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VOL. XII NOVEMBER, 1923 No. 1

TO REVERE OSLER

*(On the occasion of the creation of the Tudor and Stuart Club in his
memory, Homewood, January, 1923)*

BY CAROL WIGHT, '19, PH.D., 1922

It is not fancy that they never die,
Who hold a heritage in things unseen
Which are eternal. So this English world
Is richer for your life; a gentler air
Now blows through English skies and kindlier suns
Warm England's earth with which you now are one—

For all the world where England walks is one—
A world men could not knowingly let die,
That garners from the gold of setting suns
The wealth of deathless dawns. Your spirit unseen,
Nurtured on pure Elizabethan air,
Bids us hold fast our heritage—the world

Shakespeare enriched and Spenser sang, the world
Milton immortalized. These worlds are one.
Tudor and Stuart breathe one English air.
Kings come and go—the Kingdom cannot die.
The scarlet stream of kinship flows unseen,
As constant in its course as is the sun's.

And as we see no splendor like the sun's,
We know naught nobler than this English world,
A spiritual world most glorious though unseen,
Builded of lives whereof your life is one,
Sharing its immortality—for to die
Is not of lives that wing God's higher air.

And you have bid us breathe God's higher air
And quicken our lives like yours at those bright suns
Of English song that have not lived to die,
So we may help to mould that loftier world
Which shall unfold, when earth at last is one,
The coming of God's Kingdom now unseen,

Which is eternal. So may strength unseen
Uplift our thoughts from earth's ignobler air
And like our language make our purpose one.
As star-strewn worlds are formed from burning suns,
So from these burning suns of song a world
Shall form—an English world that shall not die.

They shall not die, eternal and unseen,
Your dreams of loftier suns, of larger air,
One with God's world and with God's purpose one.

“SIDNEY’S SISTER, PEMBROKE’S
MOTHER:” A CONSIDERATION OF THE
ELIZABETHAN WOMAN IN HER SPHERE
AS A PATRON OF LEARNING¹

BY FELIX E. SCHELLING, PH.D., LITT.D., LL.D.

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Pennsylvania*

IT IS an unusual pleasure which you have offered in asking that I give this, the first public lecture, as I understand it to be, before a Club not only dedicated to the period of English literature to which I have given much of my time, but founded and endowed by one who was at once an eminent man of science and a devoted lover of literature. I have always felt that it was a peculiar honor to have been personally acquainted with the late Sir William Osler. He was possessed of a charming faculty of making his guest, even of the moment, feel himself chosen from among the host of friends which were Sir William’s on two continents; for, with you, as with each other, he was wholly and courteously yours. Two moments of touch with him are vivid in my recollection: the day when meeting me, then a very young man, in our University Club in Philadelphia, when I had but recently recovered from an illness which had given my friends anxiety, he looked at me with a professional eye and, putting his hand on my arm, said: “There is a long and useful life before you.” The other was a year or two before the war, when I was one of his guests at the Atheneum Club in London and he sat among us, the kindly, genial, delightful host. Pity it is that sorrow and bereavement should have come to one so generous, so bountiful, so kind in deed to others. And beautiful it is that he

¹ Address delivered under the auspices of the Tudor-Stuart Club, May 11, 1923.

should have remembered in bereavement the furtherance of letters and the maintenance of an appreciation for good literature in this, your Johns Hopkins, which he so dearly loved among the several universities which he honored with his sojourn and his learning. I congratulate you on the foundation which is yours. It should—and I know will—grow to be one of the choicest ornaments of this great university, upholding those fine standards of scholarship and those leadings into a higher culture which Johns Hopkins was among the foremost of our American universities to recognize and cherish.

My theme, this afternoon, is the Elizabethan titled lady in her dignity and power to foster high ideals, in her place as patron and encourager of letters, and in the function by which she added, in the degree of her ability, to the splendid chorus of song, the wealth of drama, and the spirit of the devotion of her time. There were several noble ladies who fulfilled in some sort these conditions. To one or other of them many important contemporary books were inscribed; and, again and again, were they sung and sonneted by the poets. Some are charmingly and allegorically figured by Spenser, with other ladies of Elizabeth's court, in *Colin Clouts Come Home Again*. But without enumeration here, none so completely fulfills our conditions of a patron, a writer herself, and an encourager of letters, as does the sister of the renowned Sir Philip Sidney, Mary Herbert, Countess of Pembroke, who long survived her heroic brother and that grave honorable gentleman, her husband, Henry Herbert, second Earl of Pembroke. It is a commentary on the mutations of time that the two noble sons who were the product of this union, William Herbert, who succeeded to his father's earldom, and his brother, Philip, Earl of Montgomery, are best remembered as the two noble patrons of the drama to whom was dedicated the greatest single volume in secular English literature—the first folio of Shakespeare's collected plays.

But it is not my purpose in what is to follow to tie you to a mere enumeration of the particulars of the life of Mary Herbert, interesting as many of these particulars are. Lady Pembroke touched Elizabethan life at many points, some influentially; and through kinship, association, and patronage, her relations with men of letters in her day were many. She stands, as I hope to make clear to you, the centre, if not altogether the guiding spirit, of a group of writers, who, in a sense, maintained the aristocratic and cultivated traditions in which the lamented Sir Philip had conceived and dreamed of a future for English literature; and it was not her fault that, wanting her brother's brilliant experimental and adventurous temper, she should have been unable to realize his dreams. It is, then, not only Lady Pembroke, the collaborator and reviser of the *Arcadia*, the sharer in her brother's literary plans and aspirations that shall concern us; but the Lady Pembroke whose patronage sustained the literary efforts of men like Breton and Daniel, next to Spenser and alongside of Drayton, quite the most popular poet of his day; the Lady Pembroke whose example in the translation of contemporary French tragedy begot a little group of dramas in protest against the amateurishness of the contemporary London stage and beguiled even so successful a playwright as Thomas Kyd, the author of the enormously popular *Spanish Tragedy*, into experiment in the manner of ancient and sanctioned usage.

It is a mistake into which none will fall who know somewhat of this old age, to think that the position of women in Tudor times was degraded. It was Samuel Johnson, not Ben Jonson, who, hearing of the extraordinary circumstance that a certain young gentlewoman had become quite proficient in Greek, likened such an accomplishment in a woman to "the curiosity of a dog dancing in a doublet." In point of fact the position and education of women deteriorated steadily from the accession of the Stuarts. But, much in contrast, in the reign of Henry VIII, women of

rank and station received a remarkably thorough training, in which such accomplishments as an ability to dance a galliard, to sing madrigals at sight, and perform pavanes and corantoes on the virginals by no means usurped the entire place of a rigorous reading of the classics, Greek as well as Latin, and a current conversancy with French and Italian, and even at times with "High Almain," delectable term for a language so guttural as German. The rigors of the education to which unhappy Lady Jane Grey was subjected are well known and need not be repeated. Queen Elizabeth was not only an accomplished linguist, as the accounts of many a carefully unpremeditated speech of hers in Latin and other foreign languages go to show; she was likewise an exquisite penwoman, and was as proud of the calligraphy of her writings as she was of their graceful ceremoniousness. In the latest book on Queen Elizabeth,² which by the way quite vindicates the great queen of many of the lingering aspersions on her memory, you can see facsimile reproductions of her handwriting and of letters the cleverness and perspicacity of which were equalled by no man of her time or any other. And while the Queen may have been distinguished in her accomplishments according to her station, she was by no means alone among the clever women of her England.

From quite another point of view, I should advise him who would know the Elizabethan woman to read her in the literature of her age. While much of the adulation to which she was subjected rings strange and discordant now—because we pay our adulation in other coin—I find a sincerity, take it all in all, in the eulogistic poetry of the older days which I do not find later. If any modern young woman shall fire with indignation at the patient Griseldas of our older literature and the rampant shrews, tamed to eat out of hand by the prowess of man, I advise that she read Fletcher's comedy of *The Tamer Tamed*, the return match, so to speak, in which Maria, immortal second wife

² J. C. Chamberlin, *The Private Character of Queen Elizabeth*, 1922.

of Petruchio, triumphantly vindicates her sex. And if doubt still persists, make acquaintance with the many Elizabethan leading ladies—shall we call them?—who take life and fate into their own hands and, competently playing the game, worst what is veritably the weaker sex in every encounter. To be quite serious, it was not in idle compliment that Ruskin wrote, in a famous and familiar passage:

Shakespeare has no heroes;—he has only heroines. . . . The catastrophe of every play is caused always by the folly or fault of a man; the redemption, if there be any, by the wisdom and virtue of a woman, and failing that, there is none.

There is in Shakespeare no cheap gallantry. His is a faithful replica of the Elizabethan man and woman in the life that he knew so well and reproduced so unerringly. There were three things which healthy Elizabethan society did not know; and these are gallantry, sentimentalism, and cynicism: all of this affects our portraiture of the Elizabethan woman.

When I say that gallantry was unknown to the Elizabethans, perhaps I say too much. It is the cheap and degenerate gallantry of the days of the Restoration, to be sure, that I have in mind, when every man was Nimrod and every woman potentially game of the chase. This was not Elizabethan gallantry, however we recall Sir Walter Raleigh, the puddle, her majesty, and the velvet cloak. The gallantry that identified allegiance to an incomparable sovereign, respect for womanhood, and the protecting spirit which comes to the physically strong at the thought of the weak—such gallantry there was; and it was an admirable union this, begetting the splendid patriotism that rose to the defeat of the Spanish Armada and other heroic deeds by land and sea. But by my two other denials, I stand. There is not a sentimental passage in all Shakespeare, nor yet in Dekker nor Jonson; we must wait until Fletcher and Ford for that. People were too busy, too adventurous, too vividly alive in this period of the adoles-

cence of the English race to turn their thoughts back upon their inner consciousness in pity and mawkish study of the ego. Cynicism was sooner to come, but in Elizabeth's own lifetime as yet there was little of it. Jaques, pondering in the Forest of Arden, is a very gentle cynic; even Hamlet is no real misanthrope, however his world is out of joint. For cynicism, too, we must pass into the reign of James and wait for the full influence of that strange and enigmatic poet, Donne. There are advantages in growing up in a world in which our eyes may still maintain that openness to direct impressions which belongs to childhood, in which their lids have not been contracted by too great a glare of the world to a cynical scrutiny of the conduct of others or narrowed to that absorbing and belittling self-consciousness which we call sentimentalism.

Freedom from all this was Lady Mary's. Born the daughter of Sir Henry Sidney and Mary Dudley, sister of the famous Earl of Leicester, Mary Sidney's childhood combined the advantages of noble ancestry with comparative poverty; for Sir Henry was a man of little wealth and too honest, despite several ambassadorships and the governorship, successively of Ireland and Wales, to amass a fortune. At beautiful Penshurst, in Kent, and at picturesque Ludlow Castle, on the marches of Wales, the young Sidneys passed their childhood, Philip, Robert, Mary, and a younger sister who died early; and, although her marriage with the Earl of Pembroke, a man much her senior and not unscarred with political intrigue, was made by high contracting parties who little consulted the inclinations of the lady, the union turned out remarkably happy. Scrutiny of the acquisitive purposes and intricate negotiations of Elizabethan marriages in high life is not altogether edifying. Mammon largely entered into them; though notwithstanding, a cynic might perhaps remark that the god of gold was often as benign a sovereign in these cases as the giddy young bowman whom he supplanted. The tastes of the earl and his young countess were much in accord. Neither

cared for the glitter of the court, and they joined in their stately Baynard's Castle, on what is now the Thames Embankment, and at their seat at Wilton, in charitable offices and in the patronage of scholarship and religion. We hear of substantial gifts and pensions not only to retainers such as the poet Samuel Daniel, but for the maintenance at the universities on the Pembroke bounty of promising young men like Philip Massinger, later to become a notable dramatic poet. Meres compares Lady Pembroke to Octavia, sister of Augustus and patron of Vergil; and Nash declares that "arts do adorn [her] as a second Minerva, and our poets extol her as the patron of their inventions." In this Lady Pembroke was but following the example of "her own Philip," as she called her brother, who had aided the education of more than one who was needy and had become, by the time of his death, despite the fact that he was far from rich, all but the universal patron of science and letters.

