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Boston University

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

LONGFELLOW

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DAVID MASSON

(From a photograph taken by Moffat, Edinburgh, in 1881.)
FOR more than half a century the name of David Masson has stood for solid contributions to literary criticism and sane historical research. Sixty-three years have passed since Carlyle hailed the author of “The Three Devils: Luther’s, Milton’s and Goethe’s” as the honestest of literary craftsmen, and a friend who was simple, sincere, open-minded, helpful. So long has Masson’s work been completed, and so identified is it with the sagacity, scholarship, dignity, and breadth of the golden age of nineteenth-century literature, that many readers must learn with surprise that he died only last year, within fourteen months of the tercentenary of the poet with whose name his own is inseparably linked by the six massive volumes of “The Life of John Milton, Narrated in Connexion with the Political, Ecclesiastical, and Literary History of his time”—the most monumental biography in the English language. But until very recently the grand old man of letters was in excellent health for one who was born when only half of the Waverley Novels had been published and when Byron’s “Vision of Judgment” was startling the length and the breadth of Tory England. Only eighteen months ago a visitor to Edinburgh might have seen him taking his afternoon walk on the Colinton road to the south of the city, one of the most interesting and venerable figures in this gray old world. He was a man of middle size, stoutly built, with a shock of grizzled Carlyle-like hair and beard, his wonderful eyes ringed round with infinite wrinkles. In these last years he walked firmly but slowly, and frequently he would
pause on the old road trodden so often by the boy Stevenson, and as, patriarch-like, he leant on the top of his staff, his eyes would sweep the landscape, which he loved so well, and which, when he was young and walked there with De Quincey, he described so memorably: “Calton Hill near . . . the Lion of Arthur’s Seat grimly keeping guard; the wooded Corstorphines lying soft on one side; the larger Pentlands looming behind at a greater distance; down from the main ridge, and across the separating chasm, with its green and rocky slopes, the beginnings of a new city spilt out of the old; and, over these beginnings, the flats of the Forth, the Forth’s own flashing waters, and, still beyond them, sea and land in fading variety to the far horizon — the shores of Fife distinctly visible, and, under a passing burst of sunlight, the purple peaks of the Highland hills!”

Though some years have passed since Masson retired from active work as teacher of English literature in Edinburgh University, he remained until very recently in shining harness as historiographer royal for Scotland, editing the interminable series of Privy Council Registers with the thoroughness and the forceful grip of essential which characterize his magistral “Life of Milton.” Such were the solid, scholarly activities, even in his eighty-sixth year, of him whom Lord Rosebery described as “the dean and father of men of letters in Great Britain, the illustrious Professor Masson.”

Like the late Thomas Davidson, whose eulogy as a knight errant of the intellectual life has been writ large by Professor James and Professor Knight, Masson was an Aberdeenshire boy, born and bred. Two men more different in every way than these two modern Scots, different in intellectual fibre, in aim, and in method, could not be imagined; but both are typical Scots. Davidson, all-accomplished, restless, was our modern Admirable Crichton; he wandered all the world over, ready to break a lance with anybody or everybody; freakish, with all his accomplishments; flying to Concord, Mass., to read his learned paper on Heraclitus to Emerson. This he did while the sage slumbered and slept, blessedly unconscious of the fluid philosophy. Davidson is a type of the learned Scot in whom the Gael predominates; in David Masson the perfervidum ingenium is balanced by the stubborn perseverance, cool determination, and honest power of taking infinite pains which characterize the preponderance of Germanic and Scandinavian elements. Within ten years of his leaving Aberdeen University Masson’s worth, weight, and sanity as a critic of letters were attested to by such men as Hugh Miller and Thomas Chalmers. When he became editor of the newly founded Macmillan’s Magazine there rallied about him
as contributors all the best writers of the time, Carlyle, Tennyson, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, and Thackeray among them. When, in 1852, he succeeded Arthur Hugh Clough as professor of English literature at University College, London, it was Carlyle who recommended him, beginning then to call him what he called him to the end, "the good Professor Masson." When, thirteen years later, on the death of William Edmonstoune Aytoun, Masson was called to the famous chair of rhetoric and English literature in Edinburgh University, everybody felt that for once the time, the place, and the man were all together. All the world knows how, as professor in Edinburgh University, he justified the confidence and good will of those who placed him there. He accepted the high responsibility as a sacred trust, and to the last maintained the noble dignity of one who reverenced his subject, who reverenced his humblest pupil, and who reverenced his calling as a man of letters. Within a few years he trained and sent into the world of living letters a band of writers whose work is known to half the world to-day. Never had a teacher of literature a nobler roll of worthy pupils, from Ian Maclaren and Henry Drummond, in the late sixties, to Samuel Rutherford Crockett and James Matthew Barrie, in the early eighties. Only one teacher of rhetoric and English literature in the university, and yet that one teacher had as his students these famous contributors to creative literature! And each one has been proud to stand up and acknowledge that he received the vital impulse to write nobly and worthily, with his eye ever on the best things, from him who was in very deed, as Lord Rosebery described him, the dean and father of men of letters in Great Britain.

To-day there is little need to analyze or discuss those elements and qualities in Masson’s published work which won for him the affection and regard of men so different as Chalmers, De Quincey, Macaulay, Carlyle, Mazzini, and Gladstone. It was not his graceful diction or his deft way of putting things. Nothing could be easier than to hold up to ridicule certain mannerisms of sentence-structure found in all his writings. His expression is often as heavy and lumbering as that of Samuel Johnson or of old Ben Jonson. But apparent to those who had eyes to see and hearts to feel were the cleanness of the workman’s tools, the simplicity of his purpose, and the noble sincerity of his toil. Even James Russell Lowell in the end saw how jejune and beside the mark were the witticisms at Masson’s expense which introduce his review of the first volume of the “Life of Milton.” There is a doubled-edged truth in the old saw about passing judgment upon half-done work. No one who heard it will ever forget Lowell’s tribute to Masson in his address on Shakespeare before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution.
in 1883; and in the following year, at the tercentenary celebration festival of Edinburgh University, Lowell again made *amende honorable* in Masson’s own study, Browning standing and genially nodding approval in front of the open fireplace. But it is interesting to note that another American man of letters saw in this same initial volume of the “Life of Milton” and the “Studies in Recent British Philosophy,” which succeeded it, such evidence of high ideals and sincerity of purpose in literary and historical research of a worthy kind that he did not rest until he had procured a portrait of the man who had these aims and who toiled along these lines. Henry James, Sr., kept upon his writing-desk in the study in the old home on Quincy Street, Cambridge, a photograph of young Masson; and it is one of the pleasant memories of the present writer that one June afternoon in 1902 he had the rare joy of bringing together for a quiet talk the venerable historian of Milton and Professor William James, who was then delivering before Edinburgh University his Gifford lectures on the “Varieties of Religious Experience.”

But while Masson’s historical, critical, and philosophical work is open to all for consideration and judgment, it may be interesting to many to have a glimpse of his classroom work, and to see, if possible, what it was that he said or did which stimulated the best of his pupils to such high endeavor and noble achievement. In each week of the college session Professor Masson’s ordinary class work included three one-hour lectures on the general history of English literature, and one lecture on style and the principles of rhetoric. A fifth hour was devoted to practical exercises in composition and drill in the mechanics of diction. In all Masson gave his students some sixty lectures on the development of English literature from Celtic times to the great writers of the nineteenth century, and about twenty-five talks on “How to Write”—a wholly different thing from talks on “How Not to Write.” The differentia of a great teacher is that he tells you what to do; of a small one, that he tells you what not to do. But, after all, Masson did not emphasize the teaching of composition in college classes. He held, as Carlyle did, and Ruskin and Matthew Arnold, that to attempt to teach what is sometimes called the art of correct and graceful writing to those who have neither eyes to see nor hearts to feel is but wire-drawn trifling or systematized pedantry, leading to either silly self-consciousness or superficial cleverness and stylistic smartness, both of them cloaks to conceal the absence of real ability and genuine vision into the truth of things.

