was in communication with the office of the University, and although in answer to a friendly inquiry he said that he was not feeling as well as usual, not a hint of the coming change prepared his friends for the startling message which was forwarded to the University less than forty-eight hours later.

Of Dr. Rishell’s fine personality and conscientious work President Huntington speaks feelingly in his tribute printed elsewhere in this issue. The editors of BOSTONIA feel a personal sorrow in the loss of a man who was both a faculty colleague and an editorial associate. Dr. Rishell was the first editor of BOSTONIA. Under his trained hand the periodical assumed the form which it has since essentially maintained.

One of the first and most pleasant tasks of the present editor was to publish a portrait of Dr. Rishell, with an appreciative sketch of his life and work. Again it is the duty of the editor to publish the portrait of Dr. Rishell; but this time the task is heavy and the pen falters.

He was a true man. The world is better for his stay on earth. The students whom he loved are his living memorial.
THE COURSE IN JOURNALISM.

NOT long ago BOSTONIA called attention to the growth of the literary spirit within the college. Our students in increasing numbers are devoting themselves to literary work, either as newspaper writers or as contributors to literary journals. A full list of the magazine articles written within the last year by the undergraduates and the recent graduates of the University would make a very gratifying showing. The themes and written reports which are handed in by the college classes bear marked evidences of a careful attention to literary form as well as content. In the departments of language increasing stress is laid upon the literary characteristics of the works which are read, and year by year there is a closer correlation of the instruction in the departments of ancient and modern literature.

The recently introduced course in Journalism, to which reference is made in another column of this issue of BOSTONIA, is a response to a real demand both within and without the college. The instructor of the class is a trained newspaper and magazine writer and a successful author. Whatever may be said in disparagement of so-called "Schools of Journalism," there can be but one opinion regarding the desirability of offering a course of practical suggestion and training to the scores of young men and women who support themselves wholly or in part by newspaper work while at college. The number of applicants for admission from professional newspaper writers of the city is evidence that the class supplies a real need and will add appreciably to the literary quality of the contributions to the daily and weekly press.

THE GRANT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS.

THE grant of four hundred dollars to the Department of Physics by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences is both a striking expression of confidence in the Scientific Department of the University and an enviable compliment to the professor in charge of the Department of Physics. This is the fourth grant which Professor N. A. Kent has received from the Academy of Arts and Sciences: the first two were made while he was at Wabash College; the last two have been given since he became head of the Department of Physics in Boston University. The fact that this last grant is larger than any of the preceding is proof that the Academy considers the appropriation well bestowed.
RENEWED INTEREST IN CLASSICAL STUDIES.

WHEN the University of Cambridge resolutely refused by a decisive vote a year or two ago to remove Greek from the list of required studies, the opponents of Greek and Latin contemptuously greeted the decision as but another manifestation of the crass mediaevalism of the English universities, and their hopeless inability to discern the signs of the times in the educational world.

There are increasing indications that Cambridge University had a keener vision than its critics. From many sources we hear of a reviving interest in the study of Greek and Latin. Greek classes which had been reduced to the vanishing-point are now assuming respectable proportions. One of the most famous Latin schools in the country has a larger attendance this year than ever before, although Greek is rigidly required of every student. Our own college feels the influence of the new educational spirit. The regular Freshman class in Greek is considerably larger than that of last year. More significant still, the class in Elementary Greek began its work in September with no fewer than thirty-six members.

This reviving interest in classical studies is a striking confirmation of the prophecies of those staunch friends of the humanities who even in the darkest hours have unwaveringly asserted their faith in the ultimate triumph of these perennial studies.

ONE effect of the greater public recognition which the College of Liberal Arts is receiving since the change to its new home is seen in the educational meetings of various kinds which are held almost daily in the College Building. At times several gatherings are in progress at the same hour in different portions of the building. The central location of the college makes it a very desirable place of assembly for those who come from out of town. The beautiful new Jacob Sleeper Hall is likely to prove one of the most attractive of the auditoriums in Boston. This increased public recognition has already begun to result in a substantial increase in the number of students.