At the mention of the name of Philip Sidney, the lover of literature recalls his exquisite sequence of sonnets, *Astrophel and Stella*, and the transfer in them of Petrarchan lyricism to the romantic circumstances of the poet's own love story. The historian will remember the important services of Sir Philip abroad and the golden opinions which his gracious personality gathered at every hand for his judgment, his courtesy, and his competency in scholarship and statecraft. No truer touchstone of this young idol of his time, for whose untimely death all England mourned, could we find than the often repeated tale of his denial of the draught of water, brought him as he lay mortally wounded, because he saw in a common soldier, even more grievously hurt than himself, a need greater than his own. Sidney, with all his gentleness, was bold even to the criticism of his sovereign; and when the young Earl of Oxford, however his superior in rank, had the impertinence, in a quarrel on the tennis court, to call Sir Philip "a puppy," that fiery young gentleman had to be enjoined by the royal

command to keep the peace and to go into exile from court until he could command his temper. It was at Wilton, not Penshurst, while under the queen's displeasure, that Sir Philip wrote *The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia*, as he called his heroic romance, because it was inspired by her ladyship and owed more, he would have said, to that inspiration and her suggestion than to any inventiveness of his own. It is a charming picture this of the young brother and sister, pacing the formal knotted Elizabethan gardens or sitting in the shade of leafy beeches, and yet afar off in their fresh imaginative minds among the unrealities of Arcadian adventure, delighting in the ingenuities of invention and in the flowery and fervid poetical expression in which they clothed their fantastic thoughts. The scholar will tell you that the *Arcadia* was borrowed ultimately from the Greek romances and point you parallels in Montemayor and Sannazaro; and the precisian will explain that its luxuriant prose is a usurpation by that useful every day medium of the functions of poetry. Of course such a romance as this was never finished. And there was no reason in the world why it ever should be. It straggles on with the curves, the new directions, the involutions, and the complexities of a beautiful, flowering vine. You or I might bind up a fallen spray here or twist back an exuberant shoot; but the shears of criticism only lop its foliage and its blossoms to leave behind a twisted and contorted stalk.

Neither the *Arcadia* nor any other writing of Sidney was printed in his lifetime. Such a thing was quite unthinkable in a gentleman of his station; and it has been said that a suggestion to Sir Philip that one of his passionate sonnets should appear in print might have cost the impertinent suggester precipitation down a flight of stairs. The lyrics which Sidney wrote he regarded as purely a private affair; and however well the select circle of the court might know by way of gossip, or in sympathy perhaps, of his attachment for Lady Rich, the Stella of his sonnets, the matter was no business of a reading public. The degree to which

any of the Elizabethan sequences of sonnets is to be conceived of as actually autobiographical, remains one of the moot questions of modern scholarship. The determination of the point at which Sidney's poetry lies between the extremes of a story little to his credit and a species of Anglicized Petrarchanism utterly unautobiographical, happily does not concern us here.

On Sidney's death, Lady Pembroke cherished his manuscripts, we may feel sure, with the same wealth of sisterly affection which she had bestowed upon him living. Much of his poetry now came indirectly and surreptitiously into print, manuscripts being readily procurable; for few about the cultivated and gallant court of Elizabeth who cared for poetry, would lose an opportunity to transcribe verses of the celebrated Sir Philip into the commonplace books, as they were called, which everyone pretending to culture habitually kept. In 1596, therefore, the Countess procured the publication of the *Arcadia* in what has now become for bibliophiles, as well as lovers of literature, a precious little quarto; and she lived to see five more editions follow. The question of Lady Pembroke's personal share in the *Arcadia* is set forth, we may well believe faithfully, in the printer's address to the reader, prefixed to a late folio edition in which we read:

It moved that noble lady to whose honor consecrated, to whose protection it was committed, to take in hand the wiping away those spots wherewith the beauties thereof were unworthily blemished. But, as often repairing a ruinous house, the mending of some old part occasioneth the making of some new; so here her honorable labor, began in correcting the faults, ended in supplying the defects; by the view of what was ill done, guided to the consideration of what was not done. . . . It is now by more than one interest *The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia*; done, as it was, for her; as it is by her. Neither shall these pains be the last (if no unexpected accident cut off her determination) which the everlasting love of her excellent brother will make her consecrate to his memory.

Turning now to other matters, there is a well known passage in Sir Philip Sidney's famous little tract, *The De-*

fense of Poesie, in which he praises that stiff and amateurish production, *Gorboduc*, the earliest English tragedy of regular construction, and passes severe strictures on the popular stage for its want of decorum and its failure to preserve the classical unities. Sidney was writing about 1582; *Gorboduc* was already twenty years old, as it had been acted before Elizabeth by students of the Inner Temple two years before the birth of Shakespeare. Inconsiderate comment on Sidney still sometimes inquires: Why was that keen mind oblivious to the glories of Elizabethan literature and drama? And the obvious answer is that in 1582 there were as yet few such glories; Marlowe, Kyd, to say nothing of Shakespeare, all were yet to come. Sidney was dead in 1586; the earliest successes of the popular tragic stage were just then beginning; even the vogue of Lyly and Spenser's greater fame, neither was as yet. With all his conservative and aristocratic tastes, Sidney was an experimentalist in literature, however he believed that the future of English poetry and drama lay less in the affectation of mere novelty than in an effort to try out every lead. Sidney had attempted classical meters in English; he had imitated Italian madrigals, sestinas, terza rima, ottava rima, and what not; and he believed implicitly, as we have just seen, in the acceptance of classical usages for the cultivated drama of school and court which he looked forward hopefully to see develop in England, as it had already developed in Italy and France. Wherefore when we find the Countess of Pembroke translating a tragedy of French Robert Garnier, on Antony, preserving its severe Senecan features, we recognize at once that her ladyship was only attempting to sustain the avowed ideals of her brother, although they were now at least a generation out of date. The Countess of Pembroke's *Antonie* is no unusual specimen of its dreary kind; the interesting thing is that it should have heralded, at so late a date, a group of like plays, all of them penned by courtly writers of the little circle which surrounded her ladyship: Daniel, her poet, Kyd, who dedicated his trans-

lation of Garnier's *Cornelia* to her, Fulke Greville, her brother's boyhood friend and biographer, each attempted this stilted tragic art, possibly less in any conscious rivalry of the stage of Marlowe and Shakespeare than in protest against its discard of their beloved classical usages and examples; for few, if any, of these productions were acted, despite the genuine poetic value of several of them. It speaks volumes for the influence of Lady Pembroke and the persistency of the Sidnean ideals of literary art that this group of courtly and reactionary tastes should have written, tied to the ancients at a time so late. Had their influence prevailed, as similar influences continued to prevail in France, our drama might now chronicle an English *Cornelle* and Racine in place of Shakespeare, Jonson, and Fletcher.

There are other things to show how assiduously Lady Pembroke trod in the footsteps of her brother. A pleasing chapter in the annals of Elizabeth tells of her royal progresses, as they were called, in season of fine weather, from noble house to noble house of her liege subjects. There could be, of course, no greater honor than this, the entertainment of the queen. And some there were who essayed it to the impoverishment of their fortunes; for Elizabeth was possessed of little appreciation of the blessedness of the giver. The elaboration of some of these royal entertainments was extraordinary; and her majesty seems never to have wearied of speeches of welcome, decorative pageantry, allegorical tableaux, and dramatic performances of every conceivable variety. As long ago as 1578, Sidney had devised for his uncle Leicester's entertainment of Elizabeth at Wansted Garden, the earl's seat in Waltham Forest, a lively little pastoral scene, *The Lady of May*; and three years later he and his friend, Fulke Greville, were conspicuous participants in a sumptuous mock tournament, likewise provided for the royal pleasure. Towards the end of 1599, it appears that the Countess of Pembroke had the honor of becoming the queen's hostess on her majesty's visit into Wiltshire.

Her ladyship, on this occasion, followed once more her brother's lead, writing with her own hand a *Pastoral Dialogue in Praise of Astrea*—who is Elizabeth of course—, in which, to be quite frank, neither the form, by this time quite outworn, nor the quality of its poetical expression successfully sustained the undoubted loyalty which prompted the effort.

In the matter of minor poetry, I am not altogether sure that a fellow feeling always makes us wondrous kind; although our own contemporary minor poets do seem to tend to a certain flocking together in small groups, much sustained, we may well believe, by mutual admiration. However, as to Lady Pembroke, many were the minor poets who dedicated their efforts to her kindly encouragement. Abraham Fraunce, belated producer of that abomination, English hexameters; Charles Fitzgeoffrey, Latin epigrammatist; Davies of Hereford, mild, effusive satirist; Dr. Moffatt, who wrote "a poem" on the silkworm; Henry Lok, unrepentant, after the perpetration of several hundred devotional sonnets characterized solely by piety; these are some of them. Donne, the eminent Dean of Saint Paul's, was the personal friend of the countess and wrote to her several fine occasional poems. Nicholas Breton, graceful pastoralist, dedicated several of his verse pamphlets to her. But it was Samuel Daniel who was, by all odds, the most complete and typical outcome of the Sidney-Pembroke circle. Tutor to the nobility, especially to several noble ladies, a courtier, conservative, reticent, well bred, accomplished, Daniel represents in his smooth and uniformly adequate poetry the development which Sidney had presaged for the art he so loved. It was Daniel who earned from his contemporaries the adjective "well-languaged," from the purity and grace of his diction; and as we read his delicately wrought sonnets, his graceful pastorals, his carefully modelled classic drama and grave occasional poetry, we recognize in him the very incarnation of the Sidnean spirit. It is in Daniel's noble poem, *Musophilus*, in praise of learning, that we find

that remarkable outburst of prophecy as to our English tongue which places him among the poets of vision. Maintaining the excellence of English and conjuring us that we be not careless of it, our birthright, the poet at last bursts forth:

And who, in time, knows whither we may vent
The treasures of our tongue, to what strange shores
This gain of our best glory shall be sent,
T' enrich unknowing nations with our stores?
What worlds in th' yet unformèd occident
May 'come refin'd with th' accents that are ours?
Or who can tell for what great work in hand
The greatness of our style is now ordained?

It has been said that in a wider sense the literary associations of the Herberts may be extended to include practically every important book in general literature published in England from Spenser's *Faerie Queene* to Milton's *Comus*; and in that wider range must not be forgotten the cultivated Lady Magdalen Herbert, mother of three notable sons: the conceited poet autobiographer, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Sir Henry Herbert, busy Master of the Revels and licencer of plays, and the holy poet, George Herbert, whose beautiful devotional poetry still finds place in the hearts of the devout. Lady Magdalen Herbert was the friend and correspondent of Dr. Donne when he was Dean of St. Paul's, and, left a widow early, devoted herself to the education of her younger sons, residing the while at Cambridge for the purpose and mingling in learned as well as noble circles. Her husband was a kinsman of the Pembrokes, however in a younger branch of the Herberts.

Let us now turn back to William Herbert, the Pembroke of our title and first of the two noble dedicatees of the famous first folio edition of the plays of Shakespeare. An earlier association of these two names than this has been sought in the attempt to identify his lordship with the mysterious "Mr. W. H." who figures as "the only begetter" in the cabalistic dedication of the *Sonnets* of Shakespeare.

But his lordship was known before his father's death as "Lord Herbert" and, before we accept this identification, it is to be remembered that there might be citation before Star Chamber with pains and penalties to such as would dare so to derogate, especially in print, from the proper title of the son of a peer. Moreover, if we accept the notion that "Mr. W. H." was really William, Lord Herbert, Shakespeare, at any reasonable date for the writing of the *Sonnets*, must be represented as urging a boy of fourteen or fifteen to hasten his marriage and settlement in life, an advocacy of early wedlock outstripping even the Shakespearean example.

Returning to the dedication of the first folio of Shakespeare's plays, we are on more certain ground. As we turn to the familiar words of the epistle dedicatory, we are at once given pause at the obsequiousness, if not the absolute servility, of its tone. Their lordships, Pembroke and Montgomery, are addressed in words to which we can only apply the term of worship. There is "rashness" and "fear" in the enterprise and "a kind of religious address," to quote the actual words. Though we are assured that "the meanest of things are made more precious when they are dedicated to temples." But we learn, too, that their lordships had been "pleased to consider these trifles"—such as *Hamlet*, *Lear*, and *Macbeth*—"somewhat;" and that "so much were your lordships' likings of their several parts when they were acted, as (that) before they were published, the volume asked to be yours." The age had proceeded far in drama as contrasted with the frigidities of Lady Pembroke's translations; and her sons in their appreciation clearly had advanced with the age. It is good to know that these noble lords had "prosecuted with favor," as the quaint phrase goes, the dramatist whose genius more than anything else has made their age and language famous; and thus to realize how the whirligig of time has wrought in his revenges. As we read these old dedications with their prostrations of talent and even genius before rank,

we may console ourselves that many an insolent dedicatee has now only this slender claim on remembrance. After all, however, we may make too much of all this. The language of eulogy, of compliment and adulation is not unlike fashionable attire, a thing elegant and approved in its time; but quaint to the degree of the ridiculous ever after.

