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

LONGFELLOW

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BOSTON UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
OUR NEW PRESIDENT.

By the unanimous election of William Edwards Huntington, Ph.D., S.T.D., to the Presidency of Boston University, on January 11, the Trustees once more gave expression to the confidence they repose in him. Dean of the College of Liberal Arts since 1882, and twice, in the absence of President Warren, Acting President, he has commended himself to Trustees, faculties, and students as a man eminently well qualified for the responsibilities he now assumes. President Huntington is not reactionary in his temper or views; but he is thoroughly progressive, while also conservative in the best sense. We predict for him and for the University a period of educational prosperity and effectiveness commensurate with the demands of the age upon us. The hearty support of all the Trustees, faculties, and friends of the University is assured. There was an effort in some quarters to make it appear that certain men of wealth on the Board of Trustees were so determined to secure the election of one of those named for the Presidency that if they could not have their choice they would refuse their financial support. It is needless to say that all who knew the Trustees in question understood how false was the base imputation. The men referred to are friends of the University, whose interest in its progress cannot be lightly interfered with. It is unpleasant to mention this subject, but it is well for us to declare thus officially that
no Trustee authorized any one to use his name in such a way. Our Trustees are high-minded men, no one of whom desires to bribe the other members of the Board. There were honest differences of opinion as to the qualifications requisite to the Presidency; there were men of wealth and high standing on both sides; but it was reserved for another than a member of the Board to attempt to rule or ruin. The necessary rebuke was offered when the Board made unanimous the choice of the majority, and did it with such heartiness as to prove that no sting was left behind. Nor did the action of one express the sentiment of other friends of the University outside the Board of Trustees, who in whatever action they took had no thought of coercing the Board. All right-minded men felt that after they had expressed their personal regard for this or that candidate they had done all they ought to do. And this was all they intended to do. The Board to a man rose above the low motives suggested to them and voted their convictions. All honor to them, whichever side they took. Especially all honor to the minority for so heartily making the choice unanimous. The Trustees have proved themselves in a perplexing situation free from the stain a single individual tried to fasten on them.

THE AGE OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

Prof. Marshall L. Perrin, Ph.D.

NOTHING so dissatisfies the lover of ancient art as the contentedness of modern effort and the absence of inspiration in modern works. What is it that responds to our longing so unspeakably in the Vatican galleries and which we miss upon returning home? It certainly does not lie in the execution alone; I am not sure that our later artists and sculptors paint and chisel so badly in comparison with the ancients. The trouble is in their aims, in their minds, or rather in their hearts.

We are having to-day the age of photography, of exact representation. The highest praise bestowed upon a painting is that "it is very natural," and upon a piece of statuary that "it looks just like life." If this be the criterion, a good photograph surely excels them both. Soon, with the remarkable exactness possible now in photography, there will be little work left for the brush; for while color may be lacking in a photograph, that is only one element in an artist's power, and rarely the saving one.
The wonderful Greeks did not seek to imitate nature as they found it, but to reveal possible nature. We cannot suppose that their men and women were so gloriously handsome and beautiful. Indeed, the busts and statues to which tradition has attached the names of several citizens would not lead to that conclusion. But their artists knew what the race was striving after, and busied their thoughts with superhuman possibilities, with heroes, demigods, and gods. No beholder can have exclaimed, "How natural!" But with a long breath of yearning aspiration he would murmur, "How divine!" What a fortunate people, who had time for those long breaths and whose artists could in good faith take for their models ideals from the supernatural! For them, art did not imitate what was, but showed what might be. It revealed the next steps possible in the scale of perfect human development. It held up before the people in plastic shape what their own hearts longed for, and the ideals toward which their conscious efforts might reasonably be directed. This is the secret of Greek art. This is why it lives forever. This is why we can never look our fill at the Ludovisi Juno and the Resting Mars. We are inspired with that rare and vital quality, self-reverence.

How different is art to-day! The divinities are dead, and so is the inspiring art—dead in the hands of a world of practical photographers. The art buildings of the Paris Exposition were full of only very successful attempts at realistic representation. So it will be at St. Louis. Current literature is illustrated in a childish way with well-drawn pictures to enliven the story and to show just how it looked to see two persons talking together as described. Puerile, indeed! There is more real animus in the advertisement designs than in the full-page drawings in the body of the magazine. In sculpture the most we attempt is the bust of some great man, or a cemetery piece. And why is all this so? Because life is different to-day. Art, as a reflection of culture, seems to spring with us from the mind rather than from the heart. Has the heart, then, no aspirations nowadays that demand something above an imitation of what we see? This wearying question beats in upon one's brain in the halls of modern art. The reply, though evasive, is not uncertain. A noted artist gifted with fine sense tells me that it doesn't pay to spend his time upon vagaries. No one buys them; and an artist must live. An ideal conception is "overdrawn," and inspiration is "not true to nature." They will not sell. It is hard to find a market for such a piece, unless the artist is already famous. He has already made his "corner" and holds it. For it is too true that in painting, as well as in
music and the drama, it is not art that we Americans worship and run after, but famous artists.

Our soil in America is, of course, particularly unfavorable to anything greater than realistic imitation; but the whole occidental world is lying in the same dark age of contentedness. Business life is all-absorbing. Our very pleasures are well planned and irksome. Our religion, though truer than that of the ancients, is much less imaginative. We have no time to read poetry. It is "such a roundabout way of saying anything." Nor are we restful enough to dream and aspire with the poet. We hurry along to get the idea; and, at most, feel that this is well expressed. There is almost nothing in us nor in our thoughts that fosters vague longings. If there is, it is not "good form" to show it nor to be too demonstrative. Ambition we have, but not aspiration. The one aims to get there: there, some definite place—of riches, fame, or social success. The other longs to grow, to become, to step forward into a larger life, to take the next step of personal development. Truly, it is something to fill the position which society, one's friends, and the church expect of a man; but it means more to his own soul to feel the craving for what is unattainable and beyond that which merely conforms to his environment.

In their wonderful literature, too, the Greek poets needed not to fear the criticism of "overdrawn;" for they told of demigods and heroes. Alas! we are so afraid of being idolatrous that we have no subdivinities, except saints; and these are tabooed by the Protestants. We have only very human patriots, philanthropists, and politicians. We live wholly in the world as it is. Our literature is almost entirely made up of pictures of past or present conditions. The most favorable criticism of a story is, here again, that it is a perfect delineation of some character or scene. The fiction and drama of to-day may be rotten from cover to cover; but if it is only a correct photograph we allow our young people to read it, with the flimsy excuse to our conscience that it is true to life. See how false and dangerous is this criterion! Beautifully drawn indecent pictures can also be bought which are very true to life; shall we be consistent and purchase these for our children, too? If we dare not follow out our principle, then why should we allow them to associate, even for the time of reading a book, with men and women whose breath is tainted, simply because there are such creatures in life? Books are our companions, and heroes and heroines are lifelong friends; and if the wonderful skill shown in the author's portrayal be sufficient reason for making these acquaintances, then
better let them have the real thing and invite such people to our homes to meet our daughters. Actual contact would much more convincingly persuade our children of the correctness of these literary photographs, the brilliancy of their specious talk, and the reality of their sins. Ad absurdum! the only proper use of much of modern famous fiction is in the hands of mature students of history or of social science, to whom it may serve as do anatomical diagrams to the medical student. Unless I am interested scientifically in the germs of disease, why should I peruse exact photographs of filth, just because they are well taken? I have no sympathy with sowing wild oats either in acts or in thoughts. Enough bitter weeds grow in every nature to provide sufficient practice in the knowledge of evil, without sowing extra ones.

There is such a cry nowadays against the unnaturalness of the old-fashioned goody-goody stories of Sunday-school libraries that a child has now only photographs of other children to ponder over, who are equally weak and sinful with himself. No hero is tolerated that cannot readily be matched in life. How often one hears it said of a character in adult fiction that he could not possibly have lived. This usually only shows the speaker's very limited range of experience. But granted that it really be not a very probable character. That is nothing against him from the Grecian standpoint, if his perfections are in the right direction. The benefit of having for our ideal things and persons that are not actual is that we are led thereby to reach out after something lying just beyond us and which our nature healthfully craves, of the true, the good, and the beautiful. This is the proper function of art in painting, sculpture, literature, and music. Music, indeed, is the only sphere of sentiment in which this is realized. The days of "The Battle of Prague" and of the "Lion's Awakening" are happily numbered. What virtue was there ever in imitating the horrid roar of war? Skill, indeed, but not virtue. Titles are now generally given merely to indicate the style of the composition; and while listening one may build one's own air-castles according to individual hopes.

