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BOSTONIA



Where shall the scholar live?
In solitude or in society?
In the green stillness of the coun-
try, 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



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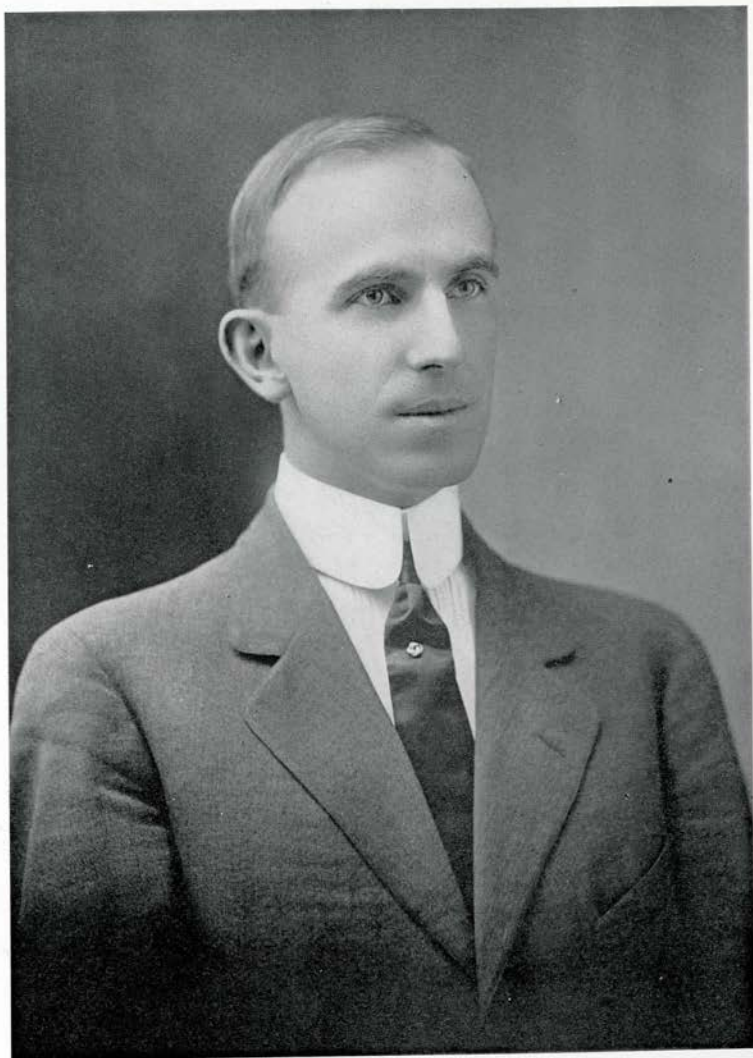
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ASSISTANT PROFESSOR BENJAMIN W. VAN RIPER, PH.D.

BOSTONIA

Vol. XIII.

OCTOBER, 1912

No. 3

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ASSISTANT PROFESSOR BENJAMIN W. VAN RIPER.

A RECENT and important addition to the Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts is Dr. Benjamin W. Van Riper, who, near the close of the last college year, was elected Assistant Professor of Philosophy, his term of service to begin in September of the present college year.

Dr. Van Riper was graduated from Allegheny College in 1905. He took a graduate course in Philosophy and Chemistry in Boston University, and was granted the degree of Ph.D. by that institution in 1908. During the year 1908-09 he was Professor of Chemistry in Wheaton College, Illinois. From 1909 until January, 1912, he filled the Professorship of Philosophy in Nebraska Wesleyan University. In the spring of 1912 he went to Germany for advanced work in Philosophy, and he studied under Eucken at the University of Jena. Returning to America, he continued his studies at the University of Chicago, and in August of the present year he was awarded the degree of Ph.D. by that institution for his work in Psychology and Philosophy.

During the present semester Dr. Van Riper offers the following courses: History of Philosophy (to continue through the year); General

Psychology; Epistemology; The Philosophy of Kant. During the second semester Dr. Van Riper will continue the course in the History of Philosophy, and will also offer courses in Metaphysics, Ethics, and Pragmatism.

With the exception of Theism, which is given by Dean W. M. Warren, Dr. Van Riper will offer during the present year all the courses which were formerly given by Dr. Borden P. Bowne.



THE TUNE "AUTUMN" AND ITS HYMNS.

Robert Westly Peach, Ph.B. '96.

THAT incident of intense pathos, the playing of the hymn-tune "Autumn" by the brave bandmen of the *Titanic* as she sank, has brought this tune into such present interest that all possible information about it is worth publishing.

Often ascribed to F. H. Barthélémon (1741-1808), it is in fact two centuries older, having been adapted from the tune for the forty-second Psalm in the Genevan Psalter of 1551. "Old Hundredth" is its sister, having been the setting for the 134th Psalm in the same book. "Ein' Feste Burg" (1529), "Luther's Hymn" (1535), and "St. Michael" and "Toulon" (1543), are the only older hymn-tunes in wide use in this country to-day, so far as I have discovered. "Autumn," unlike the others, with their stately choral measures, has a lyrical melody quite modern.

Since 1561 "Old Hundredth" has been associated with the version of the 100th Psalm in the first English metrical Psalter, and also, since 1736, with the Watts-Wesley version of the same Psalm. "Autumn" has no such history. There is no hymn in English wedded to it.

A *New York Times* correspondent gave "Guide me, O Thou great Jehovah" as its proper hymn; another, "Saviour, breathe an evening blessing." An organist told me he had played it for "Glorious things of Thee are spoken." It was sung at my confirmation, twenty-four years ago, to "Jesus, I my cross have taken," and will always be associated with those words in my mind.

At the annual dinner of the Boston University Association of New York, held at the Aldine Club, May 3, representatives of seven denominations associated the tune with five hymns. Members of five denominations named "Guide me, O Thou great Jehovah;" the next highest vote

was for "Hail, Thou once-despisèd Jesus;" the third and fourth in rank, with equal votes, were "Love divine, all loves excelling," and "Jesus, I my cross have taken;" and the last, "In the cross of Christ I glory."

All this but faintly indicates the diversity in the use of this tune. When Henry Ward Beecher, in his "Plymouth Collection" of 1855, successfully set the fashion of printing tunes along with the hymns in the church hymnals, he included our tune under the name "Sardius." The Methodist Episcopal hymn and tune book of 1857 called it "Madrid." (It is often ascribed to the Spanish.) The "Sabbath Hymn and Tune Book," 1859, named it "Jaynes"—in another book spelled "Janes." Each of these titles has been repeated in a few later books, and the title "Autumn" occasionally given to a different tune.

An examination of 111 American hymn and tune books for use in stated church services from 1855 to 1912, both inclusive, representing over thirty denominations, discovers that our tune, unless named still otherwise, is omitted from a few; it is repeated several times in others,—occurs altogether over two hundred times in them,—and is the setting for no less than eighty hymns. One-half of these are so given in but a single book each, and one-fourth in but two; seven are in three, four in four, two in five, two in nine, two in twelve, and one each in fifteen and twenty.

To this tune "Autumn" I have found in the 111 books the hymn, "In the cross of Christ I glory" but once; "Saviour, breathe an evening blessing," but twice; "Glorious things of Thee are spoken," and "Guide me, O Thou great Jehovah," each only five times. "Crown His head with endless blessing" and "Hail, Thou once-despisèd Jesus," are each set to it nine times; "Love divine, all loves excelling," and "Gently, Lord, O gently lead us," each twelve times; "Mighty God, while angels bless Thee," fifteen times; and "Jesus, I my cross have taken," twenty times.

Moreover, the first three hymns just named, and the fifth, are not found with "Autumn" in the past twenty-four years. "Love divine, all loves excelling," is so associated but once in the same term, and "Guide me, O Thou great Jehovah," but once since 1893; these, along with "Jesus, I my cross have taken," have other tunes more frequently joined to them in current usage. The hymns recently connected with our tune oftenest are, in ascending order, "Hail, Thou once-despisèd Jesus," "Gently, Lord, O gently lead us," and "Mighty God, while angels bless Thee."

It is doubtful whether another tune could be found which would so copiously illustrate our regrettable and divisive lack of uniformity in the setting of hymns to music.

It seems to me that the slightly plaintive melody of "Autumn," with its deeply pathetic present association, calls for a suitable occasional hymn, and I diffidently submit the following, which was first sung in Emanuel Reformed Episcopal Church, Newark, N. J., May 5, 1912:

THE LOSS OF THE "TITANIC."—A HYMN.

I. A TRIBUTE TO THE HEROIC DEAD.

Thanks, O God, and adoration
 Be to Thee for those who died,
 And bequeathèd consolation
 By their courage sanctified.
 Calmly choosing death for others,
 Followed they Thine own dear Son:
 Praise we Him for them, our brothers;
 By His grace their victory's won.