One great poet seems not to have been drawn into the Sidnean circle until late. And strange to say this was Ben Jonson to whom has been attributed the fine epitaph on the Countess of Pembroke, a line of which has served for the title of this lecture. Jonson, with all his love of learning and with the host of his titled friends, was in many respects antithetical to the Sidnean ideals. Where Sidney, as with respect to the ancients, had been imitative and experimental, Jonson was assimilative and made what he abundantly borrowed his own. Sidney's attitude was that of the enthusiastic amateur; Jonson's that of the assiduous scholar to whom learning had become a vocation. As to Daniel, Jonson had recognized almost from the first, in Daniel's Italianate poetry and manner of the courtier-retainer, an object marked for the bolts of his ridicule. However, there seems little question that when the printers and the actor friends of Shakespeare were projecting the publication of his collected plays, it was Jonson whom they procured to write this very dedication of which I have just spoken, together with the precious "address to the reader" and other prefatory matter. Nor was this unnatural. Jonson had already dedicated "the ripest of my studies," as he called his *Epigrams*, to William, Earl of Pembroke. One of the epigrams is addressed to his lordship, and a fine poem of Jonson's *Forest* dilates on the hospitality and rural delights of Penshurst, in these later days of King James the seat of Robert, Earl of Leicester, the brother of Sidney. Both the hospitality and the delights of Penshurst, we have reason to know, Jonson had more than once enjoyed. But this intimacy was with a younger generation than that of our Countess of Pembroke.

Her ladyship survived to the year 1621; and her later literary activities were devoted to charitable offices and religious exercises. Lady Pembroke had long since translated from the French of her brother's friend, Plessis de Mornay, her *Discourse of Life and Death*; and she now gave her attention to the revision and completion of a translation of the *Psalms*, long ago begun by Sir Philip. This version resisted print until just a hundred years ago, when a limited edition was published by a bibliophile, one of the laborious tribe that spare us none of the neglected leavings of genius. But the *Psalms* of the Sidneys had existed during all these years in several manuscript copies, especially in private hands, and their translation appears to have been employed in several noble families for private worship in preference to the plebeian version in print of Sternhold and Hopkins; a pretty commentary, by the way, on class consciousness carried into poetry and devotion. As to the translation of the *Psalms* in these old times, I should like, on proof, to chronicle the only prince, the single nobleman, the one literary lady or every-day poet who did not, at one time or another, translate at least three or four of the *Psalms of David*. Such a man or woman would be conspicuous in his or her time. King James translated psalms, and Queen Elizabeth, of course; and so, by the way, did my Lord Bacon, and very badly, that being his chief claim to a place among poets. To return to Lady Pembroke, I do not really know the poetical value of her translation of the *Psalms*. In these matters I confess that, like Charles Lamb with respect to the soliloquy, "To be or not to be," from very familiarity, I do not know whether this is good, bad, or indifferent poetry. An excellent old writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, some eighty years ago, declared of Lady Pembroke's efforts in this kind: "For melodious cadence, variety of metre, and faithfulness of translation, they will hardly be found to be equalled by any other English version." Let us gallantly, or shall I say charitably, let it go at that.

The ordinary cultivated lover of English poetry, asked to name the best epitaph, not in the English language perhaps, but at least in our elder age, would doubtless reply: "Why Jonson's epitaph about 'Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother,' to be sure." And he would quote:

Underneath this marble hearse,
Lies the subject of all verse,
Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother;
Death, ere thou hast slain another
Wise and fair and good as she,
Time shall throw a dart at thee.

Now these famous lines occur in none of Ben Jonson's works until they were included by Whalley in his edition of that poet, on the principle that they are so good that nobody but Jonson could possibly have written them. This highly scientific method of the attribution of authorship is not unknown to our own enlightened times. Although it is not to be denied that the epigram is in Jonson's mode, on the other hand these lines do occur in a holographic manuscript volume of William Browne of Tavistock, an excellent poet who enjoyed the intimacy of the Earl of Pembroke, the countess's son; and he very well may have written them. Another stanza is sometimes added, surmised to be the addition of Pembroke himself. I shall not quote these verses to show how bad they are, although that might be a reason for quoting them. If they were written in lieu of the monument which was never erected to the memory of Lady Pembroke in Salisbury cathedral where she was interred, they are but a poor recompense for so unfilial a neglect.

It must not be supposed that Lady Pembroke was without rivals in her patronage of the poets. An even more universal patroness of learning was Lucy Farington, for the celebration of whose marriage at court with Edward Russell, Earl of Bedford, in 1594, there are some who think that Shakespeare wrote *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. It was to Lady Bedford that Ben Jonson paid, in one of his

epigrams, quite the finest compliment to perfect womanhood in the language. As this epigram sets forth the contemporary ideal of the patroness of letters as well, I shall make no apology for quoting it. It runs:

This morning, timely rapt with holy fire,
 I thought to form unto my zealous Muse,
 What kind of creature I could most desire
 To honor, serve, and love, as poets use.
 I meant to make her fair and free and wise,
 Of greatest blood, and yet more good than great,
 I meant the day-star should not brighter rise,
 Nor lend like influence from his lucent seat.
 I meant she should be courteous, facile, sweet,
 Hating that solemn vice of greatness, pride;
 I meant each softest virtue, there should meet,
 Fit in that softer bosom to reside.
 Only a learned and a manly soul
 I purposed her; that should with even powers,
 The rock, the spindle, and the sheers control
 Of destiny; and to spin her own free hours.
 Such when I meant to fain and wished to see,
 My Muse bade, "Bedford write," and *that* was she.

Besides her taste in poetry, Lady Bedford was reported to have been an authority on "ancient medals," which I take it means numismatics. She had, too, the good sense to leave no verse of her own writing behind to be damned with faint praise in a generation which had forgotten her. A like restraint can not be claimed for Lady Mary Wroth. As the daughter of Sidney's brother, Robert, she added to a sympathetic patronage of contemporary literature an ambition to contribute to it. This she at last satisfied in *The Countess of Montgomery's Urania*, as she called her endeavor to emulate the style and the story of her uncle's *Arcadia*. The title of *Urania* sets forth with much detail her ladyship's relations to the Sidneys and the Pembrokes, the "Countess" being Susan, Countess of Montgomery, Lady Wroth's cousin, also not unsung by poets. There seems to have been some notion at the time that *Urania* reflected certain amorous adventures, not without a basis

in fact, in the court of King James. If true, in this as in any real genius, Lady Mary's romance differs widely from that of her uncle Sidney. She was Jonson's special patron. To her he dedicated his famous play, *The Alchemist*, besides writing several eulogistic poems in her name. Still nearer to Sidney was Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland, his only daughter. There is a fine epistle by Jonson, once more, to this lady in which he asks,

What sin 'gainst your great father's spirit
Were it to think that you should not inherit
His love unto the Muses, when his skill
Almost you have, or may have, when you will?

It does not appear that Lady Rutland seriously exercised her inherited talents. Jonson was a consummate courtier, yet his verses to these fine ladies, with all their compliments and charming things well put, are often serious and always self-respecting.

And Jonson in this, as in so much more, was the measure of his time, however it had fallen away somewhat from the simpler days of his childhood. In Elizabeth's age we find, take it all in all, a fine sense of the obligations of station in this matter of the patronage of letters as well as in the more common associations of life. There is this to be said for the feudal relations of society, they suppress, but they also sustain; and the link that binds their mutual obligations is in its essence a personal one. Where these relations have been superseded by those which are determined almost wholly, as now, by barter and sale, the personal element is reduced to a minimum and the obligations of duty, generosity, and charity all but disappear. The cultivated Elizabethan women who encouraged letters, graciously received the praises of poets, and dabbled in writing as did their lords and husbands and with about equal success, could little have dreamed of such a person, for example, as scandalous Mistress Aphra Behn of Restoration times, the first English professional literary woman, who wrote plays, poetry, fiction with the swagger and abandon of a man,

and eked out a precarious and checkered career by serving her sovereign as an informer and a spy. Even the Matchless Orinda, as she was dubbed by her admiring friends, Aphra's contemporaries, with her salon on the borders of Wales, poetizing to an admiring group of stiffly proper people who masqueraded in the disguises of classical names and tried to behave as nearly as possible like the characters in Honoré D'Urfée's graceful and interminable romance, *L'Astrée*, even this Matchless Orinda would sorely have puzzled my Lady Pembroke. A more comprehensible lady who intervened between these subjects of Elizabeth and of Charles II, was Margaret Cavendish, Duchess of Newcastle, who with the Duke, her husband, delighted in generous benefactions to the old Jonson in the latter years of his life. This interesting couple were not only munificent patrons both before and after the Restoration, but both were ambitious of literary fame. While the Duke appropriately wrote chiefly on horsemanship and fencing, her grace was much addicted to drama. Her comedies, which are veritable curiosities, if little more, show every here and there the guidance of a firmer hand. Even in the world of patronage there must be some compensations, some services rendered; and with the picture of her handsome, imperative, stage-struck grace, haughtily submitting her verbose and ill-considered scenes to the scrutiny of the greatest dramatic poet of his time, habitually testy, but now patient if harassed, we may leave a topic which has strayed out of its bounds.

In conclusion, I am not quite sure that, in such a presence, it is fitting for me to draw a moral to adorn my tale. We are told in these late days with somewhat wearisome repetition that women have at last "arrived;" and that they have come to stay. I do not question woman's arrival; biologically, if not mythologically, she may well have arrived before man. And for my part I sincerely hope that she may be prevailed upon to stay. In education I have never been able to see any good reason why opportunities should be extended to one sex to the exclusion or limitation

of the other. And this does not raise the nice question as to whether the same education, in the same subjects, in the same place, and at the same time, is the only solution of a troublesome problem. As to literature, too, it is no longer a marvel that a woman should write; the marvel is that there are still men left among the poets, the novelists, essayists, editors, and soon perhaps it will be legislators, and let us hope a stateswoman or so as well. And yet, if we are not to be content merely with swarming mediocrity in which, whether the work be that of man, woman, or child, assuredly is of little moment, can we not rise to a higher standard and leave out, at least in this matter of the arts, this oppressive, this ubiquitous question of sex? Moreover, need we all, save for the personal pleasure that is in it, need we all be creative? Is there not a function as necessary in its way to the healthy flourishing of literature, music, and art, all but as important as creation itself? It is a wise dispensation that where there is one born poet there are a hundred who can respond to the thought, the beauty, the significance which he has created, a thousand who may ultimately be reached through that imitative faculty which causes us to like to walk in the wake of those who lead. It is this function of those who lead, whether man or woman, which I want to emphasize in conclusion. We can not all be gracious patrons like Lady Pembroke, receiving homage and bestowing bounty; but we can cultivate our taste, refine our feelings, and so guide our appreciation that we can radiate helpfulness and encourage good art in our power to distinguish it. We can do more; like the Lady Mary, we can live by a great tradition—even granting that hers was a little outworn. Each can raise to himself or herself a standard of taste, an ideal as to sound art and, proving true to it, aid in the measure of his or her ability in a wider diffusion of veritable culture. And woman, in the degree of her more delicate perceptions, her sounder instincts, her more exalted ideals, may remain, let us hope, after all, for the future as she has been heretofore, the truest patron of poetry and the arts.

THE CHANNELS OF LIFE¹

Now the rest of the acts of Hezekiah and all his might, and how he made a pool and a conduit and brought water into the city, are they not written in the book of the chronicles of the Kings of Judah? II KINGS xx: 20.

IN THE long story of ancient civilization now and then the pages are colored with a moving picture of human interest. In the record of the Judean kings, King Hezekiah marks a high level. He lived as a man of kingly prerogatives ought, keeping his own life clean and unstained, giving to his people a fine government. His kingdom, like our modern Belgium, was in the path of empire over which contending armies marched and fought. He had to rally his people more than once as the tides of war broke against the very walls of his capital city, but he kept the integrity of his throne. He cleansed his temple from the defilement of ancient superstition and made it worthy of a high and holy worship. He greatly beautified his city, and in the end, having achieved much, he "slept with his fathers," remembered by the ancient chroniclers of his people as the good king who "made a pool and conduit and brought water into the city." The last light of his setting sun falls not upon his battlefields or imperial pomp but upon the reservoir which he had made for the comfort of a thirsty people, and the sound of falling waters is his requiem.

Nothing is so remembered in this world as the service which addresses itself to elemental human needs.

The tumult and the shouting dies,
The captains and the kings depart,

¹ Baccalaureate sermon preached before the faculty and graduating class of Johns Hopkins University on Sunday, June 10, 1923, at Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church, by the pastor, Rev. Oscar Thomas Olson, M.A., D.D.

but what men have done to make others happy and competent is never lost in oblivion. There is an immortality for all good work that gives itself to human need.

Kings are remembered not for their greatness but for their humanity. The famous or the infamous deeds of the kings of France gather the dust of forgetfulness. But France has never forgotten the king who wanted every peasant to have a chicken in the pot on Saturday night. When in the red fury of the French Revolution the mob broke in and violated the resting places of the mighty French dead, they paid court and did homage to the very dust of Henry of Navarre because he loved his people and would have fed them when they were hungry.