Skill, or art, in its lowest sense, may be meritorious, but is not inspired nor inspiring. What is not creative cannot give birth to life. True art, which should be more than exact portrayal, must ennoble and elevate. The painter and the author may sketch as exactly as the lens; but unless the subjects will do me good, why should I contemplate them? And unless they derive their inspiration from ideals above me, how can they do me good? I protest that it is the business of artists to pass over to me an inspiration: not to show me how dirt looks, but to
open to me the heavens and reveal to me the glorious possibilities of life and beauty; to show me what I may be, and not the hateful reflection of what I am. If painters, sculptors, and authors have no inspiration to give me, then they are only skilful artisans and are not true artists.

But again, referring to the assertion of my friend the painter: an artist is the product of the age and at the mercy of the age. His works are what the people demand. Are we right, then, in blaming the artists, when we ourselves perhaps are helping to crush out what inspiration they have? We, too, must be more humble, thirsting, and anxious to be shown what we may become; less contented and self-satisfied; less easily pleased with the ugly pictures of the earthy. Furthermore, the desire for higher things must be a constant longing; the ideals must be ever alive within and the thirst a continuous impelling motive. I was told this summer by travelling acquaintances that they did not trouble to visit the Vatican this time, as they had seen those things when they were in Rome once before! On the steamer homeward a gentleman "did not need to go up on deck," alleging that he had already seen a similar brilliant sunset on a previous trip!

Real artistic sense is a never-slumbering, abiding aspiration, a desire to be as often as possible in the presence of the beautiful. It is a trustworthy mark of active growth; and the growing is more important to the soul than the number of units already attained. The value of the latter is relative and very finite at best. Even physically it is not the size of the body, but the amount of vitality possessed that distinguishes the robust from the invalid. Our civilization may be much more extensive in size and height than that of the Greeks; but they developed very rapidly in their day, and with extraordinary energy. Their belief in the constant presence of higher natures about them urged them to demand from their artists some glimpse of the superiority of these beings and of their own latent powers. Perhaps some day our faith may become stronger in the real presence of the beatified, and our sense of superhuman possibilities may then be again aroused. At least, let us hope that after our young eagle has become hoarse with screaming and with boasting of our cleverness, our inventions, and of our greatness, our self-satisfaction may give place to teachableness; and that with the strong vitality of our youthful and vigorous nation, we may hunger and thirst after the unattainable along other lines than the material. Then will the power of heaven-born art again become divine, and our conceptions be as lasting as those of the Greeks.
THE academic year opened this fall in Cambridge one week earlier than in Oxford. I arrived the night before. It is the custom to hold a "congregation" of the Senate on the opening day, and to listen to an address in which the Vice-Chancellor summarizes the events of the closing year. As the Vice-Chancellor is the highest resident officer of the total administration, his report is naturally anticipated with much interest. Dr. E. H. Chase, President of Queens' College (not Queen's, which is in Oxford), was made Vice-Chancellor only a year ago, so that this was his first report and covered the first year of his administration. In beginning it he first referred to the heavy losses sustained by the death of the heads of two of the colleges. Singularly enough, these losses occurred on two successive days. One of the men, the eminent scientist, Sir G. G. Stokes, had held his position, Master of Pembroke, only five months. In the years 1887–1892 he represented the University in the British Parliament. Among others tenderly and aptly commemorated by the Vice-Chancellor was Dr. E. B. Cowell, the first Professor of Sanskrit ever appointed in Cambridge. At his hands the present writer received many kind attentions on a former visit years ago. His successor, as appeared farther on in the address, is C. Bendell, A.M. The inaugural lecture of the new professor on "Aims and Methods in Recent Indian Research" is to be delivered next Saturday, when I expect to hear him. The retirement of Mr. Rendel Harris to take work in his line in a new institution founded by his co-religionists for research work will interest many Americans. The changes resulting from the filling of the vacant Mastership of Pembroke brought into the Regius Professorship of Hebrew R. H. Kennett, M.A., who is also University Lecturer in Aramaic. With him, at the rooms of one of his colleagues, I enjoyed a delightful hour last Monday evening. The other numerous changes in the personnel of the University interested me less.

Among the benefactions noticed, the most important were one of £2,000, to promote mathematical study; one of £70,000 to promote research in vegetable and animal biology; a library of Turkish and Oriental books; a Pre-Massoretic Biblical papyrus of unique importance for Old Testament criticism; and lastly, the Acton library, some seventy
thousand volumes collected by Lord Acton to be the material for “a
History of Liberty.”

The past year has been marked by great progress in appliances for
instruction in the natural sciences. The new museum and laboratory
buildings are so extensive that students of even three years ago would
on returning find themselves completely lost. A last year’s committee,
or “Syndicate,” as they here say, had long conferences over the existing
requirements for the A.B. degree, but in the end decided to recommend
no change. Some slight change, however, has been made in the details
of the mathematical examination and the Divinity tripos a place
has at last been made for the Philosophy of Religion. This last step is
in accordance with the best traditions of Cambridge and is a victory
over the conservatism which only a few years ago resented and defeated
the proposal.

At the close of the address, which contained many other items of
interest, Dr. Chase, already re-elected, was formally, but without cere­
mony, “admitted” to the office of Vice-Chancellor for the coming year.

On the following Sunday afternoon, in Great St. Mary’s, the ancient
University church, the Rev. A. H. McNeile, A.M., of Sidney Sussex
College, delivered the first of the year’s series of University sermons.
The preacher, a comparatively young man, spoke on the warning given
by Christ against believing those who cry “Lo, here is Christ,” and
“Lo, there.” Hardly any of the older students had come back, and the
audience was painfully meager. The discourse, however, was not alto­
gether unworthy of the occasion.

The Cambridge of to-day has all of its ancient charm. Even the
night of my arrival I felt its spell, as alone in the moonlight I went forth
to stroll through its familiar streets and lanes. But it has also much of
the alertness and life of the newer day. Its hospitalities are as delight­
ful as ever. To the genial and learned Assyriologist, Mr. Johns, I have
been especially indebted. Mr. Archer-Hind of Trinity has also renewed
the courtesies of other years in his charming home, “Little Newn­
ham.” It has been an unusual pleasure to dine with the faculty and stu­
dents of the Teachers’ Training College, which was founded and for
fourteen years presided over by a sister of the lamented Hugh Price
Hughes. One hesitates to betray one’s presence to old friends for fear
of precipitating a succession of new social engagements inconsistent
with the dolce far niente mood. The latest summary of students shows a
slight gain—a score or so—over the preceding year. The total of
undergraduates is about three thousand. The past week they have
been arriving by the trainful day by day. The streets at first so silent and empty are now quiet indeed, yet lively with processions of gowned forms and shoals of mortar-board hats. Michaelmas term is well opened.

Of the seventeen ancient colleges of Cambridge, Queens' is the only one whose head is called “President.” Its buildings include the tower in which Erasmus had his rooms, and which is called the Erasmus Tower. The members of the college mention with pride that it was the first of all the colleges whose buildings were planned and erected for purely scholastic purposes. The few that in organization antedate this foundation of two queens were housed in appropriated or oftener expropriated monastic structures. The so-called “Gallery” in the President’s Lodge is, I think, beyond doubt the most charming collegiate drawing-room in the world. It is over a hundred feet in length, yet not so wide as to destroy the sense of coziness. Its ancient walls are wainscotted with carved oak and hung with the quaintest of ancient paintings and engravings. The visitor who has the rare good fortune to be admitted, and especially to enjoy the pilotage of a member of the family on a bright day when the October sun shines warmly in through the uncounted southern windows, will feel that he is moving in some far-away world, or in some dream that may any moment vanish.