* * * * *

II. AN INTERCESSION FOR THE SORROWING.

Father, God of all compassion,
 Hear our cry for those who mourn;
 Comfort souls whom Thou didst fashion
 Like to Thee — now sorrow-torn.
 In Thine arms, so strong and tender,
 Fold them close; their sins forgive;
 Be Thou always their Defender;
 Strengthen, hearten them to live.

Man of Sorrows, and acquainted
 With our griefs, Thou Friend divine,
 Surely stricken hearts had fainted
 But for sympathy of Thine.
 Blessèd Comforter, within them
 Dwell, and tell the Saviour's love;
 Cleanse and heal them, soothe and win them,
 Guide them home to heaven above.

POSTSCRIPT.—The foregoing assumes that "Autumn" was certainly the tune played by the bandsmen facing death. The evidence at the time seemed conclusive to me. Recently, however, in a parish "Calendar" courteously sent me, the following statement, signed "G. Edward Stubbs," appeared:

"In the confusion of the disaster some of the survivors thought that the tune was 'Autumn,' while others fancied that it was a setting to 'Nearer, My God, to Thee.' A number of American passengers thought

it was 'Bethany,' by Lowell Mason, a tune which is popular in the United States but unknown in England, and never played by British bands. Dr. Dykes' setting called 'Horbury,' commonly used in England, was also supposed to have been played. Investigation subsequently proved that Sullivan's 'Propior Deo' was the setting actually used. It was a favorite tune of the bandmaster, Wallace Hartley, and was sung to 'Nearer, My God, to Thee' at his funeral at Colne, Lancashire, to commemorate his special use of it when he and his bandsmen were about to perish."

It is not improbable that this states the truth, although the proof is not given. "Propior Deo" is a beautiful tune, but as it was written only forty years ago it has little history.

R. W. P.



THE ORIGIN OF LIFE: A REVIEW.

Professor Arthur W. Weysse, M.D., Ph.D.

IN his address this year as President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Professor E. A. Schäfer discussed the Nature, Origin, and Maintenance of Life.* The major portion of his remarks concerned the evolution and maintenance of life; but the minor portion, dealing with the origin of life, contained some rather sensational suggestions, lay versions of which have attained wide publicity, so that many persons not familiar with the details of biological research have been led to think that scientists were on the point of producing life in the laboratory out of inanimate matter. Let us see precisely what Professor Schäfer has said, and whether it voices the opinion of biologists in general.

He reminds us that the number of chemical elements in living matter is not large, for the chief constituents are carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen, with a little phosphorus, much water, and certain inorganic salts, such as chloride of sodium and salts of calcium, magnesium, potassium, and iron. The proper combination of these substances will give us the chemical basis of life; and he adds: "When the chemist succeeds in building up this compound it will without doubt be found to exhibit the phenomena which we are in the habit of associating with the term 'life.'" With this statement biologists will scarcely agree. If

* For the full text, see *Science*, Vol. XXXVI, No. 923, pp. 289-312, Sept. 6, 1912.

he had said "possibly" instead of "without doubt," it might pass; but two bits of organic matter may be identical chemically and yet exhibit very different physical phenomena. One is "dead" and the other "alive," and the chemical difference, if any, is beyond our present ken.

Farther on, when he comes to the evolution of living matter, he says: ". . . we are led to regard it as having been produced, not by a sudden alteration, whether exerted by a natural or a supernatural agency, but by a gradual process of change from material which was lifeless, . . ." Here he merely expresses the opinion of scientists in general.

But we have no scientific evidence that the evolution of non-living into living substance has happened more than once; and while Professor Schäfer expressly admits this, he still argues that there is no reason why it may not have happened ever since the beginning of life, and may be happening still. This, of course, is purely speculative, and the majority of scientists will not agree with him. He recognizes the fact that our geological record shows a single palæontological record and that this is a strong objection to his theory, but says other palæontological series are theoretically possible. He suggests that the living matter that has evolved from lifeless matter in times subsequent to the first formation, millions upon millions of years ago, might not have developed into forms of life sufficiently highly organized to leave any palæontological remains — it might never have evolved into anything beyond the simplest undifferentiated protoplasm.

Now it is true that biologists recognize the possibility, the probability even, of the existence of forms of life of which we have no material evidence. The admirable work on yellow fever a few years ago lent corroboration to this belief. We know that yellow fever is transmitted to human beings only through the bite of a certain mosquito, the *Stegomyia*, that has previously bitten an individual suffering from the disease. The course of the disease is such that we have every reason to believe it is caused by a parasitic organism. But though scientists have examined the bodies of such mosquitoes and the bodies of their victims, no organism has been discovered that could produce the disease. This has led to the belief that the cause may be an ultramicroscopic organism. For just as we can see objects with the ultraviolet microscope that are invisible through the ordinary microscope, so there may be forms of life still more minute. This I mention by way of example; Professor Schäfer does not refer to it.

But the fallacy in his argument lies here: Scientists in general believe that the formation of living matter from lifeless ceased at a very remote period. Professor Schäfer believes that it did not cease, but has continued to the present day. Scientists believe that living substance, once formed, has evolved into forms of life revealed to us by palæontology and by the inhabitants of the earth to-day. Professor Schäfer believes that the living substance formed, by his theory, since the beginning has evolved in a different direction; *i.e.*, into forms of life that are ultra-microscopic. This is highly improbable; for while we may be prepared to admit the possibility of evolution in more than one direction, it does seem that in the fifty or sixty million years for which we have evidence of the existence of life on this earth, some of Professor Schäfer's later forms of life should have evolved into visible organisms.

Were it not for the lay interest in the subject this discussion would scarcely be worth while, for to the scientist the subject is not one of absorbing interest. As I said before, Professor Schäfer devotes a minor portion of his address to its consideration. There are problems for research of infinitely greater scientific interest, and problems whose solution will be of infinitely greater value to science and to mankind. The discoveries in the natural sciences during the past fifty years have been stupendous, but instead of simplifying the problem of life they have shown it to be more complex than was ever dreamed of in the past. In the matter of animal physiology, just by way of example, consider what a new insight we have gained during the present century from the discovery of opsonins, the rôle of hormones in metabolism and secretion, and all the phenomena of anaphylaxis or allergy. But though the synthetic chemist has succeeded in compounding many of the substances that occur in animate objects, we are not willing to accord him the possibility of manufacturing living matter from lifeless; and on this point we must take issue with the distinguished British scientist. Scientists in general still hold to the motto *Omne vivum e vivo*.



IN another column of this issue of BOSTONIA will be found an account of the recent reunions of the classes of '87, '97, '02, and '07. Although these reports were received too late for insertion in the July issue of BOSTONIA, they will be read with interest by those members of the four classes who were unable to attend the gatherings.

DALLAS LORE SHARP'S "WINTER."

IT was a happy inspiration which led Professor Sharp to bring out in separate form a volume on each of the four seasons of the year. The volume "Winter" has recently come from the press of the Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston.

We have read this volume with special interest, because we very much desired to see what kind of a case Mr. Sharp could make out for winter. Spring, summer, autumn, have never lacked eulogists. But winter! Poets have sung of the long, the cruel winter. As we look out over the cheerless, frozen fields we lament our blighted summer flowers, and we feel just a touch of resentment toward the birds that fled with the fall of the first autumn leaf. But Professor Sharp has no such despondent mood when he looks out upon the snow-clad hills of his country home. To him winter is a time of exuberant joy and exhilarating rambles in the bracing air.

The table of contents of his new book is enticing: "Hunting the Snow;" "Christmas in the Woods;" "A February Freshet;" "The Last Day of Winter." Opening the book anywhere at random, we are quite certain of finding something to attract and hold the attention. It may be only an account of a prosaic barrel which is lifted over and spills out nine baby possums; it may be an exquisite little bit of word-painting of the poetry in a chickadee's song; it may be one of the deeper utterances of a man whose spirit is hushed in the contemplation of the majesty of God's great white world: —

You should hear the three great silences of winter: the wide, sudden silence that falls at twilight on the coming of the first winter frost; the smothered hush that waits the breaking of a winter storm; the crystal stillness, the speech of the stars, that pervades earth and sky on a brilliant, stirless winter night. You should hear — or is it feel? — them all.

So should you hear the great voices of the winter: the voice of the north wind; the voice of a pine forest; the voice of the surf on a stormy shore. There is no music that I know like the wild, mighty music of the winter winds in the winter woods. It will often happen that you can pass through a bare stretch of naked hardwoods immediately into a grove of thick-limbed spruces or pines. Never miss such an opportunity. Do not let the high winds of this winter blow on and away without your hearing them — at least once — as they sweep through the hardwoods on into the deep, resounding pines.

One great charm of Professor Sharp's writing is that it delights the gray-haired man of seventy as well as the sturdy ten-year-old who gleefully tumbles about in the snow-drifts. The schoolboy will welcome this

book because it will give him some new points on the enjoyment of outdoor life; the mature man will feel an irresistible desire to see some of the simple every-day phenomena which Professor Sharp so alluringly describes, and he will bless the kindly heart which took the sting from chilling winter and made it seem a kindly gift of the Creator.