This ancient record of a king who built a reservoir and aqueduct for his capital city may recall to us this morning two simple and unforgettable truths. First, the power of personality, and second, the great human ends to which all brave and worthy life should address itself. We are today very greatly in danger of underestimating the worth, the meaning, and the responsibility of individual character in our endeavor for a better world. Corporate ideals, corporate action, and corporate responsibility are in the way of supplanting individual ideals, individual action, and individual responsibility, and the reason is not far to seek. Our world is doubly enlarged: once, through the multiplication of all its forces; and once through the breaking across of whatever frontiers lately separated us from our neighbors. Our western world at the beginning of the twentieth century has more than twice the population of the western world at the beginning of the nineteenth century. "Surely," we say, "a man might have counted for something in Jerusalem or Athens or Florence; but he is lost in London or Chicago or New York."

Our industrial organization has largely ceased to be the fraternal action of men working together in small groups, where each man knew his neighbor and where the distinction between master and workman was humanized by the

very closeness of their relationship and their long personal association. Instead today we have a vast and complicated machine where the workmen are known only by their numbers and where those in control can have but little human contact with those who serve them. So the inevitable has happened, and the workmen are organized for collective action and collective bargaining. Their interests are in the hands of their delegates, and all negotiations between master and men are conducted by representatives of massed forces, inevitably led to depend all too much upon the corporate strength of which they are so greatly conscious, too little upon the justice and integrity of their positions. Our industrial bearings heat quickly because they are stripped of those softening human relationships born of sympathy and long association. So we witness in our modern life our industrial forces lifting themselves against our sky lines as mountain cliffs—hard, cruel, and menacing.

Now what is true here in business is true of religion, education, statecraft, and every field of human activity. In every realm of living relationship we are being crowded closer and closer together. Beyond all this, whatever secured for us in a simpler world some little space between ourselves and our neighbors is beginning to disappear. Our world is a melting-pot and the future will but accentuate what has already begun. No wonder then that we look out upon it with a feeling of individual helplessness which is always numbing, if we will let it, our courage and our initiative.

“What can I do myself,” we say, “in face of conditions so vast and complex as those which surround us? My voice is silenced by the hoarse music of the city streets. The cities themselves are only atoms in the vast human fabric. No need for me to try to build a pool and a conduit, and to bring some little water of happiness or blessedness into the world, or to follow my lonely ideals, or to commit myself to any lonely struggle for a happier order.”

Our very ethics have become group ethics; our moralities class moralities. We act and react as groups or classes and pass on the responsibility for our fault and failure to the larger order of which we are a part. The prophets of economic determinism are rewriting history in terms of the play and interplay of economic forces, and morality in terms of hunger and thirst, clothing and shelter; honesty and chastity and character itself so become the by-product of a living wage. Virtue is a mere matter of economic position and goodness is only the register of the balance of our daily account.

There is no denying or escaping the elemental truth of all this. And right here I believe lies the task to which the scholarship and trained character of our day is challenged. Before we shall have fulfilled the Christian hope or realized the Christian ideal we shall so need to recast the forms of our corporate life as to make them tempered instruments of the Spirit of Jesus Christ—and all that we have done in the last two thousand years is but the beginning of the battle compared with this. As long as our world is organized on a possessive instead of a creative basis, so long will Christian brotherhood remain an iridescent dream.

Nonetheless there are some things which we must not forget. The power and responsibility of the individual is central and unescapable. It is still the business of everyone of us to clear about himself some little space in which life may express itself. A disciplined competent personality is the choicest product of education. To know what you can do, can do and can do without, are traits evolved by an efficient training. A young university graduate last week gave us a book entitled *The Revolt of Youth*. In the majority of young men and women individuality is created by self-repression as well as by self-expression, and I frequently meet older people who would mean more if they had less of some things they are. Their boasted breadth exhausts their depth. Shallowness is the price

they pay for the respectable fad of showing sympathy toward everything and everybody, however diametrically opposed. We lament the pseudo culture, the rampant sentimentalism, the passionate dissipation, the appetite for words without ideas, the false art, the false literature, the false patriotism, the false religiosity, that have defiled our national existence. Yet these arise out of emasculated brains quite as much as malevolent wills. The selfishness which deliberately starves right conclusions to death for the sake of gain is not in question here as much as that sincerity which is mistaken, is unable to think correctly, to see things steadily and see them whole, and which is usually prevalent in half-educated communities unaware that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. People who hail the last illusion, or who expect either too much or too little from their environment, have no balance, no gravity, and if agitated by some ephemeral bolshevism in ideas they become sources of mischief and a menace to the general welfare.

In contrast, the disciplined character, sobered by reflective wisdom, plays no tricks with reality at the call of the wild. It indulges no specious humanisms which can become instruments of cruelty. It does not act beyond the law. It makes a short shrift of bad means invoked for professedly good ends. This ought to be the great resource and reserve of your character today as you leave your college quadrangle. It has been profitable for you to have known difficulties of circumstances and study, to have spurned temporal delights and lived laborious days in order that your minds may come to heel like the hound of a hunter and retrieve for you the trophies of truth. The drill, the drudgery, the grinding insistence of body and soul, these are the dynamics of the class of 1923. They inculcate the community of soul and action, the unity of thought and purpose, now paramount needs in this Republic, if a Republic we would remain. You not only live in history, it lives in you, inseparable from you, reproduced by you.

No student of an American school or college is exempt from an organized priesthood of the state, through which flow those ideals that ennoble personality. Therefore, you get that you may give, and encompass the orb of culture by imparting the best you can be or acquire.

Our world, great or small, is just a world of human folk. States are not different colored areas upon the map. States are human fellowships built out of the living and the loving and the struggling, possessing, in common, lands and memories and disciplines and hopes. Never a city so great but what its people are just men and women going out in the morning to their work and coming in when the day is done to their homes, living together in families and yet, in an unshared and unshameable isolation, meeting the great human experiences.

Duty has its corporate aspects but it always addresses the individual conscience. Industry has its farflung organizations, but it is men and women who create them and give them characters. Every high-held hope demands an individual answer. Though our ideals lift themselves as mountain masses, they cease to be ideals if they are not held and loved and served by individuals. We are not so helpless as we dream; there is no strength even of mobilized armies which is not the strength of soldiers and captains, nor any courage which is not personal courage, nor any cowardice which is not individual. There is a mass psychology, but it is only individual states of mind yielding themselves to contagious suggestion. There are corporate achievements, but they are only the sum of the deeds of men and women who build out of themselves that which is vaster than themselves.

Our business, therefore, whatever our station or our force, is to conceive highly our own place and power and responsibility and to build out of all that we are or do channels by which truth and love and goodness incarnate in us are made free in a world from which they would otherwise be shut out. I cannot conceive of any situation in

which it is not, after all, a man's central and compelling and continuing business to make himself the channel of honesty, clean living, brave service, aye, and the love and goodness of God; and if we do this, one by one, we need not despair of the battle. We have wisdom enough, if we will use it, not to be cheated by empty phrases; integrity enough, if we will assert it, not to be lost in the mass; strength enough, if we will release it, not to be crushed by the sense of our own powerlessness; and personality enough, if we will spend it, to make a holy contribution to a better and nobler world.

History is something vaster and more vital than the mere interplay of economic forces. History is the record of what struggling humanity has been able through vision and power to achieve. History is the record of the realization of the eternal values through unnumbered lives in unnumbered generations, following some heavenly vision and serving equities and justice. The Bibles and creeds of our religion are the expression of those who, having known God in their souls, have testified to His goodness and have sought to share with others the truth of which they themselves have been persuaded. There is nowhere any truth or goodness which has not come into the world as waters come into a city through their conduits, through the instrumentality of a rich and consecrated personality.

If we want to know how much a man steadfastly dedicated to the service of God and man is capable of, we have but to call the roll of the leaders of humanity. Some of them have been channels of the knowledge of God. Some of them have been channels of liberty and justice. Some of them have built their channels between our wandering gaze and the stars. Some of them have built channels between the broken records of the rocks and our curiosity as to the long, long history of the earth upon which we dwell. Some men have been channels of music; they have heard harmonies in the silences and have made articulate for us the music to which we have listened. Some have

been channels of beauty; the walls of great galleries glow with the pictured wonder of what they have seen as they looked with the eye of the spirit into the world of form and color. Our laws, our literature, our industry, have all come to us through channeled lives open to the realities and possibilities of a better world, or richer thought, or more fruitful action and spending themselves in obedience to their heavenly vision.

We shall do well to become channels of life bringing to a thirsty humanity something of the love and goodness which any faithful, devoted life may make real. We ought unrestingly acquaint ourselves with whatever better or happier thing may possess us and live in and through us. We shall never be able to build any channel if we have not somewhere access through insight and obedience to the ideal values. I do not know where the land of perfectness is, or how its frontiers run out to meet us, or on what seas you sail to cross it. But I do know that God has given to each one of us some little power through thought, experience, or vision, to touch the world of the ideal. Nay, more than that, in Jesus Christ and His spirit and His revelation, each one of us is, and may become increasingly, a citizen of this world of ideal goodness. He has made divinely clear to us the light we are to follow, the laws we are to obey, and the holy order for which we are to spend ourselves. Each one of us has some sense of a more perfect beauty to be realized in life and conduct and service. Each of us is conscious of an amplitude of truth still to be possessed and to be conformed to. There is a justice the summons of which we feel and which will never serve the administrations of men until we are just. There are a thousand brave and generous qualities which may only become real as they become real in our lives. And you men of Johns Hopkins University ought to make yourselves their channels.

We shall make ourselves their channels first of all in our deeds. The great qualities of life never become true in a vacuum. All high and holy things become true only as

we live them out. The ultimate test of all truth is the test of life. If any man would know of the teaching, let him do the will.

If our colleges are doing nothing better than to train clever boys till they are competent by their cleverness to get through life without being dependent on charity, all the worse for the colleges. If the study of law goes no further than to qualify graduates to twist the statutes to the satisfaction of their clients or to do ingenious battle on the political field, God pity our law schools. And if the schools of the prophets are not turning out prophets that will be fresh Elijahs, new John the Baptists, bending the guilty consciences of men to the law of God, contemporary St. John's, flooding the souls of men with the love light of Redemption, woe be unto the schools of the prophets. The whole educational process is simply to make us competent channels for truth and justice and righteousness. When our words have become the clear revelation either of the integrities of our own soul or the realities of the world—when we ask only to discover and make articulate the ways of God whether we discover them in our meditations or the investigations of our laboratories or offices; when in the face of any fact, whether of the outer or the inner world, we ask only the grace to deal honestly with that fact and report it as it is, then we have become the channels of truth. Justice is like this: justice in action is just taking the other man's point of view, dealing as fairly with his interests as you deal with your own, loyal to his equities as you are concerned for your own. So it is with righteousness: we are never good until we are good for something; finding in all our relationships occasions to seek out and obey the highest. Courage is not different: courage becomes real only as we make it manifest upon some field of battle.

There is nothing true or ideal to be sought, or loved, or lived for, which may not somehow be made incarnate in our deeds and which without us fails of being real at all. It is this angle of vision—this point of view—that makes

our occupations take on new meanings. They are neither buying nor selling nor teaching nor healing nor pleasure nor any such thing. They are simply channels through which eternal and ideal qualities are drawn down into our world and made real as part and parcel of our experience.

Thus it comes to be that we build channels for all better things, not only through our deeds but in our personalities. For a man's personality, though it be a record of what he has done, is something more than that. A man's character may be indicated by cataloguing his characteristics, but his character is something more than that. Personality is greater than deed; character is more profound than characteristic. Personality itself is a voice, a force, a power, an influence! Personality is the prophetic instinct of life that brings a creative vision into our world.

If Moses' ability to write commandments had been dependent on his mental clearness, his familiarity with Hebrew, and his ingenuity at phrase-making, the Decalog would not have survived its author and still less have been an impulse to nobility of conduct for 3000 years. It is not the facility of a man's English, nor the keenness of his intellect, nor the iridescence of his ideas, nor the logical facility of his reason, that makes him a moving power among men, the creator of progress, the channel of larger and richer times.

These are implements, and valuable implements of course. It is like a well constructed and complete musical instrument, made such by the perfection and rich variety of its registers, but it is the deep-breathing and overflowing soul of the man at the keyboard that makes the instrument speak in language that stills the congregation to prayer and rouses it to praise. We are putting too much of the emphasis on appliances rather than on the culture of the soul, that familiarity of the soul with the spiritual world, the realm of things unseen, that immaterial atmosphere which is the soul's breath, and which alone can make appliances the means of effect, such effect as it is in the very nature of inspired personality to draw after it. What I want to say

here is that only a high quality of soul can bring to our world the human enlargement needed to save us from petty cleverness.