President Chase, the re-elected Vice-Chancellor of the University, is a younger man than has usually been chosen for this high office. A few evenings ago, quite unexpectedly, I had the delightful privilege of meeting him at a dinner in his own college, and of occupying the seat of honor at his right hand. In more than one respect he reminded me of an American clergyman whom many Bostonians well remember, the Rev. Dr. Duryea, formerly pastor of the Central Congregational Church, and for a brief period a member of the teaching staff of Boston University. He well combines reverence for the old with ready hospitality for the new. With strong scholarly instincts he unites the divine gift of unconscious leadership. If spared to see his threescore years and ten—and with his love of golf and of the cycle this is to be expected—he is certain to reach wide horizons of influence and an honored place in English history.

Among the new arrivals at Newnham College I hear that there is one recent graduate of Boston University College of Liberal Arts; and on the last page of the current issue of the official University Reporter I find announcement of one of the literary productions of Dean Bigelow, the scholarly dean of our School of Law.
EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES IN FRANCE FOR AMERICAN STUDENTS.

Prof. James Geddes, Jr., Ph.D.

(Continued)

III. RECENT SWEEPING CHANGES.

SINCE those times there have been a great many changes covering the entire educational field in France. Together with colonial expansion, and the reorganization of the army, the educational transformation is the most considerable undertaking the government has accomplished. Characterized briefly, it is this. Public instruction has been developed in all directions and withdrawn as far as possible from the influence of the church. The laws relating to primary instruction have been improved and elementary education has been made free and obligatory. Moreover, France has awakened to a realization of the benefits to be derived by making her educational centres attractive to foreign students. Before the act of July 10, 1896, higher education was entirely under the control of the minister of public instruction. The act of July 10, 1896, did away with state control of the institutions for higher education, giving to them an independent existence of their own. Thus this act abolished Napoleon's consolidated organization, the Université Nationale de France, and restored the academies to their former status of universities. These institutions are no longer under state control, for the regulations governing them are made by the University Council, a body consisting of the principal members of the various faculties. Moreover, the French universities now have a legal standing like that of individuals, and may receive bequests or gifts from any one desiring to aid them financially. Formerly they could not receive gifts of money.

The innovation that is of most interest to American students is one made especially to attract them, as well as foreign students in general, to the various French seats of learning, the sixteen universities in the different sections of the country. It pertains to degrees, and especially to the doctorate. Formerly the only possible way for a foreigner to secure a French diplôme or degree from any educational institution was by undergoing the same training and passing the same examinations prescribed for a French student. The French diploma confers rights upon the one holding it. For instance, the graduate who has received a de-
gree from the medical school has the right to practise in France; the graduate, likewise, of the school of pharmacy has a right to open an apothecary-shop; so, too, the law graduate has a right to practise law and to aspire to judicial government positions; and the graduate of the different écoles normales has the right to give instruction in the institutions of the grade for which he has fitted himself. The French student begins at the age of sixteen a series of examinations, the first of which is the baccalaureate, a degree which represents, speaking broadly, attainments a little beyond those of our high-school graduates but considerably below those of our best colleges. He then goes on passing an examination yearly until he has reached the age of twenty-four or twenty-five years, when he should pass his final examination for the doctorate. These regulations still hold good for French or foreign students who desire to practise the learned professions in France.

Most foreign students, however, and particularly our own, have no intention of pursuing studies with a view of competing with natives or of profiting pecuniarily by their foreign acquisitions elsewhere than at home. As a rule, American students desire certain advantages procurable by a residence of about two years in the foreign country. They usually have had a college course at home and have no desire to spend nine years in France in order to become doctors in their specialties. Moreover, they can ill afford to spend two years of hard work in a foreign country without having an opportunity at the end of that time to possess a substantial guarantee vouching for the genuineness of their efforts. From the French standpoint, it was not possible for the French institutions to exempt foreign students from the regular course or to credit them with work done in foreign parts, without, in most cases, giving them an undue advantage over their own students. By any such method, the foreign student could secure a state degree in a relatively shorter time than the native. The problem was to adapt the curriculum to meet the wants of foreign students while preserving intact the rights of French students. This the act of 1896 accomplished by authorizing the universities to create titles of a different character from the ones conferring state rights or privileges. In no case can the former degrees be considered a substitute for the latter.

IV. THE FRENCH PH.D., OR DOCTEUR DE L'UNIVERSITÉ.

The different universities of France, in accordance with the act of July 10, 1896, have created doctorates. The regulations pertaining
to acquiring this title are made by the university conferring it, but practically the principle governing the bestowal of the degree is the same in all of the sixteen French universities. The state degrees remain as before, open to all foreigners who care to submit to the same ordeal to obtain them as do the native students.

An American student who desires to obtain the doctorat de l'université, the title corresponding to the German doctor of philosophy, after his arrival at the university centre, first secures a permit to reside in the place where he is to pursue his studies. This he does simply by dropping a line to the chief of police, if he is going to study in Paris, or to the mayor if he is at one of the universities in the provinces. This permit, besides giving the right to take up one's residence in the place for a long period, carries with it certain privileges accorded only to French citizens, and the protection of the law. If the student is pursuing one of the branches usually studied in a French college of liberal arts, for instance, philosophy, his next step is to register at the office of the secretary of the faculty of letters. At the same time he must present his American credentials or diplomas, with a French translation of them. He must then attend the courses during four semesters, or half-year terms. He need not, however, reside for two years in the same place. The tendency is rather to encourage migration. He can spend six months or more at another university, French or foreign, provided he registers there. Special cases are considered on their merits, and the regulation in regard to time requirement may be correspondingly shortened.

The examination for the doctorate of the university consists of two parts: (1) the thesis; (2) examination on the courses elected. The dean appoints a committee to examine the student's thesis. If satisfactory, the members of the committee affix their signature to the thesis and report favorably to the dean. The thesis is then submitted to the head of the university. This officer may or may not authorize the student to have the thesis printed. When, finally, the thesis is accepted the student is called upon to support or defend before a committee of specialists what he has brought to light in the investigation of his subject. According as he displays more or less ability in handling the topic, he receives officially marks intended to testify correspondingly. The second part of the examination for the doctorate consists of questions by a picked committee upon the courses pursued by the candidate. If he passes successfully he becomes a doctor of the university where he presents himself, with the mention of his specialty—"philosophy," if that be the subject—upon the diploma.
The expense incurred by a student in obtaining the doctorate depends partly upon the time spent in obtaining it. The cost of registering for two semesters yearly is twenty-four dollars, making for two years’ work forty-eight dollars. To this must be added examination and diploma fees, amounting for the two years to about sixty dollars. Finally, there is the expense of printing the thesis. The candidate is expected to give about one hundred and forty copies of it to the university. The cost of printing depends upon the number of pages, plates, type, etc. The Paris University ordinance of March 28, 1898, formulates the fees for the various faculties in that university that bestow the doctorate as follows for the two years: Letters, 2 matriculations at $4 each, $8; 2 library privileges at $2 each, $4; 1 examination, $28; total, $40. Science, total, $74 to $194. Medicine, total, $280. Protestant Theology, total, $48. Pharmacy, total, $146.

Of the six faculties at the University of Paris, the law school faculty is the only one not yet giving the doctorate. The favor with which the new system of granting the degree of docteur de l'université is regarded can be in a measure appreciated by the fact that at the end of the year 1901 there were sixty-seven candidates who took the examination for this degree at the University of Paris. They were divided among the different faculties as follows: Letters: 3 American, 3 French, 1 Italian (a young woman), 1 Portuguese, 1 Servian, 1 Swiss; total, 10. Sciences: 3 American, 4 French, 1 Greek, 1 Hungarian, 2 Roumanian, 1 Russian; total, 12. Medicine: 1 English, 2 Canadian, 2 Italian, 1 Peruvian, 1 Swede, 1 Swiss; total, 8. Theology: 1 Swede. Pharmacy: 1 Dane, 35 French; total, 36. In all, 42 of French nationality, 25 foreigners. These statistics are taken from L'Informateur, second semester, 1903, Paris. It is a pleasure to note that the term “student” includes young women as well as young men. As regards impartiality in granting equal advantages to men and women, as well as liberality in offering educational opportunities that are mostly absolutely free of expense to all, France is unsurpassed by any other nation. The function of offering examinations and giving degrees is kept rigidly distinct from that of offering instruction. The student pays for the former, but the latter is, save in rare instances, absolutely free.