THE registration in the College of Liberal Arts has already reached 624, the largest in the history of the University. The attendance in the teachers' courses also shows a marked increase.
The Courses for Teachers.

During the past year the Boston public-school teachers have taken much interest in collegiate opportunities. A committee, with Miss Florence Eugénie Leadbetter as chairman, has been making detailed inquiry both into courses of study available for teachers in service and into conditions of promotion to the Bachelor's degree. The College for two seasons past has offered series of courses primarily for teachers, with increased enrolment semester by semester. To meet still more fully the growing interest, the Faculty has outlined the following provisions for teachers registering as candidates for a degree.

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

Advanced standing: credit may be given for previous work judged of collegiate grade up to a maximum of ninety semester hours. Requirements for the degree: one hundred and twenty semester hours, certain of which will be prescribed by the Faculty.

Residence: at least thirty semester hours must be taken in residence, though not necessarily within a specified period.

A Grant from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The Department of Physics of the College of Liberal Arts has been most fortunate in obtaining a grant of $400 from the Rumford Committee of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Through the generosity of two friends, $200 has been added to this. These gifts will assist materially in the purchase of an echelon spectroscope for research work in light. The full sum needed is somewhat over $825; but the entire apparatus has been ordered, in full confidence that other friends of the department will come to its aid and that the money will shortly be obtained.

The influence of research work, pursued by an instructor and his student assistants, in the creation of enthusiasm among the students of a department is no small factor in the welfare of that department, and these grants are thus of great value from the pedagogical standpoint.

Further, it is hoped that the expectation of the instructor will be fulfilled and that some scientific results of distinct value may be obtained in the progress of the research. The nature of sub-atomic structure is one of the most important problems with which the physicist of to-day is dealing. Closely connected with this question is that of the invariability of the wave-length of spectral lines, a question not yet definitely settled. Probably by the use of the echelon spectroscope some advance can be made toward the solution of this problem.

Miss Harriet S. Fisk, '05, has been appointed to a position as Instructor in English in Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Penn.
THE ATHLETIC SPIRIT OF THE COLLEGE.

There has been no more conspicuous change in the undergraduate spirit than that which has been brought about through the opportunity offered to the men in the college for athletic exercise. Although the gymnasium was not open for use until the latter part of February, and the swimming-tank was not ready until nearly a month later, each class organized a very creditable basket-ball team, and practice was almost constant during the hours when the gymnasium was open to the men. Later a series of interclass matches was played, each class playing one game with every other class, and the Seniors won the championship. There is some good basket-ball material in the college, and this year we have every prospect of picking a creditable varsity team. Class teams will be organized as during the past year.

The interest in the swimming-tank has been phenomenal; there are many excellent swimmers among the men, and several who could not swim at all have during the few months that the tank has been in use learned to swim very creditably. The tank is provided with belts and ropes to support beginners in the water until they are able to dispense with such aids, and the water in one half of the tank is sufficiently shallow to make practice for the beginner easy and safe.

Realizing that organization is absolutely essential to success in athletics, the men in the college got together during the second semester and formed a Boston University Athletic Association; a constitution was drawn up, fully discussed at a mass-meeting of the men, and adopted. This association is to have full charge of all athletic contests and will regulate the expenses of the various teams. The Faculty is represented on the Executive Committee by the director of the gymnasium.

One of the most gratifying signs of active interest in athletics appeared in the financial support which the men gave to the baseball team. A place for practice near the college was a great desideratum, and the space between the College Building and the Public Library seemed well suited to this purpose; but the proximity of other buildings made it necessary to erect a wire fence, fifty feet long and eighteen feet high above the present brick wall at one end of the enclosure, in order to make batting possible. The ground had to be levelled to a considerable extent, and rolled. After many contractors were consulted one was found who agreed to take the contract for one hundred dollars. About three quarters of this amount was subscribed by the undergraduates and by the members of the Faculty, and the remainder was contributed by alumni. The ground is now sufficiently level to admit of laying out tennis courts, and there is room enough for one double court and one single. The recently formed Tennis Association consists of a large number of men, some of whom have had considerable practice.