The Masson point of view may be easily misunderstood, and has been often misrepresented. There is a place for grammars, rhetorics, English composition text-books, *omneque hoc genus*, but this place should be sub-
ordinate to that instruction in literature where the end, the ideal, which should be kept in eternal view, is to ennoble individual, social, political existence by bringing men and women into living contact with the best life and thought of the past. Masson's view of literature was that which Robert Louis Stevenson always insisted upon in these illuminative criticisms which some would not exchange for whole libraries of "Treasure Islands" and "David Balfours." At the close of "The Lantern-Bearers"—that marvellous bit of boy psychology—is the Masson note; it sounds like one of the old professor's *obiter dicta*: "In noble books we are moved with something like the emotions of life—however variously this emotion be provoked. We are so moved when Levine labors in the field; when André sinks beyond emotion; when Richard Feverel and Lucy Lesborough meet beside the river; when Antony, 'not cowardly, puts off his helmet'; when Kent has infinite pity on the dying Lear... These are notes that please the great heart of man. Not only love, and the fields, and the bright face of danger, but sacrifice, and death, and unmerited suffering humbly supported, touch in us the vein of the poetic. We love to think of them; we long to try them; we are humbly hopeful that we may prove heroes also... We have heard, perhaps, too much of lesser matters. Here is the door; here is the open air. *Itur in antiquam silvam.* This is the way into the heart of the ancient wood."

Everywhere in Mr. Barrie's best books the same elemental note as to what constitutes true greatness in literature is heard sounding like a strain of noble, solemn music amid the comic situations and little ironies of his creative work: "To be able to write! Throughout the old schoolmaster's life this had ever seemed the great thing, and he ever approached the thought reverently, as if it were maid of more than mortal purity. And it is; and because he knew this she let him see her face; which shall ever be hidden from those who look not for the soul; and to help him nearer to her came assistance in strange guise,—the loss of loved ones, dolour unutterable. Night by night, when the only light in the glen was the schoolhouse lamp, she hovered over him, nor did she deride his hopeless efforts; but rather as she saw him go from black to gray in his service, and from gray to white, were his luminous eyes sorrowful because she was not for him, she bent impulsively toward him, so that once or twice in a long life he touched her fingers and a heavenly spark was lit, for he had risen higher than himself, and that is literature."

Vision is the parent of expression. That is the key-note of Masson's theory of composition. It was Carlyle's, Goethe's, Milton's, Bacon's,
Dante's. "Rem tene," said old Cato the Censor, "verba sequentur" (get hold of something worth while; the words to express it will follow naturally).

Great literary expression has nothing to do with mere tricks of diction and unusual forms of speech, or with the odd, the fantastic, the bizarre. Famous writers may have begun with such tricks and oddities, but they grow clear and strong as they grasp the meaning of life, until at the last they are simple, sincere, great. Compare the fantasticalities of young Dryden, young Keats (the Keats of the early poems), young Stevenson, with the strength of expression in their latest work.

There are no tricks in plain and simple faith.

The well-spring of great expression is sincerity — absolute sincerity. Art, great art, art worthy of the name, is sincere representation of what is seen by the sympathetic, loving heart. Out of the heart are, ever have been, ever will be, the issues of life. Little wonder, then, that so genuine a man as Masson, strong in the belief that life is "a great and noble calling; not a mean and grovelling thing that we are to shuffle through as best we can, but an elevated and lofty destiny," sounded a clear call to noble youth. "He showed his students how to put their houses in order before they began to write, and in what spirit they should write. They knew from him that however poor their books might be they were not disgraced if they had done their best, and, however popular, if they were not written with some of his aims they were only cumberers of the ground."

Masson repeated his lectures from year to year, with little variation in the text, but infinite variety in the illustrations, the applications, and the extempore comment. Full of humor, he repeated jokes year after year, and how richly he enjoyed the way in which some students, with note-books handed down from predecessors on the benches, revealed their knowledge that certain jokes were due! Out of sheer fun he would then occasionally omit the expected joke, and that often proved the best joke of all! But though the text of his lectures remained substantially the same — he kept revising his Shakespeare lectures to the end, and in the Shakespeare work the possessors of inherited note-books were often caught napping — his work in the class was always alive with enthusiasm, the enthusiasm born of broad scholarship and resolute conviction that he had a great message to deliver. The text of the lectures was not the main thing; it was the man. Belief, not novelty, is the basis of all originality. Masson did not seek to train special researchers along Ph.D. lines of barren activity; his aim was ever to develop that latent power of vision which is the source of all great
DAVID MASSON

(From a photograph taken by Moffat, Edinburgh, in 1905.)
literary expression: "'Fool,' said my muse to me, 'look in thy heart, and write.'"

Heart-cultivation, the basis of true culture, is the natural result of such literature instruction as Masson gave his students those long ago winter afternoons in the dimly lighted humanity classroom of Edinburgh University. He cultivated the sense of pleasure in great books by accustoming his pupils to see the world of humanity and of nature as great writers have seen it, by teaching them to understand and place themselves as nearly as possible where the world poets, novelists, and interpreters stood and understood. We develop character by quickening in our pupils the good that is in themselves.

Thus it is that from the power of true appreciation good and worthy expression comes. This, Masson held to be the open secret of good writing, the key to composition of the best kind. The more sympathetically — that is, with the sincere open heart — we read the works of the masters, the easier it is for ourselves, when we speak or write, to say what we mean. This does not imply that we make models of great books set before us, acting "the sedulous ape." Far from it. It means that every sincere effort to capture the power of a bit of noble literature, or the ethical influence of a great book, quickens the divine spark in ourselves. It is not scholarship, it is not formal instruction, it is the power which vitalizes scholarship.

It will now be plain why it was that in his English classes Masson put such stress upon the interpretation of the work of the masters. In his readings from Celtic literature, from Anglo-Saxon literature, as in his Chaucer, Shakespeare, Bacon, and Milton lectures, he delighted to show how these bits of bygone literature are still in vital touch with the common talk of the man in the street. While he had no patience with the "chatter-about-Harriett" kind of criticism, and in his classroom regarded all gushing over the greatness of contemporaries as sheer waste of precious time, there was as little of the esoteric as of the commonplace and the Philistin in his sympathy and appreciation. Mr. Barrie has shown the import and significance of Masson's definition of a man of letters: "It is curious and, like most of his departures from the generally accepted, sticks to the memory. By a man of letters Masson does not mean the poet, for instance, who is all soul, so much as the strong-brained writer whose guardian angel is a fine sanity. He used to mention Geoffrey Chaucer, Skelton, the Wolsey satirist, Sir David Lindsay, Ben Jonson in the seventeenth century, Samuel Johnson in the eighteenth, as typical men of letters from this point of view; and it is as a man of letters of that class that Masson himself is best con-
sidered. In an age of many whipper-snappers in criticism he is something of a Gulliver."

Such was David Masson in his work as professor of English literature in Edinburgh University. His system of education was education by atmosphere — after all is said and done, the realest kind of education, for it develops character and its results are eternal. He awoke the mind. Development along the lines of power is the ideal of education. Every student on the benches knew that the man Masson was himself the living embodiment of those ideals which he held before them. In this way he won the love and regard of every student. He had a clear and unchallenged claim to their respect. By his thoroughness, by his simplicity, by his sincerity, by his enthusiasm, he became "the good professor" and "the dean and father of men of letters in Great Britain."

MILTON TERCENTENARY EXERCISES.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY celebrated the Milton tercentenary by interesting and significant exercises in Jacob Sleeper Hall on Wednesday, December 9. President W. E. Huntington, of the University, in opening the exercises said:

"Boston University gives place to-day to an appropriate observance of the tercentenary of John Milton's birth. The intention of those who prepared our program was to bring out, through several brief addresses, the salient features of Milton's life and works in orderly and natural sequence. Milton lived in his own age most vitally. He did not simply draw from the resources of the ages before his time for the enrichment of his poetry; but he grew into the life of his nation, became a dynamic force in its affairs, was a leader in great questions of state, and was also his nation's seer who uttered the lofty notes which have only gained in power as three centuries have passed. Such a life is worthy of commemoration and of prolonged study."

After an invocation by Dean Borden P. Bowne, Professor James Geddes, Jr., spoke on the significance of Milton's Italian journey. He said in part:

"Milton's Italian journey is one of the most pleasing chapters in his literary biography. Rarely has it fallen to the lot of a young man of thirty
to undertake a journey under more favorable conditions. For six years after taking his master’s degree at Cambridge Milton read assiduously for his own pleasure the Greek, Latin, Italian, and English classics in the retirement of his father’s country home at Horton, about seventeen miles from London. Here, too, it was that he produced those gems among his English minor poems: ‘Comus,’ ‘Lycidas,’ ‘L’Allegro,’ and ‘Il Penseroso,’ of which the two latter titles foreshadow his taste for things Italian.

