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Boston University

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Once more it is my deeply appreciated privilege to stand here as the representative of the Faculty of Boston University School of Medicine, whose pleasant duty it is to formally extend to its assembled students, on the opening-day of a new school year, a very hearty greeting and a most sincere welcome. There are before me many familiar faces,—faces of those who for one, two, or three years have come and gone in these halls, and here have been instructed in the mysteries of life, health and disease, and here have sought to equip themselves for future struggles against health-destroying influences; and who through the close association of the classroom have come to be looked upon as friends. There are before me other faces, seen here for the first time,—faces not yet grown to be familiar; faces of those before whom in this hour of new beginnings stretch out into the infinite all sorts of hopes, ideals, ambitions, possibilities, among which possibilities is that of deep, close, mutually useful friendship. The old friends are proffered an old friend's welcome. The new friends are received with a genuine hospitality that seeks to spend itself in ministrations to their physical comfort and mental upbuilding, and to such higher uses yet as it may be able to fulfil and they to profit by.

Formal greetings passed, grant me your patience if I take advantage of
this brief opportunity to direct your thoughts towards a few subjects which in the crowded hours to come will find no time for consideration.

It is inevitable that as the years pass many and significant changes should take place in the personnel of the Faculty and in the curriculum of the school. But for this year I have no special announcement to make concerning either the Faculty or the curriculum. The Faculty remains practically as it was at the close of last year's work. We may therefore set it down as one of the fortunate years that "has no history." It has pleased the Faculty, however, to recognize the ability and reward the faithfulness and energy of Associate Professors Weyesse and Watters by advancing both to full professorships. Most of you know the character of work these members of the Faculty have done; but you may not know, and it is my pleasure to tell you, that one of the greatest honors that has ever come to the school is due to the valuable and scientific character of their work. I refer to the award of a gold medal to the school by the authorities of the recent St. Louis Exposition on an exhibit made by the school; and it is a satisfaction to call your attention to the "Diploma of Award," which for the time being stands for the medal itself.

As to the curriculum, several radical changes were inaugurated a year ago, and for the present it remains only to carry them into effect.

It has occurred to me that as to-day is the beginning of a new academic year, the thirty-third in the history of our school, it would be appropriate to occupy a few moments in a glance at the evolution of the school itself, and in giving a passing thought and paying a tribute to those through whose wisdom and efforts the school has successfully passed through thirty-two years of existence.

The present age is acknowledged to be one of high pressure in thought and activity, of keen, almost intolerant competition, of huge schemes, of thrilling inventions and discoveries, of a science that is outrunning itself in the acquisition of knowledge, of ceaseless commotion and little rest. People have no interest in yesterday, only a half-hearted interest in to-day, but they are looking ahead to to-morrow with feverish anxiety and unwearied ambition. To take time from the strenuous present and use it looking backward is as foolishness to many. Nevertheless I claim that the yesterdays are often all-important in their influence upon the to-days and the to-morrows; that the past not infrequently holds alike the key to the secrets of the present and the germinating seed of the future; and that it is good for us occasionally to spend a half-hour with our parents and grandparents and draw a lesson from their experiences in life.

Boston University School of Medicine may be described in metaphor as
a stream confluent from three sources. Three apparently divergent interests united in its inception,—the New England Female Medical College, the rise of homoeopathy in New England, the founding of Boston University. These were the three great chapters in the "Book of the Beginnings" of the school, and a glance at each of these is necessary to a right understanding of the school's origin and traditions.

It was through the progressive, liberal spirit, broad-mindedness, faith, earnestness, and unfailing activity of Dr. Samuel Gregory that the New England Female Medical College came to be. He was fittingly a well-known and influential Boston practitioner, possessing the indomitable will of the true pioneer. In 1845 (sixty years ago) he addressed to the women of Boston and vicinity a circular letter in which he advocated the employment of women physicians by women. Such a thing at that time was impossible, for there were no properly educated women practitioners. He organized a society for the purpose of enlightening public sentiment and enlisting it in favor of the professional education and employment of women, and in 1848 his labors were rewarded by the opening of the Boston Female Medical School, a name which four years later was changed to that of the New England Female Medical College. The school was opened with two instructors and twelve pupils, but it was "the first class of females ever assembled in America for the purpose of qualifying themselves to enter the medical profession;" so the report reads.

The radical nature of this step cannot be appreciated by the men and women of to-day, to whom the higher and even the medical education of women is no novelty. It required confidence in the righteousness of one's cause, a fixed and unyielding determination, and the rare courage of the practical mystic to revolutionize public habit and opinion and carry through to successful completion a project so opposed to tradition as the establishment of a medical school for women. The school from which ours sprung has the honor to be the first medical school in the world to be devoted to the education of women. To it was given the first endowment fund in history to be established by a woman for the medical education of women.

In 1854 the State Legislature appropriated one thousand dollars annually for five years to establish forty scholarships in the college.

In 1855 the Legislature further appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars for the purpose of providing a suitable building and facilities for the college.

For many years the college lived a struggling existence without a "local habitation," being located first in Boylston Place, later in halls or private houses hired for the purpose, at the South End, and finally, in 1870, in a
new building erected for the purpose on East Concord Street, a building which forms the central part of the structure in which we find ourselves today. It is interesting to note that the corner-stone of the new college was laid by the acting president of its Board of Trustees, the late Joshua Merrill, Esq., who was later and for years an active and much beloved Trustee of Boston University.

Dr. Gregory's work has probably never been fully appreciated. He was unquestionably the pioneer in the medical education of women, and the success of his efforts in establishing the New England Female Medical College encouraged others all over the world to follow in his footsteps. He opened a new and enormous field of usefulness to women; and it must be remembered that he began this work as far back as 1845. For nearly a quarter of a century he was the mainspring of the school's life, and his death, in 1872, was a serious blow to the college. With a heavy debt as a burden, and without a competent leader, the trustees of the college, after its twenty-five years of honorable life and work, welcomed the offer of Boston University, in 1873, to be merged into that institution. In so doing it sacrificed nothing of its unique ideals and purposes; for Boston University from its inception fully welcomed women to all the opportunities it offered to men.

Thus the torch of the advancement of women in medical science, kindled at the fires of New England idealism, never fell to earth; it was taken from the brave and tired hands which lit it first by stronger hands, moved by identical will and purpose. And in the college of newer name the name of the old college is held in affectionate and unforgetting respect.

The second of the three streams referred to — the rise of homoeopathy in New England — may be briefly considered. It is an undisputed fact that the new therapeutic system known as homoeopathy was introduced into America via New York, by Dr. Hans Burch Gram, who was born in Boston, but acquired his medical education in Denmark, and returned to America in 1825. Thirteen years later, in 1838, homoeopathy was "adopted" by Dr. Samuel Gregg and Dr. Josiah F. Flagg, though Dr. Samuel Gregg (not Dr. Samuel Gregory, who was not a homoeopathist) is always considered the pioneer of homoeopathy in New England. Dr. Gregg was a man of strong personality and unusual force of character: firm in his convictions, outspoken, loyal, and kind-hearted. He was especially interested in and helpful to younger physicians, and among the younger physicians who profited by his counsel and assistance, and absorbed as it were of his enthusiasm and force of character, was Dr. I. T. Talbot, who later was to become a dominating spirit in the homoeopathic profession.
In 1841 (sixty-four years ago) six physicians signed the Constitution and By-Laws of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Fraternity, which was the forerunner of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the name being changed in 1851.

In 1841, also, there settled in Boston Dr. Charles Frederic Hoffendahl, who, besides enjoying a wide and enviable reputation as a physician, was instrumental in demonstrating the truths of homœopathy and influencing to an unknown extent Drs. E. B. de Gersdorff and David Thayer, men who later became veritable “pillars of strength” to the cause they had adopted and to our Medical School, with which they were later identified.

In 1846 the first homœopathic dispensary for the gratuitous treatment of the poor to be established in Massachusetts was opened by Dr. Hoffendahl, aided by Dr. Thayer, in a room over the old Boylston Market, corner of Boylston and Washington Streets.

In 1855 the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital was incorporated, followed, in 1856, by the incorporation of the Homœopathic Medical Dispensary, which, a year later, 1857, was in active operation in one small room in the old Tremont Temple, and which during the first sixteen years of its existence (during nearly all of which time the hospital charter was lying idle) cared for over ten thousand patients gratuitously.

It was not until 1865, forty years after the introduction of homœopathy into America and twenty-seven years after the adoption of homœopathy by Dr. Gregg, that the first appeal was made for the establishment of a homœopathic medical college, and this was made by Dr. J. E. Linnell, of Worcester, who in his presidential address before the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society said, “The demand for homœopathic physicians is far in excess of the supply. In this connection I would suggest for the consideration of the society the establishment of a New England Homœopathic Medical College. It is within our power to command talent and learning sufficient to establish and give character to such an institution.”