V. ADVANTAGE TO THE ROMANCE STUDENT OF LIVING IN FRANCE.

It may now readily be seen that the higher education in France is practically upon the same basis as that in the universities of Germany or at the graduate schools of the well-known universities in our own
country. The system governing the reception of foreign students, the splendid advantages offered, and the bestowal of the doctorate by the universities in France are all along similar lines in Germany that have long proved attractive to Americans. The requirements enabling a student to pursue the courses in any one of the sixteen French universities — fitness shown by examination, or by the presentation of a diploma, or certificate, or degree, from a college or school of high standing — are practically the same as those called for in order to pursue courses in any one of the twenty-six universities in Germany. The sixteen French universities, each with four or more faculties (Letters, Law, Science, Medicine, Pharmacy, Theology), now stand forth as clearly defined as the twenty-six sister universities in Germany. There is just the same practical advantage for a student of Romance subjects to pass his two years in France as there is for a student of Teutonic branches to pass them in Germany. There is nothing in either case that can entirely replace the atmosphere of the foreign country itself. It is therefore difficult to see why students who intend to become teachers of Romance languages in this country should go to Germany in order to get their training. The parallel case, which appears even more strange because Germany is considered the fountainhead of knowledge, is that of a student going to France to pursue Germanic subjects. He can do it quite well. Nevertheless, he misses the German atmosphere and much that only residence in the foreign country itself can give. As most of our teachers in the schools and colleges do not teach philology, but principally the essentials of a foreign language and some literature, it is not easy to overestimate for them the advantages to be secured by a long residence in the foreign country.

The act which has effected the great changes described in the organization of the French educational system, and particularly changed the attitude towards foreign students of all the institutions for the higher education in France, is so important that before going on to speak of the different universities it will be of interest to learn something of the prime movers who brought about modifications so beneficial and so far-reaching.

VI. ORIGIN OF THE RECENT CHANGES.

It seems a little odd that an American who, like many of his countrymen, after finishing his college course in America, had completed his studies in Germany by taking the degree of Ph.D. at Halle, should have been the first to bring the matter of reorganization of the higher
education in France to the attention of the French authorities. After having made, in 1895, quite a thorough examination of the principal schools in Paris, particularly the Sorbonne, Collège de France, and École des Hautes Études, Mr. Harry J. Furber, a professor in the University of Chicago, came to the conclusion that the advantages which it might be possible for American students to procure in Paris were extraordinary. He then asked himself why it was that, notwithstanding, there were but thirty American students enrolled at the Sorbonne, while at the same time at the University of Berlin there were over two hundred. Moreover, if a count were made of all American students pursuing courses in the twenty-six German universities, the sum total of more than a thousand would offer a still more unfavorable and striking contrast for France to the total number of American students enrolled in the latter country's sixteen university centres. As regards the number of artists and sculptors studying in Paris, the sum total of Americans among them proved clearly the superior attractiveness of the French capital to them as an art centre over all other places. Mr. Furber realized that if the figures showed in the domain of letters so marked a predilection on the part of American students for German university centres, the inducements offered there in science and letters must be far superior to those offered in France. He then found what has already been shown; namely, that the regulations in force, while doubtless well adapted to the needs of French students, were entirely unsuitable for the wants of foreign students, and particularly Americans. Mr. Furber then drew up a memorial stating the case clearly to M. Poincaré, the minister of public instruction. These ideas, of which a summary has here been presented, were given to the general public in an article published in the Journal des Débats, of June 7, 1895, by M. Michel Bréal, a member of the Institute and a professor at the Collège de France. Moreover, M. Bréal made a strong plea for the advantages offered outside of Paris by the provincial universities. Nowhere, he said, could French life in all its intimacy and purity be so well studied as in the different French provinces. As examples of admirably equipped institutions, he cited those of Lyons and Lille; while others peculiarly endowed by nature with a rare climate and superb physical attractions are Dijon, Toulouse, Bordeaux, and Montpellier. Were he to begin life over again, he would be a student nowhere else than at Grenoble, the great natural beauties of which are familiar to so many of our tourists. Paris, he concluded, may well be kept for the last semester and fittingly crown the foreign student's sojourn in France.
The result of this article from the pen of so distinguished an educator as M. Bréal was the formation, about a fortnight later, of a committee composed of the best known and influential men in the educational world in and around Paris. Both Mr. Furber and M. Bréal addressed the meeting, supporting by word what had already appeared in print in public. The discussion was participated in by M.M. Bonet-Maury, Gréard, Lavisse, Maspéro, Paul Melon, Paul Meyer, and Perrot. In the course of the discussion, the sympathy and encouragement of M. Hano-taux, the minister of foreign affairs, and of M. Poincaré, of public instruction, were clearly shown by their approval of the plan to form a Franco-American committee. On the other hand, Professor Furber voiced the equally hearty support of His Excellency the ambassador of the United States for this movement towards closer intellectual affiliation. A commission was then and there (June 26, 1895) appointed to study into the question of how to facilitate the entrance of American students into French schools, and what inducements might properly be held out. So important and far-reaching have been the results attained by this commission that it must be of interest to American students to know who the men are who have been instrumental in securing for them such magnificent opportunities for study as are now to be had at a mere nominal cost in France. The members of the French commission are MM. Bonet-Maury, Professor in the Theological School; Michel Bréal, of the Institute, Professor in the Collège de France; Buñoir, Professor in the Law School; Darboux, of the Institute, Professor in the Scientific School; Giry, Professor in the École des Chartes; Lavisse, of the French Academy; Levasseur, Professor in the Collège de France; Maspéro, of the Institute; Paul Melon, Secretary of the Commission; Paul Meyer, of the Institute, Director of the École des Chartes; Gabriel Monod, Professor in the École des Hautes Études; Schefer, of the Institute, Director of the École des Langues Orientales Vivantes.

To cooperate with this commission and aid the members in rendering their efforts as effective as possible, in accordance with Professor Furber's suggestion, the following committee, chosen from distinguished American educators, was appointed: President Angell of the University of Michigan; President Dwight of Yale University; President Eliot of Harvard University; President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University; G. Brown Goode, Assistant Secretary in the United States National Museum; E. R. L. Gould, Secretary of the International Statistical Association; President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University; Wm. T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education; S. P. Langley, Secretary of the
The Rev. John W. Lindsay, D.D.

We are glad to present in this number a portrait of this long-time friend of the University. Dr. Lindsay was born in Barre, Vt., Aug. 20, 1820, and is, consequently, in his eighty-fourth year. He is as bright and alert as most men in their forties. This is due in no small measure to his lifelong association with the brightest minds of his time, being the bosom friend of such men as the late Bishop Foster. He is the son of the late Rev. John Lindsay. He was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1840, and spent most of his life for the next forty years in educational work. Tutor and Professor of Latin and Hebrew in Wesleyan University, President of Genesee College, Lima, N.Y., and Professor in Boston University, he filled all these various posts with credit and efficiency. At the opening of Drew Theological Seminary, he was elected Professor of Exegetical Theology, but declined. Later he was the able incumbent of the same chair in Boston University School of Theology. He was also for several years Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Acting Dean of the School of All Sciences. Upon his resignation from these offices, the Trustees unanimously passed resolutions, moved by Dr. Daniel Steele, and warmly supported by President Warren in an address expressing the appreciation of the Board for the tact and wisdom which enabled him during his administration of the newly organized College to secure the entire harmony of the faculty and the good behavior of the students. Dr. Lindsay has been honored by the Methodist Episcopal Church with various positions of trust, all of which he has filled with much credit. As pastor of important churches in New York City, as Presiding Elder, as delegate to the General Conference several times, as fraternal delegate to the Canada Wesleyan Conference in 1870, and as member of the Board of Education from its organization, in 1868, to the present, he has never failed to measure up to the highest requirements. We are proud to have this remarkable man on our Board of Trustees.
Smithsonian Institute; President Seth Low of Columbia College; Simon Newcomb, U. S. N., Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac; President Schurman of Cornell University; Andrew D. White, ex-Minister to Germany; President B. L. Whitman of Columbian University; Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Commissioner of Labor. The committee together constitute the Franco-American Committee.