The book is thoroughly sane throughout. Mr. Sharp is a poet and an observer; he never lets the poetic vein obscure his judgment. Some of the chapters are thoroughly practical in their suggestions: "A Chapter of Things To See This Winter;" "A Chapter of Things To Do This Winter;" "A Chapter of Things To Hear This Winter."

We are not surprised to learn that the books of this series thus far published are having a very large sale, and have been adopted as textbooks in many public schools. The illustrations, by Robert Bruce Horsfall, add much to the pedagogic value of the text. The book is well printed, and is attractive to the eye.

The publishers are justified in their assertion that Mr. Sharp has a reputation as a nature writer second only to John Burroughs. To merit such a eulogy is indeed high praise; it has been won by a rigorous abstention from the bizarre, the fantastical, the sensational, interpretation of the facts of nature. Mr. Sharp, like his distinguished brother writer John Burroughs, has grasped the great truth that the simplest facts of the world that lies about us, lovingly studied and truthfully described, are so filled with mysterious fascination that their portrayal needs no exaggeration to fasten the attention of the most casual reader. The day of the sensational nature writer will pass—indeed, it is now passing, never again, in all probability, to return. Work such as this of Mr. Sharp, based as it is upon the eternal facts of nature, will abide. The men of the next generation may possibly acquire a keener vision than the nature writers of the present day, but they will simply see a greater number of facts than Mr. Burroughs or Mr. Sharp has been able to see. What Mr. Sharp and Mr. Burroughs see they see clearly; they see facts, and they interpret these facts sanely and convincingly. Their method of interpretation does not exclude the subtle touch that gives to chickadee or bluebird or robin a glory and a grace that even the lordly skylark might not disdain.

PAGEANTS AND PAGEANTRY: ESTHER WILLARD BATES.

THE rapidly developing custom of bringing out pageants as a spectacular feature of academic and civic functions is but one more manifestation of the dramatic revival which is so marked a feature of our time.

The history of Pageants and Pageantry in England and the continent of Europe takes the inquirer back to the early mediæval period; the custom of holding such exhibitions has but recently become established in this country, and already there are indications that the form, if not the spirit, of this venerable exhibition is to be modified by the peculiar circumstances of the new world. The history of America, both legendary and real, readily lends itself to spectacular exhibition. One had but to note the numerous "floats" in the recent Columbus Day Celebration, crude as they were, to see the possibilities which lie before the clever inventor with a well-trained dramatic sense. The recent celebration at Mount Holyoke College had as one of its most interesting features a pageant which was probably more elaborate than anything of the kind hitherto attempted in America.

In bringing out her book "Pageants and Pageantry" Miss Esther Willard Bates, '06, has not only shown a keen appreciation of the trend of the period, but she has brought to her task unusual literary ability and a scientific training in the theory of the drama. Miss Bates is one of the most gifted of the younger generation of Boston University graduates. Her writing had already won her a place among the chosen few whose names have appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*. Since then she has made a scientific study of the drama, and has done graduate work in this subject in Boston University. The thesis which she presented last June for the degree of M.A. at Boston University contained some of the results of the extended study which finds more complete expression in her book.

Miss Bates's book summarizes the results of her own personal experience in producing and writing amateur plays and pageants. The various chapters are entitled: "The Making of a Pageant," "A Roman Pageant," "A Mediæval Pageant," "A Colonial Pageant," "The Heart of the World," "A Pageant of Letters." An appendix gives data containing the estimated cost of producing a pageant by the pupils of a high school. An elaborate bibliography directs the reader to the best literature on the various phases of pageantry.

Mr. William Orr, Deputy Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, contributes a valuable introduction, in which, after giving an historical sketch of pageantry, he discusses the selection of a theme and the organization of a pageant.

The illustrations are of a beauty surpassing anything which we have ever seen in a book on this subject. The typography, also, is admirable. Author and publisher have coöperated in producing a book which is not only a credit to both, but a distinct contribution to the literature of the subject. [Ginn and Co., Boston. 12mo. Cloth. vii+294 pages, illustrated. Price, \$1.25.]

J. R. T.



LITTLE-KNOWN SISTERS OF WELL-KNOWN MEN:
SARAH GERTRUDE POMEROY.

THE receipt from Messrs. Dana Estes and Co. of a copy of Miss Sarah G. Pomeroy's latest book, "Little-Known Sisters of Well-Known Men" enables us, just as we are going to press, to add to the reviews, in this issue, of the recent books of Miss Esther Bates and Miss Lucile Gulliver a notice of still another book by a gifted member of the class of '06.

Miss Pomeroy has already won an honorable place among the younger writers of New England, and she is steadily growing in power and in grace of expression. The letters which she contributed to Boston papers during her recent year abroad were notable in that they combined close observation with unusual felicity of expression.

Miss Pomeroy was already known as the author of "A Festival of Light," "A Loyal Little Subject," and other books and essays. In her latest volume she has chosen a theme which will instantly secure a friendly and a sympathetic circle of readers. In selecting her heroines Miss Pomeroy was far from any intention of bringing together a group of nonentities whose sole claim to attention was the fact that they were the sisters of famous brothers. Miss Pomeroy has performed a genuine service to the literary world in making it more fully acquainted with a group of noble women whose hopes and ambitions were all lavished upon the brothers whom they loved, and for whose sakes they were willing to spend and be spent unobserved by the world.

The names of some of these women are, to be sure, already known to the admirers of their famous brothers. Dorothy Wordsworth and

Mary Ann Lamb are dear to all who love their gifted brothers. But it was high time that some gracious hand bestowed upon some of the other members of this noble but unnoticed band their meed of praise. The author has selected for her honor list the names of seven women: Mary Ann Lamb, Mary Sidney, Dorothy Wordsworth, Elizabeth Whittier, Sarah Disraeli, Sophia Thoreau, and Eliza W. S. Parkman.

Miss Pomeroy's book is replete with interesting biographical material, and she has clothed the names, dates, and facts in beautifully clear diction. The photographs of several of her heroines add greatly to the charm of the volume. We cordially recommend the book for the home or the college library; it will prove especially acceptable as a holiday or a birthday gift. [Dana Estes and Co., Boston. Cloth. 12mo. Illustrated. Price, \$1.25 net.]



THE FRIENDSHIP OF NATIONS: LUCILE GULLIVER.

THE Friendship of Nations: A Story of the Peace Movement for Young People, by Lucile Gulliver, A.M. [Ginn and Co.]

Miss Gulliver's new book might as well have been called: "A Handbook of War for Everybody"—so full is it of the fearful facts of war, and so tellingly are these facts arrayed. She has told the "story of the Peace Movement," and told it well for young people. She has also told the story of war, and told it with all its pomp and circumstance, and with all its cost and horror, too. The book will interest children, but it is no child's book. It will go, and should go, into the public schools throughout the land, as the author intended; it should also go into the libraries and homes throughout the land, with its message of peace—a reasonable, possible peace for the nations of the world; with its warning of war—unreasonable, inhuman war. Miss Gulliver has done a good work—a new and needed work—in a great cause. She brings honor to herself and to Boston University, her Alma Mater. It is a great thing to take this large part in the betterment of the world.

D. L. S.



UNDER the department notes of the School of Medicine will be found an exceedingly interesting item relative to the summoning of Dr. J. Emmons Briggs, in mid-ocean, by wireless telegraphy, to perform an operation on a patient in Switzerland.

IN MEMORIAM.

THE profound sympathy of the entire University community will be extended to ex-President W. F. Warren, whose brother, Bishop Henry W. Warren, passed away on Tuesday, July 23, and to Professor E. Charlton Black, who suffered within a few weeks the double bereavement of a well-loved brother and sister.

Bishop Henry W. Warren was one of the noblest men that have ever been called to the high office of Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church. As a scholar, a preacher, a pastor, and a bishop, he early won, and to the end of his career retained, the admiration and affection of the great Church which he so devotedly served. The announcement of his passing brought poignant sorrow to mature men who will ever retain a tender recollection of the kindly heart which years ago helped to bring within their reach the coveted opportunity of a college education which it would otherwise have been impossible to secure. In the issue of *Zion's Herald* of July 31 Professor M. D. Buell, of the School of Theology, gives beautiful and tender expression to the gratitude of the young men whom this noble-hearted friend helped at a time of crisis in their lives.

Professor Black's brother, Rev. John Waddell Black, died last July, in Cambridge, Mass., after a lingering illness. Dr. Black was a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, for many years a clergyman, and for some time a chaplain in the service of the English Crown. During the latter part of his life he resided with his brother in Cambridge, devoting himself to literary and educational work. He had become a familiar figure in the college hall. Tall, dignified, kindly, and serene, his face told the story of a man who had known sorrow and bereavement, but had come forth ennobled and triumphant.