“Milton’s journey began in the spring of 1638. He set out with a man servant via Calais for Paris. Here he met Hugo Grotius. He remained but a short time in Paris, pushing rapidly down to Italy via Lyons and Nimes. In Florence, where he spent two months particularly interested in visiting the distinguished members of the Academies, he met the famous Galileo, in his seventy-fourth year and blind. From Florence he went to Rome, receiving there many attentions from the nobility and from Cardinal Barberini. He had the supreme delight of hearing Leonora Baroni, the Adelina Patti of her day, sing in grand opera. From Rome Milton went on by carriage to Naples, where he was entertained by Manso, the biographer of Tasso, and friend of Marini. It was in Naples that news of civil war in England reached Milton, and he deemed it his duty to return home. The return journey was made via Bologna and Ferrara to Venice, thence to Geneva, and back to London via Paris. It is in connection with Bologna and Ferrara that the six fine Italian poems, Milton’s contribution to Italian literature, have particular interest.”

Professor Geddes read portions of these poems in English and Italian. The importance of the influence of the Italian journey on Milton’s later writing was briefly indicated.

Professor T. B. Lindsay’s theme was “Milton’s Latin Poems.” He said that Milton was an epitome of the Renaissance, that is of Paganism, and of the Revolt, that is of Puritanism; and it is rather the pagan than the puritan element that has made his poetry great. As Virgil summed up the literature of Greece and Rome in his epic, so Milton drew from his predecessors without limit and without reproach. His native paganism and his extensive study of the Latin writers made it quite natural that he should express himself in Latin verse. Most Neo-Latin poetry is a poor thing at best, artificial and stilted; but to Milton, Latin was a living tongue.

The best of his Latin poems is the Epitaphium Damonis, written in 1639 as a lament for his dear personal friend Charles Diodati, who had died during Milton’s absence in Italy. Like “Lycidas,” it has the form of the pastoral elegy. In this poem Milton shows a pathos and a genuine emo-
tion which go far to modify our judgment of his character as harsh, stern, and unbending. This is illustrated by the following passage from Professor Masson's translation:

"Who will bring me again thy blandishing ways and thy laughter,
All thy Athenian jests and all the fine wit of thy fancy?

Scarcely does any discover his one true mate among thousands.
Or if a kindlier chance shall have given the singular blessing,
Comes a dark day, on the creep, and comes the hour unexpected,
Snatching away the gift and leaving the anguish eternal."

Professor Lindsay closed by reading his own translation of the closing lines:

"Thou, too, art there — where else could go
Thy sweet and holy openness of heart?
Thy purity of soul? We may not seek thee in the underworld,
Nor mourn thy loss with tears.
Cease, idle tears, for Damon lives above in purity ethereal,
The while he walks upon the rainbow way,
And dwells among the souls of heroes
And the eternal gods,
And drinks full draughts of pure ethereal joy.
Look down upon us from thy heavenly place,
Whether we call thee Damon, as the wood-nymphs do,
Or give thee thy God-given name, Diodatus."

Dr. Chandler M. Wood, of the Boston University School of Law, speaking of Milton and his connection with public affairs, said:

"John Milton, while essentially and primarily a poet, was actively interested in the political events of his times. That interest manifested itself in his political writings, which, whatever their faults in style and their coarseness in expression when treating of adversaries, are nevertheless masterpieces of English literature. He was a Puritan, and as such he believed in liberty — not liberty as an abstract proposition, but in a liberty that could be made the basis of political institutions. His were stirring times. When first we find him engaged in political work the great struggle between Cromwell and the Stuarts had led to the execution of Charles I. and the supremacy of Cromwell and his principles. Milton's justification of the death of Charles contains a well of political thought. He denied the divinity of kings, and in doing so he denied the divinity of government itself. He recognized no controlling power but law — law founded upon the Decalogue, interpreted
by government, and applied as the result of conflicting forces. When government fails to interpret and apply in accordance with the will of the people, which is the standard of authority, its function fails. This theory, on which is based all modern conceptions of government, is the key-note of Milton's political writings, and, I am proud to say, finds a distinct place in the curriculum of our Law School to-day, where the subject of sovereignty is treated as the basis of our whole political system."

Ex-President William Fairfield Warren then gave a remarkably interesting and suggestive address on Milton as theologian and moralist. Discussing some of Milton's paradoxes of opinion as shown in the "Treatise on Christian Doctrine" and other works, Dr. Warren said that many of these undoubtedly resulted from intellectual progress and simply mark stages in his personal growth; others, however, quite as remarkable, remained when his process of growth was ended. On the basis of each variety he was often misunderstood, and it was, of course, easy for opponents to paint him as a rare embodiment of inconsistencies. He was a birthright member of the episcopally organized Church of England; yet in the eyes of the Episcopalians he was an irreclaimable Presbyterian; in the eyes of the Presbyterians he was a champion of Independency; in the eyes of the Independents an apostle of the Quaker heresy, according to which any and every order of paid Christian ministers is contrary to the mind and word of God. In his doctrine of free-will he was plainly an Arminian; in his doctrine that we are all born guilty of sin in Adam, he was as certainly a Calvinist. In his posthumous treatise he denied the proper deity of Jesus Christ; yet in the same work he solemnly affirmed that Jesus Christ was, "in reality, both God and man." Elsewhere, after addressing a deeply earnest prayer in succession to the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, he adds: "one tripersonal Godhead." He wrote against infant baptism, yet had each of his own children baptized in infancy. He was a renowned champion of religious toleration, yet not for Jews or Mohammedans, or Roman Catholic Christians — only for those who, like himself, profess to make the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament their sole rule of faith and practice. In his doctrine of creation he was unconsciously a pantheist; in his psychology, an outspoken materialist. He expressly taught that the soul dies with the body; and, like it, can never live again until resurrected by divine power at the end of the world. Though a man of singular austerity of character and purity of life, he was a persistent advocate of scandalously loose divorce legislation, and even wrote in defence of polygamy. No Englishman before Milton or since has ever written a treatise on Christian doc-
trine and duty in which the Holy Scriptures are more constantly or more reverently quoted than they are in his, or in which the incongruities between the author and his teachings so often amaze the reader.

What, then, must be said as to the significance of Milton's life and work on the theological and religious side? Can such a dealer in doctrinal paradoxes have had any favorable influence upon intelligent men? Nay, must not such chaotic teachings have reacted against progress, causing every antagonized party to stand all the more firmly by its old-time principles? No other effect would seem so reasonable; yet the sober verdict of history is that the influence of Milton's writings has been not only profounder than that of any contemporary writer in the English tongue, but also religiously and morally beneficent to a degree not easy to overestimate.

As to the historic influence of his other prose writings, Dr. Warren said that he believed a careful study of Milton's times, and of the partisanship and bigotries of his time, will convince any candid mind that his apparent and real paradoxes and inconsistencies qualified him, as nothing else could have done, to exert a broadening and liberalizing influence upon all the ecclesiastical parties and partisan teachings of his day. His assaults upon the bigoted and persecuting prelates of the Church of England could never have been so effective had he not been himself a member of the Church of England. In like manner, his caustic criticism of the Westminster Assembly of Puritan divines could never have cut so deep had he not at an earlier day shown himself so able and persistent a supporter of Puritanism. His example taught the Calvinist how a Christian could believe in the imputation of sin and of grace, and yet be willing that a pious Arminian should live unmolested. It showed the Baptist that he could favor the method of immersion without on that account disfellowshipping all Christians not immersed. It showed the Quaker that he could insist on the doctrine of the Inner Light, and yet maintain the lawfulness of civil oaths and the duty of bearing arms in defence of one's country. Thus what seemed to some of Milton's countrymen glaring inconsistencies were really essential parts of a large-mindedness which wonderfully helped the descendants of Roundhead and Cavalier to understand each other, and to unite in serving, each in his own way, a nobler fatherland, in which every human being should at last be free to attempt by tongue and pen the service of the truth.

The last address was given by Professor E. Charlton Black, who spoke on "Milton as Man of Letters." Dr. Black said that there is no better definition of genius than that old Hebrew one of a man of God raised up for some definite purpose. Such men upset contemporary notions of ortho-
doxy and conventionality. The Samsons trouble the Philistines; the Elijahs, the Ahabs; the Hoseas, the High Priests. Like Dante and Ruskin and Carlyle, Milton was a trouble, from first to last, to the peace of the smug optimists who cry “Peace, where there is no peace!” The Cambridge University authorities did their best to get rid of him; his own political party tried to cast him out; in the closing years of his life he is the man in England most hated by the powers in high places. Milton is a trouble to the peace of Philistines everywhere to-day. He is an eternal rebuke to the educators who exclaim complacently from housetop to housetop, “We alone are the people, and wisdom doth dwell with us;” to the smooth-shaven critic of letters, with his petty inch-rule theory of aesthetics; to the glib-tongued philosopher with his theory of the universe adapted to every whim of the passing moment.

The exercises closed with a rendering of a chorus from “The Nativity” (J. K. Paine) by the College Choir, under the direction of Assistant-Professor Marshall.