Finally, there appears to be a much keener interest in the college life as a whole on the part of the men than there has been before,—a more manly, virile interest, which seems attributable largely to the stimulating effect of these various athletic activities,—an interest which presages great good, and a desire to make the college an institution of which every alumnus may be proud.

A. W. W.

Professor F. Spencer Baldwin has recently been appointed by Mayor Hibbard of Boston as a member of the Board of Statistics Trustees, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Charles F. Folsom, of Boston.
THE DEPARTMENT OF ELOCUTION.

Professor Agnes Knox Black will offer the following courses during the present year:

**FIRST SEMESTER.**


XII. 13. *Oral Interpretation of Dramatic Literature.*— Technique, plot study, and character study in tragedy and in comedy, with special reference to the interpretation of Shakespeare’s plays. (2 hours.) XII. 13 presupposes XII. 7 or its equivalent.

**SECOND SEMESTER.**

XII. 8. *Elocution.* (2 hours.) Continuation of XII. 7.

XII. 10. *Public Speaking.* (2 hours.) Continuation of XII. 9.


These courses in the second semester are open to students who have taken the corresponding courses in the first semester, or who may satisfy the instructor as to their previous training in the subject.

President and Mrs. Huntington reached Boston on Monday, September 28, after their summer trip to Europe. They sailed from Naples on Tuesday, September 15, by the steamer *Canopic* of the White Star Line.

Mr. W. Irving Bullard, special '01–'02, is vice-president of the E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company, Danielson, Conn., the largest manufacturers of textile loom supplies in the country. Before his connection with this corporation he was editor of the Bond Market Department of the *Wall Street Journal*, and a writer on economic and financial subjects for the larger financial and daily publications in New England and New York. Mr. Bullard addressed the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at their annual meeting in Boston, April 17, on the subject of “Textile Mill Stocks as Investments.”

Mr. Herbert C. Sanborn, '96, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, *summa cum laude*, by the University of Munich, last July. Dr. Sanborn's subjects were Psychology, History of Philosophy, Germanic Languages and Literatures, History of Philosophy. He proposes to carry on work in the Psychological Laboratorics of the Universities of Leipzig and Paris during the coming winter and spring, and he will return to America next summer.
IN MEMORIAM.

H. FAY LOOK.

One of the saddest events which BOSTONIA has been called upon to record is the death of Mr. H. Fay Look, of the class of 1900, who died on Wednesday, July 15, at the Lowell General Hospital. Mr. Look was one of the most gifted musicians among the graduates of the University. Since finishing his college course he had made rapid progress in his musical studies, and he had taken a thorough course at the New England Conservatory of Music. He showed particular talent in his work on the pipe-organ, studying with Mr. Wallace Goodrich, who showed marked interest in his promising pupil. A year ago Mr. Look was appointed Professor of Music in Washburn College, Topeka, Kan.; he was to serve as Acting Dean of the Conservatory of Music of that institution during the coming year. He came to New England at the close of the college year in June and was on his way to Bethlehem, N. H., to meet a musical engagement, when he was taken ill with typhoid fever and was removed to the Lowell Hospital, where he died.

Mr. Look was a genial man, of winning personality and sterling character. He was an excellent student, and he carried with him from college the sincere regard of his instructors and the warmest friendship of his college associates. He will be especially remembered for the rare skill and musical taste which he showed as the chapel pianist during the four years of his undergraduate course.

To his former instructors and his college friends the startling news of his sudden death comes with peculiar keenness. The University has lost a loyal alumnus who had already brought credit to his Alma Mater and was at the threshold of a distinguished musical career.