In the churchyard of his own university town, Edinburgh, there is a touching memorial of an American who died and was buried by loving hands in that distant land: "To the Gentle American Stranger." To some of those who knew Dr. Black he will ever seem, as they stand beside his resting-place in beautiful Mount Auburn, "The gentle Scot and Christian gentleman."

Within a few weeks of the death of his brother Professor Black was called upon to bear to her resting-place his well-loved sister, Mrs. T. Murray Bell, of Otterburn, River Road, Canada, who died on Sunday, September 1.

Mrs. Bell was the eldest daughter of the Rev. John Black, of Liddesdale, Scotland, and was born in the old Manse, Newcastleton, Roxburghshire, in May, 1853. She was married at Edinburgh, in 1876, to Mr. Thomas Murray Bell, son of Thomas Bell, the tenant of Carlyle's estate of Craigenputtock. She is survived by her husband and four children. Professor E. Charlton Black is her youngest brother. Dr. Black was with his brother and his sister during their last moments.



THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

THE new Department of Education and School Administration, that goes into operation this semester, offers four courses besides Dean Warren's course in Collegiate Life and Work.

These courses are: The History of Education, School Organization and Administration, Psychology of Education, and The Principles of Education. All except the second continue through the year, but are so planned that each semester's work is practically distinct, and courses numbered 1, 5, 7, in the Year-Book are not presuppositions for Courses 2, 6, 8.

The need of a department of education in Boston University seems evident from the number of students already enrolled in the courses. A large majority of our graduates become teachers, and the study of educational principles and methods in the undergraduate period is an essential preparation for their profession.

The History of Education will deal with the methods, aims, and results of education among civilized races. It involves considerable reading and investigation of sources.

The course in School Organization and Administration will be a statement of the problems of public and private school administration, and will show how these problems are treated by the States of the Union, and by foreign nations.

The Psychology of Education will briefly recapitulate adult psychology, and will treat in a critical manner the modern concept of "recapitulation" with the relations of phylogeny and ontogeny. The course in the second semester will be confined exclusively to the psychology of adolescence.

The Principles of Education will be devoted to an examination of

the fundamental aims of education. A review will be given of some of the recent books, such as Colven's "The Learning Process," Davenport's "Education for Efficiency," Jones's "Education as Growth," as well as some of the older books by Bain and Spencer.

Recently there have been added to the library of the College of Liberal Arts several valuable works on education, and constant use will be made of these in all courses for reports and résumés. An earnest effort will be made to place this new department on a level with older ones. The lack of a "practice school" will not be seriously felt, since the classes themselves will be used for experimental teaching.

J. E. CLARKE,

Department of Education, Boston University.



BUREAU OF EDUCATION IN BAD BUSINESS.

[From the *Boston Herald* of Thursday, Sept. 19, 1912.]

By the preparation of a "semi-confidential" circular attempting to classify American colleges on a basis of relative merit, the Bureau of Education has most unfortunately wronged seven-eighths of the higher institutions that it ought to be helping.

In an evil hour not quite two years ago, the Bureau, then headed by Mr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, yielded to an ill-advised request from the deans of certain graduate schools and undertook to sort out the colleges with reference to their preparation of students for the bachelors' degrees. Most men would think such an enterprise the last a prudent office could be compelled to undertake. Most men know how the public prefers to appraise its own institutions. But the Bureau had courage. It called to its aid Mr. Kendrick Charles Babcock, then president of the University of Arizona. Some months ago the resulting classification was issued in the "semi-confidential" circular. Of course a semi-confidential public document is a figment of an amateur's fancy. The Bureau understands that now.

To separate as first class, second class, third, and fourth class, institutions of any kind is rather a delicate task. But thus to bring to judgment institutions as complex and changing as American colleges would require extraordinary wisdom and skill. The Bureau's investigation showed neither.

What distinctive marks of merit did the Bureau choose as means of sorting? Not size, nor location, nor purpose, nor endowment, nor teaching, nor standards of admission, nor requirements for degrees. It put one college in the first class, another in the second, another in the third, another in the fourth, solely on this basis: the treatment that their respective alumni probably might get in a strong graduate school. The Bureau might as well have classified school buildings as of first class or second, according as they seemed to show cupolas or flat roofs when viewed through telescopes.

But worse than the means of sorting was the Bureau's method of investigating. It went about the work secretly. It let but a few chosen colleges know that their merit

was in question. It gathered impressions, "opinions from widely different sources," ratings by a few graduate schools; it conferred with the first assistant commissioner of New York State and with similar officers in Illinois, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina; it even consulted, according to its own confession, "with several agencies for teachers." It did not inspect or question the colleges themselves. One of the first institutions to protest the injustice of this extraordinary method was the Case School of Applied Science. It demanded inspection. When the harm was already done, the inspector came; he looked about; he returned to his office; and he changed the rating.

As the colleges were kept in ignorance of the investigation, so they were kept in ignorance of the findings. The New England colleges, for instance, rated as first class, second class, and so on, were rated thus, not for their own good, but for others' private convenience. And so they learned their ratings only when the semi-confidential circular, creeping hither and thither among friends, finally came into less cautious hands.

Then the storm broke. And the Bureau cringed; it would not stand by its work. To the *Herald*, by its own request, has come the correspondence between the Bureau and the president of one of the troubled colleges. The president's letters were earnest, but without heat or trace of resentment; they requested personal inspection, or, if more convenient to the Bureau, a conference in Washington; they asked what the college might do to improve its grade. The Bureau's letters were non-committal and evasive, an acknowledgment with unkept promise of attention; a statement that some one was in Europe. On the president's part, the correspondence showed eight months of persevering, courteous request; on the part of the Bureau no word of apology, no suggestion of needed improvement. This president's treatment has been that of three other college presidents known to the *Herald*.

The Bureau, to save its good name and to redeem its credit with men that put fact before opinion, should openly avow its blunder. It can make no redress; the injuries done are done. But it can at least acknowledge its mistake and publicly cancel its widely published circular. In this way only can it regain the colleges' respect — if not for its good judgment, at least for its fair play.



BOSTON UNIVERSITY WOMEN GRADUATES' CLUB.

The dates of meetings and the list of speakers and of University matters to become the club's special interests for the year cannot be announced in this issue of BOSTONIA, as the calendar for the coming months has not yet been completed. The club year will open in November with a reception to President Murlin and the Deans of the several departments. A special guest outside the University is also expected. Public meetings will be held in November, January (with Mrs. Maud Wood Park to speak on "Women of the World"), March, and May, and business meetings will be called as matters demand general consideration. Definite notice will shortly be made.

Mrs. Pauline Nelson Hartstone, Treasurer, 15 Orkney Road, Brookline, will be glad to receive the names of those desiring to become members of the club.

LUCILE GULLIVER, *Secretary*.

B O S T O N I A

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THE GRADUATE SCHOOL.

THE graduates and friends of the University will rejoice in the announcement that Dr. W. E. Huntington has returned from his sojourn of a year in California, and has begun his duties as the Dean of the Graduate School. Dr. Huntington was elected to this position more than a year ago, but he was given leave of absence for a year, and Professor Judson B. Coit was appointed Acting Dean during Dr. Huntington's absence. Professor Coit devoted the most careful attention to the work of the Graduate School during his year of service; the Executive Committee and the Graduate Faculty were in frequent session, and the work was so carefully organized that the Graduate School reached a degree of efficiency greater than it had ever before attained. The result of this careful administration was seen last year in a marked increase in the number of graduate students who matriculated for regular work in residence.

Professor Coit has handed his office over to Dr. Huntington, and he has resumed his duties as Professor of Mathematics and Director of the Astronomical Observatory. For his year of efficient and faithful service he will receive the sincere thanks of all who are interested in the development of this crowning department of the University.

The outlook for the Graduate School is promising. The attendance

is good, and the administration of the school has been thoroughly systematized.

Some important notices regarding recent changes and provisions in this school will be found under the departmental notes.

A BUSY PLACE.

THE older graduates who rarely visit the University, and even those of more recent date who seldom return, can have but little idea of the busy hum which prevails in the College Building on Boylston Street. The removal of the college to the new site has wrought a remarkable change in the general atmosphere of Jacob Sleeper Hall; the building is in almost constant use both day and night, including Saturdays and Sundays. As soon as the undergraduates leave the building in the early afternoon the Classes for Teachers assemble, continuing until a late hour in the evening; on Saturday Teachers' Courses are in session all day; on Sunday morning Jacob Sleeper Hall is occupied by the congregation of the historic Second Church, of which Dr. Van Ness was until recently the pastor. It will be remembered that the church edifice of this society in Copley Square was recently demolished to make room for a business block; while considering the choice of a new location the congregation meets every Sunday morning at 10.45 for worship in Jacob Sleeper Hall. On Sunday afternoon and evening the Händel and Haydn Society meets in Jacob Sleeper Hall for the rehearsal of sacred music, finding in this hall the acoustic qualities which are needed in their choral work. In addition to these stated meetings, a considerable number of scientific bodies and public organizations announce their occasional or regular meetings at Boston University.