Immediately an active campaign to further the common cause was begun by both the members of the commission and those of the committee. In the way of propaganda, one of the best contributions appeared in the Forum, New York, May, 1897, from the pen of Simon Newcomb. This article is entitled "France as a Field for American Students." The advantages to be had by American students at the Sorbonne, Collège de France, and Ecole Pratique des Hautes Études are well set forth. The article appeared before the creation of the degree of doctor of the university; nevertheless, the comparison between the French system then in vogue and the German system is luminous and will well repay reading any time. Another able article, most sympathetically written, and showing the friendly connection of France and America during critical periods in the history of both, aimed to bring about closer intellectual relations in the immediate future. This article, by Professor Raphael George Lévy, of the Ecole des Sciences Politiques, was published in the Revue Internationale de l'Enseignement for February, 1897. Finally, in 1899, the Franco-American Committee published a pamphlet containing in one hundred and thirty-eight pages a clear account of the system of higher education in France, together with the changes recently effected. This publication has done much to do away with the lack of comprehension in regard to the status of the French universities. Their requirements for the doctorate also were made perfectly clear. There seems now to be hardly any reason why a student intending to study abroad should not have quite as clear an idea of the university system in France and the opportunities it offers as of the German university system and its advantages. To all of the above-mentioned articles, and especially to the useful report of the Franco-American Committee, the writer of the present article desires to acknowledge his indebtedness.

VII. The University of Paris.

Of the sixteen French universities, the University of Paris, or the Sorbonne, is by far the most renowned. It possesses traditions, like those of Salerno and Bologna, that only centuries of existence can give. The most influential French scholars have been and still are connected with
its teaching force. Of the original building constructed by Cardinal Richelieu in 1629 for the Sorbonne, then the theological faculty of the University of Paris, the church is the only portion that has been preserved. Since 1885 extensive building operations, only recently finished, have been going on, and now the University of Paris possesses one of the finest and costliest structures for educational needs to be found in all Europe. The front of the building is on the rue des Ecoles, just opposite the Hôtel de Cluny, the site of the palace and baths of the Roman emperors. The beautiful new home of the University of Paris is the seat of the French academy and of the faculties of letters, science, and theology. The large amphitheatre in the interior of the building, where public functions take place, will hold three thousand five hundred persons. This hall contains statues of Sorbon, Richelieu, and Rollin, who so identified themselves with the university, and of the eminent French scientists, Descartes, Pascal, and Lavoisier. At one end of the hall is the celebrated painting The Sacred Grove, by Puvis de Chavannes. Other portions of the interior of the Sorbonne are beautifully decorated by celebrated artists. Of the six faculties constituting the University of Paris, five give the degree of doctor of the university: letters, science, medicine, pharmacy, and theology, the faculty of law being the only one not yet bestowing this new degree. The total number of students in attendance at the courses offered by these various faculties is about fourteen thousand. The lectures are free to the public. In some cases in which the subject itself or the lecturer is popular, the halls are apt to be crowded, and to obtain a seat it is necessary to be on hand early. The courses in literature are much frequented by ladies. This fact has been made the subject of much good-humored pleasantry by French writers. In Edward Pailleron's comedy, le Monde où l'on s'ennuie, which was very successful and now belongs to the répertoire of the Comédie Française, the author has amusingly set before the public the kind of fetich worship offered to a popular professor by his fair constituency. There are, besides the free lectures, courses called cours fermés, where the personnel is restricted to the competency of those desiring to pursue them. Considerable drill can be got in these courses.

Glancing over the prospectus of the faculty of letters of the University of Paris, the names of over fifty scholars, many of them distinguished in their specialties, appear on the list of teachers. Some of these professors' names, widely known in connection with the literary work of their authors, will be readily recognized by students everywhere. Classed under one general heading, the different subjects or divisions of the
subject are taught by the following professors: (1) Archaeology, G. Perro; (2) Auxiliary Sciences to History, Langlois; (3) Classical Paleography, Chatelain; (4) Classical Philology, Brunot, Goelzer; (5) Education of Volition, Buisson; (6) English, Baret, Beljame, Morel; (7) Foreign Literature, Gebhardt, Mezières; (8) French, Crousè, Dejob, Faguet, Gazier, Larroumet, A. Le Roy, Petit de Julleville; (9) Geography, Dubois, Gallois; (10) German, Lange; (11) Greek, A. Croiset, Decharme, Hauvette, Louis Havet, Puech; (12) Historical Literature, Bertin; (13) History, Aulard, Bouché-Leclercq, Cahun, Grebaut, P. Guiraud, Lavisse, Lucaire, Rambaud, Zeller; (14) Latin, Cartault, Edet, Lafaye, J. Martha, Poiret; (15) History of French Art, Lemonnier; (16) Musical Esthetics and Psychology, L. Dauriac; (17) Philosophy, E. Boutroux, Brochard, Egger, Séailles; (18) Pleading in the French Language, Munier-Jolain; (19) Political Economy and Sociology, Espinas, H. Michel; (20) Romance Philology, A. Thomas; (21) Sanskrit and Comparative Grammar of the Indo-European Languages, V. Henry.

Inasmuch as the department of science is strictly separated from that of letters, the courses given by the above professors at the faculty of letters will be found to be much along the lines laid down in the Yearbook of the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University, and applicable to the courses given in the college proper, or the university, barring the subjects at present pursued by our students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In brief, as seen above, they consist of culture studies, and largely of those so highly esteemed of old, and which, coming down through the ages, still hold their own amid the multitudinous subjects that are claiming recognition because of rapid changes in civilization. These long-accepted and cherished studies are philosophy, history, Greek, Latin, French, foreign language and literature, political economy and sociology,—all of them in their different phases, and relations to allied topics; in a word, the humanities, using the word in the broadest possible sense. A subject not usually put down in the curriculum of American colleges or universities is geography, to which much attention is given in the faculty of letters of all the French universities. Like the other subjects making up the courses, it is gone into very thoroughly, and there appear courses in modern, ancient, physical, colonial, and commercial geography. Political economy and sociology figure on the prospectus of the faculty of letters of the University of Paris, yet not as prominently as in the law-school course. It is in the latter faculty that the subject is entirely pursued in all, or nearly all, the other French universities. French literature, French history, and French philosophy
appear to be the centres to which attention is strongly directed. It is undoubtedly due in a large measure to this fact that France has in the past produced such brilliant philosophers, historians, and littérateurs. This trend in the direction of studies certainly appears sensible from a practical standpoint, for it would seem to be a duty to be well informed in regard to what directly concerns one's native land and those who influence thought within its borders.

Besides the ancient languages Greek and Latin, whose literatures and philology receive a good share of attention, Sanskrit and comparative grammar of the Indo-European languages are studied under one of the foremost scholars in this department of linguistics. Foreign literature, undoubtedly, embraces considerable of the best in the field in northern and southern Europe. The stress appears to be laid rather on the literary side of language than on the philological. This feature is in contrast with the curricula in some of the higher institutions of learning in the United States, where the emphasis is rather on the linguistic or philological side of language than on the literary. The two foreign languages to which most time and attention are given at the University of Paris are German and English, fully warranted by their importance. Paleography, generally speaking, is a subject that appears quite prominently in the courses offered by the faculties of letters in France, and for the study of which Paris has opportunities that are unsurpassed.

The faculty of sciences at the University of Paris embraces purely scientific subjects. They are treated widely in all their many phases, just as letters are in the faculty of letters. The subjects pursued are: astronomy, botany, chemistry, geology, mathematics in all the higher branches, mechanics, mineralogy, physical geography, physics, physiology, and zoölogy. No subjects, for instance, like language, letters, or political economy, such as are taught at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, more or less in connection with work in science, are found on the program of studies of the faculty of sciences. The former subjects are considered as belonging to the department of letters, and to this latter faculty, consequently, they are relegated. The prominence given now in some of our scientific schools to engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture is due to the development of these subjects in recent years in this country. Although these topics are not to be found on the program of the French faculties of science, the subjects themselves have long received the most careful attention in French technical schools.