THE COURSE IN JOURNALISM.

The course in English Composition, known as IV: 5, or Composition Seminar, has been forced into the college curriculum by pressure from within and without the student body. Hitherto there has been no opportunity for the University students to get a professional view of writing, though many of them come to college intending to write and later actually enter the ranks of those who write for a living. Many more of them, along with various vocations, write occasionally for the pure love of writing. There is no professional school for these, no graduate courses even, that might help them to take a journeyman's attitude toward their writing and to develop a journeyman's habits of work. Besides the need from within, there was constant demand for private tutoring from professional writers of the city — journalists, readers, critics, editors, story-writers — so great a demand that these immediately swelled the class beyond all working bounds.

The course is an experiment. With the great variety of needs and interests represented by so mixed a class the work in the classroom must necessarily be general — to survey the field of literary work; the opportunities it offers as a profession; the mind and nature it calls for; its exactions and rewards. Daily reading and writing will be demanded; personal and class criticism will be given; the instructor, as well as his students, doing his daily stint of finished copy as if life depended on it.

D. L. S.

Mr. Waldo S. Burgess, '05, has returned to this country after a successful year of study and teaching in Rome.
ISABELLA THOBURN COLLEGE, LUCKNOW, INDIA.

In Lucknow, India, is a woman's college; and connected with the college is a preparatory school (including kindergarten, primary, grammar, and high-school grades) and a normal school.

An institution with so many departments requires a large teaching-staff. The aim is to have eight foreign teachers, and fill the other positions with Indians and Eurasians.

All educational work in India is under government control, and no college, high school, or normal school may set its own examinations. Good work is encouraged by grants of money, and these grants are increased or decreased according to the equipment and standard of the school.

At present the missionary staff of the college has been reduced to four, and four new missionary teachers are urgently needed to fill the vacant positions. A mathematics teacher for the college is needed. A Boston University graduate, who took a major in mathematics, would be fitted for this position.

A teacher is needed in the Normal School Department for methods classes and criticism work. A college graduate, who has had normal-school training, or experience in teaching, with some knowledge of methods of teaching, could fill this position.

An English literature and history teacher is required, and a kindergartner.

The work in India is most interesting because results are visible. Girls often attend the Lucknow school and college from the age of eight until they graduate from college, at about twenty-two years of age. As these girls are boarders, the opportunity for the teachers to influence their lives and help them to develop in character is limitless.

I shall be glad to correspond with any young woman who desires to go to Lucknow as a missionary teacher.

The call to the foreign field is "to know the need and be able to meet it." There must be many graduates of Boston University who are able to meet these special needs.

FLORENCE L. NICHOLS, '89,
53 Arlington Street, Lynn, Massachusetts.

Dr. Freeman M. Josselyn, until recently Professor of Romance Languages in the College of Liberal Arts, returned to America for a brief visit last spring and attended the Commencement Exercises of the University. He returned to Europe in June. After spending the summer in Northern Europe and Switzerland, he went to Florence, where he will settle permanently.

Assistant Professor John P. Marshall gave, during the summer, the following courses in Music at the Summer School of Arts and Sciences of Harvard University:

- Harmony and Simple Counterpoint. Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 9 to 10:30 A.M.
- The Appreciation of Music: Analytical Study of Masterpieces from the Point of View of the Listener. Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 11 A.M. to 12:30 P.M.

Each of these courses is accepted as a half-course for the bachelors' degrees in Harvard University.