The demand of our day is for men who shall stand forth big, men who will live by the power of the spiritual life, men whose commercial relations are not alone maintained in the sphere of iron, coal, and wheat, but also in the realm of ideal commodities; whose feet are planted on the ground but who do not lie on the ground; capable, therefore, of bringing something besides bread and money to the languid emotions of the multitudes, making them sensible of the spiritual by giving them evidence of the spiritual. They cannot know a thing that they have not seen in life. It is a condition indispensable to a great national future that in the midst of our vast population, motley and disorganized, so much of it deeply submerged, there be men standing forth with a stature that is morally colossal, made impregnable by a living faith, founded on Eternal Reality, brightened by a light that is not from the ground, tremendously human, but with humanness bearing a complexion which, like that of Moses, gives evidence of having been on the Mount with God; men, therefore, whose very personality testifies to the possible sublimity of human life and made able, therefore, to influence the slow-minded and dull and even foul-hearted with a persuasion that is not only enlightening but subduing, strengthening, and hallowing.

The times through which we are passing add emphasis to this appeal. It is an appeal that addresses itself particularly to young men of clear heads and sanctified purpose that are just entering into the activities and publicity of mature life. This is a great time to be alive—to be alive and young today, well, I cannot imagine a greater privilege than to be young and alive in the world today; I do not know of a period of the world's history that ever offered as much as our own. Here then is our personal task in a difficult and complex world—to make ourselves the channels of truth and goodness, love and justice. Each one of us has his own openness to the Divine Will, each one of us

has capacities and opportunities through which the will of God may express itself, and each of us may create about him some little order, in which the will of God made radiantly real to us in Jesus Christ may do its perfect and transforming work.

To you men of 1923 permit me to say: Have great faith in yourselves. Believe in the opportunities that are waiting to be realized by you and measure up to them. Few men, especially in the higher lines of service, invest more than a portion of their inherent powers.

Growth always keeps a little in advance of our utilization of what we already are. Let us not think more than we are obliged to think of the financial returns that will be yielded by our service. We never do our best work when we are working for money. Such a motive binds the wings that we need for flight. Every man degrades his profession by commercializing it. If you are to be a lawyer, take a lesson from the great Hollander, Hugo de Groot, whose legal attainments opened to him the door to the most remunerative practice of law, but who scorned to prostitute so exalted a service to the accumulation of shekels and turned his chief attention to laying the foundation of the new science of international law. Let our ambition be of that ennobled kind which shall find its realization in results so far-reaching and uplifting that the dollars it yields shall answer for life's necessities without pretending to fulfill life's aim.

The world needs you, needs you sorely, and the future will need to inherit the fruit of what service you render to the world of today. It was said of Abraham Lincoln upon his death, "He belongs to the ages." So of yourselves; whatever prophetic and apostolic influence, emanating from you, is caught in the current of the general life will flow on and continue to flow on as the years flow, and will play here below a running accompaniment to some life of related service that you may be rendering in the world above; two immortalities, one here, one there. Life is great and as great as we have the grace and the inspiration to make it.

THINGS ACADEMIC IN EUROPE

BY WILLIAM SEIFRIZ, B.S., 1916, PH.D. 1920

THERE are few academic scholars of the older generation in America today who have not devoted a year or so to study and research in Europe. A stay in Germany or Austria was considered quite the proper finishing touch to the training of an American scientist. The chemists went to Kekulé, the physicists to Kohlrausch or Drude, the botanists to Strasburger or Pfeffer, and the zoologists to Boveri. But now that the great war has left Europe in such a pitiful condition, one wonders where one should go to get these finishing touches, or indeed, whether it is worth while going at all. The student of biology, who is of the old natural history school, can solve the problem by avoiding Europe altogether and going to the tropics. Should he do this, there is no more delightful place to live and work in oriental leisure than Java. There he can study, collect, and photograph to his heart's content; climb mountains, slide down into craters, chase monkeys, and revel in a world so new, so different, so beautiful, and so delightfully close to nature. But such investigations are not for the laboratory experimentalist. Little laboratory research is now being done in the tropics.

When one from a distance views Europe as a whole in its present condition, no country seems more to approach a normal pre-war status than Switzerland; and among the numerous and excellent university towns of this little nation none makes a stronger intellectual appeal than Geneva. The university, the language, and the city all recommend themselves to the American student.

The city of Geneva needs no introduction to European travelers. It has long been a center of education. It is the little Paris of Europe. Art, science, philosophy, and religion have flourished there for many centuries. Life

in Geneva goes on much the same as it did before the war, although living is more expensive. Switzerland is no longer the most economical country in Europe in which to live. The war has left it with a great army of unemployed, an army with which every country in Europe, with one notable exception, has now to deal, and unemployment brings high prices.

The population of Geneva has always been to a great extent foreign. It is a city of great political activity. Statesmen and anarchists alike gather there to hold their meetings. The university is full to overflowing. One of the most active departments of the university is the Institut de Botanique. There is not to be found in all Europe a botanical laboratory which is more superbly equipped and better managed than that of the University of Geneva. The city of Geneva is known to every botanist because it has been the home of the DeCandolles. For three generations this family has been headed by a botanist of world repute. Unfortunately, with the recent death of Auguste DeCandolle, the family heritage is at an end. The valuable herbarium of the family has been given to the city of Geneva.

The director of the Institut de Botanique is M. le Professeur Robert Chodat. Professor Chodat is one of those remarkable, many-sided, brilliant thinkers and teachers who simply bubble over with ideas. To be associated with him for a time is a privilege of inestimable value to any student. The opinion of Professor Chodat of the status of research in this country should be pleasing to every American. "Why," he asked, "do you come to Europe to study? The best science is now being done in America."

No one who has ever studied botany in Central Europe will ever forget the regular trips made into the field. While primarily intended for the botanists, many a zoologist, chemist, and medical student joins the party. This is an institution that might be better developed in America. The botanical excursions of Professor Chodat are as stimu-

lating as the man himself. While botany is the subject of chief interest, geology, architecture, archaeology, and languages come in for a good share of the conversation. They do not believe in "uneducated experts" in Europe. Into the Alps and south on to the plains of the Provence are the customary routes of field trips from Geneva, but one may have the good fortune to get into Spain, Portugal, or Africa, or possibly to the delightful little island of Mallorca or Majorque, as the French call it. This bit of land, the largest of the Balearic Islands out in the mid-Mediterranean was, centuries ago, an important stopping place in the trade between England and the Far East via Arabia. Its fine old Roman architecture, its rugged mountains and rocky coast, its exquisite coloring in which the soft gray-green of the olive orchards serves as a background for the brilliant gold and yellow of the oranges and lemons, all combine to make a picture in which charm and delicacy are blended with wild ruggedness.

After spending the winter in Geneva in microscopical work, the botanist will want to get into the mountains of Switzerland to study the vegetation of the higher Alps, and to wander over the glaciers of the Valois and the Bernese Oberland. A visit to Chodat's summer laboratory at Bourg St. Pierre is thoroughly to be recommended. Here in the Canton Vallais, a few miles from the famous St. Bernard Hospice, is a small botanical laboratory and alpine garden, "La Linnaea."

A natural outcome of the underlying moral cause of the entry of the United States into the world war is a desire on the part of Americans to become better acquainted with France and Belgium. To the scientific student, however, neither nation offers as much as some other European countries. France has given the world many great scientists and will undoubtedly continue to do so, but she is today a bit behind in the matter of research. That field of science in which France is at present probably least backward is physical chemistry. Perrin and Duclaux are the leaders in the field.

Duclaux is a likeable man, kind, helpful, and courteous. He is well known for his work on surface tension and is reckoned among the foremost colloid chemists of the world. His laboratory is at the Pasteur Institute.

That nation in Europe which the American is now most likely to turn to for research and for the meeting of men of prominence in science is England. There are numerous university cities in England, but all of them combined do not offer as much to the visiting scientist as does London. Indeed, no city in the world harbors so great a number of eminent scholars. To become personally acquainted with some of them and to attend the meetings of the many scientific societies in London is of inestimable value to the visitor. To be present at a meeting of the Linnean Society; to be a guest of the Royal Microscopical Society; to discuss the physical properties of protoplasm with so renowned a physiologist as Bayliss, now Sir William Bayliss; to ask so keen a physical chemist as Donnan whether or not he regards the lyophilic colloids as liquid-liquid systems; to hear from the pioneer geneticist, Bateson, why he does not accept the chromosome hypothesis in its entirety; to talk over cytological technique with Gates; to have Murray and DaFano tell what they believe the function of the Golgi apparatus in animal cells to be; to discuss emulsions with Hatschek over a midnight supper of chops and beer; and to chat a few minutes with Halliburton—is all so stimulating, so conducive to the building up of new ideas and the establishing of new lines of thought, that if one does nothing more while in London the stay will be well worth while.

The three large colleges of London—University, Imperial, and King's—while still retaining their identity as separate institutions, are now combined into the University of London. The colleges have little in common except the granting of degrees which are given by the mother University.

At University College, the largest of the institutions which make up the University of London, are two men whose work is of especial interest to the chemical biologist,

Professors Donnan and Bayliss. Professor Donnan, the author of the Donnan equilibrium now famous in the colloid chemistry of proteins, is one of the keenest thinking physical chemists living today. He is also a delightful lecturer. Englishmen are often excellent speakers. Sir W. H. Bragg is another such lecturer. He speaks with a charm and clarity seldom found in a lecturer.

Sir William Bayliss is the eminent physiologist at University College. His book is the Bible of many a physiological laboratory. In London Bayliss is literally worshipped. He is not only admired as a scientist but loved as a man.

The newest and best housed and equipped of the larger colleges in London is the Imperial College of Science and Technology. The teaching staff is an excellent one, including such names as Thorpe in chemistry and Farmer in botany.

King's College is quite different from its two sister colleges. It is small, very old, and housed in a building which is dark and dirty and about as warm in winter as a New Hampshire barn. One really does not know what it means to be cold until one has spent a winter in London. It is generally recognized among Londoners that Americans, who are accustomed to comfortably heated houses, will complain of the cold in London. Indeed, when a Londoner wishes to express extreme discomfort from cold, he says that he is as cold as an American can be. But King's, in spite of its gloomy appearance and its Arctic climate, is a good place to work for a while. Gates, the champion of chromosomes among geneticists in London, is there. The physiologist Halliburton has an active laboratory. Sir Richard Gregory, the editor of *Nature*, comes in to chat at lunch time every now and then.

There is one delightful feature of King's College, if one is at all romantically inclined, and that is its location. The College faces Somerset House, adjoins the Embankment on one end and the Strand on the other. Just outside its gates stands St. Clement's Church whose historic bells

ring "Oranges and Lemons." With King's College in such a setting it requires but little imagination, especially if it is a foggy evening with the street lamps faintly glimmering, to fancy oneself back in early Victorian days.

Numerous other but less well known institutions are scattered over London. At one of these, the Sir John Cass Institute, situated down in an old corner of the city, the colloid chemist, Hatschek, gives a course of lectures. Hatschek is an amateur. It is not an uncommon thing in England for men who have independent means to devote their life to study and research. The great Cavendish was such a scientist.

A small institution devoted entirely to research work in genetics is the John Innes Horticultural Institute at Merton in the suburbs of London. The director is the well known geneticist, Bateson. Professor Bateson is the type of Englishman in whose company an American cannot help but feel at ease. It is a pleasure to know him. It is always a pleasure to find in one's journeys about the world a man who does not allow his patriotism for his own country to blind him to the good in other countries.

One feature of scientific life in London which is a great attraction for the visitor is the presence of numerous prominent scientific societies. The Royal Society, the Linnean Society, the Royal Microscopical Society, and others, are old and honorable institutions which have played so important a part in the progress of science in England. At a meeting of the Linnean Society one will now find Dr. Smith Woodward, the eminent palaeontologist and director of the British Natural History Museum, in the president's chair. At his right sits a man whose name is known to every botanist, Dr. Dayton Jackson, for many years the secretary of this historic Society.

To a younger scientist it is most amusing to hear the teleological discussions of the older members of these conservative English societies. The members of the Linnean Society were very much disturbed over their inability to

to decide what benefit a sea-anemone gets from living in symbiotic relationship with a crab. The benefit to the crab was clear. He had a home. But what good could it be to an anemone to house a crab? To a naturalist of the old school "purpose" in nature is an ever present and undeniable fact.

The membership of the Royal Microscopical Society is varied. Professionals and amateurs, naturalists, biologists, and opticians all combine to make a meeting of this society most interesting. It is somewhat less conservative than other similar institutions in London. A talk from a visiting scientist is always welcomed by the Royal Microscopical Society, and the audience is most appreciative, with none of that cold indifference often characteristic of an English audience. It is a trying experience even for some Englishmen to speak before the Royal Society.