The seed had been sown; and two years later, in 1867, Dr. David Thayer, who as a member of the State Legislature had been instrumental in securing the passage of the Act, “congratulated the society on the prospective establishment of a medical college, a charter for which had just been granted by the Legislature.” It was, curiously enough, in connection with the proposed Medical School that the first active opposition to homœopathy on the part of the traditional school of practice was exhibited. In his annual address as president of the State Society in 1867, Dr. S. M. Cate, of Salem, said, “During the past year an important step has been taken for the advancement of our science. Application was made to the Legislature of our State, at its
present session, for a charter for a homœopathic medical college, to be located in Boston. The bill for such a charter received the unanimous approval of the Committee on Education, who reported it to the House, through which it passed unopposed." But influential physicians who were opposed to the new system made their appearance in the Senate chamber, determined on its defeat. No proper cause for their attack was obvious. Every effort was made by them to kill the bill outright; but finding their efforts useless in this direction, they endeavored to have a clause inserted in the charter limiting the degrees to be conferred under it. But in this, too, they signally failed, and a charter, as liberal as its friends asked for, was freely granted.

Opposition to the now rapidly growing and influential system of practice advocated by homœopathists became during the next few years more open and determined. There is no necessity for relating them here, although the records prove interesting and instructive reading. But the enmity culminated in the disfranchisement and expulsion from the Massachusetts Medical Society of certain of its members who were recognized as leaders in homœopathy. These men were expelled not because they were guilty of immoral or dishonorable conduct, not because they were ignorant, but simply because they believed in and practised a special method of studying and administering drugs, of which the majority of the members of that society did not approve, or were not acquainted with. This manifestation of intolerance so aroused the indignation and sympathy of the public that a fair in Music Hall in behalf of the recently organized Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital netted in one week the enormous sum of $76,000. It was at this same time, viz. in 1872 (the year in which Dr. Gregory died), that Dr. I. T. Talbot, for a committee, made a report to the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, which closed with the following:

"Resolved, That the interests of the community and the progress of medical science demand that a medical college be established in New England on a broad, comprehensive, and permanent basis, in which physicians may be educated in the principles and practice of homœopathy, as well as in all the collateral branches of medical science; and for this purpose we pledge the influence and assistance of this society so far as may be consistent with its legitimate object; and we solicit for it the active coöperation and aid of every member of the medical profession. . . ."

When a momentum has been acquired things move rapidly, and during 1873 many things of great importance to our Medical School happened. Among them, the Supreme Court, on February 15, removed the injunction from the Massachusetts Medical Society by means of which the proposed
expulsion of homœopathists had been prohibited, and said virtually, "We can no longer protect you homœopathists." A crisis in the history of homœopathy had evidently been reached, and it was at this critical time that the last of the three interests whose cooperation resulted in the inception of our school made its appearance.

For some time plans had been carefully maturing for the formation of a new university,— Boston University,— on a broad and extensive basis. Several departments (theology, law, and music) were already established and in active operation, and a medical school was in contemplation. It is a remarkable coincidence that on Feb. 15, 1873, the very day the Supreme Court rendered its final decision regarding the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Trustees of Boston University, "men who are not looking into the dead past, but into the living future" (so said the New England Medical Gazette), offered a cordial welcome to the homœopathists. And thus it happened that in 1873, after full discussion of plans, the New England Female Medical College, the proposed Homœopathic Medical College, and Boston University joined forces and were united under the title "Boston University School of Medicine." And again, thus it happened that Boston University School of Medicine, from the very first, stood as champion of two great principles: first, medical co-education; and, second, homœopathy.

Having read with me this brief chapter in the book of our common beginnings, possibly you will consent to follow me yet a step further, while we glance at a few of the salient points in the school's own story.

During the first four years of its existence, in common with all medical schools of the day, students were permitted to graduate at the end of two years of study, although the full three years' course was the one strongly advocated by the Faculty.

In 1877, however, the full three years' course was made compulsory long prior to the general adoption of such a course by the medical schools of this country.

In 1878 optional four-year courses were introduced, years before such courses were adopted by the medical schools of the country. The four years' course was made compulsory in 1890, this school being the first in the country to establish such a course.

From the very first the school has required of all candidates for admission the possession of a primary degree in arts or science, or the passing of a suitable entrance examination.

From the first the school has required the attendance of all its students
in lecture-hall, laboratory, or clinic, for Boston University is noted for not granting degrees in absentia.

From the first the school has provided a graded course of instruction, the work of one year being planned to prepare for the work of the next. This does not mean much to you, but it is interesting to recall that in other medical schools one third of a century ago all the lecture courses were open to all the students, who simply repeated the second year what they had received the first.

In 1878 the lecture term of each year was extended from five months to eight months; and this year was also marked by the restoration of the long-lost degrees, M.B., and Ch.B., to be awarded successful candidates at the end of three years of study, special requirements being demanded.

It seems but a short time ago when, with the exception of anatomical dissection, medical instruction was made up almost wholly of lectures and recitations; but early in its history our school made use of clinical methods, utilizing the dispensary and then the hospital for that purpose; and in response to the growing demands and the existing necessities, in 1892 our ample laboratory building was dedicated. Laboratory methods were rapidly extended, so that now in a full course, covering a total of a little under four thousand hours, about seven hundred and fifty hours (not including dissections or clinics) are devoted to purely laboratory work. Clinical facilities have likewise increased during the school's existence, until now the dispensaries and hospitals open to our students offer for clinical instruction upwards of thirty thousand patients annually.

Since 1873 many over one thousand individual students have occupied these seats, and 956 have satisfactorily complied with the requirements of and graduated honorably from the school. Of our Faculty, who numbered twenty-six, we are privileged and honored to have two members still actively engaged in the work of teaching. Professor Walter Wesselhoeft and Professor Edward P. Colby have each had an almost continuous period of thirty-two years of faithful, devoted, and useful service to the school.

During this interval of thirty-two years many noble men and women have given their best efforts and most faithful service, patiently, generously, and efficiently, to the school in which were embodied their hopes and their ideals. To the many who in this third of a century have died, a brief but loving and affectionate tribute may be paid by those in whose memories these respected and honored teachers, colleagues, and friends still live as active, stimulating, encouraging, and helpful forces. In the list of those who have died may be found the names of David Thayer, John H. Woodbury, E. Bruno de Gersdorff, Francis H. Krebs, Nathan R. Morse, Mercy

Few names outlive the generation to which they belong, but these names recall a group of earnest, loyal, and devoted men and women who might well be placed as examples to their successors.

The most striking figure in the history of the school is that of Dr. I. Tisdale Talbot, who in many ways paralleled Dr. Samuel Gregory, of the New England Female Medical College. Dr. Talbot, the active organizer of the school, was dean of the original Faculty, and held that position for twenty-six years, until his death, July 2, 1899. As a champion of homœopathy Dr. Talbot was known throughout the length and breadth of our country, and his reputation was international.

Dr. Talbot was noted for his indomitable courage, determined character, great executive ability, and resourcefulness; he was keen-sighted, at times inflexible, and always tactful and persevering. He had to an unusual extent the faculty of stimulating others to work, and as he himself was encouraged, influenced, and assisted by Dr. Samuel Gregg, the pioneer of homœopathy in New England, so in his turn he encouraged, advised, and helped in many ways many young physicians. Dr. Talbot's voice was well known and heeded in dispensaries, hospitals, local, state, national, and international associations, but it was to the school that he devoted his best thoughts and energies.

A special word is due Professor Conrad Wesselhoeft, who was a member of the Faculty from 1873 to the time of his death, Dec. 17, 1904 — a period of over thirty years. Dr. Wesselhoeft was a truth-seeker, a thoroughgoing, indefatigable student, a searcher for knowledge, an impressive teacher; he was modest, honest, upright, and gentle, and throughout his busy life was a liberal contributor to homœopathic literature, serving as co-editor of the "Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesis" and the "Pharmacopoeia of the American Institute of Homœopathy." He also was translator of Hahnemann's "Organon."

This is the first time I have asked students to take so long a journey with me through the byways of our mutual past; but I have had my attention especially and closely directed to the field of our school's history during the past year, and with the passing years and ripening experience in school management, I have been more and more impressed with the honorable fact that our inheritance in this school is a possession worthy our just pride and frank enthusiasm. I do not counsel our living too long or too often in the past; but I do believe that we should be familiar with it, and that we
should realize the responsibilities, honors, privileges, and duties that we have inherited in becoming members of Boston University School of Medicine; and that, realizing these things, we should feel their urging and their inspiration that we also may work in this, our passing day, with the fearless courage, the unselfish earnestness of purpose, the lofty ideals, of those who have created for us the inheritance on which we have entered.