Mr. Edward J. Rowse, '03, was married on Wednesday, August 12, to Miss Edith M. Elwell, of Springfield. Mr. Rowse’s present address is 21 Hawthorne Street, Malden, Mass.
Miss Florence L. Nicholls, '89, was honored with a reception in Jacob Sleeper Hall, September 18, tendered by the New England Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, under whose auspices she has labored in India for fifteen years. During the last five years she has occupied the important post of Principal of the Isabella Thoburn College at Lucknow. This institution is affiliated with the Government University at Allahabad. A large number of women interested in missionary and educational matters came to greet Miss Nichols, and Miss Lilavati Singh, her Professor of English Literature in Isabella Thoburn College. This is the first college ever opened for women in the northwest of India. Miss Singh comes for a second visit to the United States, her first being in 1900, when her fine address at the Ecumenical Conference in New York so moved President Harrison as to induce him to say that if he had given a million dollars to missions and this talented Christian Indian lady were the only result he should feel satisfied with his investment. She is planning to give a year to addresses on the needs of India before college students and missionary societies, and will devote the second year to a special course at Radcliffe.

Dr. William F. Warren introduced the guests and spoke most happily of the success won by Miss Nichols, and the work of Professor Singh. Miss Nichols told of the difficulties of doing work up to the government standard with such small equipment, and expressed her desire for help to furnish suitable apparatus. Miss Singh gave a short account of the educational condition and possibilities, and the wide constituency of the college. One of the graduates of this institution is a head teacher in the Wannemaker School at Allahabad; another has occupied the chief post in a leading institution in Burmah.

Dr. John Hopkins Denison, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, addressed the members of the college Wednesday noon, October 7, upon "Literature as the Expression of Life," developing the suggestion that the finest use of literature is not entertainment, nor yet instruction, but rather incitement to a personal intensification of life in its noblest elements. The address was not without reference to the opening courses in Bible study; but it gave new inspiration to the students of all literatures and to the readers of current books.

Professor F. Spencer Baldwin has recently been appointed Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Commission on Old Age Pensions. This Commission, of which Mr. M. W. Alexander, of Lynn, is chairman, was appointed by the Governor under the terms of a resolve of the Legislature of 1907 to investigate the various plans of old-age pensions, annuities, and insurance which have been proposed or tried in European countries, and to report upon the advisability of adopting any one of these systems in Massachusetts.

In addition to the study of foreign pension-schemes which he is making for the Commission, Professor Baldwin is conducting a statistical investigation into the condition of the aged poor in Massachusetts. This investigation, which is the first of the kind ever attempted in an American State, covers the population of the almshouses, State pauper institutions, private benevolent institutions, and also the persons who receive charitable aid from public or private agencies during the year 1908-09.

Mr. F. R. Willard, '06, who has been teaching English in the Melrose High School, is now Head of the English Department in the Salem High School.
Mrs. Caroline Stone Atherton, '84, has recently been appointed by Mayor Hibbard of Boston a Trustee of the Children's Institutions Department.

At the time of her appointment the Lynn Item published a biographical sketch of Mrs. Atherton; referring to this newly conferred honor, the Item said: "The position was offered Mrs. Atherton without her knowledge of a vacancy on the board. With her deep interest in the education of children, her excellent training, and her many personal qualifications for the work she is about to take up, Mrs. Atherton will use her enlarged opportunities wisely and well, and she will bring an influence for untold good to the class of children most in need of it."

Mr. Clarence H. Dempsey, '95, has recently been appointed Superintendent of Schools in Revere, Mass., and began his work at the opening of the present school year. Mr. Dempsey's professional record since leaving college is as follows: 1895-96, taught Latin and Mathematics in Fitchburg High School; 1896-98, studied in Munich and Berlin as Jacob Sleeper Fellow; 1898-99, Superintendent of Schools, Cumberland, R.I.; 1899-1908, Superintendent of Schools, St. Johnsbury, Vt. During the years 1906-07 he was President of the Vermont State Teachers' Association; in 1906-08 he was Examiner of Teachers, Caledonia County, Vermont; in 1906-08 he was a member of the Commission to examine Vermont Normal Schools.

Mr. Frank L. Simpson, '98, who has been, since 1904, an Instructor in the School of Law of Boston University, has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Professor in the same department.