Outside of London the colleges are less cosmopolitan. This is true of Cambridge. In its attitude toward strangers Cambridge is very conservative. One must have the necessary *entrée*. Something of the formal aristocratic "atmosphere" of Cambridge is evident in the buildings and grounds. But in spite of their aloofness the numerous colleges of Cambridge are delightful. The older buildings with their quaint charm and the newer more elaborate structures are most picturesque.

The romantic charm which pervades Cambridge is characteristic of all England's schools, especially outside her cities. School life in England is at its best. Particularly true is this of the intermediate schools such as Eton, Harrow, and Winchester. With what respect and reverence these schools are held by the boys who attend them, by the men who have attended them, and by the mothers of those who are there!

Life in England is full of interest to the American. He may perhaps sometimes feel a bit ill at ease in the presence of Englishmen, but for the most part he will find them courteous and friendly toward America. The American must,

of course, expect an occasional remark on the infallibility of England and a jibe or two at America. The English are very loyal. No one could doubt this after hearing the comment of an elderly English lady made to an American naturalist who was telling of the swift and darting movements of the humming bird, so quickly executed that the American robin, although a much larger bird, can do nothing to protect itself from the swift attack of the humming bird but hide in a bush. At this the elderly lady remarked: "How cowardly! I am sure the English robin would not do that!"

In 1917 Germany was the most hated nation of the world. While that hate has now lessened somewhat, it is still with some hesitation that one puts foot on German soil. One has heard stories of ill feeling, perhaps that of a famous professor in Munich who refuses to accept any students from the allied countries into his laboratories. Once in Germany, however, it soon becomes evident that this hostility is almost solely characteristic of Bavaria. Bavaria is an insurgent in Germany. She is like a naughty child who wants its own way but does not know what that way is. She was the first to get rid of her king and the first to want him back again. With a few scattered exceptions Americans are well received in Germany, and not solely because of their dollars. The visiting research worker is welcome in nearly all laboratories.

For the colloid chemist Germany offers a great deal. There is the laboratory of Haber, of ammonia gas fame, a brilliant thinker and a thorough Prussian; of Michaelis, the authority on hydrogen ions, a very nervous but most friendly man; of Zsigmondy, a not very approachable individual; and of Freundlich.

Professor Freundlich is the type of German who makes one wonder if all the stories which one has heard and believed about Germany are true after all. As his associates say, he is not only called so but is so. Freundlich's cordiality is all the more pleasant when it is directed toward

a biologist. It is not often that a chemist will put up with a biologist in his laboratory. What can a man who collects flowers and insects know of chemistry anyway?

Professor Freundlich is at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Dahlem in the suburbs of Berlin. A busier laboratory is not to be found anywhere in the world today. In one department only, under a single director, there are at present, besides several German assistants and students, a young woman from Czecho-Slovakia, three Japanese, one Hindu and two Americans. This is but an example of what exists over all Germany. The universities are full to overflowing.

University life in Germany is more pleasant in the smaller university towns, but Berlin offers, like London and Paris, the opportunity to meet many men of prominence in science within a comparatively short time. One will want to hear Einstein lecture. It hardly seems possible that a voice so soft and gentle as is Einstein's should be propounding such difficult mathematical-physical theories. Another lecturer of interest, but now unfortunately no longer with us, was the late physicist, Rubens. For the botanist there is no more delightful man in Berlin than Haberlandt. When asked what he thought of the policy of coöperation with the former enemies of Germany, he replied: "Of course! Science must move forward."

The enthusiasm and determination with which the German scientists go on with their research in spite of almost insurmountable obstacles, can not help but arouse one's admiration. Shoes bought before the war are repaired in the uppers as well as in the sole for the fourth or fifth time; clothes, worn by elderly professors, are patched in half a dozen places; the purchasing of foreign books is out of the question while the American in Germany buys a five dollar volume for sixty-five cents; but in spite of all this they are only now and then disheartened when the French push in a little further or the mark falls a few thousand.

The activity which prevails in Berlin is found in other universities throughout Germany. A very pleasant botanical department is that at Bonn. It was here that the great Strasburger worked. To have tea in the old castle, the home and laboratory of Strasburger and now occupied by an only slightly less renowned botanist, Hans Fitting, is a stimulation to any true botanist. The present incumbent of the chair of botany at Bonn was the rector of the university a year ago, and was in consultation with the French commandant of the town when I called to pay my respects. It seems that some students had disturbed the sleep of the French officers and retribution was in order. "Well," I remarked, "boys will be boys." "Yes," said the rector, "and the French will be French."

Another botanist working under adverse conditions is Professor Ludwig Jost, the plant physiologist at Heidelberg, where Klebs formerly was. Professor Jost very keenly feels the loss of his laboratory at Strasbourg, a laboratory beautifully fitted out by the late DeBary. Heidelberg, one of Germany's oldest and most famous universities, is struggling along under wretched financial conditions.

No one can live in Germany today without feeling deeply the crisis through which the country is passing. The visitor unavoidably soon becomes inoculated with the nervous irritability which is everywhere evident. Living in Germany today is full of interest but not pleasant. The "Gemütlichkeit" of old Germany no longer exists. While there is as yet no great suffering from lack of clothes or food, except among the aged and the children, the joy of living is gone. The people are in a constant state of nervous unrest. How far has the mark fallen today?—What will bread cost tomorrow?—How early must we be up and how long stand in line tomorrow for our half liter of milk?—are all questions which the German daily asks himself. One would think that the American with his dollars would be immune from this nervous excitement since he can rent a furnished apartment for \$11 a month, can buy a \$50

overcoat for \$10, and can get a full course dinner for twenty-five or thirty cents, but he is not. He, too, fusses and argues over prices, watches the mark fall, and wonders whether to change his dollars today or tomorrow.

There is one great hope for Germany. It is the untiring energy of her people.

A student at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute complained that his work as assistant left him no time for his own research. The director asked him, "What do you do between four and eight o'clock in the morning?" Everywhere in Germany there is activity. Not only are the laboratories and universities full, but factories are going full tilt, shipyards have a hull on every shipway. There are no unemployed in Germany. Every other nation in Europe has its large army of unemployed. No sight in Europe arouses one's sympathy more than the unemployed in England. London is full of them; not a few hundred, but thousands of them lining the main thoroughfares of the city; fine healthy young fellows who fought through the war and are now obliged to do tricks or turn a grind-organ on the streets for a wretched living. Germany is practically free from unemployed. The people are not happy but they are at work, and in work there is salvation.

COMMENCEMENT¹

THE Commencement exercises were held in the Lyric Theater on Tuesday afternoon, June 12, 1923, at four o'clock. The music for the occasion was furnished by the Johns Hopkins Orchestra. Rev. George A. Hulbert, D.D., pastor of Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church, pronounced the invocation.

The candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts were presented by Dean J. H. Latané; those for the degrees of Bachelor of Engineering and Bachelor of Science in Chemistry, by Dean J. B. Whitehead; those for the degree of Bachelor of Science, by Professor E. F. Buchner; those for the degrees of Proficient in Public Health, Doctor of Public Health, and Doctor of Science in Hygiene, by Professor W. H. Howell; those for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, by Professor C. W. E. Miller; those for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, by Dean J. W. Williams.

¹ The following editorial in *The Sun* on Commencement Day may be of interest to those who are familiar with the verbosity of Mencken and the inanities of Sinclair. It is entitled "The Johns Hopkins, Past, Present and Future."

Graduation exercises of the Johns Hopkins University at the Lyric today mark the culminating educational event of the scholastic year in Maryland. In spite of considerable current criticism, some of it serious and sincere, much of it flippant and superficial, some of it purely propagandist in nature and motive, the Hopkins University remains Maryland's just basis for educational pride and leadership. Its name has made Baltimore's name familiar in every educational center of the world; its fame has given this city a distinction as the seat of scientific achievement and scholastic research which it never knew until Johns Hopkins transferred the millions accumulated in commerce to the service of culture.

Criticism of Hopkins is no new experience. It has had to run the gauntlet of local prejudice and misapprehension from the beginning, as most Baltimoreans recall who remember the period in which it was

Degrees were conferred as follows: Bachelors of Arts, 70; Bachelors of Engineering, 47; Bachelors of Science in Chemistry, 10; Bachelors of Science, 18; Proficients in Public Health, 16; Masters of Arts, 27; Doctors of Philosophy, 41; Doctors of Public Health, 11; Doctors of Science in Hygiene, 15; Doctors of Medicine, 93.

In the graduating class of the Medical School, W. Bloom, W. E. Chapin, T. W. Cornwall, H. E. Handley, R. L. Johnston, R. C. Pearlman, and T. J. Williams were presented commissions as first lieutenants in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps.

On behalf of the following contributors—G. Alleman, E. C. Bingham, R. M. Bird, C. C. Blackshear, R. N. Brackett, R. F. Brunel, B. F. Carver, G. Cash, J. S. Chamberlain, W. E. Chamberlin, F. E. Clark, C. E. Coates, W. H. Cooledge, M. P. Cram, P. J. Dashiell, P. B. Davis, D. T. Day, F. S. Dengler, A. R. L. Dohme, H. O. Eissel, E. C. Franklin, G. S. Fraps, J. C. W. Frazer, F. H. Getman, J. E. Gilpin, G. W. Gray, J. S. Guy, E. S. Hall, J. P. Harri-

founded and the current comment which accompanied its early years. What many of its present-day critics now call its golden age seemed anything but golden at the time to many in the community to which it was to give fame and render incalculable service. Baltimore was dominated at the time by a small town spirit, captious and narrow, ready to see an evil purpose in anything unusual or in conflict with provincial custom; and even the extraordinary group of great scholars with whom President Gilman surrounded himself did not wholly quiet the ignorant suspicions and cavilings that greeted this prophet of a new era, this preacher of strange things.

In 1876, and for years after, the Hopkins suffered in uninformed popular estimate because of what the critics now regard as its special claim to greatness. It was called too monastic, too remote from the great body of the people, alien to the purpose which its plain founder had in mind, a school for the benefit of specialists who, in the name of research, pursued phantom theories or tracked useless ideas to ancient and worthless lairs. The demand then was that Hopkins should cease its star-gazing, should come down from the heights and become human, should make itself a part of the active life around it and influence the daily currents of thought and action. Now that it has done so, to a large extent, it is reproached for having extin-

son, W. A. Hedrick, O. B. Helfrich, W. E. Henderson, C. H. Herty, W. W. Holland, H. N. Holmes, J. E. L. Holmes, A. J. Hopkins, B. S. Hopkins, H. H. Hosford, S. F. Howard, H. Hughes, R. E. Humphreys, H. I. Johnson, E. P. Kohler, R. L. Kramer, C. A. Jacobson, F. Lengfeld, C. F. Lindsay, A. F. Linn, H. H. Lloyd, N. E. Loomis, E. Lyons, J. L. McGhee, L. McMaster, E. G. Mahin, E. K. Marshall, B. Mears, C. N. Myers, L. C. Newell, J. F. Norris, R. S. Norris, J. W. Nowell, W. A. Noyes, J. C. Olsen, A. M. Pardee, J. N. Pearce, W. S. Putnam, E. E. Reid, F. M. Rogers, C. A. Rouiller, G. Ryland, M. R. Schmidt, A. Seidell, E. J. Shaeffer, R. L. Slagle, A. Springer, C. M. Stein, H. N. Stokes, H. J. Turner, A. P. West, M. H. Whiteford, E. P. Wightman, L. G. Winston, B. B. Wroth, E. G. Zies, F. A. Wolff, Jr., J. A. Anderson, H. S. Uhler, J. S. Ames, P. Haupt, D. M. Robinson, S. Payson, I. Remsen, W. W. Strong—a portrait of the late Professor Harry C. Jones was presented to the University by Professor J. S. Guy, of Emory University, Ga.

guished the precious lamp of special research and individualistic power which gave it a rare and singular distinction in the beginning, and for failing to maintain the prestige and glories of its youthful history.

While none of this criticism is leveled at the Medical School, and is directed exclusively at the alleged "decadence" of the academic department of the University, it is, in a large degree, as unphilosophic and indiscriminating as the village-like views of 1876. Every institution of learning, like every country, has its variations, its special periods of difficulty and of comparative commonplaceness, as well as its periods of special splendor. The Hopkins now, in common with all other universities, here and abroad, is confronted by many problems from which it was free at the outset. Investigation would show that it is meeting them as well as, if not better than, most. To make an invidious comparison between its present faculty and half a dozen of the unusually brilliant scholastic figures whom President Gilman had the good fortune to call into its service is misleading and unfair. Its staff includes many men who are recognized in scholastic circles everywhere as the equals of any in their particular fields elsewhere, and its general policies, it seems to us, are to be commended.

PROFESSOR GUY'S ADDRESS

If God had willed, He could have made me meeker;
But God, my God, Who orders all things well,
Said: "You shall be a rebel and a seeker."
And, God be praised! I seek and I rebel.