I am convinced that if you, each and all, will devote your strength and energy to faithful, determined, patient performance of such daily tasks as here fall to your lot; if you can feel the inspiration of your surroundings and their history; and in your turn if you can do your share to advance the cause of freedom of opinion in things medical and to win relief from human suffering as did those of whom I have spoken to you to-day, your hours, your years, your lives, will not have been lived in vain.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY AS IT APPEARS TO A BOSTON UNIVERSITY GIRL.

_Lyra D. Trueblood, A.M._

II.

FOR the sake of comparison with our college entrance requirements I subjoin those necessary for entrance at Cambridge. In dignified phrase the examination is known as the "Previous;" in student parlance as the "Littlego."

**Part I.**  
(a) Paper on one of the Gospels in Greek.  
(b) Paper on one of the Latin Classics.  
(c) Paper on one of the Greek Classics.  
(d) Paper containing two or more easy unprepared passages of Latin to be translated, with a dictionary(!)  
(e) Paper containing elementary questions on Latin and Greek accidence and syntax with reference to the set subjects.

**Part II.**  
(a) Paper on Paley's Evidences.  
(b) Elementary Geometry.  
(c) Arithmetic.  
(d) Elementary Algebra.  
(e) An English essay.
NEWNHAM COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.
Candidates for honors in any Tripos must also pass an examination in either Mechanics, French, or German.

The "set subjects" for 1903 were:

**PART I.**  
Æschylus, Prometheus Vinctus.  
Cicero, Pro Sulla.

**PART II.**  
English Essay — Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar.

**Additional Subjects:**
- **French** — Beaumarchais, Le Barbier de Séville.  
  Loti, Au Maroc.
- **German** — H. v. Kleist, Der Prinz von Homburg.  
  Theo. Fontane, Vor dem Sturm.

With these requirements ours in American colleges will certainly compare very favorably. We at least do not do our sight translations with the aid of a dictionary, and it would be difficult for us to cram up in six weeks sufficient Greek to get us through our Greek entrance examinations, as I have known more than one Cambridge student to do. A translation of Æschylus' "Prometheus Vinctus" and a copy of the New Testament carefully read and re-read a few times enabled a friend of mine to successfully pass those two tests, while the paper on Greek grammar did not count, inasmuch as the sum total of marks was sufficient to pass her without this.

This "Littlego" is the only examination which must be passed before the final Tripos is taken. Examinations known as the "Mays" are given at the close of the first and second year's work, but are not compulsory, and do not count at all on the final standing, except that if a student fails to pass in her first and second year Mays she will probably not be allowed to take the Tripos. In case she attains only a low standing in these preliminary examinations her position in the Tripos will not be affected at all. In the latter a student stands or falls by its test alone.

The system of examinations is widely different from ours. The examinations are set by a Board of Examiners appointed by the University. Thus the personal equation does not play any part in the matter. Our method of each individual teacher setting his own questions and then correcting the papers and giving the marks seems to the English student perfectly ridiculous, and it must be confessed there is room for favor and partiality in our system. On the other hand, it appears to us eminently unfair that the work of the entire college course should be counted for nothing if the student happens to do badly at the final test through some unavoidable reason. The
English system makes no distinctions, listens to no excuses, and is in all respects "icily regular," meting out justice with an impartial and unfeeling hand.

A Tripos Examination consists, on an average, of from fifteen to twenty papers. This year, for example, in the Classical Tripos there were twenty papers, each of three hours' length. The first ten were taken in five consecutive days: mornings from nine to twelve, afternoons from two to five. Then, after an interval of four days, the other ten were taken in the same manner. To give a little idea of the difficulty and scope of the subject-matter involved, it is only necessary to glance at the topics of the various papers.

I. Passages for translation from Arion, Æschylus, Aristotle, Cicero, and Tibullus.

II. Plato — Passages for translation, with discussion of doctrines.

III. General questions on Greek and Roman literature.

IV. General questions on Greek and Roman sculpture and architecture.

V. Passages to put into Latin prose.

VI. Greek and Roman philosophy, literature, sculpture, and architecture. Passages on, to be translated with explanatory notes on the philosophy and points of literary history and criticism.

VII. English poems to be translated into Greek iambics and elegiacs.

VIII. General History and antiquities of Greece and Rome. Translations.

IX. General History and antiquities of Greece and Rome. Discussions.

X. Passages from poems of Matthew Arnold and William Watson to be put into Latin hexameters and elegiacs.

XI. Passages to be put into Greek prose.

XII. History of words and forms — in Greek and Latin inscriptions.

XIII. Essay on some subject like "Ad utilitatem vitae omnia consilia factaque nostra dirigenda sunt."

XIV. Translations from Herodotus, Thucydides, Æschylus, and Plato.

XV. Latin translations from Plautus, Lucretius, Horace, Vergil, and Juvenal.

XVI. Translations from Homer, Pindar, Sophocles, Aristophanes, Theocritus, and other papers on the same lines.

The strain on the nervous system of the student who undertakes the Tripos Examination is intense. By these few days' work she stands or falls. No matter how excellent the work she has done during the past three years, it may all go for naught. The Tripos can never be taken at another time, nor a year later; so that if the student falls ill her work gets no credit and
apparently is wasted, as she has nothing to show for it. What is called an "aegrotat" can be earned, if she is able to do three or four out of the whole number of papers, but this means little, and most would rather have no credit at all. One student of whom I know took her "Trip" in bed, with a doctor and nurse beside her to watch her pulse and take her temperature. It is needless to say that after all she was not able to do all the papers, and got only the "aegrotat" and a summer's severe illness, from which recovery will be long and slow.

Such a hard-and-fast system places too great stress on the written examinations, and too little, or practically none at all, on the conscientious every-day performance of the required work. Every energy is bent on the "Trip." Nothing is read which has not a bearing on that end. "No, I have n't time to study that; of course it is in my line of work, but it is not a set book, and will have to wait."

It ought to have been said that specialization is carried to its utmost extreme in this system. Only one line of work is pursued for the entire three years in college; namely, Classics, or Modern Languages, or Mathematics, etc., but never a combination of any two or three or more, as with us. Their aim is to turn out professionals, rather than all-round students. It seems to us to be a somewhat narrowing and routine scheme of study, and not calculated to produce the highest and truest culture.

The course is three years in length in nearly all of the Triposes; in the History Tripos, however, it is only two years, and there is what is known as the Second Part, which is done in a third year. Most of the Triposes have a Second or more advanced section of one year in length, which is taken the year following the regular examination in Part I. if the student desires to pursue further work in the subject. This Part II. corresponds in some sense to our Graduate Department. By the time a student has spent three or four years on one line of study it stands to reason that he or she will be practically master of the subject. But this same student who knows so much mathematics or history will be found wanting when it comes to classics or modern languages, so that in point of comparative knowledge the average American student need have no cause for shame, his repertoire being so much more varied and extensive.

The collegiate year is divided into three terms of eight weeks each on the average. There is also the possibility of "coming up in the Long," or summer vacation, for six weeks more. There are no lectures during this summer term, and each student works under a tutor, or "coach." The proportion of students who come up for this extra work is small, so that in gen-
eral we may say that the length of the year is about twenty-four or twenty-five weeks. The Christmas and Easter holidays are six weeks in length, so that one is supposed to do some studying during that time. As a general rule, however, I doubt if many avail themselves of this opportunity; holidays do not appeal to the ordinary student as a suitable time for study.

Very little stress is laid on attending lectures, and it is difficult for an American to find a sufficient number of possible lecture courses to attend. Every student is assigned one of the lecturers or teachers as a "coach," and does a large part of his work under private supervision. He has a certain amount of set work to be accomplished before he is considered ready for the "Trip," and it is the duty of the coach to see that this work is done. Usually one has two or three hours a week of instruction with the coach, and then attends from six to eight lectures, either in the college to which he belongs or at the University lecture-rooms. There is no way of ascertaining whether or not any attention is paid to the lectures, for there are no quizzes or final tests, and therefore the lecturer gets only a perfunctory attention from his class.

As a result of this system the lectures are not as a whole interesting or inspiring. The lecturer cares little for delivery or manner, his aim being to get through what he has to say as easily and quickly as possible. He cares little about arousing any enthusiasm on the part of his hearers, and as so few attend there is not much to inspire him. The sight of a lecture-room in one of our universities, crowded to overflowing with eager listeners, would take his breath away, and he would either be most embarrassed or else carried to the seventh heaven of delight. A few men of the old school still remain at Cambridge University, and one feels it a rare privilege to be able to sit at the feet of such men as Sir Richard Jebb, Professor W. W. Skeat, or Professor Swete (of the Divinity School). But one also feels that it is a great pity for so few to be availing themselves of the privilege of hearing such men as these. There were only seven of us at Professor Skeat's Old English lectures last year, and I often wished we had him in America just to show him how much he would be appreciated by the student world here. I do not suppose he felt anything lacking, however, as he was accustomed to their ways of doing things.