By the will of Miss Charlotte E. Joslin, ’92, the University receives a legacy of five hundred dollars “in grateful remembrance of the education which I received in that institution, the said sum to be employed in any manner which the proper officers of said corporation shall direct.” Miss Joslin also left one hundred dollars to the Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women, and one hundred dollars for a memorial membership in the International Institute for Girls in Spain.

In its comments upon the first concert of the Hoffmann String Quartet in Jacob Sleeper Hall on Monday evening, November 9, the Boston Transcript of Saturday, November 14, has this to say about the new hall: “It is easy of access and pleasant to the eye and ear, promising to serve well the purposes of the quartet.”

The October issue of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society published in London contains an article entitled “The Babylonian Universe Newly Interpreted,” by ex-President Wm. F. Warren. The article has been reprinted in pamphlet form.
HENRY C. GRATON.

AMONG the recent notable additions to the Board of Trustees of Boston University is Mr. Henry C. Graton, of Worcester, Mass.

Mr. Graton was born at Leicester, Mass. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and in the Leicester Academy.

At an early age he went to Worcester and entered the employ of Messrs. Earl and Eames, with whom he learned the card clothing business. After finishing his apprenticeship here he was employed during the succeeding eight years by Messrs. T. K. Earl and Co., and during half this period he had charge of the business.

In February, 1861, he formed a partnership with Mr. Knight and purchased of Messrs. Earl and Co. their department for manufacturing leather belting. He has since been engaged in this line of business. The enterprise in which Mr. Graton embarked was started with a capital of $700, and gradually the business has been worked up to a capital of $1,500,000, besides a surplus of over $600,000. From these small beginnings the concern has enlarged its plant from time to time to meet the demands. The corporation now employs a force of nearly nine hundred men. It is the largest belt factory in New England, and the second largest in the United States.

Mr. Graton married Miss Lucretia M. Gould, daughter of the late Charles M. Gould, of Worcester. Their only child, a daughter, Etta, died at the early age of four years.

Mr. and Mrs. Graton are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their broad sympathies and intelligence, combined with quiet and unostentatious manners, have endeared them to those who have come to know their sterling worth of character.

The University will observe the annual Day of Prayer for Colleges on Thursday, February 11, at 10.30 A.M. The sermon will be delivered by Rev. O. P. Gifford, D.D., pastor of the Brookline Baptist Church. All graduates and friends of the University are invited to this service.

The book notices in this issue of BOSTONIA are entirely devoted to recent publications by graduates of the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University.
RECEPTION BY PRESIDENT AND MRS. HUNTINGTON.

At half-past three on the afternoon of Wednesday, February 17, President and Mrs. Huntington will give, at the Law School of the University, on Ashburton Place, a reception to the Trustees, Faculties, Graduates, Undergraduates, and Friends of the University.

Of the gifts to the University which BOSTONIA has from time to time been privileged to record, none ever came from a more loyal alumna or a finer and more womanly personality than the legacy which Miss Charlotte E. Joslin, of the class of '92, has bequeathed to the University. Finely trained, broad in her sympathies, ardent in the pursuit of her high ideals, life seemed full of promise to this gifted young woman. When bodily strength failed and earthly hope broadened into the certainty of eternity, she gave her substance to her Alma Mater and to the two noble educational organizations with which she was connected, that they might help other young women to reach their cherished goal. Such gifts are doubly sacred,—they hallow the memory of the giver; they are an inspiration to the living.

It was a generally expressed feeling that the Christmas reunion of the Epsilon Chapter was one of the most delightful in the history of the college. Many of the graduates have not had an opportunity of inspecting the new home of the college. The size of the new building and the completeness of its equipment were a surprise and a gratification to all.
President-Elect Maclaurin of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is a comparative stranger in Boston, and he probably did not have Boston University in mind in his utterances to a Boston Herald reporter last November; but his words have so striking an application to our own College of Liberal Arts in its new quarters that we quote them as an encouragement to the graduates and friends of Boston University, as well as an indication of the fine pedagogical insight of this most recent addition to the educational forces of Boston: "If you look to the history of similar institutions in other countries you will find, I think, that in every case where an institution has outgrown its equipment a change to a new site and new buildings has been a turning-point in its career. Such a change has often converted a comparatively obscure institution — or, at any rate, an unknown institution — into an important one.

"The experience of most similar institutions in other parts of the world is that a bold policy, a courageous policy, of trust in the future is the wise one. To advance rapidly, an institution must not be afraid of its own development."

The sad news of the death of the wife of Dean Sutherland of the Medical School came as a shock to the entire University. Mrs. Sutherland had graced by her presence many of the social gatherings of the College and the Medical School. A woman of high culture and a fine personality, she was an honor to the institution with which she was so closely connected. Her loss will be deeply felt.

The lecture which Dr. J. Arnold Rockwell, of the Medical School, delivered during the semester to the students of the College of Liberal Arts was of exceeding value not only in the practical, sane advice to the students on the care of their health, but also as an impressive manifestation of the way in which the educational resources of the University may be multiplied by the hearty cooperation of the various departments.

The new course in Journalism has already become one of the most useful in the entire curriculum. During the last semester the students were privileged to hear practical addresses from the editors of three of the leading periodicals of New England. The opportunity of asking questions of these editors added greatly to the value of the lectures.

The recent reading by Mrs. Margaret Deland in Jacob Sleeper Hall added $121.50 to the Historical Professorship Fund.
A striking sentence in Professor Black's fine essay on Professor David Masson emphasizes the formative influence of that great teacher on the band of students who thronged his lecture-room. It was no mere accident that so many of the students of David Masson became the thinkers and writers of a later day.

Those whose work brings them into contact with the students of our own college are conscious of an indefinable literary activity in the various departments. An increasing number of students are able to secure admission to the columns of periodicals of good standing. Several of the younger graduates have already published books which have served as a creditable introduction to the literary world.

Those who attended the concerts given by the Department of Music last year will be gratified by the announcement that the course will be renewed this year. The program will maintain the high level of previous years. The fact that the net receipts are to be devoted to the Alumni History Professorship Fund gives the concerts a double claim on the patronage of the friends and graduates of the college.

Notices of changes of address in the BOSTONIA mailing-list should be sent directly to the office of that publication, to secure prompt attention. While there is the most cordial cooperation between the editors of BOSTONIA and of Epsilon, it should be remembered that these publications are not edited in the same building, and that a notice forwarded to one office may fail to reach the other.

The Press Committee of the College Faculty has completed arrangements whereby the University will be more frequently represented under careful supervision in the New York Evening Post and the daily papers of Boston. This new arrangement has already resulted in a marked improvement in the quality of the Boston University items in these papers.

The thanks of the editors of BOSTONIA are due to the secretary of that model organization the Alumni Association of the Class of 1887 for the full and prompt report of their reunion during the Christmas recess. The editors will welcome similar reports from other classes.

The intense and manifold activities which are so marked a feature of the life of the University during the present year make it necessary for BOSTONIA to devote a larger amount of space to the record of the work of the University in the various departments.
The new location of the College of Liberal Arts, and the enlarged facilities, are already resulting in an increased attendance in this department of the University. The number of students in the college at present is considerably larger than that of any previous year. The total attendance for the year will doubtless be nearly or quite seven hundred.

The recent banquet of the men of the college was rendered notable by the presence of a representative of one of the great business firms of Boston. His address was filled with sound practical advice to the considerable numbers of undergraduates who are looking to a business career. The remarks of this speaker were effectively supplemented by one of our own younger graduates who has begun what promises to be a successful business career. His own pointed remarks on the necessity of a willingness on the part of a college graduate to begin at the very bottom of a business, college graduate though he be, were wholesome, sane, and of inestimable value to the young men who attentively listened to his words.

No department of the University has more richly earned success by strenuous and legitimate work than the Medical School. The last five years have brought this school into greater prominence in the profession than ever before. The honors which have been conferred upon this school at medical congresses are gratifying evidence that our Medical School is in the very front rank of similar institutions. The "clinical week" which the school observed last spring served as a powerful factor in bringing to the attention of the profession the progressive administration and the advanced methods of this department of the University.

The Teachers' Courses continue to develop in scope and influence. The attendance during each semester has been larger than that of the previous semester. At present there are eighty-eight teachers in attendance. The college is gradually coming into closer and more intimate relations with the public-school system of Boston. This closer contact with the intellectual life of Greater Boston is one of the most hopeful features of the University at the present time.
THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, on January 11, President Huntington presented his report for the academic year 1907-08. The report begins with a tribute to the memory of Rev. John D. Pickles, Ph.D., and Captain Lorenzo D. Baker, both of whom had passed away during the year, leaving vacancies in the Board. Reference is made to the recent election of ten new Trustees, bringing the membership of the Board up to thirty-six.