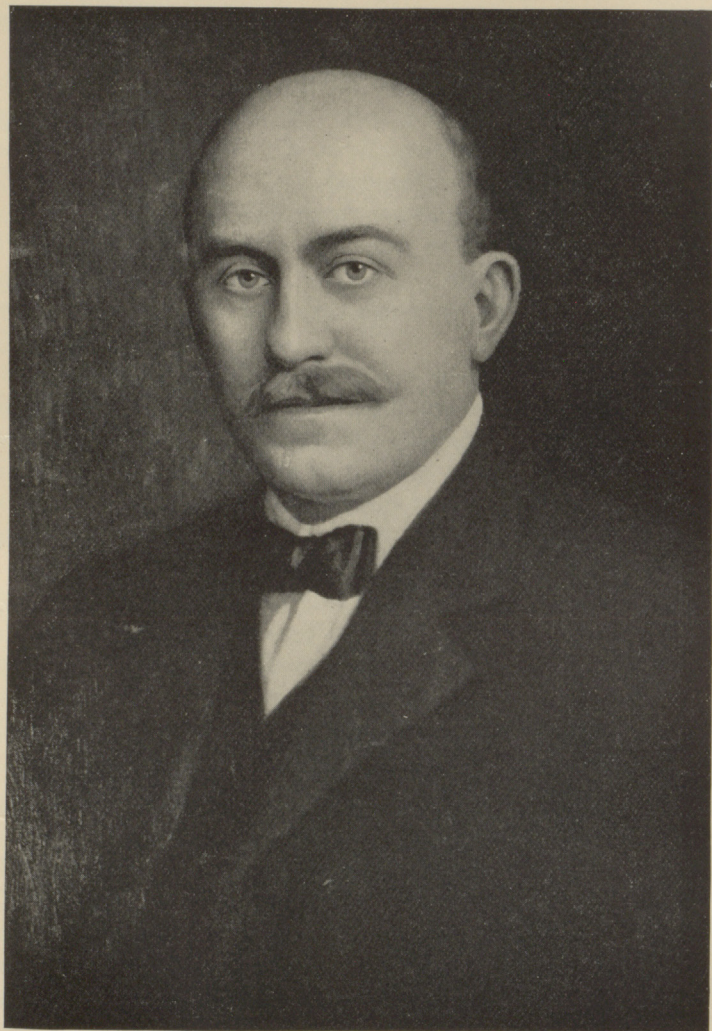
These lines, written by Arthur Guiterman, express his appreciation of that one who, not content with following the well worn path of those who have gone before, rebels from the old order of things and spends his life seeking new and higher things. To be meek is indeed a noble gift; to accept life as it is and take things as they are, is perhaps the easiest way; but all praise be to the one who gives his life and talents seeking new treasures, new thoughts, and looking ever forward toward a new horizon.

With due respect, I think I may say that Dr. Harry Clary Jones belonged to this class of men. God has put us in a beautiful world, regulated and controlled by fundamental laws. To seek out and discover these laws is not a sacrilege, as once thought, but a noble and a great task. It

On the whole, the verdict of the impartial and careful observer will be, in our judgment, that it is not Hopkins which has changed, but the world. It is not living in the same age in which it was born. It has been trying to adjust itself to new conditions without injury to itself and without too great departure from its original conception of its mission and scheme of life.

Whatever its temporary handicaps—and, such as they are, its trustees and its president are fully alive to them—the Hopkins University is Baltimore's supreme intellectual and educational asset. If it were blotted out, we would then understand how precious was the thing we had lost. If we have today what we proudly call a Greater Baltimore, it is because of the broadening and elevating work which this great institution has been doing for nearly half a century.

The practical moral in the present situation is the public and private value of this seat of higher education at Homewood. Whole-some and helpful criticism, we are sure, is welcomed by all interested in its welfare and progress. But what is specially demanded now is whole-hearted coöperation in preserving all that is best in it, and in enabling it to develop to the utmost its power for usefulness.



PROFESSOR HARRY CLARY JONES

is to that spirit and to one who gave his very all for such a cause, that we pay homage at this time.

Not satisfied with the scientific theories and dogma of his day, he set himself to the task of throwing new light upon many scientific facts. Nor was he a miser with this new-found knowledge, but freely gave to all, and in giving his knowledge grew. As a pioneer in the field of Physical Chemistry, he did much toward its establishment. Thoroughly imbued with the spirit of his famous teachers at home and abroad, he returned to his Alma Mater, and established here the first department of this science in the United States.

It takes only a limited number of points in a man's life to establish his life curve, and the center of this curve will immediately determine his character. In truth, we may say that this center in the life of Dr. Jones was his work. A cross section of his life would be filled with his love for his science and for Johns Hopkins University.

He was a strenuous worker, a prodigious writer, an author of many scientific books and papers, an inspiring teacher, a man of enormous energy with a big heart and an open mind. As a teacher, he was an inspiration to his students who join with me in this feeble effort on their part to pay a lasting tribute to one who has meant much in their lives.

Mr. President: On behalf of a large group of alumni, students and friends of the late Dr. Harry Clary Jones, it gives me great pleasure to present through you to the University at this time this portrait, done in oil by Mr. Ercole Cartotto, of New York City. The artist, on account of a long standing and intimate friendship with Dr. Jones, has been able to portray skillfully that well-loved twinkle in his eye, and it is our earnest hope that this portrait may be hung along with those of the other patron saints of the Johns Hopkins University in its Hall of Fame. May its presence there prove an inspiration to those who come after us!

President Goodnow then read his annual address with announcements.

PRESIDENT GOODNOW'S ADDRESS

The seal, which an American university as an incorporated body must by law possess, very frequently has impressed upon it a motto or phrase which is presumably indicative of its primary institutional purpose. Probably the words most commonly thus used are "truth" and "light," sometimes in juxtaposition and sometimes alone. *Veritas* appears on the seal of Harvard, the mother of American higher educational institutions. *Lux et veritas* is the expression of Yale's intellectual aspirations and has been adopted as well as the motto of other institutions. After the "truth" and the "light" the word "knowledge," *scientia* is probably most generally used. Chicago's motto for example is *Crescat scientia vita excoliat* which possibly we might translate as "Let knowledge increase and life will be enriched." Some institutions which were established with definite theological or denominational aims in view have spread upon their seals also an indication of their religious purposes, but not a few such institutions content themselves with expressing their belief in the light or the truth. One of them has the striking motto *E tenebris in lucem voco*, "I call you from the darkness into the light."

Of course, as you all know, the Johns Hopkins University belongs to the class of institutions which set forth on their seals the truth as their aim. Our motto *Veritas vos liberabit* expresses our belief in the freedom which will follow knowledge of the truth. It is as well, however, to remember that our motto predicates a knowledge of the truth which must precede the acquisition of the desired freedom. The idea is expressed completely in the sentence in the Gospel of St. John from which our motto is taken. This reads: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

This emphasis, which is laid in the mottoes of American higher educational institutions upon the truth or the light or upon knowledge, is significant of the things for which these institutions were expected to stand when they were established and for which they must in the future stand if the purpose of their establishment is to be realized. If the teaching of the truth as we know it is hampered or limited even with the best of intentions we shall return to the darkness from which we have been called into the light where we now stand. If the search for truth is abandoned and if knowledge no longer continues to increase we shall find that the enrichment of our life will cease. As Marcus Aurelius said more than eighteen centuries ago: "Man was never yet harmed by the search after truth." "But he is harmed who abideth on still in his deception and ignorance."

The reason for calling attention to these well known facts and these all too obvious conclusions is to be found in a recent tendency, which can hardly have failed to attract our notice. Attempts are being made on the one hand to curtail our freedom of expression as citizens and on the other to dictate to us as teachers what we shall or shall not teach.

The curtailment of our freedom of expression as citizens is probably one of the by-products of the war. The old maxim that the law is silent amidst the clash of arms was necessarily applied during the critical period of belligerency. Our constitutional right of freedom of expression was necessarily encroached upon during those troublous times. But the war brought with it the formulation of novel and what seemed to most of us pernicious and dangerous social and economic ideas. Many persons undoubtedly felt that the spread of such ideas should be checked, and resort has been had to the methods with which we had unfortunately become familiar during the war.

This departure from our accustomed practice is probably only a temporary one, and there is every reason to expect

that as time goes on we shall return to our historic position of permitting that freedom of thought and expression to which American life has in the past owed so much.

The recent tendency which has been mentioned has also been directed, as has been said, towards dictating to those who teach what they shall and shall not teach and towards excluding from textbooks matter believed by some to be objectionable. In more than one state legislature bills have been introduced and in some cases have become law, which practically close all elementary schools not under state control or exclude from public schools histories which are not as popularly expressed one hundred per cent American or prohibit under fine and imprisonment the teaching in state institutions of certain scientific doctrines, which have generally been accepted by scientific men.

This movement to impose limitations on the things to be taught in our universities may be regarded as so absurd as not to deserve serious attention. We have been so accustomed to freedom of expression in university precincts that we have apparently come to consider any proposition of this character as preposterous. Our poets have sung so eloquently of the permanent victory of truth; our great teachers have recounted so confidently the triumphs which have in the past and will in the future come from the honest pursuit of truth, that we have come to believe that truth like a cosmic force is bound to prevail. But apparently we forget that the spread of our existing knowledge has in the past been checked while the increase of that knowledge has been stopped by such movements as have been mentioned if they have gained too great a headway. While man now knows probably much more than he once knew, his nature would still seem to be much the same as it was when we first come to know him. What has happened before may easily happen again if we are not on our guard.

This being the case, can an institution whose motto is the truth or the light or the increase of knowledge see such a tendency as has been described without voicing its pro-

test? Can any body of men, who have given up their lives to the spread of the gladsome light of science, rest content under such shackles as it is proposed to place upon their right to teach by voice or pen what they believe to be the truth, or in the laboratory or the study to endeavor to increase our present stock of knowledge regardless of the effect which their investigations may have upon pre-existing ideas?

If we acquiesce in such a movement we must, if we are honest, strike from our banners the mottoes of which we have been so proud and slink back to those shades from which we have been called into the light now shining upon our pathway.

You young men and young women, about to go out into that world of action which has been beckoning you for so many years, are probably asking yourselves, why should these things be told to us today of all days? Why should we on the day when we receive the outward and visible sign of that inward and spiritual grace which is presumably in us be called upon to listen to these strictures upon a tendency for which we are in no wise responsible?

The answer is that your responsibility for such tendencies as have been noted begins today. It is upon you and others like you who on such occasions as this are becoming members of the world which does, that the responsibility for what it does will in the future rest. We who remain in the University are losing as the days go by any influence which we may have possessed. Your influence, however, will continue to increase while ours diminishes. For we belong to the past while the future lies open before you.

One of the early graduates of this institution was telling the other day of a meeting of the graduate students in the beginning of our institutional life. Dr. Gilman, our first president, addressed this meeting, and in the course of his address said that the University had set up an altar upon which it had lighted the holy fire of knowledge. At this altar all of those who came here to study should light, each

his own torch, and after lighting it should keep it forever burning.

You young men and young women of today in the same way as those who have preceded you have lighted your torches at the altar. You will go forth today with torches burning. See to it that those torches enlighten not merely your own footsteps but as well those of the world around you. See to it also that the sacred light from which you have obtained illumination is not extinguished by those who perhaps with the best of intentions may attempt to overturn the altar from which the light is now radiating. Make it certain through the influence which you will undoubtedly be able to bring to bear on your American life, that that freedom of thought of which all Americans have been so proud is not curtailed under the pretext of placing a ban on so-called pernicious ideas.²

² Under the caption "Academic Freedom" *The Evening Sun* of June 13, 1923, commented editorially on President Goodnow's address as follows:

It was refreshing, though not unexpected, to have the president of the Johns Hopkins come out frankly in support of the ancient ideals of academic freedom. Dr. Goodnow speaks with the authority of power, and it is very clear that the present wave of obscurantism which is sweeping over the country is to beat in vain against the walls of the local university. There, at least, knowledge is to be valued for its own sake, and not for its relation to the dogmatic beliefs of men whose minds have never grasped the difference between religious faith and scientific knowledge.

What stand the Hopkins would take in a matter which has become almost a national issue was never really in doubt. Despite the criticisms which have been leveled against it in recent years, the Johns Hopkins was never tempted, we believe, to depart wholly from its original high purpose of scientific research at the behest of moronic minds which fear knowledge as they fear the devil.