This increasing and wholesome intellectual activity is an indication that the University is becoming better known both to the general public and to the scientific world. To President Murlin, in particular, this growing influence of the University must be especially gratifying, as it marks a great advance toward his goal of making Boston University a Municipal University in the proper sense of that term.

THE TEACHERS' COURSES.

THE enrolment in the Teachers' Courses is considerably larger this year than at the corresponding period last year. No action taken by the College of Liberal Arts in recent years has been more beneficial to the University than the decision to establish these courses. The presence of a large body of earnest teachers in the classrooms of the college is an inspiration to the professors to make every effort to meet the needs of the teachers who enroll in these classes. The decision to count the courses toward the Bachelor's degree is a guaranty that the work will be maintained at a high intellectual and professional standard. The close bonds which are forming between the University and the public-school system of Greater Boston is already resulting in advantage to both University and teachers. The college is matriculating in its undergraduate classes students who have come to Boston University through the direct personal influence of high-school instructors who have been trained in the Teachers' Courses. To teachers who have not yet obtained the Bachelor's degree the opportunity is offered of ultimately obtaining the coveted degree by genuine college work in residence. Teachers who already hold the Bachelor's degree may, through these courses, pass on to an advanced degree.

The thirty-six courses for teachers given by the College of Liberal Arts during the present year exceed in number and in scope those ever offered by the University.

PRESIDENT MURLIN has taken a house in town, and he is now residing at 97 Hemenway Street, Boston. President and Mrs. Murlin will be at home on the first and third Friday afternoons of each month, and they will welcome all graduates, undergraduates, Trustees, members of the Faculties, and friends of the University.

WE call the special attention of our readers to the accounts given elsewhere in this issue of BOSTONIA of the courses offered by Dr. John E. Clarke, in the newly organized Department of Education, and the courses offered by Dr. Benjamin W. Van Riper, the recently appointed Assistant Professor of Philosophy.

THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

AT the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University, Mr. Everett W. Lord, '00, who for several years has been acting as the Men's Secretary of the college, was made Executive Secretary; Mr. Lord's new duties will include the supervision of the college bookstore, the dining-room, the Employment Bureau, the Information Office, and the mailing-room of the University publications; he will also continue his work as Men's Secretary of the college.

That Mr. Lord's work during the years of his service as Men's Secretary has been of the highest grade of efficiency is strikingly shown by the constantly increasing enrolment of men in the College of Liberal Arts. Within five years the number of men in the entering class has increased over 100%, and the proportion of men to women in the College of Liberal Arts has also shown a large increase.

The results of Mr. Lord's efficient work amply justify the graduates and the Trustees in their original determination to add him to the executive force of the college. We are confident that in his new and more responsible position he will be an invaluable aid in the future growth of the University.

FROM time to time BOSTONIA has referred to the increasing number of graduates of Boston University who are engaging in literary work, and to the success which they are meeting in their chosen field; this issue of BOSTONIA contains extended notices of three recent books by younger graduates of the college,—Miss Esther Willard Bates, Miss Lucile Gulliver, and Miss Sarah G. Pomeroy, all of the class of 1906. This is a record of which any class might well be proud.

WE have rarely seen in a daily paper an editorial on an educational subject which was so sane, so incisive, and so cogent as that which we reproduce from the Boston *Herald* in another column of this issue of BOSTONIA. Every word of this editorial deserves, and will doubtless receive, the careful consideration of our readers.

WE are requested by Mr. George Wm. Bell, secretary of the class of '97, to publish the address of the class treasurer,—Mrs. Bertha Crocker Merrill (6 Linden Street, Salem, Mass.),—and to state that the secretary will shortly send around a general class letter to those who were not present at the reunion.

UNIVERSITY NOTES

On Wednesday evening, September 25, the Temple Street Methodist Episcopal Church gave its annual reception to the students of Boston University. Among the speakers were President L. H. Murlin; Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, Superintendent of Boston Schools; Dean L. J. Birney of the School of Theology of Boston University; and Rev. Ernest L. Mills, pastor of the church. Mr. Everett O. Fisk presided.

President Murlin was one of the speakers at the students' rally at the People's Temple, Boston, on Sunday evening, October 13.



The Departments

GRADUATE SCHOOL.

Dean Huntington of the Graduate School may be consulted at his regular office hours in the College Building on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 9 A.M. until noon; and at other times by appointment, as circumstances may require.

The Executive Committee of the Graduate Faculty has issued a circular of information containing the latest revision of the requirements for admission and for the higher degrees. All candidates for advanced degrees should secure a copy of this circular. It may be had upon application to the Dean of the Graduate School, Dr. W. E. Huntington.

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

The Boston *Evening Transcript* of Friday, October 25, contains a long article discussing the marked falling off in the "Extension Courses," and attempting to ascertain the reasons for the greatly decreased attendance. The writer calls special attention to the fact that "just at present the teachers from Boston University seem to draw the largest classes." Particular mention is made of Professor John P. Marshall's class in the "Appreciation of Music," the enrolment of which numbers upward of two hundred persons. In striking contrast to this notable decrease in the attendance on the Extension Courses is the corresponding increase in the total enrolment in the Teachers' Courses offered by the College of Liberal Arts. It is not easy to indicate the exact causes of the diverging fortunes of these two educational movements, particularly as in many of the courses the same professors offer courses under both the Extension work and the Boston University Teachers' Courses; but one especially cogent reason is, undoubtedly, the fact that the courses offered by Boston University are conducted on precisely the same plan as regular college courses, and may all be counted for the A.B. degree.

CLASS REUNIONS.

'87

On Saturday, June 22, the class of '87 concluded the celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary by an altogether delightful reunion at the home of Miss Murdock, Badger Farm, Holden. Fifteen of the class were present: Mrs. Sarah Belcher Hardy, of New York; Mrs. Margaret Bradford Hildreth, of Washington; Miss Byron, Mrs. Minnie Cass Reynolds, Miss Clark, Mrs. Anna Gooding Dodge, Miss Hanscom, Mr. Meserve, Miss Murdock, Miss Packard, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Martha Sprague Mason, Miss Teele, Miss Tyler, and Mr. Warren, besides Dr. Huntington, Mrs. Meserve, and Mr. Mason. Lunch was served under the apple-trees, and '87 displayed its youthful appreciation of good things. Even those who have doubled their *avoirdupois* in the quarter century could not resist the sugared doughnuts and the farm strawberries. After lunch Mr. Meserve, specialist in this line, conducted a quiz on ancient B. U. history, events great and small, without respect to persons, from Dr. Huntington down. Mr. Warren read a poem written for the occasion by Miss Bates, and all enjoyed a collection of old photographs and tintypes.

The class also commemorated its anniversary by presenting a brooch pin to its faithful secretary of twenty-five years, Miss Wellington, and by framing the two portraits of Dr. Warren and Dr. Huntington; and it hopes to be outdone by succeeding classes in quarter-centennial gifts to the college.

EMILY W. TYLER.

'97

The fifteenth anniversary reunion of the class of '97 was held at Riverbank Court, Cambridge, Wednesday evening, June 5. As it was not only the fifteenth but also the first reunion of the class since graduation in June, 1897, there was great pleasure in renewing old friendships.

Professor Perrin was the special guest of the class, and, after the dinner, responded in his very friendly, delightful manner. He spoke of the peculiar American failing of always putting the emphasis upon doing, never upon *being*. The first question among Americans was always, "What are you doing these days?" when it really ought to be, "What sort of a person are you becoming?"

Miss Elizabeth Putnam responded very amusingly to "Our Distinguished Women." Then Mr. George W. Bell, in contradiction to all of Professor Perrin's talk, insisted that '97 ought to *do* something; and suggested the class lend its aid to the College Library. This suggestion was adopted, the members voting to give \$2 each year to the Library for the purchase of books, making a total of about \$100 each year from the class of '97.

Since this reunion was such a great success in every way, the class voted to hold reunions every five years. The officers elected for the next five years were: president, Miss Esther S. Dodge; secretary, Mr. George W. Bell.

Those present were: Mr. Charles H. Chase, Mrs. Annie Hatch Chase, Mr. George W. Bell, Mrs. Pearl Chase Bell, Rev. Lucius H. Bugbee, Miss Elizabeth P. Putnam, Miss May G. Wanson, Mr. Frederick C. Hosmer, Mr. James E. Enman, Miss Eloise H. Crocker, Mrs. Ruth Wood Hoag, Miss Ethel J. Heath, Miss Grace M. Snow, Miss Alice M. Hodge, Mrs. Elizabeth McIntyre Jewell, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil H. Marble,

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Richardson, Miss Bertha A. Bonart, Miss Lillian G. Marr, Miss Lena A. Glover, Mrs. Bertha Crocker Merrill, Miss Lena B. Pool, Mrs. Grace Griffiths Pearson, and Miss Esther S. Dodge.