Mr. Wilbur A. Coit, '00, has been appointed Head of the Department of Mathematics in Acadia College, Wolfville, Nova Scotia. He began his work in September. During the last eight years Professor Coit had been connected with the Mathematical Department of the University of Vermont.

Miss Sally M. Clough, '03, who has just returned from Europe, where she has been studying modern languages, has been appointed teacher of French and German in the Wellesley High School.

Mr. Ernest T. Chase, '04, who for several years has been a member of the Faculty of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, is now principal of Nichols Academy, Dudley, Mass.

Mr. Robert F. Allen, '05, has recently been elected to an instructorship in English and Physics in the Melrose High School. From 1906 until 1908 Mr. Allen was instructor in English in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, Me.

Professor F. Spencer Baldwin is preparing a history of recent labor legislation in Massachusetts for the division of Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institution. This monograph will form one of a series edited by Professor Henry W. Farnam, of Yale, covering the field of social legislation in the United States.

The entering Freshman class is the largest in the history of the University. It numbers one hundred and twenty-four. This is an increase of more than 50% over the class of the preceding year. The number of men shows a slight increase over that of the class which entered a year ago.
The Matriculation-Day Address was delivered October 7 by Rev. Dr. Francis J. McConnell, an alumnus in whom the school takes special pride. His theme was "The Authority of Christ," or "The Relation of Christ to the Problem of Religious Certainty." Putting aside the purely abstract problem of the seat of religious authority, the speaker contended that Christ was a "great dynamic factor working for the production of living religious certainty." It is this truth that underlies the old view that Christ was a prophet. He did not give "formal note-book instruction." Not, What precise words did He utter? but, What did He cause men to think? is the vital question. That He was able to "disengage great conceptions" from the minds of men is itself a remarkable testimony to His power. And "the harvest of thought," since "the Lord of the seed-time is also Lord of the harvest," is "binding on us." And so also the statement that "Christ is priest, the Saviour-Master," receives its illumination from the fact that "the moral purity that comes out of contemplation of Christ cleanses the intellectual instruments," and lifts the human mind to a new intensity, out of which grows "the progressive moralization of the idea of God." That "Christ is our king" has as its basis the fact that He creates within us an "instinct for godliness" and "inspires us to do the impossible." His "Sonship" likewise rests on the extraordinary impression which He produced on His disciples. The very persistence of the belief in the incarnation needs to be accounted for. The practical consequences of that belief justify us in holding to the creedal statements on that point until larger and more adequate views are attained.

The address was a remarkable one. The combination which it presented of clear and profound insight with vital religious feeling and vivid illustration was such as is seldom found.

The Opening-Day Address was delivered by Professor Buell, September 16. He pointed out and extensively illustrated the fact that the most important new discovery in the field of New Testament study is that its language was that of the common people. The candidate for the ministry should bear that in mind, and address himself likewise to the common intelligence. The address was extremely interesting and felicitous.

Rev. George C. Cell, Ph.D., has been appointed instructor in Church History for the ensuing year. He takes up the classroom work of the late Assistant Dean Rishell. Dr. Cell graduated from Baker University in 1904, and from the School of Theology in 1904. He was awarded the Jacob Sleeper Fellowship two years in succession, an honor never granted any other graduate. He returned but recently from Berlin University, where he spent three years in special study under Professor Harnack and others.

James A. Beebe, of the Senior class, is pastor of the largest Methodist church in New Hampshire, St. Paul's in Manchester.

David M. Houghtelin, '00, recently stopped off at the school to greet friends, on his way to Glasgow, where he will spend the winter in theological and philosophical study.

Bishop Mallalieu has generously offered a free dictionary and grammar to each of our students commencing the study of Italian or French with a view to increased ability to serve our immigrants of those nationalities, or with a view to service in the foreign field.
BOSTONIA

Wilbur N. Mason, '96, becomes pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Chattanooga, Tenn.