(To be continued)
THE ORIGIN OF BOSTON UNIVERSITY.

(In pursuance of our plan to gather all possible material adapted to shed light upon the beginnings of the University, we publish here some resolutions and a short extract from the historical address by President Warren on the occasion of the Quarter Centennial, in June, 1898.)

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CORPORATION TO PRESIDENT WARREN, JUNE, 1898.

RESOLVED: — That we, the Trustees of Boston University, on its Twenty-fifth Anniversary, express our honor and esteem for Rev. William F. Warren, S.T.D., LL.D., the beloved President of the University.

We recognize the notable fact that he is the first and only President of the University. Rarely is it given to any one to mould the destinies of an institution for a quarter of a century, and still more rarely to guide and govern in its origin as well. This distinction among great educators belongs almost solely to Dr. Warren.

We congratulate the University that in these nascent years it has had for so long a period the wise and liberal counsels of one who has held steadily to the highest and most comprehensive ideals.

We believe that the unprecedented growth in numbers, the excellence of the work accomplished, and the distinction to which already so many of the graduates of the institution have attained are due in no small measure to the catholic and progressive spirit of the man whose modesty of manner might hide him from the honors which are his due.

We order this grateful recognition of his services to be inscribed upon our record and to be properly engrossed and presented to Dr. Warren.

EXTRACTS FROM PRESIDENT WARREN'S ADDRESS.

The heritage about to be outlined includes innumerable items. First of all, mention may be made of the name. Hallowed indeed are the associations which surround as with a halo of glory the name of this favored city. It has taken the élite of the English race, and of related races, more than two hundred and fifty years to create that halo and to charge it with its steady radiance. It has taken the wisdom of great magistrates, the learning of illustrious scholars, the valor of brave generals, the eloquence of famous orators, the sagacity of merchant princes, the organizing genius of industrial captains, the zeal of ardent reformers, the benefactions of princely philanthropists, the devotion of matchless mothers,
the prayers of countless saints. To particularize is as unnecessary as it is impossible. Every competent judge admits that in all the modern world there is no other city which is so perfectly a synonym of ethical ideals, of disciplined intelligence, of lofty, all-sided, courageous culture. The moment the sovereign State of Massachusetts bestowed that name upon the new University it conferred a precious endowment, an inheritance of inestimable value.

Next in our inventory should doubtless stand the precious memories of our immediate founders. In the charter three were mentioned, and of these I must first recall to your remembrance the one who in the pleasure of Heaven was the first called to vacate his seat in the new corporation. I allude to Hon. Lee Claflin, a senator of Massachusetts. He was the father of Hon. William Claflin, who after thrice serving as Governor of the Commonwealth, and as a Representative in Congress, has now for more than a quarter-century presided over the supreme governing body of this University. Fortunate father, fortunate son! A grateful multitude congratulates you both this day.

To Lee Claflin belongs the honor of having been the first known proposer and advocate of the founding of this University. How modest, how wise, how genial a man he was! None that ever knew him can forget the gentle strength of his benignant face. In business sagacity, in application, in self-restraint for noble purposes, he was eminent. He was one of the men whose intelligence and moral integrity have made Eastern Massachusetts the world's headquarters for the business in which he was engaged. For many years he was a liberal patron of learning, not only in his own commonwealth, but also in distant places. In Orangeburg, S. C., he planted the university which others gratefully named in his honor. His other charities were so varied and unremitting that the number of persons and organizations that were the beneficiaries of his fruitful life can never be determined by any calculus known to earth. A wise member of the governing board in several literary institutions, he saw the educational possibilities of such a metropolis as Boston. He counselled the utilization of them, and his word bore fruit. On his handsome monument in Pine Grove Cemetery, Milford, his sons might truthfully have placed the inscription: "First of the Founders of Boston University."

The second of the three incorporators was Isaac Rich. He was the next to act, and also the next to cease from action. In physical stature he was not the equal of his older colleague, but a more symmetrical
manly form, or a more beautiful and vivacious countenance, I have never
known. His hand was molded with exquisite delicacy. It would have
graced any of the earls or countesses of Warwick, from whose family
line there is good reason to believe he was descended. He began life
poor, but his known New England ancestry and kindred were eminently
respectable. A kinswoman of his in the last century was the wife of
Colonel Elisha Doane, of Wellfleet, at the time of his death the richest
man in Massachusetts. Another kinswoman was courted and married
by no less a personage than Hon. Lemuel Shaw, who drafted the first
charter of the city of Boston, and was for thirty years Chief Justice of
Massachusetts. Robert Treat Paine, the honored signer of the Declara-
tion of Independence, and John Rich, the contemporary forefather of
Isaac Rich, married sisters, daughters of Rev. Samuel Treat, of East-
ham, who was the oldest son of His Excellency Robert Treat, Governor
of Connecticut. Moreover, the grandfather of this John Rich, the an-
cestor of the whole Cape Cod division of the family, married the daughter
of Thomas Roberts, the Royal Colonial Governor of New Hampshire.
Of the same descent in more recent times was Mr. Obadiah Rich, one
of the original incorporators of the Boston Athenaeum, who was in his
day the greatest of American bibliographers, a special friend and helper
of Irving and Ticknor, Prescott and Longfellow.

Isaac Rich, the fisher-boy of Wellfleet, was the oldest of eleven
children. He entered this city as penniless as Benjamin Franklin en-
tered Philadelphia. By remarkable personal powers, by his diligence
in business, by fidelity to moral and religious principle, he came to be
recognized even by the Federal Government as standing at the head of
all the mercantile houses in his line in the United States. Better than
that, he became the most liberal patron of education that New England
up to that time had ever known. To the Academy at Wilbraham, to the
University at Middletown, and to the Theological Seminary in Boston,
he gave with his own hand at least $400,000. Then he executed a will
which bequeathed to Boston University a larger sum than at that date
had ever been bequeathed or given by any American for the promotion
of literary and scientific education. The memory of such a more than
national benefactor is precious, and of that memory the University is the
happy heir, the enduring custodian.

The Hon. Jacob Sleeper was another of God’s noblemen. He was
born at Newcastle, Me., then a part of Massachusetts. From his father
he should have inherited a modest fortune, but, orphaned at the age of
fourteen, and having seen his property vanish before he was twenty-one, he began life with no resources outside himself. For some years after he came to Boston he was in partnership with Mr. Andrew Carney, the public-spirited founder of Carney Hospital. It was in London, in 1857, that I first met him, and I was immediately impressed with his native dignity and grace. Especially noticeable were his eyes, their glance being at once remarkably penetrating and remarkably sympathetic. Like a kindly searchlight, they penetrated your inmost being, illuminating its content for you as fully as for himself. Mr. Sleeper had an uncommonly rich spiritual endowment and spiritual experience. For a time he entertained the thought of studying for the Christian ministry. As it was, he was life-long a class-leader, and thus the lay-pastor of a great multitude of souls. Without an interval he superintended a Boston Sunday school more than fifty years. He had little taste for political life, yet in response to what seemed to him the call of duty he served his fellow citizens as an alderman, as a member of the Legislature, and twice as a member of the Governor's Council. Twice the Legislature elected him to a six-year term as an overseer of Harvard University. Suave in manner, distinguished in appearance, tactful in action, exhaustless in kindly energies, he was at the close of his career the man whom multitudes would have named as all in all the noblest example of Christian citizenship known to them in any city. He gave or bequeathed to Boston University more than a quarter of a million of dollars, but the memory of his gracious character and beneficent life is a heritage even more sacred and precious.

Of the earliest associates of these special founders, many have finished their course, and at this time might well receive individual commemoration.* But the grateful task would lead us too far afield. Suffice to say that the men who organized the University were by heredity and training exceptionally competent to represent all that was distinctive or cosmopolitan, all that was historic or prophetic, in New England culture. Of its first Senate, four had worn the judicial robes of Massachusetts. Of the first three Deans elected, two were graduates of Harvard University, one of them a valedictorian and a litterateur of exceptional brilliance. Of the fourteen members of the original Law Faculty, nearly every one was an eminent graduate of the same ancient seat of learning.