'02

The class of 1902 held a very successful reunion in the Gamma Delta Room at the college on the evening of May 31. Twenty-eight members sat down at the table at 7 o'clock. After the birthday cake, with its ten lighted red candles, had been placed in the middle of the table, Webster Chandler, the class president, began the roll-call. Letters were read from members who could not be present. Owing to the eloquence of some of the men whose names came at the beginning of the alphabet, there was not time for the entire class to respond. Fred H. Lawton then proceeded, in a very able manner, to present the class with appropriate gifts as souvenirs of this memorable occasion. Interesting statistics concerning the class were read, and pictures of the class babies were proudly passed around by adoring fathers and mothers. Fred Libby, of Porto Rico, as father of five daughters, received the prize for having the largest family.

College songs, new and old, were sung. Then, joining hands, all marched about the table and sang heartily, "Auld Lang Syne." Lilla M. Alger read the class prophecy of ten years ago. The birthday cake was cut, and the party came to a close.

At the business meeting held earlier in the evening, the class voted to hold another reunion in five years. Fred H. Lawton was elected class president and keeper of the funds of the class.

Among the members present were representatives of every New England State, of New York, and of Cedar Rapids, Io. The committee in charge of the reunion were: Fred H. Lawton, Mary Thayer Ashman, Ella M. Parker, Webster Chandler, and Bertha F. Munster.

BERTHA F. MUNSTER.

'07

The class of 1907, in celebration of its fifth anniversary, held a reunion and picnic at Bass Point, Nahant, on Saturday, June 29. After a pleasant sail from Boston, lunch was eaten on the rocks, while experiences were exchanged and letters from absent members were read. Those present were: George G. Bulfinch, Mrs. Augusta Farnum Clark, Leola M. Cole, M. Minnie Coyne, M. Louise Dorntee, Amy D. Dorsett, Genevieve Elder, Grace Evelyn Fischer, Anna M. Gilman, George K. Gordon, Olive R. Grover, M. Alice Hagarty, Katherine D. Hardwick, Anna Harris, Miriam H. Harris, Hannah O. Litchfield, E. Josephine Martin, Olivia C. Pennell. In this gathering were a round dozen of teachers, in which profession forty-three out of a class of eighty are still actively engaged. The class has lost none of its members by death, but has gained by the marriage of twenty-three. The outlook is good for future reunions.

LEOLA M. COLE.

Dr. John E. Clarke, of the Department of Education and Public School Administration in the College of Liberal Arts, was in charge of the classes in Epistemology, Metaphysics, and Nature Study at the summer session of Grove City College, Grove City, Penn. This is the third successive year in which Dr. Clarke has been in charge of this work.

With the beginning of the present year two important changes in the internal administration of the college went into effect. The management of the bookstore and of the restaurant has been taken from private hands and placed directly under the control of the University. The work of the bookstore will be conducted on the same general business lines as hitherto; the restaurant will be managed by the Waldorf Café Company, a corporation which operates a chain of restaurants in the city of Boston. The business of the college restaurant has greatly increased since the opening of the academic year.

The following books have been purchased from the Phi Beta Kappa Fund in honor of the late Professor Thomas Bond Lindsay, and have been placed in the college library: Myers, *Essays, Classical and Modern*, Vols. I and II; Mackail, *The Springs of Helicon*; Mackail, *Oxford Lectures on Poetry*; Newman, *Idea of a University*; Newman, *Apologia Pro Vita Sua*; Pater, *The Renaissance*; Pater, *Marius the Epicurean*, Vols. I and II; Brooks, *The Social Unrest*; Shorthouse, *John Inglesant*; Stevenson, *Virginibus Puerisque*; Stevenson, *Familiar Studies*; Stevenson, *Memories and Portraits*; Abbott, *The Common People of Ancient Rome*; Peck, *History of Classical Philology*; Chapman, *Emerson and Other Essays*; Sidney Lee, *Life of Shakespeare* (new ed.); Brimley, *Essays* (Eversley Ed.); Hanslick, *The Beautiful in Music*.

At the Premier Congrès de la Langue Française au Canada, held in Quebec, June 24 to 30, Professor James Geddes, Jr., contributed two papers: "Les dialectes français dans le parler franco-acadien;" "Les langues indigènes dans le parler franco-acadien." Brief summaries of these papers appeared in *l'Action Sociale*, July 1, a French daily, published in Quebec.

At the fifteenth meeting (eighth annual meeting) of the Bibliographical Society of America, held at Ottawa, Canada, June 28 and 29, in connection with the Annual Conference of the American Library Association, he contributed a paper on "The Literary Output in French Canada."

In the September number of *Education*, Vol. XXXIII, No. 1, "Oral Instruction in Modern Languages" is the title of a nine-page article by James Geddes, Jr., and Louis Tesson.

In the September number of *Die Neueren Sprachen*, a review edited by William Viëtor Marburg in Hessen, Germany, the following twelve-page article in French appears, contributed by Louis Tesson and James Geddes, Jr.: "Quelques aperçus du mouvement de réforme de l'enseignement des langues vivantes aux Etats-Unis."

The *Boston Globe* of June 30 contained an article descriptive of the work of the Boston Bureau of Information, of which Professor Geddes is a prominent member. The purpose of the Bureau is set forth as follows in the article in the *Globe*: "The idea is that much conservation of research can be secured by an association of persons and organizations for mutual assistance in getting at sources and supplies of information, whether these exist at present in printed form or simply as mental equipment, and whether available by purchase, loan, or gift." Mr. G. W. Lee, the secretary-treasurer of the Bureau, has, according to this article, "evolved a system whereby a member who comes to him for information can immediately be referred to the expert member who has agreed to supply his knowledge on the subject." Professor Geddes is

in charge of the division of Philology. The article is accompanied by a portrait of Professor Geddes.

Professor Geddes is treasurer of the "Washington Vacation School for Immigrants." This is a Boston philanthropy, designed to provide instruction and recreation for foreigners in this city. It takes its name from the Washington Schoolhouse, where the class work is carried on.

The *Gazzetta di Massachusetts* of October 19 summarizes an address in Italian given by Professor Geddes on the evening of the sixteenth at the opening of the North Bennet Street Industrial School. Mrs. Quincy Shaw is at the head of the social work done here, and the school is attended by five hundred Italians studying cultural and technical branches to enable them to secure lucrative positions.

On the evening of October 21, Professor Geddes gave an illustrated lecture on "Naples and Pompeii" before the Dedham Men's Club. The club contains a number of Boston University graduates, all of whom contributed to give the lecturer a cordial welcome.

Professor M. L. Perrin is bringing out, in coöperation with Professor Harris, of Wellesley College, a new edition of his noun table, which has been in successful use for several years. The book is published by Ginn and Co., Boston.

Professor John P. Marshall, of the Department of Music, has organized a large chorus choir, which is rendering efficient aid in the conduct of the chapel services; the members of the choir meet regularly for rehearsal under Professor Marshall, and they receive a thorough drill in the theory as well as the practice of music.

At a meeting of the Philological Association held in the Lindsay Classical Library on Friday, October 4, Professor W. G. Aurelio was elected president of the society for the present academic year.

Professor Lyman C. Newell was the delegate from Boston University to the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, which was held in New York, Sept. 6 to 14, 1912.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the University last June, Assistant Professor Donald Cameron of the Department of Latin was promoted to a full professorship in that department.

Dr. Cameron is a graduate of the University of Texas, in the class of '95. He received the degree of A.M. from his own college and, four years later, from Harvard University. In 1902 he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by Harvard. After receiving his Doctor's degree he spent a year abroad as a traveling fellow of Harvard University, studying at the University of Berlin and in Greece and Italy. Before coming to Boston University in 1909 Dr. Cameron had taught in the High School at San Antonio, Tex., and in the University of Texas, and Baylor University, Waco, Tex. He had also held for four years the position of Preceptor in Classics in Princeton University, with the rank of Assistant Professor. In the issue of January, 1911, BOSTONIA published an interesting and valuable article by Dr. Cameron describing the practical working of the Princeton Preceptorial System.

In June, Mr. Samuel M. Waxman, who has been pursuing for the past two years his studies in the Harvard Graduate School, received from Harvard University the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The degree was awarded for work done in Romance languages and literature, and for a thesis entitled "Chapters on Magic in Spanish Literature."

Dr. Waxman has received and accepted a call to lecture on Phonetics at the Hartford School of Missions, of which Dr. McKenzie is president. Dr. Waxman will devote Fridays to these lectures throughout the academic year.

At the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the American Humane Association, held in Indianapolis, Ind., on October 14, 15, and 16, Mr. Guy W. Richardson, '97, read a paper entitled "How Shall We Interest Children in Humane Work?" Mr. Richardson is editor of *Our Dumb Animals*, published in Boston.