William W. Guth, Ph.D. '01, has accepted the presidency of the University of the Pacific, located at College Park, a suburb of San José, Cal.

The total enrolment in the School of Theology is at present two hundred — fourteen more than last year at this time. The number of college graduates is 155 — ten more than last year.

Among the recent publications of Ex-President Wm. F. Warren are three papers on "Babylonian Cosmology" in the Journal of the American Oriental Society (Volumes xxii, xxiii, xxvi). These papers have won the positive acceptance of some of the leading Assyriologists of Europe. The forthcoming issue of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain will contain an illustrated article entitled "The Babylonian Universe Newly Interpreted;" in this article Dr. Warren shows that the cosmical system of Pythagoras was identical with the older Babylonian teaching.

SCHOOL OF LAW.

The lectures of the Law School began at 9.15 A.M., Thursday, October 1. The registration for the school year is slightly lower than last year, owing to the additional requirements for admission. Logic, Political Economy, Political Science, and Municipal Government are the new requirements. The entering class contains an unusually large number of those who have pursued work in college.

At the meeting of the Trustees in June, Mr. Natt Thurston Abbott was elected to a professorship in the Law School; and Messrs. James Tower Keen, John Edward Macy, and Frank Leslie Simpson were promoted to assistant professorships.

Little, Brown & Co. will shortly publish a volume, "Cases on the Law of Torts," edited by Professor Frank Leslie Simpson, of the Law School. In preparing the volume, Professor Simpson has had two principal objects in mind: first, to collect a set of cases suitable to be studied and analyzed carefully as a basis of a course of instruction in the Law School; and secondly, to furnish a second edition of illustrated cases to accompany the "Law of Torts" (8th edition) by Dean Melville M. Bigelow. In selecting the cases one of the rules of usefulness has been to choose leading cases and those indicating recent development of the law following modern, social, economic, and political movements. Only three of the cases reported in this volume had been decided when the edition of Dr. Bigelow's cases was published. The Introduction and the chapter on "Common Aspects" are entirely new.

An article on "Diplomatic Conflicts in the Near East," written by Professor Theodore P. Ion, recently appeared in the Hellenic Herald of London. An article by Professor Ion, on "Roman Law and Mohammedan Jurisprudence," was published in the Michigan Law Review for 1907-08. The article appeared in three parts. In this work Professor Ion sets forth a thesis of the greatest interest both to students of international law and to students of Roman and Arabian history; namely, that there exists between the laws of Rome and those of the Mohammedan State a relationship which
amounts to much more than an accidental similarity, such as could be accounted for by the identity of the several conditions prevailing in ancient Italy and ancient Arabia. The author traces this relationship in detail, dealing exhaustively with such subjects as citizenship, slavery, marriage and divorce, inheritance, contracts, and all the other legal questions that arise from the every-day intercourse between man and man in a civilized community.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The address by Dean John P. Sutherland on "Educational and Legislative Problems," which was read before the Intercollegiate Committee of the American Institute of Homoeopathy and was printed in the North American Journal of Homoeopathy, has been reprinted in pamphlet form.

A member of the present Senior class, Leslie Phillips Leland, has been distinguished by receiving the Bancroft scholarship for the ensuing year. This scholarship consists of the considerable income from the fund provided by Aaron and Leucretia Bancroft, of Worcester, to be bestowed upon some Worcester student who satisfies the trustees of the fund of his worthiness. Mr. Leland has also secured the appointment of intern at the Out-Patient Department of the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital for the year ending March, 1909.

The Haynes Memorial Hospital for Contagious Diseases, part of the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital, has been completed and is now being furnished through the generosity of the trustees, who have contributed a large part of the $50,000 necessary for the equipment of the hospital. The hospital buildings are the gift of the late John C. Haynes, and are located on the northern extremity of Corey Hill, on land purchased by the hospital at a cost of $50,000. The hospital, land, and equipment represent a value of probably not far from $300,000.