*Three of these must not remain unmentioned, Reverends David Patten, D.D., J. H. Twombly, D.D., and Gilbert Haven, D.D., afterwards Bishop. Without the influence of any one of these the plan would have failed of realization. Their relation to the lay founders is carefully set forth in Zion's Herald for July 20, 1868.
Of the original Medical Faculty, no less than seven were Harvard graduates, while eleven had received their professional training in part or in whole in Europe. As to the Faculty of Liberal Arts, it is believed to have been the first in this country of which it could be said that every member of it had enjoyed, in addition to American graduation, the advantages of European study. In the Corporation were represented many of the historic families of New England and of Old. The man who offered the opening prayer at the first meeting of the corporation came to Boston, ancestorially, in the year 1644. Next to him sat another whose forefather came in 1637. In the veins of the man who drafted the charter was the blood of the great Englishman who, before Governor Winthrop ever reached these shores, had earned the title afterward applied to him, "the acknowledged father of New England colonization." The known lineal ancestor of another of those early trustees trod Boston soil and surveyed its "hill-tops three" more than three months before the first settlement of the town. Two others, at the time unaware of their mutual relationship, are now found to have been collateral descendants of one of the earliest settlers of New Hampshire, who himself, as is shown by authoritative documents in England, was a direct descendant in the twenty-first generation from a Saxon lord of the soil, who lived before the Norman conquest in the year 1066. Still another was a direct descendant from a high-born lady in our early colony who might well be made the patroness of all the Colonial Dame organizations of America, since she was descended in two different lines from William the Conqueror, and united in herself the lineage of ten of the sovereigns of Europe. To such facts as these I have never heard more than one of the original organizers and governors of the University make reference. They were men too modest and too democratic to boast of their lineage, however noble. But their blood and lineage abundantly explain why these state-commissioned builders of the new University for the furtherance and expression of the highest intellectual life in this metropolis felt themselves to be natural local custodians of whatever is best in Anglo-Saxon civilization, and considered the University itself a legitimate heir to all the inspiring and ennobling traditions of the American people.
EDITORIAL MENTION.

The death of Joshua Merrill removes from our Board of Trustees one of its most honored members, and deprives the University of one of its most faithful friends. In our April issue we shall present a portrait and sketch of Mr. Merrill.

The equipment of the Astronomical Department of the College of Liberal Arts has been materially increased recently, through the generosity of Mr. John W. Pycott, of Melrose Highlands. He has presented to the University, through Professor Coit, a five-inch refracting telescope, made by Alvan Clark. It has an equatorial tripod mounting, with all the usual accessories for direct visual work. Mr. Pycott resided formerly upon Concord Square, in Boston, where he had a private observatory erected upon his house, that he might readily gratify his love for astronomy. He became enamored with this science when a mere lad, and all through his business life he found in it his favored recreation.

His gift to the College will greatly facilitate the work in connection with the large class in Descriptive Astronomy, and will be of marked value in many ways, since it will now be possible to pass from one character of work to another without removing some heavy attachment from the larger telescope. A suitable room for the added instrument will be erected adjacent to the present observatory.
According to a decision made in common by three societies, recognized by the State,—viz., the Society for the Promotion of Greek Studies, the Parnassus Society, and the Society for the Propagation of Useful Books,—an Educational Congress will be held in the month of April, 1904, at Athens. In connection with it there will be opened an exposition of documents and materials pertaining to education.

1. The Exposition will open on April 12, 1904, and will last one month. The Organizing Committee, if it judge fit, may prolong it; such prolongation in no case to exceed one month.

2. The Exposition is to comprise two divisions: (1) schools in Greece and Greek countries; (2) materials used in education. Division 2 is to be further subdivided into (a) a Greek and (b) an international exhibit.

Foreign exhibitors will deliver their goods at Athens not later than the fourteenth of February, 1904. They must withdraw them within a month after the close of the exhibition, all transportation and packing, both ways, at the cost and risk of the exhibitors. The Organizing Committee will take steps to obtain immunity from customs for objects exposed.

3. All objects not withdrawn by the exhibitors at the expiration of the month following the close of the Exposition, as well as all objects donated by the exhibitors, will go to make a permanent educational museum at Athens.

4. The Organizing Committee undertakes the safeguard of exhibits from the day of their arrival at the Exposition quarters to the end of the month following the close of the Exposition.

5. At the opening of each case from abroad an inventory will be drawn up specifying the goods therein contained and their condition; such opening to be made before a representative of the committee and a representative of the exhibitor, or, failing the latter, before two representatives of the committee, and the invoice to bear their joint signatures. The same will take place when the objects are returned to the exhibitors at the close of the Exposition.

6. Diplomas and honorable mentions will be accorded. The conditions of the competition and all other details regarding the Exposition...
will be published in proper season by the committee and forwarded to the consulates of Greece abroad.

7. The committee will be at the disposal of exhibitors desirous of ampler information.

Address: Comité d'Organisation du Congrès hellénique d'éducation (bureaux du Syllogue pour la propagation de livres utiles), 42 Rue de l'Académie, Athènes.

**Best Recent Books**

The mention of a book in this department is a guaranty of its superior merit

**The Baptists**, by Henry C. Vedder. This book of 245 pages belongs in the series known as "The Story of the Churches." The author, Dr. Vedder, is a well-known church historian and a Baptist. He writes in a spirit of fairness, and exhibits the requisite judicial poise, while at the same time he displays his affection for the denomination of his choice. **The Presbyterians**, by Charles L. Thompson, is another of the volumes in the series of "The Story of the Churches." It is written in a philosophical spirit, and it is evident that, while the author is loyal to his denomination, he is not given to unjustifiable laudation of its achievements, which he sets forth in clear style and allows to speak for themselves. **The Methodists**, by John Alfred Faulkner, belongs to the same series. In eleven chapters the author depicts with enthusiasm, but with calmness of historical judgment, the origin, progress, and spread of the Methodist movement. The wonder is that he has been able to pack so much information in so small a space and still make it so thoroughly readable. This whole series, if we may judge from the three volumes before us, is worthy of all commendation. In about 250 pages each denomination is represented in a separate volume by a well-qualified hand. The results ought to be a better popular appreciation of the nature and work of the various religious denominations, a recognition of their fundamental oneness, and consequently a growing cooperation. We heartily commend the series to all who wish to be intelligent on the history of the Church in America. (Price, per volume, $1.00 net. The Baker and Taylor Company, New York.)

**Old Testament History**, by Henry Preserved Smith. This scholarly volume represents the ripest fruit of its author's study of the Old Testament. We cannot in all respects agree with the conclusions Professor Smith arrives at. Many will go farther than we, and hold those conclusions to be highly objectionable. On the other hand, there will be many to accept them as the necessary and desirable outcome of a rigorous application of the scientific method to the study of the Scriptures. In any case the book will have to be reckoned with by all thorough students of the subject of which it treats, and it must be regarded as one of the ablest contributions to recent Old Testament study. (Price, $2.50 net. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)
UNIVERSITY NOTES