A paragraph is devoted to the opening of the new College Building, and suggestions are made with reference to increasing the number of classrooms by dividing the upper amphitheatre.

The gymnasium is described, and reference is made to the athletic "facilities now provided by means of which our college students find wholesome, reasonable, and exhilarating exercise along with their mental discipline."

The Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women is heartily thanked for its generosity in furnishing and adorning the Claflin Room.

In reference to the Men's Assembly-Room the report says: "If the interest not only of the men of the college, but of the alumni, may be enlisted in the cause of adequately and neatly furnishing this room, a much needed addition will be made to the home-like conditions which are already offered; and the men will appreciate the enlargement of their accommodations. At present their so-called 'Study' is much too limited in room to be comfortable."

Under the head of "Bequests" reference is made to the bequest of $20,000 from the Rhoads estate, and to the designation of the new gymnasium as the Rhoads Gymnasium. During the year a bequest of $2,000 was made by the late John Ordronaux, M.D., LL.D., Lecturer in the Medical School (1872-80), on Medical Jurisprudence.

The reports from the various departments will be found under the appropriate headings.

President Huntington gave an address on "Co-education" before the Congregational Club of New York and vicinity at the St. Denis Hotel in New York on Monday, November 16. On Tuesday, December 1, he delivered the installation sermon at the inauguration of Rev. Frank W. Merrick, D.D., as pastor of Faith Congregational Church, in Springfield, Mass. On Wednesday, December 2, he gave an address before the Newton members of the American Peace Society at the home of Mrs. George Frank Lowell, in Newtonville. President Huntington has been appointed by Mayor Hibbard of Boston a member of the Committee of Twenty-Five selected to make arrangements for the proper observance of the centenary of Lincoln's birth.

Mr. Bliss Perry, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, will deliver the Commencement address on Wednesday, June 2.
The report begins with a detailed account of the changes in the Faculty during the year. Two professors — Dr. Freeman M. Josselyn, of the Department of Romance Languages, and Miss M. M. Bennett, of the Department of Oratory, resigned. Mr. Lester R. Talbot gave instruction in the Department of Romance Languages and Literature. Mrs. Agnes Knox Black was appointed to the Snow Professorship of Elocution and Oratory.

The new course of study leading to the degree of S.B., now for the first time offered in the College of Liberal Arts, is mentioned, and reference is made to an arrangement with the School of Medicine whereby "a student may obtain the S.B. degree after four years (of which three, or in exceptional cases two, are spent in the College, the remainder in the School of Medicine), and then may take his M.D. degree upon completing the rest of the medical course."

In response to inquiries from a committee of public-school teachers in Boston, a statement is made of the terms upon which teachers may obtain the Bachelor's degree.

Under the head of "Athletics" the report says: "Athletics in the college should for the present, at least, take forms involving the participation of the largest number of students. Intercollegiate contests, except in basket-ball, may well be kept secondary; defeats that are serial and automatic bring neither satisfaction to the losing teams nor credit to the institution they represent."

The report concludes with a vigorous paragraph on the need of a well-organized Department of Education in the college.

"Voces Romanæ," a series of scenes illustrative of ancient Roman life, was given by the members of the Philological Association, under the direction of Professors T. B. Lindsay and A. H. Rice, of the Latin Department, on the afternoon and evening of January 15. The singing, by a chorus, of some of the Odes of Horace, for which Professor Marshall of the Department of Music composed the music, was a particularly effective feature of the performance.

On Monday, December 14, the class in the History of Music was invited to Symphony Hall in Boston, where Professor J. P. Marshall played on the organ certain music of Sebastian Bach which had previously been studied by the class.

Professors Lyman C. Newell and Norton A. Kent attended the joint meetings of American Scientific Associations in Baltimore during Christmas Week. Professor Newell delivered an address on "Problems of Teaching Chemistry in Secondary Schools" before the Federation of Mathematics and Natural Science Teachers on Tuesday, December 29.

At the chapel service on Wednesday, December 23, the College Choir, under the direction of Professor J. P. Marshall, sang Charles Vincent's anthem, "There Were Shepherds."
IN MEMORIAM.

CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH JOSLIN.

On December ninth, 1908, in Malden, Mass., after an illness of almost a year's duration, Charlotte Joslin passed into the heavenly life. One longs for some new and fine way in which to estimate at its true value the worth of a life like hers.

Miss Joslin was born in Chelsea, Mass., on June 3, 1867; she was the daughter of William and the late Charlotte Blackmar Joslin. She was graduated from the Chelsea High School in 1888, and from the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University in 1892. Then came two years of teaching in the High School in Chelsea, a period of rest and postgraduate work, followed by five years in Peace Dale, R. I., where she was preceptress in the South Kingston High School. In the summer of 1900 she traveled extensively on the Continent, returned to England in the autumn and spent the academic year 1900-1901 in study at Oxford. She had in 1899 received the Master's degree from her Alma Mater, and her work in English at Oxford was planned to count toward the Doctor's degree. In September, 1901, she began her work in the Woonsocket High School; this work she relinquished in December, 1907, because of failing health.

Her work as a teacher, intensive, fine, and conscientious as it was, represents but a small portion of her varied activities. She was a member of the Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women; treasurer of the Rhode Island Committee, working for the International Institute for Girls in Spain; press superintendent of the Woonsocket Woman's Christian Temperance Union; president of the Hope Chapter of the Epworth League of the Woonsocket Methodist Episcopal Church; president of the Women's Home Missionary Society of the same church; and secretary of the Alumni Association of the Class of 1888 of the Chelsea High School.

The key-note to her splendid character was devotion to duty. I believe, in all sincerity, that she was faithful to every obligation, were it small or great. This is my vivid memory of her during college days. And later, when we were both teaching in the High School in Woonsocket, as I used to see her faithfully going about her daily tasks,— many days with feeble strength, but always with burning courage and enthusiasm,— I realized her utter unselfishness, her splendid optimism, her high ideals for her own professional attainment, her willingness to work indomitably early and late, if only she might serve,— and all this with the bright gladness so characteristic of this fine, brave soul. Her wonderful adaptability to her work, her environment and the people with whom she had to deal was but a phase of her many-sided goodness. Her lively wit, her keen sense of humor, her clever repartee, her inspiring conversation, her desire constantly to inform herself, her catholicity of taste and, above all, her desire to give the best that was in her; — these were but part and parcel of her well-rounded, consistent Christian character. And, in a way, while to us it seems interrupted, her work is complete, because it was at all points so vitally good, so correctly conceived, so productive of result, so worthy, may I not say, of her Master's "Well-done." I know of no one to whom one can more truly apply the fine lines of George Eliot than to Charlotte Joslin:

"May I reach
That purest heaven, be to other souls
The cup of strength in some great agony,
Enkindle generous ardor, feel pure love,
Beget the smiles that have no cruelty,"
CHRISTMAS REUNION OF THE EPSILON CHAPTER.

One of the most delightful gatherings in the history of the Epsilon Chapter was that which took place on Monday evening, December 28, in Jacob Sleeper Hall. Fully one hundred and sixty graduates were present, and the feeling of comradeship and of loyalty to the University was very marked. The preliminary collation was served in the lower corridor of the College Building. The members of the chapter then adjourned to the Gamma Delta room, where the following musical and literary program was presented:

Music, "Heilige Nacht"
Mr. L. E. Baldwin, '97
Mr. R. T. Hatch, '10
Music, "While Shepherds Watched their Flocks by Night" (Nevin)
Mr. W. A. Chandler, '02
Mr. F. T. Haddock
Reading, "The Other Wise Man," Part I (Vandyke) Mr. Percy J. Burrell
Reading, "The Other Wise Man," Part II Mr. Burrell
Reading, "The Other Wise Man," Part III Mr. Burrell

At the close of the literary program Dr. Howard T. Crawford distributed from a large Christmas-tree gifts to the members of the chapter, and generously remembered the various members of the college Faculty.

The Committee of Arrangements was as follows: Dr. H. T. Crawford, '96; Dean Wm. M. Warren, '87; Mr. Ernest W. Branch, '88; Miss Ada A. Cole, '99; Miss Julia K. Ordway, '99; Mr. Raymond A. Robbins, '96; Mr. W. B. Snow, '85; Mr. S. Edgar Whitaker, '90.

On Friday afternoon, November 20, Mrs. Margaret Deland read before a large audience in Jacob Sleeper Hall one of her "Old Chester Tales," — "An Encore," — hitherto unpublished. The reading was for the benefit of the Alumni History Professorship Fund. Mrs. Deland was introduced by Professor E. Charlton Black. At the close of the reading an informal reception was given by the Gamma Delta Society.