(To be continued.)
THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The address which Dean John P. Sutherland of the School of Medicine delivered at the opening of that department of the University last October was so admirable in form and so weighty in content that we consider it a privilege to print it in full in this issue of BOSTONIA. To the future historian of the University it will serve as a rich source of material regarding the history of homoeopathy in America and the beginnings of the School of Medicine of Boston University. To the reader of to-day the article will prove as interesting as it is instructive.

The Medical School of Boston University is beginning to attract the favorable public consideration which it has long deserved but which it has not hitherto fully received. The position which the school now occupies in the public eye has been fairly won by the hardest kind of solid, genuine work, unostentatiously pursued in the shadow of other medical schools of incomparably greater material resources.

The School of Medicine of Boston University has always been notable for the high professional character of the members of its Faculty. To confine our enumeration to those who have completed their earthly toil in the service of the school, such names as Alonzo Boothby, I. Tisdale Talbot, Conrad Wesselhoeft, are a priceless inheritance to any school of medicine.

Not only in the character of its men is the School of Medicine of Boston University strong. It is admirable in its equipment for medical study and research. Its clinical facilities are already great, and they are constantly increasing. The last annual report of Dean Sutherland shows not only an increase in the amount of work done in the school, but also a wider adoption of practical methods of teaching.
It is a source of profound gratification to the friends of the University that as the strong men of the older generation pass from the scene their places are taken by younger men who by their scientific training and their complete devotion to their chosen field are already proving themselves worthy successors of their noted predecessors. The award of gold medals which were recently granted to the school for its physiological and pathological exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis and the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland, Ore., was due almost entirely to the scientific work of two of the younger members of the Faculty, Professor Arthur W. Weyss and Professor William H. Watters.

The attendance of the school has never been as large as the extensive equipment deserved. It is a source of pleasure to the friends of the school that the last report of the Dean shows that the Freshman class is the largest for several years. This increase is entirely due to the public recognition which the school has fairly won by the high character of its work.

THE PROPOSED REFORM IN SPELLING.

The last issue of BOSTONIA contained references to a proposed reform in English spelling, and gave a list of twelve amended spellings.

The promoters of this reform are moving cautiously. The list of twelve amended spellings—program, catalog, decalog, prolog, demagog, pedagog, tho, altho, thoro, thorofare, thru, thruout—will repay examination. Two or three of these words—program, catalog, prolog—have made their way into rather general use. Five others in the list—decalog, demagog, pedagog, tho, altho—will not arouse serious objections on the part of those who are in sympathy with the general movement. The real opposition centres around the last four words in the list—thoro, thorofare, thru, thruout. These four proposed spellings have prevented many from signing the promise who would otherwise have identified themselves with the movement. The New York Independent accepts the entire list of words, and uses them all in its columns. Some of these forms are offensive to the readers of that periodical. The spelling "thru" constantly forces itself upon the attention at the most inopportune times. Some of the new forms excite the suspicion that when the movement has assumed full force the English language will have suffered serious disfigurement. Fears are also expressed that the new system will obscure the etymology of words. So far as this particular list is con-
cerned, these fears seem unwarranted. Those who will agree to adopt for customary use in personal correspondence these twelve simplified spellings are invited to send their pledge to Dr. Charles P. G. Scott, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTIONS.

At the time of the appearance of the October BOSTONIA the plans for the series of receptions which President and Mrs. Huntington are holding were not sufficiently matured to make possible an announcement in that issue. It is greatly to be regretted that this issue of BOSTONIA will reach our readers too late for the announcement of the January reception. The February reception will occur on Wednesday afternoon, February 7, from 3:30 to 5 o'clock, in the Trustees' Parlor, at 12 Somerset Street. The invited guests include the Trustees, the graduates and undergraduates, the Faculty, and the friends of the University. The attendance at the three receptions already held has steadily increased. It has been a source of gratification that a considerable number of the graduates have been able to attend these gatherings. The receptions afford an excellent opportunity to renew old associations and to widen acquaintance with the devoted group of men and women who are striving so earnestly to advance the intellectual and social position of Boston University in the Commonwealth.

THE GROWTH OF A LITERARY SPIRIT.

The successive numbers of BOSTONIA contain ample evidence that the graduates of the College of Liberal Arts of the University develop during their college course a literary spirit which subsequently leads to successful authorship. The book reviews and the personal items of the last two issues of BOSTONIA clearly indicate continued and far-reaching literary activity on the part of the Faculty and the graduates of the University. It is noticeable that the undergraduates feel the influence of the movement; their contributions are from time to time accepted by magazines which maintain the highest literary standards. These facts are gratifying evidence of the strength of the Department of English in the College of Liberal Arts.
THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the University on Monday, January 8, President Huntington presented his report for the academic year 1904-05. After referring in fitting terms to the death of Honorable William Claflin, President of the Board, and of President Henry H. Goodell of the College of Agriculture, the report mentions the election of Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell as Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Claflin. The report then passes to a consideration of the case of Dr. Hinckley G. Mitchell, whose reappointment as a professor in the School of Theology had recently been before the Board of Bishops for action. Fourteen pages of the report are devoted to a careful statement of this case in the various phases of its history.

In the chapter devoted to the finances of the University it is shown that the total assets of the University were, at the close of the period covered by the report, $2,007,243.74.

Under the head of "General University Interests" attention is called to the need of more adequate accommodations for the College of Liberal Arts. The present financial needs of the University call for an addition of one million dollars to the available funds, partly for a modern and well-equipped building for university purposes, partly for an increase of the endowment for teachers' salaries. The report closes with a series of detailed statements from the Deans of the various departments of the University. A summary of the report of the Dean of the College of Liberal Arts will be found under the Department Notes in this issue of BOSTONIA.

A notable addition to the social life of the University is the series of receptions given by President and Mrs. Huntington to the Trustees of the University, the members of the several Faculties, the graduates and undergraduates of the various departments of the University, and the friends of Boston University among the general public. The first reception was held on Wednesday, November 1; the second on Wednesday, December 6; the third in the series on Wednesday, January 3. This series of receptions was inaugurated too late to permit announcement in the October BOSTONIA. Although this issue of BOSTONIA will reach our readers too late to call their attention to the January reception, it will serve as a reminder of the February reception, which will be held in the Trustees' Parlor of the University on Wednesday, February 7, from 3:30 to 5 P.M. The receptions will be given on the first Wednesday of each month until next June.

Professor John Duxbury, of the Department of Oratory in the Lancashire Congregational College of England, whose dramatic reading of the Book of Job before the students of the University last May was heard with so much interest, is about to make another tour in the United States and Canada. He expects to sail for America on February 21, and to begin his work in Boston on the first day of March. He has already made a number of engagements with prominent churches and leading literary societies in this country.
On Friday, November 24, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead delivered, in Jacob Sleeper Hall, an address on "The Practical Way to End International Duels." Mrs. Mead is chairman of the Peace Department of the National Council of Women. She is a director of the American Peace Society, and she has been a delegate at several International Peace Congresses. Mrs. Mead has delivered addresses on Peace topics before a number of the colleges and universities of the Eastern and Middle States.

President W. E. Huntington was one of the invited guests at a reception which was tendered by Acting Mayor Whelton of Boston to Dr. Douglas Hyde, the distinguished Gaelic scholar, on Saturday, December 2, at the Hotel Lenox in Boston. The gathering, which was made up of men distinguished in educational and literary circles, included Professor F. N. Robinson, of the Department of Celtic Languages, Harvard University; Rev. Wm. F. Gannon, President of Boston College; Rev. F. W. Hamilton, D.D., Acting President of Tufts College; President H. N. Pritchett, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Mr. Edward Clements, editor of the Boston Transcript, and Mr. C. E. L. Wingate, of the Boston Journal.

On Thursday, February 8, the School of Theology will unite with the College of Liberal Arts in the observance of the Day of Prayer for Colleges. The exercises will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning. The sermon will be delivered by George A. Coe, S.T.B. '87, Ph.D. '91, Professor of Philosophy in Northwestern University. The graduates of the college will doubtless be well represented at these exercises.

President Huntington conducted the religious exercises at the afternoon session of the Conference of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches held in Tremont Temple, Boston, on Tuesday, November 28.

The Departments

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

On Friday evening, November 10, the Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts entertained at the college building the members of the Sophomore class, with their parents and guardians. This series of receptions, inaugurated during the academic year 1902-03, has proved very helpful in strengthening the bonds of personal friendship between the students and their instructors. The attendance of the parents and guardians of the students affords the instructors an opportunity of acquiring an insight into the personality and special circumstances of their pupils; this information is of very great value in enabling the teacher to fit his instruction to the personal needs of each student.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF DEAN WILLIAM M. WARREN.