Nearly half the members of the last graduating class have decided to further prolong their medical studies by accepting positions as interns at various hospitals. Dr. Ada L. Brown, Dr. Winifred Morrill Woolls, Dr. J. Walter Schirmer, Dr. Robert Lovett Emery, and Dr. Howard Louis Cushman have passed examinations and secured positions in the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital for service of twelve to eighteen months each. Dr. Robert J. Grandlindenard is to be the resident physician at the Emerson Hospital (private). Dr. Charles A. Eaton has received an appointment as assistant pathologist to the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital, and will also have a position on the Faculty as instructor. Dr. Laurence R. Clapp has accepted a position as assistant physician at the State Hospital, Fergus Falls, Minn., a hospital of over 12,000 beds, one of the largest in the country.

Dr. Ray Cranshaw Hart, B. U. S. M. '97, who during the last year served as intern at the Newton Hospital, has been appointed resident medical officer for a period of three years at the Melbourne Homoeopathic Hospital, Australia. Dr. Hart sailed in July, on the completion of his Newton service, for his new position.

Dr. Lillian Belle Neal, B. U. S. M. '98, was recently married to Mr. Fred Wood, a well-known Boston printer and philanthropist, whose home is in Ashmont. Mr. and Mrs. Wood spent the summer abroad.
The American Book Company is to be commended for the special attention which it devotes to the publication of well-edited Spanish texts. Among the recent Spanish publications of this house are: A Spanish Reader, for beginners in High Schools and Colleges, by C. A. Turrell, of the University of Arizona; Cuentos Modernos, by A. B. Johnson, of Brown University; Avel­laneda’s Baltasar, edited by Carlos Bransby, of the University of California.

Turrell's Spanish Reader contains selections ranging from newspaper clippings to excerpts from the works of the best and most popular writers of modern times. An appendix gives a concise summary of the Spanish verb.

Johnson's Cuentos Modernos contains nineteen short stories by fifteen of the leading modern Spanish authors. Echegaray is represented by El loco de los relojes; Manuel del Palacio by Historias de lobos.

Mr. Crewe’s Career, by Winston Churchill. Mr. Churchill’s style is clear and forceful, though scarcely elegant, and his English is vigorous rather than polished, although here and there a delicate bit of description lends color and charm. But Mr. Churchill is concerned with vital, human interests, rather than literary form. If his aim is to bring before the public a true picture of political life, and to portray characters that are so full of life that they seem really to exist, "Mr. Crewe's Career" is a monument to the genius that planned and executed a sane, optimistic history of a great campaign. (The Macmillan Company, New York.)

No series of Greek text-books has done more to advance American classical scholarship than the College Series of Greek Authors, edited by Professors John Williams White, Thomas Day Seymour, and Charles Burton Gulick. A notable addition to the series is the edition of the Attica of Pausanias by Professor Carroll, of George Washington University. In his annotations the editor has wisely placed the emphasis upon classical archaeology; indeed, any other course would have been fatal to the success of the work. The notes contain abundant references to the latest and most authoritative archaeological works. An especially valuable feature of the work is the appended series of excursuses, covering such topics as “The Agora,” “The Enneacrunus,” and “The Theseum.” The dedication to the memory of Thomas Day Seymour is a pathetic tribute to a man whom classicists esteemed as a prince among scholars and admired as a man among men. (Ginn and Company, Boston.)

Goethe. Hermann und Dorothea. Edited by W. T. Hewett, Professor in Cornell University. With Notes and Vocabulary. Price, 60 cents. A finely printed and beautifully illustrated edition of a work which Schiller characterized as the culmination both of Goethe’s art and of all modern art. The Introduction is scholarly and full. The notes are at the bottom of the page. The edition is designed for the use of students who are at a somewhat elementary stage of the study of the language. (American Book Company, New York.)
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