A lecture was given to the students of the college on Friday, November 13, by Dr. J. Arnold Rockwell, Lecturer on Materia Medica in the School of Medicine of Boston University. His topic was "The Common Sense of Living." The lecture was illustrated by a large number of stereopticon views, mostly in the field of tuberculosis and the conditions which lead to it.

At the second lecture of the Bostoner Deutscher Gesellschaft in the College Building on Monday, November 9, Mr. K. O. Berthing discussed the works of the German novelists Scheffel, Dahn, and Ebers.
THE COURSES FOR TEACHERS.

At the time of sending this issue of BOSTONIA to press the official circular of the courses offered to teachers during the second semester is not ready for distribution. The following condensed and provisional list is subject to alterations and additions:

**Anglo-Saxon.** *Professor Marshall Livingston Perrin.*
1. Beowulf. Saturday, 9 A.M.
2. Beginners’ Course. Saturday, 10 A.M.

**English and American Literature.** *Professor Ebenezer Charlton Black.*
1. Shakespeare’s Later Plays. Saturday, 10 A.M.
2. Literary Developments in England from 1580 to 1900. Saturday, 11 A.M.
3. Studies in American Literature. Saturday, 12 M.

**French.** *Professor James Geddes, Jr.*
1. Elementary French. Monday, 4.30 P.M.

**German.** *Professor Marshall Livingston Perrin.*
1. Composition and Drill in Grammar and Phonetics. Saturday, 12 M.
2. Kulturhistorische Geschichte Deutschlands. Saturday, 11 A.M.
3. Elementary German. Saturday, 2 P.M.

**Greek Literature.** *Professor Joseph Richard Taylor.*
1. Ancient and Modern Treatises *De Arte Poetica.* Saturday, 10 A.M.
2. Sophocles. The Extant Tragedies. Saturday, 11 A.M.

**Italian.** *Professor James Geddes, Jr.*
1. Elementary Italian. Wednesday, 4.30 P.M.

**Latin.** *Professor Thomas Bond Lindsay.*
1. Latin Prose Composition. Monday, 4 P.M.
2. Advanced Reading Course. Wednesday, 4 P.M.
3. The Latin Authors Usually Read in Preparation for College. Hour to be arranged.

**Mathematics.** *Professor Judson B. Coit.*
1. Analytic Geometry and Calculus. Tuesdays and Thursdays, 4.20 P.M. This course will be given if elected by not less than eight teachers.

**Music.** *Assistant Professor John P. Marshall and Mr. Samuel W. Cole.*
1. Elementary Harmony. Hour to be arranged.
2. Theory and Practice of Teaching Music in Schools. Hour to be arranged.
3. A course designed particularly for the assistance of regular teachers in public schools who are required to give also some instruction in Music. Hour to be arranged.

**Spanish.** *Professor James Geddes, Jr.*
1. Elementary Spanish. Thursday, 4.30 P.M.

**Calendar.**
Conference and Registration. Saturday, February 6.

The Fifty-second Annual Meeting of the Association of Colleges in New England was held at Boston University on Thursday and Friday, October 29 and 30. Entertainment was provided by the College Faculty for the members of the Association at Hotel Nottingham, Boston. Boston University was represented at the meetings of the association by President W. E. Huntington and Professor Lyman C. Newell.
THE MEN'S BANQUET.

About sixty undergraduates and graduates attended the annual Men's Banquet in the Rhoads Gymnasium on Tuesday, December 8. Professor T. B. Lindsay served as toastmaster. The first speaker was President W. E. Huntington, who spoke of his earnest desire to bring about increased accommodations and facilities for the young men of the college. He paid a tribute to the devoted work of the Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women in providing for the comfort and needs of the young women, and he expressed the hope that a similar organization might be formed for the benefit of the men.

President Huntington was followed by Mr. Thomas K. Cory, vice-president of the William Filene's Sons Company, who gave a series of practical suggestions for the undergraduate men, based on his own business experience and the ideals of the firm which he represents.

Mr. Cory was followed by Mr. Herbert S. Avery, '04, who spoke of the necessity of laying a broad educational foundation for a successful business career.

At the close of the speaking the following persons were appointed as a committee to nominate, and with power to appoint, the new Board of Officers of the Men's Club: Mr. E. B. Lincoln, '93; Mr. J. A. Ewart, '93; Mr. Frank W. Kimball, '94.

The business session was followed by a social hour, during which the undergraduates had an opportunity of greeting the Faculty and the alumni.

The closing exercises consisted of a basket-ball game, which showed the ample athletic facilities provided by the Rhoads Gymnasium and the excellent use which the young men are making of these opportunities.

REUNION OF THE CLASS OF 1887.

The annual reunion of the class of 1887 was held on Tuesday, December 29, with President and Mrs. Huntington, who are honorary members of the class. There were present: Dean W. M. Warren and Mrs. Warren, Mr. C. D. Meserve and Mrs. Meserve, Dr. C. P. Hutchinson and Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss E. W. Tyler, Miss M. Helen Teele, Mrs. Henry D. Dodge, Miss E. D. Hanscom, Mrs. A. W. Reynolds, Miss L. C. Rogers, Miss A. B. Bates, Miss E. L. Clark, Miss M. R. Byron, Miss L. M. Packard, Mrs. W. E. Chenery, Miss L. H. Murdock, and Miss M. J. Wellington.

At the business meeting the same officers as last year were elected. The class also voted to send five dollars to each of our two missionaries, Mrs. Herrick in India and Mrs. Tatum in China. A vote of thanks was extended to President and Mrs. Huntington for their hospitality, and to the secretary for her work.

Letters were read from Mrs. W. H. Hildredth, Mrs. E. C. Mason, Mrs. Ravenel Smith, Dr. S. M. Hobson, Mr. F. I. Wheat, Mrs. D. S. Herrick, and Mrs. B. F. Thompson.

At the close of the business meeting refreshments were served and a social hour enjoyed.

Mr. Leon E. Crouch, '01, was married on Tuesday, September 8, to Miss Ethel D. Howard, of Worcester, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Crouch made an extended trip to the Pacific coast. Mr. Crouch is Constructing Engineer for the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.
A DISTINGUISHED HONOR FOR PROFESSOR GEDDES.

His Majesty, King Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy, through His Excellency Senator Tommaso Tittoni, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and His Excellency the Italian Ambassador in Washington, Meyer des Planches, has conferred upon Professor James Geddes, Jr., for his efforts as a teacher, writer, and social worker in promoting Italian interests in America, the honor of Knight of the Crown (Cavaliere della Corona d'Italia).

The order was founded in 1868 to commemorate the incorporation of Venetia. The number of members throughout the world is 1,300, and membership is limited to that number. Comparatively few foreigners receive the distinction, inasmuch as it is bestowed exclusively for activities along Italian lines.

Several Italian papers, among them Il Progresso Italo-Americano of New York, in its issue of Wednesday, October 28, contain extended notices of the conferring of the honor. We take the following brief abstracts from the latter: "Noi ci domandavamo, tempo fa, perché un uomo come il prof. Geddes, il quale figura in America tra i più illustri rappresentanti dell' alta coltura italiana, non fosse stato ancora insignito di qualche onorificenza da parte del nostro governo. . . . L' attività letteraria del prof. Geddes è volta soprattutto alla filologia romanza, disciplina intorno alla quale egli ha pubblicato pregevolissime memorie. . . . ma ciò che allo sguardo comune distingue soprattutto l'italianità del prof. Geddes è la sua condizione di membro della 'Dante Society of America' e di presidente del Circolo Italiano, che ha l'onore della sua sede proprio nella Università di Boston. . . . inviamo di cuore l'augurio di prossime maggiori onorificenze."

BOSTON UNIVERSITY CHAMBER CONCERTS.

The Department of Music announces three concerts to be given, at 3:30 P.M., in Jacob Sleeper Hall, during February and March.

Thursday, February 11. The Hoffmann Quartet, assisted by Mr. Richard Platt, Pianist.

Thursday, February 25. Piano Recital by Miss Tina Lerner. Miss Lerner, a gifted young Russian pianist, is now on a successful tour of the United States, having appeared as soloist with many of the principal orchestras, including the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Thursday, March 11. Recital by Mr. Stephen Townsend, Baritone.

These concerts were organized in 1906 by the Department of Music in connection with the course in History of Music. Each year a limited number of tickets is offered to the public at a nominal price. This season, the net proceeds, if any, will be given to the Alumni Professorship Fund.

The following items regarding the class of '93 have been forwarded to BOSTONIA:

Mr. John H. Fuller is in Talent, Ore.
Rev. Christopher R. Hamlin is now in Randolph, Mass.
Miss Alice M. Smith is teaching in the Girls' Latin School, Boston.
Miss Jennie E. Wier is teaching in the Girls' High School, Boston.