In his annual report to the President of the University, Dean William M. Warren makes the following important recommendations:—

First, measures should be energetically urged for completing the foundation of the
Alumni Chair of History within a definite term. The present rate of increase in the fund (shown by the annual payments since 1898: $1,224, $1,094, $604, $1,286, $956, $560, $413, $67) indicates much generosity on the part of many persons of limited means; it is, however, quite inadequate to completion of the undertaking within a reasonable time. I would suggest an early conference of representatives of the alumni, the Faculty, and the Board of Trustees, for planning more quickly operative means of raising the needed money. The present method of subscription by alumni might perhaps be supplemented by subscription through alumni. In any case, this half-forgotten gap in the college Faculty should not much longer be filled by lateral growths from other departments.

Second, while even under university conditions the training of students for teaching has peculiar dangers, the college can both safely and advantageously increase its work in education. The courses offered in the general theory and history of education, as in the study of particular school systems, both domestic and foreign, should be increased, and also supplemented by practice teaching, until they fairly meet the requirements of the Boston supervisors in the certification of teachers. Students intending to teach are now, upon early completion of the one hundred and twenty credit hours required for a degree, strongly tempted to break from their work and to enter small or ill-omened positions, for the sake of gaining experience before the following September. It would be, I have reason to think, a not too difficult matter to provide for a few students a suitable amount of genuine practice teaching with professional supervision. I would recommend, therefore, as second in importance to the immediate establishment of the Chair of History, the constitution of a Department of Education.

Third, the college, with little effort and with advantage to itself, could lend considerable assistance to teachers already at work in Boston and its vicinity by providing for them, at moderate expense, courses in the late afternoon and on Saturday. These courses should aim, not at delivering material for immediate conversion in the classroom, but at giving a teacher proper basis and horizon for his own work with his classes; they should above all others be conducted in the spirit of the best university scholarship. At first they might be few; but few or many, they should be of highest quality. Their whole plan, also, should be shaped for self-support. The details of registration, tuition, and credit should be arranged, so far as practicable, through channels already open. The instructors should have special compensation, from the receipts, and proportioned to service. So far as the instructors might already be members of the teaching force of the University they would in many cases welcome the fees for this extra work as additions to salaries now sensibly inadequate. Accordingly, I wish to recommend the appointment of a committee to investigate in detail the practicability of the plan, and to report thereupon to the college Faculty. Then if it seems desirable the matter can be presented to the Board of Trustees in definite form.

LIBRARY OF MODERN ITALIAN LITERATURE.

Attention was called, in the last number of BOSTONIA, to the Library of Modern Italian Literature now housed in the Romance Department Library. The library begins with over six hundred volumes which have been bought in Italy and bound by Brentano in Paris. It is the intention to add each year all newly published books that may seem desirable. If subscribers wishing any special books will send in title with name of author, due consideration will be given them. The yearly subscription is three dollars; life membership, fifteen dollars. The yearly subscription allows one book to
be taken at a time, and to be kept for three weeks. Those living at a distance from Boston may take two or three books at a time and keep them for a corresponding length of time. Arrangements may be made for those wishing to take books away for the summer. There is a free delivery for the city of Boston on Wednesdays. Cambridge subscribers will find their books at the University Book Store, Harvard Square, on Wednesdays. Other out-of-town subscribers will find their books on Wednesdays at the Schoenhof Book Co., 128 Tremont St., opposite the Subway entrance. When there are twelve subscribers in any place outside of Boston, a centre of exchange will be established there. A number of contributions in money and books have already been received. All such will gladly be acknowledged.

The catalogue is on the plan of the Booklovers' Library, and is very artistically gotten up. The authors' names are by themselves in one section, in alphabetical order, the work written immediately after, on the same line, the number of the work in the library immediately following the title. The title of every work is alphabetically arranged in another section, immediately followed by the author's name and the library number. All of the books are contained in green pasteboard boxes, precisely in the manner of those of the Booklovers' Library, the books and the boxes containing them bearing identical numbers.

The library is already running smoothly. As might be expected, there is most call for the works of d'Annunzio, de Amicis, Barrilé, Azeglio, Castelvecchio, la marchesa Colombi, Farina, Serao, Verga—in a word, standard Italian novels that have been most read and talked about.

It will give those in charge of the library pleasure to send to any of our graduates interested in Italian a copy of the catalogue of the Library of Modern Italian Literature.

The class of '87 held a reunion on Thursday, December 28, at the home of Miss Lillian M. Packard, in South Boston. There were present: President W. E. Huntington, Dean and Mrs. Wm. M. Warren, Mr. C. D. Meserve, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Yarnall, Mrs. A. W. Reynolds, Mrs. H. D. Dodge, Mrs. E. C. Mason, Miss E. L. Clark, Miss M. Helen Teele, Miss Lillian C. Rogers, Miss Abby B. Bates, Miss Mary R. Byron, Miss Lillian M. Packard, and Miss Mary J. Wellington. Letters were read from Mrs. W. H. Hildreth, Miss Lizzie L. Damon, Professor Elizabeth D. Hanscom, Dr. Sarah M. Hobson, Miss Emma F. Lowd, Miss Louise H. Murdock, Rev. W. A. Sullivan, Professor A. H. Wilde, and Professor T. B. Lindsay. Dr. W. E. Chenery, who was unavoidably absent, sent to the class an invitation to meet with him next year.

A gathering of the alumni in Providence, R. I., was held in that city on Saturday evening, November 18, at the home of Miss Carrie M. Searle, 1900. The guest of honor was President Huntington, who preached on Sunday at the dedication of the Rebecca Pettis memorial organ at Trinity Union Methodist Episcopal Church. The following alumni were present: Dr. W. F. Morrison, ex '78, and Mrs. Morrison, Miss Alice D. Mumford, '78, Mrs. Harriet P. Fuller, '81, Miss Susan S. Brayton, '88, Miss Harriet M. Hathaway, '92, Miss Susan S. Hathaway, '92, Miss Alice R. Sheppard, '92, Miss Alice B. Hersey, ex '96, Miss Sara L. MacCormack, '99, Miss Carrie M. Searle, '00, Miss Grace A. Barnum, '02, Mrs. A. Clinton Crowell, '03, and Professor Crowell, of Brown University. Music was furnished during the evening by Miss Grace H. Parker on the violin, accompanied by Miss Harriet M. Hathaway. The University colors, red and white, were a feature of the decorations, and of the refreshments served.
The Christmas Reunion of the College Alumni, held in the Chapel on the evening of December 28, brought many old-time friendships down to date. Among the one hundred and fifty guests, the classes from '90 on were the most fully represented. Many members of the Faculties of Arts and Theology were present. After informal socialities the company was briefly addressed by Dr. George S. Butters, '78, for the Committee of Arrangements. A letter of greeting and good wishes from Professor Buck, in Professor Buck's own style, was received with warm applause. President Huntington, after enthusiasm intensified from hand-clapping to a rising salute, spoke upon the alumni as a factor of the University's strength, and upon the Corporation’s financial needs and hopes. Dean Warren followed. He asked the alumni to govern their interest in the college not by their lessening acquaintance with undergraduates, but by their growing appreciation of the college's traditions, methods, and principles. Dean Warren then introduced Professor Newell, with allusion to the success of his “Descriptive Chemistry.” He touched upon the equipment for his courses and defined some of the ideals that direct his instruction, particularly in laboratory work. Professor Weyssè, who was next introduced, outlined with not a little humor the range of the courses in biology. A brief statement of plans for the coming “University Show” was then made by Mr. Clarence G. Campbell, '05; and after a general invitation by the President to the University Reception on the first Wednesday of each month, the company returned to conversation, during which refreshments were served. The mid-winter reunion, already one of the pleasantest functions of the year, is likely to become, through its renewals and promotions of acquaintance, one of the most useful to the college.

Professor James Geddes, Jr., attended the meeting of the Modern Language Association at Haverford College, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, December 28, 29, 30. The following resolution, introduced by Professor Geddes, who debated the question and answered objections, was passed by the association: “Resolved, That the Modern Language Association approves the proposal to hold an international conference of experts in phonetics for the purpose of agreeing on a uniform method of graphic representation of the sounds of speech.”

In view of the wide-spread interest in the proposition to call an International Conference to Adopt a Phonetic Alphabet, a proposition which originated in the Department of Romance Languages of Boston University, the following letter received from a man who has travelled extensively and had unusual opportunities for observing the need of such an alphabet will be read with care:—

Care of Brown, Shipley & Co.
123 Pall Mall, London N. K.