Miss Florence M. Marshall, '99, has been appointed principal of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls in New York City. Miss Marshall occupied for a number of years a prominent position in the work of the Boston Trade School for Girls. She has also served as superintendent of the Massachusetts Industrial Education Board.

Mr. Charles W. Wilder, A.B. '99, and Miss Maude J. L. Case, of Putnam, Conn., were married on Saturday, June 22. Mr. Wilder is Master of History in Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.

Rev. Wm. J. Atkinson, A.B. '00, S.T.B. '02, who for several years has been pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Antrim, N. H., having been appointed field agent for New Hampshire of the Board of Sunday Schools, began the duties of the new position September 1.

Mr. George E. Whitaker, of the class of '85, sends to BOSTONIA the following pertinent note: "The class of '85, College of Liberal Arts, graduated but fourteen members; of the second generation there are at present in the College of Liberal Arts four representatives of this class. Can any other class equal that proportion?"

Miss Mary E. Cutting, '94, has been appointed to the position of housekeeper at the Boston Dispensary.

Professor William G. Seaman, of De Pauw University, has been elected president of Dakota Wesleyan University. President Seaman is a graduate of De Pauw University, class of '91, and he received the degree of Ph.D. from Boston University in 1897. His successor at De Pauw is Dr. Frederick M. Harvey. Dr. Harvey is a graduate of Syracuse University. He received from Boston University the degree of S.T.B., in 1909, and Ph.D. in 1911.

Miss Ethel B. Flewelling, '05, was married to Mr. Webster A. Chandler, A.B. '02, M.J. '05, at the home of the bride in Cambridge. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler are living at Ripley Terrace, Newton Centre.

Miss Hazel M. Purmont, '06, has been appointed to the position of stenographer in the Research Department of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

Miss Elizabeth Lord Goodwin, '07, was married to Mr. Bertram Aldie Adams, on Tuesday, October first, in Malden, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Adams will be at home after December first at 14 Avon Street, Melrose Highlands, Mass.

Miss Annie L. Caffin, '08, was married, on Saturday, June 8, to Mr. Warren L. Swett, at the home of the bride in Hyde Park. Mr. and Mrs. Swett are living in Fairhaven, Mass.

Miss Florence M. Felton, '09, has resigned her position at Tabor Academy and has entered upon her duties as head of the English Department in the Leominster, Mass., High School.

Miss Ida May Gardner, '09, was married to Mr. Ernest Truman Manson, on Tuesday, October first, at Holliston, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Manson will be at home, after January first, at their residence on Washington Street, Holliston.

The class of '09 has suffered the loss, by death, of one of its members, Mrs. Edmonia Romaine Robinson Graves, who died June 16, 1912, at Bellhaven, N. C. Mrs. Graves died of typhoid fever. She had taught for two years in the State Normal School at Elizabeth City, N. C. She married Mr. Edward Graves, of Bellhaven, March 6, 1912. Coming as it did within three months of her marriage, at a time when her friends anticipated for her a long career of usefulness, her death is a sad blow to her family, and a profound grief to her classmates.

Mr. H. Earnest Williams, '09, who was a member of the Faculty of Fargo College, North Dakota, last year, has resigned that position and is now doing graduate work in Columbia University, N. Y.

Miss M. Louise Anderson, '12, is teaching English and History in the High School, Claremont, N. H.

The University of Denver last June conferred the degree of Ph.D. on Rev. Edgar Jones, A.B. '02, S.T.B. '03. Dr. Jones is located at Bonavista, Newfoundland, but on account of the illness of his wife, spent much time in Denver last year.

Miss Mary R. Butterfield and Mr. George P. Wilder, A.B. '02, were married at Watertown, Conn., Sept. 8, 1912. Mr. Wilder is an official of the United States Custom service, and is located at Newport, Vt.

Miss Susan Alice Meredith, '04, was married on Thursday, June 27, at her home in Stoneham, Mass., to Mr. Nelson Croxford Smith, '01. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are residing at Santa Maria, Cal., where Mr. Smith is headmaster of the High School.

Miss Edith Noel Joy, '07, was married to Mr. William Ellsworth Tucker, B. U. LL.B. '06, LL.M. '07, Dartmouth '10, on Wednesday, June 26, at Chelsea, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker are residing at 41 Harvard St., Chelsea, Mass.

Miss Mildred S. Bartlett, A.B. '11, A.M. '12, is teaching Greek, Roman History, and English at the Saugus High School.

Miss Sarah R. Everett, '11, is teaching Chemistry, Physics, and Latin in the High School at Orleans, Mass.

Miss Christina B. Locke, '12, is teaching Natural Sciences and History at Antrim, N. H.

Miss Rachel Courser, '12, is teaching in the High School, Concord, N. H.

SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

The entering class numbers ninety-two, which is thirty-eight more than the class entering in 1911. The class will number ninety-five when all have enrolled; the total enrolment will be about two hundred. An unusually high percentage of the entering class are college graduates.

The large enrolment necessitates the erection of larger dormitories and classrooms, no classroom in the present hall being large enough to accommodate the entering class, making necessary the use of the chapel.

Dr. John Reid Shannon, who was to have lectured during the year on "The Homiletic Values of Literature," is ill at Clifton Springs Sanatorium. It is hoped that he will be able to begin his work in January.

The Matriculation Day Address was delivered on Wednesday, October 9, by Dean Charles R. Brown of Yale Divinity School. Dean Brown is a graduate of the School of Theology of Boston University. The address was printed in full in *Zion's Herald* of Wednesday, October 9.

The members of the last graduating class, 1912, have placed on the wall of the chapel an exceedingly fine portrait of Dr. William F. Warren.

The Sunday-School Superintendents' Union of Boston and vicinity have issued an announcement of the fall courses of study which are to be given under the auspices of the School of Theology of Boston University, in coöperation with seven religious organizations of Boston and the State of Massachusetts. The advanced standard course will be given by Professor Norman E. Richardson. This course is designed for leaders of teacher training classes, and especially for those who are now teaching or who have taught. This class meets at 3 P.M. in Ford Building, beginning on Saturday, October 19, and ending on Saturday, December 14. The list of topics for this course is as follows: "The Teacher and the Graded School;" "Methods of Teaching;" "How To Plan a Lesson;" "How To Secure the Coöperation of the Pupil;" "Interest and Attention;" "The Pupil's Assimilation of New Ideas;" "The Art of Asking Questions;" "The Class and Its Social Relations;" "The Goal, Christ-like Personality." The members of this class must be teachers of advanced training-classes in some local Sunday school, preferably composed of persons now teaching.

SCHOOL OF LAW.

At a meeting of the Faculty of Boston University Law School held Wednesday, June 19, 1912, the following resolutions were adopted: —

The President and Faculty of the School of Law of Boston University desire to record this expression of their sorrow at the death of Frank Goodwin, Esquire, Emeritus Professor of Law, and of their appreciation of his life and character.

Professor Goodwin was born in 1841, the son of Ichabod Goodwin, Governor of New Hampshire during the Civil War. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1863, and was admitted to the Bar in 1865. From 1886 to 1903 he taught the subject of Real Property in the School of Law of Boston University, retiring from active work

in the latter year because of failing eyesight. His lectures delivered at the school form the basis of his treatise on "The Law of Real Property," published in 1905 by Little, Brown & Company.

His ripe scholarship, wide reading in the chosen field of his instruction, and untiring interest in the students under his charge made his service of the greatest value to the school, and won for him the lasting esteem and grateful affection of a large body of its graduates.

For the Faculty,

MERRILL BOYD, *Secretary.*

The full registration for the Law School will probably be greater than it has been for ten years past. At the present time the total registration is 324, as compared with 304 at the same date last year. The total registration for the year will probably approximate 360.

The opening exercises of the Law School were held in the large Lecture Hall, at 9.15 A.M., Thursday, September 26. Addresses were made by President Murlin, former Acting Dean Weed, and Dean Albers. Dean Albers said in part:—

"To succeed in the law it seems to me that the first requisite is character. You will be trusted with your client's business, his money, his honor, his liberty, and sometimes perhaps his life. See that your conduct is to your client open, fair, and not only honest, but honorable. The lawyer must possess fair intelligence and sense. I mean the appreciation of practical things and the application of decent, straight reasoning and cultivated intelligence. The lawyer must possess capacity for work. Keep to your work persistently and continuously. Be thorough. Whether it be in the study of a case as a student, or in the study of a principle of law, be thorough.

"We, as your instructors, will try to help you to work; to guide and direct that work in the law on logical and analytical lines. We hope to add to your enthusiasm. We will try to make accurate students and practical lawyers out of you; but we do not want to stop at that. We want you, for your sake, for the credit of your alma mater, and for the honor of your profession, to be what Lord Chief Justice Campbell long since said a lawyer should be,—'a minister of justice; not a declaimer, a trickster, or a bully.'"