The Boston Transcript of Wednesday, November 25, contained an article by Miss Grace A. Turkington, '00, entitled "Train Girls for Trades."
RECENT BOOKS BY INSTRUCTORS OF THE COLLEGE.

Professor James Geddes, Jr., contributed the introduction to the recently published "Primo Libro di Conversazione Italiana" by Vittorio Orlandini, Instructor in Italian in the Modern School of Languages and Literature.

Professor Lyman C. Newell has in press a new text-book in chemistry entitled "A Course in Inorganic Chemistry for Colleges." It will be ready early in the spring.

Professor E. Charlton Black has just brought out two more volumes in his school edition of the New Hudson Shakespeare. These volumes are "Henry V" and "Macbeth." He had already brought out "Julius Caesar," "Merchant of Venice," and "As You Like It." Three additional volumes from entirely new plates, "The Tempest," "Hamlet," and "Midsummer's Night's Dream," are now passing through the press.

(Ginn and Company, Boston.)

By invitation of Mrs. Frank King Nash, of Dorchester, the Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women held its fall meeting at the Twentieth Century Club rooms, 3 Joy St., Boston, on Thursday afternoon, November 19, 1908.

The president of the society, Miss Mary H. Ladd, presided, and first introduced Mrs. Lyman C. Newell, chairman of the Beneficiary Committee, who gave a brief report of the work of the committee since the last meeting.

The address of the afternoon was to have been given by Miss Flora MacDonald, on the subject "Interior Decoration," but Miss MacDonald was unfortunately detained by illness, and her physician, Dr. Evangeline Young, of Boston, substituted for her by reading a paper entitled "Education for Parenthood." This paper had been prepared for a Lynn club and was read earlier in the week. Dr. Young's kindness was greatly appreciated.

The paper was followed by a social half-hour, which was greatly enjoyed. Tea and chocolate were poured by Mrs. George Defren, of Brookline, and Mrs. Lyman C. Newell, of Malden.

The latest figures from the office of the Registrar of the College of Liberal Arts indicate that the attendance in this department of the University is the largest in the history of the institution. On November 12 the figures were as follows: Seniors, 99; Juniors, 67; Sophomores, 77; Freshmen, 125; special students enrolled in the college only 77; enrolled in Teachers’ Courses, only 88; enrolled in other departments, 128. Total, 661. The total attendance in the college during the entire previous year was 589. These figures show that within eight weeks after the opening of the present college year the attendance was seventy-two in excess of the total attendance of the previous year. It is probable that the number of new students at the beginning of the second semester, in February, especially in the Teachers' Courses, will bring the total attendance for the year well up to seven hundred.

Miss Helen May Meredith, '99, was married on Wednesday, December 23, to Mr. Leonidas Wakefield Crawford, Jr., in Saxonville, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford will be at home on Fridays in February at 435 West 123d St., New York City.

The Bostoner Deutscher Gesellschaft met at Boston University on Monday November 23. The speaker of the day, Dr. Walter Drechsler, took as his subject "Fontane."
A large audience, including many of the Italian residents of Boston, listened to an address in Italian by Professor Guglielmo Ferrero, the distinguished scholar and author, on Thursday, December 3, in Jacob Sleeper Hall. The lecturer took as his theme “Agli Italiani di America.” The address was given under the auspices of the Circolo Italiano di Boston. Professor Ferrero was escorted from the Hotel Lenox to the College Building by members of the Faculty. As the visitor entered the building he was received with cheers by the waiting students. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the honorary president of the society, was escorted to the platform by Professor James Geddes, Jr., and Mr. William Roscoe Thayer, the historian. Professor Geddes, speaking in Italian, introduced the lecturer. The speaker gave a lucid explanation of the economical conditions of Italy as compared with those of England.

Among the addresses which Professor Borden P. Bowne has recently delivered are the following:


At the fifty-first meeting of the Eastern Association of Physics Teachers, held in the Physics Lecture-Room of the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University on Friday and Saturday, October 23 and 24, Professor N. A. Kent delivered an address on "The Variability of Wave-lengths of Spectrum Lines." The address was a résumé of original investigations carried on by Professor Kent during the last six years. The lecture was illustrated by lantern-slides.

Three notable addresses have been delivered before the class in Journalism during the last semester. On Wednesday, December 2, Mr. Henry S. Chapman, Corresponding Editor of the Youth's Companion, spoke on "The Editor and His Contributor." The second speaker in the course was Mr. McGregor Jenkins, Managing Editor of the Atlantic Monthly, who spoke on Wednesday, December 23. The last lecturer was Mr. Frank B. Tracy, Literary Editor of the Boston Transcript, whose address was given on Wednesday, January 13.

In accordance with a custom of recent years, Dean Wm. M. Warren read to the students assembled for chapel service on Wednesday, November 25, the official Thanksgiving Proclamation of Curtis Guild, Jr., Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The Boston Transcript of Saturday, November 14, gave a full abstract of the address which Professor M. L. Perrin gave on Friday, November 13, before the afternoon session of the conference conducted by the Massachusetts Civic League. Professor Perrin took as his theme "Educational Substitutes for the Chores of an Earlier Day."

Mr. Arthur H. Delano, '04, is teaching Commercial Branches in the Arlington, Mass., High School.
Through the kindness of President Huntington and the University, the Boston Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae held its second regular meeting of the year at the College Building on Saturday, November 21. After the chairmen of the various committees of the branch had reported on the work in hand, the members listened to interesting reports from Miss Sophie C. Hart, Branch Director, and Miss Eva Channing, on the annual meeting of the National Association at San Francisco in the late summer.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Reform Club at the Parker House, Boston, on Friday evening, November 20, Professor F. S. Baldwin gave a general outline of his work as Secretary of the State Commission on Old-Age Pensions. He spoke again on the same subject before the Twentieth Century Club on Saturday, November 21.

Professor M. L. Perrin gave a lecture on “The Indians of the Northwest” before the Hyde Park Current Events Club on Wednesday, October 14.

On Tuesday, November 24, Professor E. Charlton Black delivered before the Lawrence Educational Institute an address on “Ideals for a Teacher, with Practical Suggestions on the Art of Teaching.”

Professor James Geddes, Jr., attended the annual meeting of the Modern Language Association, which was held at Princeton, N. J., on December 28, 29, and 30.

On Friday, December 11, Professor Agnes Knox Black, of the Department of Elocution and Oratory, gave, in Jacob Sleeper Hall, a reading of Browning’s “In a Balcony,” under the auspices of the Beacon Literature Club.

The November number of the Italian review, *Bolletino di Filologia Moderna*, published in Palermo, contains an article by Professor James Geddes, Jr., under the title “The Present Estimate of George Sand.”

On Wednesday, November 25, Professor D. L. Sharp gave an address at the Thanksgiving Union Service in the historic “Old Ship Church,” of Hingham, on “The Commuter’s Thanksgiving.”

Professor E. Charlton Black delivered, before the Stoneham Woman’s Club, on Tuesday, October 27, an address on “The Old Ballads of Scottish Literature.”

Professor M. L. Perrin gave a lecture in Wolfboro, N. H., on Wednesday evening, November 11, under the auspices of the Educational League. He took as his theme “Travels in Norway.” On Friday, November 13, he addressed the Civic Federation in Boston.

Professor James Geddes, Jr., is one of the Honorary Vice-Presidents of the North American Teachers’ League for the Improvement of the Status of North American Teachers. The headquarters of the League are at 15 Beacon St., Boston.

A notable addition to the works of art which adorn the walls of the Young Ladies’ Study is “The Canterbury Pilgrims,” recently presented by the Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women.

Mr. Edward R. Hardy, ’96, is giving several courses in Insurance in the School of Accounts and Finance of New York University. He also gave, in January, a lecture on “Fire Insurance,” at Harvard University.
Miss Florence M. Marshall, '99, manager of the Boston Trade School for Girls, addressed the Second Annual Convention of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education at Atlanta, Ga., on Friday, November 20. She took as her theme "Trade Schools for Girls."

Mr. Everett W. Lord, '00, New England Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, has been awarded by the authorities of the Jamestown Exposition a gold medal "for describing the extent, conditions, and effects of child labor in America."

The class of 1907 held a reunion in the College Building on Saturday, December 26. The following officers were elected: president, Mr. Franklin H. Day; vice-president, Miss Bertha Munro; secretary and treasurer, Mr. Robert S. Bolles.

Miss Lucile Gulliver, '06, contributed to the Boston Transcript of Saturday, December 26, an article on the meetings in Ford Hall, Boston, under the title "Our Cooper Union."