Gentlemen: A circular of yours, dated 26 August, 1904, has just been handed to me. Permit me to say, that as a traveller in America, North and South, Russia, India, China, Australasia, Europe, and Japan, I have constantly been impressed with the need. Japan, I hear, is on the eve of adopting a phonetic alphabet of Roman letters. Your work will undoubtedly benefit all mankind. Heartily wishing you success, I am faithfully yours,

Albert Herbert.
The class of 1901 held an informal reunion on Thursday, December 28, at seven o'clock, in Convocation Hall. The class president, Mr. Robert E. Bruce, now assistant professor of mathematics in the College of Liberal Arts, called the roll of the class. Seventeen were present to respond to their names: Miss Helen D. Barrett, Miss M. L. Burns, Mrs. Charles Dow (Miss Ina F. Capen), Miss Lizzie E. Dight, Miss J. A. Dorrington, Miss M. B. Fogg, Miss Eleanor Good, Mrs. D. E. Hall (Miss M. I. Leighton), Miss G. F. Merrill, Miss E. H. Murphy, Mrs. F. H. Noyes (Miss S. D. Rexford), Mrs. D. D. Nickerson (Miss A. A. Robinson), Mrs. D. L. Ricker (Miss E. H. Trommer), Miss M. W. Vassar, Mr. Robert E. Bruce, Mr. L. E. Crouch, and Mr. W. W. Fiske. Letters were read from several absent members. Many of those present were able to give reports from their absent classmates. All the members of the class except fourteen were in some way represented. Among the interesting items reported were: Mrs. W. I. Chapman (Miss Nettie A. Dodge) has returned from the Philippines with her little son. Mr. Chapman will return in May. Mr. Donald Mackenzie is studying in Paris. Mr. F. E. Hemenway is instructor in a teachers' institute in Bacolod, Philippine Islands.

The class president, Mr. R. E. Bruce, and the secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Anna R. Nickerson, were unanimously re-elected to the offices they have so ably filled. The meeting adjourned at 8.15 to gather with the general reunion of Epsilon Chapter. The next class meeting is called for seven o'clock on the evening of the midwinter Epsilon reunion, next December. The members of 1901 are requested to make a special effort to be present at that time.

The weekly meetings of the Young Men's Christian Association of the College have been of universal interest during the present semester, owing to the attractive list of speakers. The list of speakers from October 6 to January 5 is as follows: October 6, Mr. Sidney Sweet, of the Executive Committee of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, "Bible Study in College;" October 13, Mr. Walter E. Dillon, Superintendent of the Chelsea Boys' Club, "A Boys' Club;" October 20, Rev. Philip L. Frick, Ph.D., Pastor of the First M. E. Church, Chelsea, "The Old Book and the New Views;" October 27, Rev. Allen A. Stockdale, Pastor of Berkeley Temple, Boston, "What It Means to Be Lost;" November 17, Rev. O. E. Mark, Pastor of Trinity Congregational Church, Beachmont, "The Problem of To-day;" November 24, Rev. Wm. Austen Hill, Pastor of Trinity Church, Arlington, "The College Man's First Intellectual Difficulty;" December 8, Mr. J. E. Smiley, of the Boston Y. M. C. A., "What Christianity Means in Business;" December 15, Rev. A. H. Nazarian, Pastor of the Mt. Bellingham M. E. Church, Chelsea, "Religion and Religious Life in Turkey;" January 5, Rev. Frederick B. Greul, D.D., Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Waltham, "Worms Beneath the Bark."

The Young Women's Christian Association has also provided a list of very attractive speakers; among these were: Miss Margaret Matthew, Student Secretary for New England, who on Friday, September 29, spoke on "The Call to Service." On October 6, Mrs. F. J. Fassett, chairman of the New England City Committee, spoke at the Bible and Mission Study Rally. On October 27 a Recognition Service, at which Dean Wm. M. Warren and Professor M. L. Perrin spoke, was held. Mr. Lawrence Thurston, of China and Turkey, addressed the association on November 10, taking as his theme "What It Means to Be a Foreign Missionary." An "Episcopal Service" was held on November 17, in chapel, at which the Rev. Mr. Reeves, of Milton, officiated.
day, November 24, a Thanksgiving service was held, with an address by President Wm. E. Huntington.

Professor Judson B. Coit attended the sessions of the American Astronomical and Astrophysical Society at Columbia College, New York, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, December 28, 29, 30.

Mr. Everett W. Lord, '00, Assistant Commissioner of Education of Porto Rico, has published, through the Department of Education of Porto Rico, a manual of English Lessons for Porto Rican teachers, to be used in the English courses during the present school year.

The Japanese papers contain numerous references to the wide-spread interest aroused in educational and religious circles by the arrival of Professor Bowne in that country. The October issue of Tidings from Japan gives a list of receptions and public gatherings held in honor of Professor Bowne at the city of Sendai. The Boston Evening Transcript of Monday, November 6, contains a long account of the addresses given by Professor Bowne in various cities of Japan, and the public and private receptions held in his honor. These accounts indicate that Professor Bowne's time is practically all engaged in advance, and that the prestige of Boston University will be advanced by his visit to the Orient.

The Boston Globe of November 26 contains a symposium on "Why Should There Be a Revival of the Gaelic Language?" To this symposium Mr. Albert B. Shields, Ph.B. '93, A.B. '94, contributes. Mr. Shields discusses especially the religious aspect of the Gaelic revival. He sees in it a common basis upon which Catholic and Protestant may meet. Mr. Shields's interest in the Gaelic language is inherited. His father was an accomplished Gaelic scholar, and was able to preach to the Scottish Highlanders of Cape Breton in their own tongue. At the great gathering on Sunday, December 3, in honor of Dr. Douglas Hyde, the distinguished president of the Gaelic League, Mr. Shields occupied a seat on the platform.

Miss Elizabeth D. Hanscom, A.B. '87, A.M. '93, has been appointed to the professorship of English Language and Literature in Smith College. Miss Hanscom has for a number of years been connected with the Department of English in Smith College, and she has moved steadily up through the intermediate steps of assistant, instructor, and associate professor to the new and honored position which she has fairly earned. Miss Hanscom's professional training was received in the School of Arts and Sciences of Boston University, where she was awarded the degree of A.M. in 1893, and in the Graduate School of Yale University, where she received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1894.

Mr. Frederick J. Allen, A.M., who for several years was Instructor in History in the College of Liberal Arts, is now Director of the City History Club of Boston. This club is designed to bring together boys and young men from different parts of Boston for the purpose of studying the history of the city and of becoming acquainted with the various features of modern municipal life. The club is controlled by an Advisory Council and an Executive Committee made up of men and women of prominence in civic life. Among the lecturers on the staff is Dean William M. Warren of the College of Liberal Arts.
William E. Chenery, A.B. '87, has been appointed Professor of Laryngology in Tufts College Medical School. After graduating from Boston University in 1887, Dr. Chenery entered the Medical School of Harvard University and was graduated from that school in 1890, with the degree of M.D. After spending some months abroad he resumed his studies in special medicine at Harvard University, and at the same time began the active practice of his profession. In 1892 he was appointed District Physician at the Boston Dispensary. In 1893 he was assigned to a position on the medical staff of the same institution, and in 1895 he became physician in the Throat Department of the Dispensary, a position which he still holds. For the last five years he has also been surgeon in the Nose, Throat, and Ear Department of St. Elizabeth's Hospital. His connection with the Medical School of Tufts College began in 1902, when he was appointed Lecturer in Laryngology in that institution. Within a few months of his appointment as lecturer he was promoted to an assistant professorship of Laryngology, and in July, 1905, he was advanced to a full professorship in that department.

Dr. Chenery is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a Fellow of the American Laryngological, Rhinological, and Otological Society, and is connected with several other medical and social organizations.

Miss Elizabeth C. Northup, Ph.B. '94, A.M. '02, has been appointed editor of The Woman's Missionary Friend. Her work is to begin in January. Miss Northup has had a wide experience in editorial work since leaving college. For nearly ten years she edited the New England Conservatory Magazine. In 1902 she was appointed editor of The Study, a monthly magazine containing an outline treatment of the interdenominational mission-study course followed by all women's foreign missionary societies. In 1904 she was elected editor of General Literature. She has also had charge of two columns in The Woman's Missionary Friend, and has edited the "Publishers' Notes" in that journal.

The announcement of the sudden death of Mrs. Sarah A. Stickney, '00, on Friday, September 22, came as a great shock to her large circle of friends. Mrs. Stickney was a woman whose genial personality and kindly spirit won and retained the friendship of all with whom she came in contact. Those who were associated with her in college will not forget the indomitable perseverance with which she began and continued her college course in the face of difficulties which would have daunted any but the most determined spirit. The spontaneous outburst of applause which greeted her as she received from the hand of the President of the University her diploma on Commencement day was a generous recognition of the sterling worth of the woman who had accomplished the great work which she had set before her.

It had been her intention to offer herself as a missionary after graduating from college, but failing health compelled her to relinquish this hope. She continued to the end of her life her interest in religious work, and she was a prominent member of the First Baptist Church of Malden. Mrs. Stickney was a native of the State of Maine, and there she will find her resting-place. Miss Edna M. Bean, '02, now a teacher in Lynn, is a niece of Mrs. Stickney.