The Departments

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

Miss Ada Mudge, '03, is teaching at Westport, Mass.
Miss Susie M. Jordan, '03, is teaching Greek and Latin in the High School in Dover, N. H.
Mabell Shippie Clarke (Mrs. Florentine A. Pelton), '87, has written a story of life in North Carolina, under the title "The Tar Heel Baron."
At the commencement exercises of Wesleyan University in July the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Governor John L. Bates, '82.
Rev. I. W. LeBaron, '02, has been transferred from the pastorate of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Rockland, Mass., to Glenwood, Wis.
Charles J. Bullock, '89, who has been Professor of Economics at Williams College, has been appointed assistant professor in the Department of Economics at Harvard University.
Miss Lilla Belle Smallidge, of the class of '99, was married on Monday, November 2, 1903, to Mr. Jerome Henry Knowles. Mrs. Knowles' address is Northeast Harbor, Maine.
The American Book Company has just published a Practical Course in Spanish, by H. M. Monsanto and Louis A. Languellier; revised by Professor Freeman M. Josselyn, of Boston University.
Miss Harriet S. Sawyer, of the class of '93, was married on Thursday, October 15, to Mr. Adam Putnam Holden. After January 20 Mrs. Holden will reside at 473 North State Street, West Concord, New Hampshire.
Fred Putnam Webber, '02, who holds the Jacob Sleeper Fellowship for the academic year 1903-04, will spend the year in resident study at Harvard University, in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. His work will lie chiefly in the Department of Greek and Latin.
Professor Dallas Lore Sharp contributes studies on animal life to the November issues of the St. Nicholas Magazine and of the National Magazine. He has just published a book under the title "A Watcher in the Woods." This is an illustrated reader for schools. It is published by the Century Company, New York.
A recent addition to the Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts is Mr. Henry Kalloch Rowe, who will give during the college year the following courses in History: First semester, VIII. 1, Mediaeval History and the Renaissance in Italy. Second semester, VIII. 2, Ancient History of the East. VIII. 4, Foundations of Modern Democracy. Mr. Rowe is a graduate of Brown Uni-
versity, A.B., class of '92. In 1895 he was granted the degree of A.M. by the same institution. During the year 1893 he studied in the graduate school of Harvard University. Mr. Rowe has taught at Colby Academy, New London, N. H., and at Monson Academy, Monson, Mass. He is now Principal of the Frye School in Boston.

The chapel service of the College of Liberal Arts on the morning of December 23 was of unusual interest. Special Christmas music was rendered by a quartet of college students. A hymn was sung, composed by Miss Gladys May Barber, a member of Mr. John P. Marshall's class in the Theory of Music. This service was so helpful and impressive that from time to time similar services will be held, and compositions of sacred music by members of the class will be given.

The arrangement of the college calendar under the semester system makes it impossible to observe at the regular time the Day of Prayer for Colleges. The service will be held on Thursday, February 11, at 10 o'clock, in the college chapel. The preacher of the day will be Rev. John Reid Shannon, D.D., of Malden. The exercises will be a joint service of the College of Liberal Arts and of the School of Theology. A cordial invitation is extended to all graduates and friends of the University.

Through the efforts of Professor E. Charlton Black a scholarly audience, including leading specialists from the neighboring colleges, gathered in Jacob Sleeper Hall, on Friday, October 23, and listened to a lecture by Mrs. Agnes Smith Lewis and her sister, Mrs. Margaret Dunlop Gibson. The work of these ladies in connection with the Syrian palimpsest of the four gospels, which they discovered in a monastery on Mount Sinai, in Arabia, has made them well known to the educational world. At the close of the lecture an informal reception was held in honor of the distinguished lecturers.

The chapel service at which a quartet of students sang music composed by a member of one of the courses given by the Department of Music is a very impressive indication of the genuine character of the work which is being done in that department, under the direction of Mr. J. P. Marshall. The attendance continues very large and the interest is increasing. During the next semester the course in the History of Music which was given during the second semester of the last college year will be repeated. Last year the number of applications from graduates and undergraduates for admission to the course reached the astonishing number of four hundred. In order to reduce the class to a manageable size it was found necessary to restrict the undergraduate membership to Juniors and Seniors. Indications point to a large enrolment during the coming semester.

By the death of Hon. Frank A. Hill, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, Boston University lost a true friend and a valued adviser. As a member of the Board of Official Visitors of the College of Liberal Arts, Mr. Hill felt a keen interest in the progress of the University, although the onerous duties of his position as Secretary of the State Board of Education made it impossible for him regularly to attend the meetings of the Board of Official Visitors of the College. His readiness to serve in every way in his
power the interests of Boston University was shown by the valuable article which he wrote especially for the issue of *Boston University Notes*, October, 1901, in reply to some strictures of Admiral Robley D. Evans on our New England high-school education. Mr. Hill's vigorous reply was very widely quoted, and was of inestimable service both to Boston University and to the cause of secondary education.

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**SCHOOL OF LAW.**

In addition to the special courses already noted in *Bostonia*, two new courses will be added to the curriculum of the Law School. Mr. C. Vey Holman will give a course of ten lectures in Mining Law, and Mr. Sanford Freund will deliver thirty lectures on the Conflict of Laws.

Mr. Frank L. Simpson has been appointed permanent Librarian of the Law School. A new system has been introduced into the Library, and Mr. Simpson will have three assistants to help him to carry out the new plans. He will devote his entire time to the needs of the Library, and thus greatly facilitate the use of the building as a place of study.

The course of lectures on Commercial Competition given by Mr. Brooks Adams has been of great value to the students. These lectures have done much to stimulate interest in the new courses just instituted, to enable the students to understand the great forces at work in the control and management of the Republic. The entire system of new advanced courses is well under way, and is giving most excellent satisfaction.

Sir Frederick Pollock, the well-known English authority on Jurisprudence, delivered a course of five lectures, from October 26 to October 30 inclusive, under the following heads: "The Foundations of Justice," "The Scales of Justice," "The Sword of Justice," "The Law of Reason," and "Natural Justice at Common Law." In honor of the first lecture, a large body of distinguished guests were present, at the request of Dean Bigelow, to receive Professor Pollock. These included several Justices of the Superior Court, members of the Faculty of the Harvard Law School, and distinguished members of the Massachusetts Bar, including Alfred Hemmenway, Charles T. Gallagher, Harvey N. Shepard, Josiah H. Benton, Jr., and former Dean Samuel C. Bennett.

The stricter requirements for admission into the Law Department have had the effect of attracting a larger number of college men than usual, and the registration would have been larger than that of recent years had the candidates been received on the same conditions as in former years. It is believed that nearly all the candidates who have been refused admission this year will make preparation to meet the requirements and enter the school at some later period.

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**SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.**

As evidence of the earnestness with which our medical students view their life-work, and their appreciation of the value and necessity of the broadest and
most comprehensive, as well as practical, education prior to entering professional work, a few statistics connected with the recently graduated class of the Medical School may be quoted.

Out of a graduating class numbering thirty-six, sixteen have been appointed to hospital positions as medical and surgical internes, for periods varying from a few months to three years, averaging, probably, a year and a half. Two have taken postgraduate courses abroad, and one is pursuing postgraduate courses in our own country. All this extra work is in addition to the required four years' course.

It is fortunate that the Medical School has at its disposal such exceptionally large hospital and clinical resources as to make it possible for so large a percentage of its graduates to obtain personal experience in the care of the sick before assuming the responsibilities of private practice.

Applications for internes are frequently received from hospitals and dispensaries located in the large cities of other States, to such an extent that it is not possible for the school to meet the demand.

It is interesting in connection with this subject of postgraduate work to remind ourselves that only a few short years ago it seemed almost foolhardy to lengthen the medical course to four years. After only thirteen years of experience with the lengthened course, over fifty per cent of the graduates of the Medical School are prolonging their studies beyond these four years by one or one and a half years of postgraduate work.

This is encouraging to those who would make a five years' medical course compulsory, as it is certainly evidence of the willingness of American medical students to put hard and strenuous work into their preparation for their professional lives.

SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

Mr. John R. Mott recently delivered an inspiring address to the school on the evangelization of the world during the present generation.

Professor Mitchell has a valuable and interesting article on "The Walls of Jerusalem According to the Book of Nehemiah" in Part II. of the "Journal of Biblical Literature" for 1903. The article is profusely illustrated.

The Alumni Mutual Fund has been recently, at the urgent and repeated request of Dean Buell, placed in the hands of a regularly incorporated society, with A. P. Sharp, president; H. C. Sheldon, secretary; M. D. Buell, treasurer; and H. G. Mitchell, auditor.

Dr. Luther T. Townsend, formerly for twenty-five years Professor of Practical Theology, was present in the Chapel, by the invitation of Professor Chapman, a few weeks ago, where, in the presence of the assembled students, he answered such questions on homiletics as were presented to him.

All will regret that Dean Buell's health is such that he is compelled reluctantly to cease his work for a few months. His administrative duties are to be performed by Professors Sheldon and Rishell. His classroom work will be postponed until next year, and in its stead Professor Chapman begins next year's Homiletics with the Juniors.