Professor Borden P. Bowne has recently been elected a trustee of the American College for Girls, in Constantinople, Turkey.

On Tuesday, December 1, Miss Marie A. Molineux, '79, addressed the Medford Woman's Club on "An Italian Lace School and Its Famous Home."

Mr. George M. Churchill, '96, is studying for the Master's Degree in History and Political Science in George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

Miss Harriet V. Elliott, '06, is teaching in the Dorchester High School.

SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEAN.

The total enrolment for the year was one hundred and ninety-seven. Of these, one hundred and fifty were college graduates; that is, a little more than seventy per cent. A tribute is paid to the memory of Rev. John D. Pickles, Ph.D., who "as a Trustee and especially as a member of the Committee on the School of Theology, was deeply interested and actively participant in all the affairs of the School."

Reference is made to the celebration of the seventy-fifth birthday of Dr. Wm. F. Warren, on March 13, 1908. "On the morning of that day, and subsequently, Dr. Warren received many letters of congratulation and affection from former students, and from ministers and laymen all over the country. In the afternoon a considerable number of the Faculty of different departments of the University, and of the Trustees, gathered at his home, where the occasion was suitably celebrated by addresses by President Huntington, Dr. Dillon Bronson, and Assistant Dean Rishell. All present were delighted to do Dr. Warren honor."

The Boston University School of Theology Quartet sang at the evening session of the All-Day Convention on the Moral and Religious Welfare of the Immigrant, under the auspices of the New England Conference Board of City Evangelization, in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, Boston, on Monday, December 14.

Mr. Homer C. Stuntz, secretary of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions gave an address on "The Work in Russia" during the week of November 15-21.
SCHOOL OF LAW.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEAN.

Feeling reference is made to the lamented death of Professor George E. Gardner. "Professor Gardner had had a large and conspicuous place in the work of the Law School, more work falling to him than to any one else; and his work, I need hardly say, was always of the highest order. His death, therefore, was a hard blow to the school, and a cause of grave anxiety."

Of the curriculum the report says: "The curriculum, following the method of science, is based on the idea of correlation and unity, a rule of law being to the teacher what a leaf is to a botanist."

In discussing the section work, Dean Bigelow says: "At the end of the year's general trial, teachers, section leaders, and students agreed without dissent that the work had met with marked success. It was accordingly decided to continue and extend it, making it uniform through the courses on substantive law of the first year, but leaving its adoption in the upper classes to the discretion of the teachers."

Of the Law School Courts it is said: "The newly organized courts have been making fair progress during the year, and the results have been satisfactory as far as the work has gone."

The news of the death of Mr. George Julian Tufts, of the Law School Faculty, came as a startling shock to his associates. While apparently in excellent health, he died suddenly, of heart trouble, while viewing a piece of woodland at Bedford, Mass., on Sunday, December 13. Mr. Tufts was born at Mount Desert, Me. He was graduated from the Boston Latin School in 1870; from Tufts College in 1874; and from Boston University Law School in 1876. He leaves a widow, formerly Miss Isabelle Parker, of Medford; two sons, John and William; and two daughters, Mrs. John J. Burroughs and Miss Henrietta. Mr. Tufts had been connected with the Law School since 1898, as first as an instructor in Theses, and later as lecturer and director of the University Court. His work was always marked by thoroughness and by extreme faithfulness.

Professor Theodore P. Ion expects to finish in the course of this year (1909) the first part of a book on Public International Law; namely, "The Principles and Rules of Public International Law in Time of Peace." The book will be the result of many years of teaching in that subject and of diligent research in the libraries of this country and of Europe. As the writer is conversant with the principal languages and is an Orientalist and a student of international questions for many years, and has resided at various times in the leading cities of Europe in the Near East, it is hoped that he will make a valuable contribution to the law of nations, which has acquired so much importance in our day, and which no doubt will advance in interest in the future. The book will be a compendium of both the Anglo-American and continental views of International Law.

The Third English Edition of Dean Bigelow's "Torts," based on the Eighth American Edition, which appeared last year, has just been issued by the Cambridge (England) University Press. One-half of the former English edition of Dr. Bigelow's work on Torts was sent to India to supply the demand for the volume in that country.
Of the five years' course the report says: "It is encouraging to report that the five years' course seems to have met the very hearty approval of the profession and of the student body, its advantages being appreciated by all those who approve heartily of the most thorough work."

The report declares that "The clinical facilities of the school are exceptionally wide and varied, and offer phenomenal opportunities to students."

"As a part of its Campaign of Publicity the school during the past year exhibited at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society a large, varied, and very instructive collection of pathological specimens prepared by Professor Watters' special method and under his direction."

Extended reference is made to the "clinical week" from June 1 to June 6 inclusive. The report characterizes this "clinical week" as "one of the most marked events in the history of the school." During this week over thirty lectures and clinics were held by members of the Faculty. There were in attendance more than two hundred and fifty physicians in active practice. The attendance "was not confined to graduates of the school or to homeopathic physicians, but many representatives of the old school of practice were in regular and apparently interested attendance."

Mrs. Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland, wife of Dean John Preston Sutherland, died Thursday, December 24, from shock following accidental burns received the previous morning.

Mrs. Sutherland was born in Cambridge, Mass., and was educated in private schools in Boston and in Geneva, Switzerland. For many years she was connected with several of the leading journals of Boston as dramatic critic. She was well known as a writer under the nom de plume of Dorothy Lundt. As a dramatist she had achieved fame both in this country and in England.

Dean Sutherland will receive in his bereavement the deepest sympathy of all his colleagues.

At the regular meeting of the Boston Homoeopathic Medical Society, held in the hall of the Boston Society of Natural History on Thursday evening, December 3, Boston University was represented by President W. E. Huntington, who discussed the subject of "Medicine from the Educational Standpoint." Dean John P. Sutherland, of the School of Medicine, spoke on the topic "What Is Medicine?" Dr. Howard T. Crawford, '96, Dean of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, spoke on "The Relationship of Osteopathy to Medical Sciences."

At the recent International Tuberculosis Congress, in Washington, D. C., the Boston University School of Medicine was awarded a silver medal for its exhibition of tuberculosis specimens. No other medical school received this honor, all the other medals being awarded to hospitals and special institutions.

Dr. W. H. Watters addressed a meeting of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg in November.
Recent Books

Those who remember how their unpleasant impressions of Matthew Arnold as an austere, forbidding personality were forever dispelled by the publication of his genial letters will welcome The Friendly Craft, a collection of American letters, by Professor E. D. Hanscom, '87. Under sixteen heads are collected letters of nearly one hundred representative men and women of American literature and politics. The headings which Miss Hanscom provides are quite as enticing as the letters themselves. Such titles as “Increase Mather considers Harvard College too small a field for Labor,” and “John Lothrop Motley feels ‘like a donkey’ when complimented by a great lady” will surely lure the reader on to the letters themselves, and he will discover that the choice of titles is warranted. We fully agree with the judgment of the Boston Transcript that the volume is “in every way eminently attractive and readable.” (Price, $1.25 net. The Macmillan Company, New York.)

Miss Sarah Gertrude Pomeroy, of the class of 1906, has brought out an attractive little book entitled Christmas in Holland, with the sub-title A Loyal Little Subject. The book is beautifully illustrated by Bertha Davidson Hoxie. The book had a gratifyingly large sale during the holidays. It is published by Dana Estes & Co., Boston.

Mr. Solon I. Bailey, '81, has brought out in London a work entitled Peruvian Meteorology; Observations made at the Arequipa Station, 1892-95.

Among the recent publications of the Columbia University Press is Byron and Byronism in America, by William Ellery Leonard, Ph.D. Mr. Leonard, who is a graduate of the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University, class of ’98, presented this monograph as one of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Columbia University.

A still more recent book by Dr. Leonard who is at present connected with the English Department of the University of Wisconsin, is The Fragments of Empedocles. Translated into English verse. Dr. Leonard has endeavored to do for Empedocles what Wharton did for Sappho. The Greek fragments are preceded by an Introduction and supplemented by an English Translation, and Notes. In view of the recent calamity in Sicily, a book which treats of the philosopher whose name is so inextricably connected with Mount Etna acquires an almost startling timeliness. (The Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago.)

Miss Emma E. Lowd, of the class of 1887, has recently brought out an edition of Select Poems of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett Browning. A generous Introduction covers the life of the Brownings and discusses in an interesting way such topics as “The Writings of Browning,” “Poetic Form,” and “Appreciations.” The individual poems are supplied with introductions and footnotes. The book is quite extensively used in the New York Public schools. It is published by the University Publishing Company, New York.