Several of the alumni who were especially interested in astronomy while in college have recently contributed toward the improvement of the spectroscopic outfit of the Observatory.
In its list of articles to be published during the coming year *The Atlantic Monthly* includes a paper by Professor Charles J. Bullock, '89, of the Department of Economics of Harvard University. The subject of the article will be “Causes of Commercial Panics.” Professor Bullock has already contributed to the *Atlantic* articles on “The Cost of War,” and other topics.

*Harper's Weekly* of Saturday, December 23, contains a supplement devoted to the exercises at Delmonico’s in New York in connection with the celebration of Mark Twain’s seventieth birthday. Portraits of all the invited guests are given. Among these guests were two graduates of Boston University: Miss Anne O’Hagan, ’90, and Dr. Charles A. Eastman, of the Medical School, class of ’90.

On Friday, November 24, Mrs. Caroline Stone Atherton, A.B. ’84, A.M. ’86, gave an address on “Education in the Public Schools” before the Middlesex Woman’s Club in Lowell. Mrs. Atherton is in constant demand as a speaker on topics connected with the public-school system. She is also chairman of the Conference Committee on Education, a committee appointed by authority of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women’s Clubs. This is a union committee of the Federation and the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. The members of the committee serve as a connecting link between club women and college women.

The leading article in the *Arena* for November is a superbly illustrated sketch entitled “The Bournville Village Experiment: A Twentieth-Century Attempt at Housing the Workers.” The article describes in a very attractive way the workingmen’s model village at Bournville, England, a village which owes its existence to Mr. George Cadbury, senior member of the well-known firm of cocoa manufacturers, Cadbury Brothers, Ltd., of Birmingham, England. This article will prove of especial interest to readers of *BOSTONIA*, inasmuch as it is from the pen of Miss Lyra Dale Trueblood, A.B. ’00, A.M. ’02, whose articles on “Cambridge University as It Appears to a Boston University Girl” are now appearing in *BOSTONIA*.

The following additional contributions have been received for the International Phonetic Conference: Raymond Weeks, Professor of Romance Languages, University of Missouri, $75; E. H. Scott, Principal of Secondary School, Barberton, Transvaal, Africa, $10; Miss Agnes Arthur, Lisnacrive, Cannes, France, $1; Léon Bollack, Editor of *La Revue Blanche*, 147 avenue Malakoff, Paris, $5; Alfred Giard, Professeur à la Sorbonne et Membre de l’Institut, $5; Alfred Herbert, Brookline, Mass., $20; Jennie Herbert, $20; Harold Herbert, $20; Wilwyn Herbert, $20; Gladaid Herbert, $20; Sewall Herbert, $20; C. B. Waite, author of “Homophonic Vocabulary,” 479 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, $3; Professor George Hempel, University of Michigan, $15. Total, $174. Amount previously reported, $214.50. Total amount already received, $388.50.

Arthur H. Wilde, A.B. ’87, S.T.B. ’91, Ph.D. ’01, has been appointed principal of the Academy of Northwestern University. Dr. Wilde was placed in charge of the Academy a year ago last September, when Principal H. F. Fisk resigned. The appointment, which was at first made to meet an emergency, has now been made permanent. This position is one of great honor and responsibility, as the Academy of Northwestern University is one of the largest preparatory schools in America and has for years been notable for its high standards and thorough discipline.
Professor Dallas Lore Sharp addressed, on Tuesday, January 9, the Middletown, Conn., Scientific Association. His lecture was entitled "The Lay of the Land;" it was devoted to a discussion of the attitude of the scientific mind toward the poetry of nature. Professor Sharp had delivered, on Saturday, October 28, an address on a similar theme before the Sara A. Doyle Club of Providence. This club is made up of the women teachers of Providence.

The Elwert'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung of Marburg, Germany, has brought out in separate form Professor James Geddes's article on "A Universal Alphabet" which appeared in the October issue (XIII-6) of the *Neueren Sprachen*, edited by Professor Wilhelm Viétor. Professor Paul Passy, Director-adjoint de l'École des Hautes Études, Paris, in the November number of *Le Maître Phonétique* expresses himself as follows in regard to Professor Geddes's article: "Cet article est un des meilleurs plaidoyers que je connaisse en faveur de l'unité."

Miss Clara L. Buswell, A.B. '00, has been appointed principal of the High School at Polo, Ill. Although the town was settled only fifty years ago and the present population is but slightly over two thousand, the graduates of the High School number four hundred and forty-one, and of these graduates nearly 40% have entered college.

Miss Constance d'Arcy Mackay, who was recently a student in the College of Liberal Arts, is the author of the poem "A Ballad of the Road," which appeared in the issue of *Town and Country* of October 21. This poem deserves more than a passing mention, for on account of its conspicuous excellence it was copied in the *Literary Digest* of November 4.

At the closing chapel exercises before the Christmas recess, December 22, the Men's Glee Club sang Vincent's Anthem "There Were Shepherds." The music was under the direction of Mr. John P. Marshall, of the Department of Music.

On the evening of Friday, December 15, Professor James Geddes, Jr., delivered a lecture on "Naples and Pompeii," illustrated with the stereopticon, before the Italian Club of Harvard University.

The November number of the *Federation Bulletin*, the official organ of the Executive Board of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, contains an article on "Massachusetts Schools" by Mrs. Caroline Stone Atherton, A.B. '84, A.M. '86.

Professor E. Charlton Black gave an address, on Monday, November 20, before the Boston Methodist Preachers' Meeting. He took as his subject, "The Religious Note in Scottish Poetry."

Miss Sara Cone Bryant, '95, has produced a successful book in her "How to Tell Stories to Children." It has already passed into the third edition. *The Independent* of Thursday, December 14, contains a favorable notice of the book.

Professor M. L. Perrin delivered a lecture on "The American Indian," Monday, November 27, before the Outlook Club of Lynn.

On Monday, October 30, Miss Sara Cone Bryant, '95, delivered an address on "The Use of Story-Telling in Primary Education" before the Elizabeth H. Whittier Club of Amesbury.
The Contributors' Club of the October *Atlantic* contains a contribution entitled "Ethics of the Stationer" by Miss Esther W. Bates of the Senior class of the College of Liberal Arts. Miss Bates is a writer of promise. *The Atlantic* had already published one of her poems.

On Monday, November 20, Professor E. C. Black delivered an address on "Stevenson and Barrie; A Study in Personality," before the Brockton Woman's Club.

Recent numbers of *The University Beacon* have contained additions to the series of valuable articles on German universities which Professor M. L. Perrin began some months ago in that periodical.

Miss Katharine A. Whiting, '99, had an article in *Collier's Weekly* for Saturday, October 14, under the title "The Goddess from the Car." Miss Whiting gave indications of marked literary ability while she was a student at college, and her articles in *The University Beacon* are still remembered.

Dean Wm. M. Warren gave an address before the twelfth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Association of Academy Teachers, at the morning session on Saturday, November 18. He took as his subject, "On Teaching Pupils How to Think."

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, '88, delivered an address before the Nahant Woman's Club on Tuesday, November 28, on "The Peasant Uprising in Russia."

On Monday, November 20, Professor E. Charlton Black gave, before the Methodist Social Union of Boston, a series of readings from Stevenson and Barrie, accompanied by comments based upon a personal acquaintance with these authors.

Miss Maude E. Abbott, '04, is doing work in English in the School of Arts and Sciences, as a candidate for the degree of A.M.

*Modern Philology* for January contains an exegetical note by Professor Freeman M. Josselyn, Jr., on Dante's Purgatorio xxxii. 148-160.

Mr. Edwin E. Heckbert, '93, has opened an office for the transaction of a general law business at 53 State Street, 813 Exchange Building, Boston. For a number of years Mr. Heckbert has been engaged in the practice of law in the State of Maine.

Mr. John F. Packard, '02, who has hitherto been Assistant Superintendent of Schools of the District of Ponce, Porto Rico, has been promoted to the position of Superintendent of Schools of the District of Alibonito.

Dr. Orion V. Wells, '02, has opened an office for the practice of medicine at 10 Hillside Avenue, Arlington Heights. Dr. Wells completed his medical course at the School of Medicine of Harvard University.

The Boston *Evening Transcript* of Saturday, November 11, contains a poem, entitled "Capernaum," by Mr. John Elliott Bowman, '89, S.T.B. '93.

There is an increasing tendency on the part of publishers to bring out illuminated cards on which is printed, in terse, succinct form, the pregnant thought of a popular or classic writer. Following this custom, Mr. Harry Osborne Ryder, '02, has brought out a card entitled "You and I."

The Boston Evening Transcript of Wednesday, December 20 concludes a very favorable notice of Professor Borden P. Bowne's new book, "The Immanence of God," with the following words: "The four chapters of this little volume, 'God and Nature,' 'God and History,' 'God and the Bible,' and 'God and Religion,' contain much food for reflection. One cannot read them without carrying away certain truths indelibly impressed upon his mind. They are worthy of their position as the ripest thoughts of a theist without rival in this country."