Professor Macy's recently published volume of "Cases on Municipal Corporations" is now in use at the Chicago University Law School, the Law School of the University of Indiana, of Baton Rouge University, and the Law School of the University of Michigan. The publishers report that the Law Schools of the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell will use the work in their classrooms the next school year. It is understood that it is to be used by Professor Munroe in the Department of Government of Harvard University.

There is a marked and increasing tendency to bring into a closer relationship the College of Liberal Arts and the various professional schools of the University. Students who apply at the professional schools for matriculation before they have obtained the Bachelor's degree at an institution of collegiate grade are urged to supplement their professional studies by suitable courses at the College of Liberal Arts. The recently issued circular of the School of Law calls attention to these opportunities, and makes special mention of an arrangement between the two departments whereby a student who desires to obtain the degree in Arts as well as in Laws may so combine his work as to obtain both degrees in six years.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The Medical School opening of the 1912-13 session occurred on October 3, and the indications are promising for a successful year. The opening exercises were held in the school amphitheater, with addresses by President Murlin, Dean Sutherland, and members of the Medical Faculty. The membership of the Freshman Class includes students from the South and West, Italy, Turkey, Russia, and China, with, of course, the usual large proportion of New Englanders.

Lectures began immediately at the close of the formal exercises, and the courses are now in full progress.

Few changes in the curriculum have been made from last year. Dr. Albert W. Horr, '91, of 14 Beacon Street, Boston, has been added to the Department of Ophthalmology, and Dr. Edwin D. Smith, '01, of 374 Marlborough Street, Boston, to the Department of Obstetrics. Dr. Fredrika Moore, '10, of Winchester, Mass., succeeds Dr. David L. Martin, '09, of Dorchester, in the Freshman course,—First Principles of Materia Medica.

Dr. J. Emmons Briggs, Professor of Clinical Surgery, and Mrs. Briggs spent the months of August and September in Europe. The wonders of wireless telegraphy were most effectively demonstrated during the voyage over, when a message from Switzerland, calling him to perform an operation, reached Dr. Briggs in mid-ocean. He had intended to spend some time in England before going to the Continent, but the urgency of the case caused a change in his plans and he hastened to Switzerland. The patient had not known on what steamer the doctor had sailed from America, but the message, addressed only "Dr. Briggs, Atlantic Ocean," intercepted him half way across the Atlantic.

Dr. H. C. Clapp has performed a real service to the public by calling attention in the Boston *Herald* of Wednesday, July 17, to the harmful influence which Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's latest novel, "John Sherwood, Ironmaster," may have upon persons who are suffering from tuberculosis. Dr. Clapp recognizes fully Dr. Mitchell's eminence as a specialist, but he calls attention to the fact that Dr. Mitchell's work is especially in the domain of neurasthenia rather than that of tuberculosis. Dr. Clapp was led to write his warning to the public because he had recently had among his patients several persons who had been influenced by Dr. Mitchell's novel to adopt, with harmful results, the course of life pursued by the hero, John Sherwood, who was suffering from tuberculosis. The novel represents the hero as recovering from his disease as the result of adopting a course of life which is to-day recognized by every specialist as antiquated and dangerous.

The spirit of Dr. Clapp's article is admirable. Dr. Clapp is a recognized authority in diseases of the chest, and his dignified, kindly article in the *Herald*, recognizing as it does Dr. Mitchell's richly deserved fame as a specialist in neurasthenia, but warning the public against taking this new novel as indicating a safe or scientific treatment for tuberculosis, will undoubtedly save a large amount of unnecessary suffering and cruel disappointment.

Dr. George S. Adams, late Superintendent of Westborough State Hospital, has resigned after long service to accept a position in Dr. Givens's Sanitarium at Stamford, Conn. Dr. Harry O. Spalding, '01, has been appointed his successor, resigning from Norwich State Hospital, Connecticut, to accept the position.

The New England Medical Gazette has just published a greatly enlarged issue, with many illustrations, the entire number devoted to the subject of Psychiatry and intended as a memorial to Dr. Adams in recognition of his long and efficient service at Westborough. In this work the *Gazette* had the untiring and generous aid of Dr. S. C. Fuller, '97, pathologist at Westborough Hospital. Dr. Fuller's research work is widely known; he is a pathologist of an enviable reputation and broad learning, and the *Gazette* was extremely fortunate in having his services.

The recently issued catalogue of the School of Medicine makes an important announcement regarding a new combined course of study.

In this course, by the coöperation of the College of Liberal Arts and the School of Medicine, a student may obtain the academic degree of Bachelor of Science and the professional degree, Doctor of Medicine, by six years' work in Boston University. The incalculable advantages of such a combination course must commend themselves, at a glance, alike to would-be medical students who realize the value of an academic degree to the physician, and to candidates for an academic degree who contemplate a medical career and hesitate before the length of time demanded by its preparatory work. The first two years of this course are spent in the College of Liberal Arts, pursuing a curriculum especially designed to meet the requirements of the course; the remaining four years are spent in the Medical School. At the end of the second year in the Medical School, during which time the fundamental medical sciences have formed the chief studies, students may come up for the degree of S.B. Two years more of study, completing the medical curriculum, will fulfil the four-years requirement for the degree of M.D.

Applicants for admission to this combination course will be required to take the examination in Latin I at the College of Liberal Arts. The details of the combination course as pursued in the College of Liberal Arts are given in the Year-Book of Boston University.

R e c e n t B o o k s

MASTERPIECES OF THE ENGLISH DRAMA.

American publishers are quick to note the trend of current thought, and equally quick to respond by the publication of books which will meet the need of the day. One of the most striking features of the literary life of this new century is the tremendous impetus which the drama has of late acquired. The vicissitudes of the drama form a striking chapter in the history of human thought. Favored and anathematized by turns; now in the service of the Church, now thrust into outer darkness; now favored by kings and imperial courts, now banished the realm; — the drama has shown an amazing vitality through centuries of humiliation and misfortune. Of late the drama has entered upon a period of unwonted prosperity and favor: Drama Leagues are

springing up everywhere; a new school of dramatic writers has suddenly appeared; text-books upon the art of play-writing are constantly appearing; and our colleges and universities are offering courses in the study of the theory and practice of dramatic criticism and composition.

The new method of studying dramatic works has already wrought a marked change in the scholastic treatment of English classical plays. Shakespeare is no longer degraded into a *corpus vile* for the anatomical study of sentence structure and folio variations. A small group of men still find æsthetic joy in tracing the orthographical variations of a Shakespearean word through folio and quarto; but a large body of teachers have begun to regard the great classical dramatists as living men of flesh and blood rather than as linguistic *cadavers*. We hear less about the folio of 1623 than we did a generation ago, but Lady Macbeth and Hamlet and Brutus are more radiant and more vital characters since they have shaken from their garments the grammatical dust of centuries.

This somewhat lengthy preface is perhaps necessary for an accurate appreciation of the standpoint of the publishers of "Masterpieces of the English Drama," a series which will ultimately include nine volumes, of which three have just come from the press: "Christopher Marlowe;" "Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher;" "John Webster and Cyril Tourneur."

These three books are issued in identical bindings and are edited on the same general plan; we shall therefore confine this notice to the first volume of the series,— "Christopher Marlowe." Professor William Lyon Phelps, of Yale University, contributes a critical and analytical introduction of twenty-eight pages. The plays included in this volume are: "Tamburlaine the Great, Part First;" "Tamburlaine the Great, Part Second;" "The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus!" "The Jew of Malta;" "Edward the Second." Brief notes to each play are added, and a glossary is appended. These plays, particularly "Dr. Faustus" and "The Jew of Malta," can be used with great profit by any teacher who is in a position to teach these plays side by side with Goethe's "Faust" and Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

We are in hearty sympathy with the purpose of the editors to keep the notes within brief compass, and to confine them entirely to elucidation of the thought rather than of the grammar. It is, of course, possible to err on the side of brevity, but this fault is far more venial than that of exuberance and pedantry. Now and then we find ourselves looking in vain for help on a passage that is by no means clear even to an advanced student. The glossary is a disappointment — as nearly all glossaries are. A preliminary note warns us that "terms readily found in an unabridged dictionary, an encyclopædia, or a gazetteer are for the most part not included in this list;" but the student, and especially the mature reader who slips this book into his pocket for an occasional half-hour of quiet enjoyment, is not always in the vicinity of "dictionaries, encyclopædias, and gazetteers," and after a few rebuffs from an unresponsive glossary the reader is almost certain to give up in disgust what is at best an irksome task and thereafter to guess at the meaning of strange names and terms.

The typography and the external appearance of the book are admirable — all, indeed, that we have learned to expect from the press of the American Book Company. [The American Book Company, New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago. Cloth. 12mo. Price, 70 cents, net.]

PUBLICATIONS OF BOSTON UNIVERSITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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