Walter Morritt, S.T.B. '97, is Assistant Superintendent of the Sociological Department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. This company is notable for the extensive and systematic effort which it is making to solve the sociological problems of a great business corporation. Some idea of the extent of the work may be gained from the statement that during the period covered by the last annual report of the company 73,324 cases were treated by the Medical Department of the corporation.

SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

A very interesting and instructive course of lectures on the beginnings of Methodism in New England was delivered during the fall term by the Rev. Dr. William Henry Meredith. The lectures were much appreciated, and it is expected that the school will be favored in hearing this gifted student of early Methodism again in the near future.

A valuable series of conferences on the various phases of Sunday-school work was conducted during several weeks in the Chapel by Mr. Hamilton S. Conant, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Sunday-school Association. In connection with these conferences addresses were delivered by such well-known authorities on the Sunday school as Mr. W. C. Pearce, International Teacher Training Secretary, Mr. Marion Lawrence, Secretary of the International Sunday-school Association, and the Rev. John D. Pickles, D.D., Educational Secretary of the Massachusetts State Sunday-school Association.

One of the most interesting recent events in the history of the school was the lecture by Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell, D.D., Resident Bishop of New England, on "Peter the Hermit." Bishop Goodsell was warmly welcomed by Faculty and students; and it is expected that he will favor us again in the near future with a lecture on "The Value of Acquaintance with Peculiar People."

The bitter disappointment on account of the failure of the Bishops to confirm Professor Mitchell was somewhat mitigated by the fortunate circumstance that the Trustees were able to secure the services of Professors Charles Rufus Brown and Winfred Nichols Donovan, of the Newton Theological Institution, in the Old Testament Department. They have proved themselves equal to the embarrassing situation which confronted them on their entrance upon their duties.
The Volunteer Band, and some others, listened recently to an inspiring address by Mr. W. B. Pettus, a traveling secretary of the student volunteer movement. Mr. Pettus goes to Japan soon as General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

It was a pleasure to those of the Faculty and students who were in the hall during the vacation to see the Presiding Elders of New England at the time of their recent convention. There was no criticism, but there was much regret, that this year the topics considered in the convention were so strictly related to the work of the Eldership that it was thought best to have the sessions private. We understand that they have accepted the invitation to hold their convention at the school next year.'

A letter from the Rev. James Bruce Eyestone, S.T.B., dated Shanghai, China, Oct. 26, 1905, states that he and Mrs. Eyestone arrived in good health and were at that time awaiting the steamer that was to carry them to Foochow, where they are to be located. Mr. Eyestone states that on their steamer across the Pacific were thirty-six missionaries, representing six denominations, the Methodist Church having twelve of the whole number.

The Rev. Shirley D. Coffin writes from Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa, under date of Nov. 25, 1905. He is evidently happy in his work, and he expresses the hope that some more of the men of the school will soon be on that promising field.

The visit of the Rev. J. L. McLaughlin, S.T.B., of Manila, P. I., to the school, and his address, will be long remembered as one of the most inspirational events of the year. Mr. McLaughlin is in this country on leave of absence for one year. He is eager to return and take up his work in Manila. The Rev. Robert C. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson have arrived in the Philippines and begun their duties there. The Rev. R. S. Kinney has taken up his work of teaching in Calcutta, India.

SCHOOL OF LAW.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow will lecture before the Law School during the second semester on "The Laws, Customs, and Institutions of the American Dependencies."

James Fairbanks Colby, A.M., LL.D., Professor of Law and Political Science in Dartmouth College, will soon begin a course of twenty lectures at the Law School on "Jurisprudence."

Mr. Henry S. Haines, member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and author of "Restrictive Railroad Legislation," will discuss "Public Service Corporations" in his course at the Law School this year.

On January 30, Dr. Theodore P. Ion will begin his lectures on Spanish law. These lectures will be extremely valuable to those planning to engage in the consular service, as well as to those intending to practise law in our foreign dependencies.
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Not many years ago the library of the school was one of the least frequented of the rooms, but during recent years the reading-room has been increasing in popularity, until at the present time, except during lecture or recitation hours, it is rarely vacant. Even during the Christmas vacation the room was liberally patronized. Formerly, students did a great deal of reading in preparation for their theses. The thesis is no longer required, and when it was dropped as a requirement it was thought that the reading-room and the library would be used less. Reports, however, from the librarian show that this is not the case. The attendance of the students in the reading-room this year has been very gratifying, and the circulation of books for the first three months (October, November, and December) has exceeded that for the same period last year by two hundred and thirty-two loans.

The school is rejoicing in the fact that the specimens which composed its exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, and at the Lewis & Clark Exposition, recently closed, have been safely returned. It certainly speaks well for the care that the exhibits have received to find that after repeated packing and unpacking of scores of delicate glass tubes, bottles, etc., for a journey of several thousand miles, only four of the entire number were found broken when the cases were opened in the laboratory.

One of the smaller lecture-rooms has recently been remodelled and prepared for lectures in which a projection lantern can be utilized. With this lantern, by a very recent invention called a reflectoscope, photographs, cuts, illustrations from books, and small objects are reflected, with all the colors preserved, on a screen seven feet square. A very free use of the instrument by the various professors has served to make many points, formerly difficult to explain and describe, easily demonstrable, and has added much to the interest and value of the teaching.

The laity at the present time is receiving an unusual amount of instruction concerning the prevention of tuberculosis and the care of people suffering from the disease, and the Tuberculosis Exhibit recently held in Horticultural Hall, Boston (December 28 to January 7, inclusive), was of very high educational value. It will doubtless interest friends of the school to know that many specimens from its laboratories were included in the general exhibit. One of the most interesting features of the school's contribution to the exhibit was a series of X-ray pictures showing the regeneration of one of the long bones of the body after a tuberculous bone had been removed. The school is always glad to take advantage of any opportunity that will show to the medical profession or to the public the character of work that is done in its laboratories. The demonstration in this case is due to the energy and ability of Dr. Watters, Professor of Pathology and Curator of the Museum.

One of the unique customs of the Medical School is the giving of a Thanksgiving dinner to those of its students who are far away from home and who have not been in the city long enough to make a circle of acquaintances. This year the dinner was given as usual in the school refectory. It was presided over by Dean Sutherland, and proved an enjoyable occasion.
Best Recent Books

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

Commercial Geography, by Gannett, Garrison, and Houston. This is a modern text-book of nearly five hundred pages devoted to those aspects of geography which must be grasped by commercial students. It treats of commercial conditions, commercial products, and commercial countries. Despite the joint authorship, the book possesses unity. The text is well proportioned and embellished by nearly two hundred illustrations, maps, and diagrams, and the maps are exceptionally free from superfluous matter. Many graphic percentage diagrams furnish definite information at a glance, and the Mollweide projection shows the relative amount of world production with minimum distortion. A minor but commendable feature is the emphasis laid upon rainfall and climatic zones (as distinguished from the traditional astronomical zones). An elaborate index makes the entire text quickly available. (American Book Company, New York.)

The Immanence of God, by Dr. Borden P. Bowne. Through one hundred and fifty pages, Professor Bowne weighs a few old-time conceptions—a self-running cosmos, an intervening providence, inerrancy of Scripture, evidential miracle, certain norms of personal religion—in the balance of what he terms "instructed theism." Without too much of that rigor and vigor the author elsewhere deprecates, he finds most of these either wanting or overweight. The results will please neither radical nor traditionalist; the method, however, must convince both that apologistics will stand firmer on philosophic than on dogma. (Houghton, Mifflin and Company.)

Professor John M. Barker’s new book, The Saloon Problem and Social Reform, is exciting wide-spread and favorable comment both in this country and in Europe. President Carroll D. Wright of Clark College says of the book: "I have read 'The Saloon Problem and Social Reform.' It is an excellent work, containing most valuable facts, and the book should be in the hands of every advocate of temperance reform, of every student of sociology, and of every person given over to the drink habit." The Living Church says that the book is "an able and temperate discussion of the moral and economic aspects of the liquor problem and a terrible arraignment of the saloon. . . . The temper of the book is excellent, and it is to be commended to all students of social conditions and to all workers for social betterment." (The Everett Press Company, Boston.)

Books Received.

American Book Company, New York: Thucydides, Books II and III, W. A. Lamberton; Greek Prose Composition, for use in Schools, Clarence W. Gleason; Caesar, episodes from the Gallic and the Civil Wars, Maurice W. Mather; Selections from Livy, Harry Edwin Burton; La Fille de Thibaud, Kate Thecla Corley; Elements of Descriptive Geometry, Charles E. Ferris; Commercial Geography, Gannett, Garrison, and Houston; Great Pedagogical Essays, F. V. N. Painter.


The Department of Education of Porto Rico: Lessons in English, Everett W. Lord.