But this is only one aspect of the present weakening of the educational fiber in this country. The universities are being attacked, not only from enemies without, but also from enemies within. And of the two dangers, the latter is the more dangerous because the attack is the more difficult to meet.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE FACULTY

The following promotions and appointments in the faculty were announced by the University as effective for the academic year, 1923-1924: Faculty of Philosophy: C. V. B. Wight, associate in Latin and English; R. T. Cox, instructor in Physics; Mary L. Dougherty, instructor in Education; N. F. Eberman, instructor in Chemistry; A. Grollman, instructor in Chemistry; A. L. Hammond, instructor in Philosophy; R. K. Taylor, instructor in Chemistry; Faculty of Engineering: G. L. Bryan, associate in Civil Engineering; Faculty of Medicine: R. Pearl, professor of Biology; A. K. Krause, director of the Kenneth Dows Tuberculosis Research Laboratories; J. H. Brown, associate professor of Bacteriology; W. L. Holman, associate professor of Bacteriology; E. C. Hill, lecturer in Roentgenological Anatomy; E. M. E. Geiling, associate in Phar-

In the papers which carry the account of Dr. Goodnow's address we find reverberations of the long fight in progress at Clark University, where the very students have felt called upon to protest against the course of action adopted by the president, against whom it is charged that he has deliberately stifled work in certain branches of learning in order to "play up" other courses in which he has a high personal interest.

Here is one insidious danger, which is by no means confined to Clark University. There is manifest all through the educational system of the country a tendency toward materialistic standardization, the gradual elimination of cultural classes, and an emphasis upon those aspects of our civilization which are least valuable except from the narrowest wordly point of view. It is as if the powers that be had determined that the youth of the country should receive little or no education save that which would enable them to become successful business men. To be a successful business man is admirable no doubt, but if that end is pursued at the expense of higher educational values, then the country as a whole is the poorer.

And underlying this very obvious and costly tendency there is still another, at the extent of which we can only guess. President Goodnow has called attention to the efforts of misguided bigots to control thought in one direction. Other misguided bigots, the more dangerous because they sit in the seats of power, have attempted to

macology; H. L. Darner, instructor in Gynecology; J. S. Friedenwald, instructor in Pathology; E. M. Hanrahan, Jr., instructor in Applied Anatomy; J. D. Hart, instructor in Surgery; J. E. Kemp, instructor in Medicine; G. Riehl, instructor in Pathology; H. Smetana, instructor in Pathology; H. C. Syz, instructor in Psychiatry; C. Y. Bidgood, assistant in Urology; A. Blalock, assistant in Surgery; R. G. Craig, assistant in Pathology; C. A. Doan, assistant in Anatomy; J. L. Dorsey, assistant in Clinical Medicine; S. W. Edgerton, assistant in Laryngology; W. D. Forbus, assistant in Pathology; F. W. Garber, assistant in Pathology; A. F. Guttmacher, assistant in Anatomy; P. M. Hamilton, assistant in Pediatrics; C. A. Heatley, assistant in Laryngology; N. B. Herman, assistant in Clinical Medicine; A. F. Hutchins, assistant in Clinical Urology; Rhoda M. Ivimey, assistant in Psychiatry; F. P. Johnson, assistant in Urology; C. B. Keefer, assistant in Medicine; Pearl V. Konttas, assistant in Medicine; H. A. Petersen, assistant in Surgery; W. H. Resnik, assistant in Medicine; E. P. Sandrock, assistant in Clinical Medicine; W. J. Scott, assistant in Pediatrics; S. M. Seidlin, assistant in Pathology; W. E. Sisson, assistant in Obstetrics; Clara M. Thompson, assistant in Psychiatry; E. N. Van Dyke, assistant in

control thought in another direction. This tendency, too, became manifest during the war, when there was a general elimination of men from the staffs of even the greater universities on the uncertain ground that they were pacifist or pro-German. Against this abuse there was little opportunity to protest at the time. But the same abuse was continued after the war, and valuable men were dismissed from service because they dared speculate freely concerning social evolution and political change. The Bolshevistic label was affixed to sincere and earnest economic investigators. They were dropped in numbers, sometimes at the request or as a result of the direct action of the trustees themselves. It was as if the men in power hoped by inflicting personal punishment upon the holders of dissentient views to prevent the spread of new ideas. We can now see that such a course was foolish in the extreme, for it worked out in every case that the men so dropped were made into national figures overnight, and their words were hung upon with greater interest than ever before.

Orthopedic Surgery; H. Wasserman, assistant in Clinical Medicine; F. I. Wertheimer, assistant in Psychiatry; J. White, assistant in Pathology; A. H. Wood, assistant in Clinical Urology; L. H. Ziegler, assistant in Psychiatry; Elizabeth G. Nicholls, voluntary assistant in Medicine; C. Prommas, voluntary assistant in Pathology; F. H. Allen, instructor in Psychiatry; C. R. Austrian, associate professor of Clinical Medicine; C. H. Bagley, instructor in Surgery; H. R. Casparis, associate in Pediatrics; J. S. Davis, associate professor of Clinical Surgery; W. C. Davison, associate professor of Pediatrics; F. R. Dieuaide, associate in Pediatrics; E. E. Duncan, instructor in Obstetrics; J. G. Edwards, instructor in Physiology; Ruth E. Fairbank, instructor in Psychiatry; A. R. Felty, instructor in Medicine; W. M. Firor, instructor in Surgery; L. E. Holt, Jr., instructor in Pediatrics; H. L. Homer, associate in Clinical Surgery; W. Hughson, associate in Applied Anatomy and Surgery; F. B. Kindell, instructor in Pathology; O. R. Langworthy, instructor in Anatomy; F. C. Lee, associate in Anatomy; R. S. Lyman, instructor in Psychiatry; P. B. MacCready, instructor in Laryngology; J. P. Molloy, Jr., instructor in Psychiatry; B. S. Neuhausen, associate in Physiology; W. J. Orr, instructor in Pediatrics; A. R. Rich, associate professor of Pathology; Margaret G.

We are glad to be able to say that the Johns Hopkins, so far as we know, never sinned in this direction. The ideals of the founder were firmly held and the trustees seemed to be of the type which realized that ideas can be combated only with ideas and not by main force.

But elsewhere in the country the tendency has been all too apparent, and the process is still going on. Young men who would otherwise go to the universities full of enthusiasm for the honesty and courage of their professors go with the knowledge that the ideas to be handed to them are circumscribed and censored by the prejudices of the powers that be, and disillusion or disgust is the result.

Academic freedom in the sense used here is not yet attained in this country. Eternal vigilance may keep it in sight, but it can never be attained so long as dull men believe that it is possible by repressive measures to stifle the flow of thought.

Smith, instructor in Pathology; H. B. Stone, associate in Clinical Surgery; A. A. Weech, instructor in Pediatrics; K. M. Wilson, associate professor of Obstetrics; G. B. Wislocki, associate professor of Anatomy; Faculty of Hygiene and Public Health: E. C. Faust, visiting associate professor of Helminthology; O. S. Rask, associate in Bio-Chemistry; H. M. Powell, instructor in Immunology; Anna M. Baetjer, assistant in Physiology; F. O. Holmes, assistant in Protozoology; J. Sandground, assistant in Helminthology; A. W. Freeman, professor of Public Health Administration; Mary Gover, instructor in Biometry and Vital Statistics; R. R. Hyde, associate professor of Immunology; C. E. Simon, resident lecturer in Filterable Viruses; R. A. Spaeth, associate professor of Physiology; W. H. Taliaferro, associate professor of Protozoology; A. Wolman, instructor in Sanitary Engineering.

HONORS OF THE STUDENTS

The following honors of students were announced at the close of the academic session: Johnston Scholars: G. Y. Rainich, G. H. Taylor, A. Weinstein; Rogers Fellow: T. R. S. Broughton; Bruce Fellows: B. Lineburg, J. P. Visscher; Rayner Fellow: S. B. Finesinger; Du Pont Fellows: D. P. Weld, A. E. Owens; Grafflin Scholar: J. Reid; Nela Research Fellow in Psychology: E. W. Atkins; Peabody Scholars: E. E. Franklin, R. E. Hyde, Agnes Snyder; Hortense G. Moses Scholar in Hebrew: C. D. Mathews.

Undergraduates: Seniors: B. J. Bamberger, L. A. Kelley, F. W. Doermann, L. W. Max, L. B. Fenneman, J. E. Finesinger, H. Eagle; Juniors: R. Norwood, B. P. Thomas; Freshmen: E. A. Strathman, A. L. Grafflin, M. T. Sonneborn, A. Hiss, C. Wasserman.

School of Engineering: Seniors: W. T. Alderson, J. N. Murphy, R. C. Dannettel, H. H. Vogel; Juniors: W. N. Crout, J. B. Wysong, C. Rector, J. V. Alfriend, L. R. Kent, J. E. Mount.

The Tocqueville Medal was awarded to B. J. Bamberger, '23.

THE UNIVERSITY

Dr. Hans Driesch, the distinguished biologist and philosopher, now professor of Philosophy at the University of Leipzig, spoke on October 12 before the members of the Biological, Philosophical, and Psychology Departments. His subject was "Causality."

Professor W. W. Willoughby has been granted leave of absence by the University until February first in order to enable him to go to India where he will deliver a course of lectures as Tagore Professor of Law at the University of Calcutta. His subject will be "The Fundamental Concepts of Public Law."

Professor W. P. Mustard has been elected a corresponding member of the British Classical Association.

Professor D. M. Robinson has published reviews of Jardé, *La Formation du Peuple Grec*, and of Rostovtzeff, *Iranians and Greeks in Southern Russia*, in the *American Historical Review* for October. He has published an article on "An Important Original Greek Bronze Statuette in Munich" in the *Art Bulletin* for September; a report of the *Revue de Philologie* in the *A. J. P.* for July; a review of Scott, *Unity of Homer*, in the *Classical Weekly*; a review of Bode, *Rubens*, in *Art and Archaeology* for September. On November 7 he gave an illustrated lecture in Chicago on "Sappho" with musical renderings of several of her poems.

Dr. W. A. Patrick and his family spent the summer at Welshpool, Campobello Island, New Brunswick, Canada.

Dr. E. E. Reid spent the summer in research work with the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company. He had his family with him in Wilmington.

Dr. J. W. C. Frazer spent the greater part of the summer at work in the laboratory.

Dr. W. M. Thornton spent the greater part of the summer working on a book on Titanium which he expects to send to

press in the near future. He and his family spent several weeks at Narragansett Pier, R. I.

Dr. E. E. Reid spoke before the Cincinnati Section of the American Chemical Society on May 16 and before the Lexington, Ky., Section on May 17 on "The Influence of Sulphur on the Color of Azo Dyes." He also attended the spring and fall meetings of the American Chemical Society.

Ex-President Remsen spent the spring and summer at Santa Maria, Calif., in the interests of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. In September he came east as far as Chicago and was recently in New York City. The first Priestly Medal was awarded to Dr. Remsen at the Milwaukee meeting of the American Chemical Society, but he was unable to be present on that occasion.

To date there are forty-two full time and four part time graduate students registered in the department of Chemistry. Nineteen of these are on research work at present. Dr. J. R. Sampey is the holder of the Grafflin Scholarship and is engaged in organic research. There are ten students in the senior class who are candidates for the B. S. in Chemistry degree.

Dr. J. W. C. Frazer is giving the course on Advanced Inorganic Chemistry, assisted in the Laboratory by Dr. Grollman who is giving the lectures on General Chemistry to the senior class. Dr. N. F. Eberman is giving a new course on the Principles of Industrial Chemistry to this class. The latter course is required instead of the advanced organic lectures. Dr. Eberman is also assisting Dr. Patrick in the physical chemical laboratory.

No appointment has been made to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Lovelace, but as a temporary arrangement Dr. Eberman and Dr. Grollman have been added to the teaching staff of the graduate department as instructors for the current year.

Professor Patrick is giving a course of lectures on colloidal chemistry to students in the Bureau of Standards at Washington. He goes to Washington for this purpose every Wednesday afternoon.

Dr. B. Mitchell, associate in Political Economy, and Miss Adelaide Hammond were married in Buffalo, N. Y., on September 1.

Mr. C. H. Croker-King of New York addressed the Home-wood Playshop on October 9 on "From John Wesley to Johns Hopkins."

Dr. G. W. Small, assistant in English, is teaching at the Boys Latin School, Baltimore. Dr. Small has been appointed lieutenant-colonel in the Reserve Artillery Corps.

Dr. F. A. Litz, instructor in English, is teaching at Morgan College. *Father Tabb*, by Dr. Litz, appeared during the summer.

Science of June 15 contained an article by Professor E. W. Berry on "The Pennsylvanian of North Central Texas."

Dr. G. Boas is on leave of absence and expects to spend the year studying in France.

On May 29 Professor J. S. Ames gave the eleventh annual Wilbur Wright Memorial Lecture in London before the Royal Aeronautic Society.

Professor R. W. Wood attended meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in Liverpool in September, and presented a paper over the joint authorship of himself and Dr. Ellett.

Dr. A. H. Pfund read a paper entitled "Some Optical Properties of Paint Pigments in the Ultra-Violet Spectrum" before the American Society for Testing Materials which met in June at Atlantic City, N. J. Dr. Pfund spent the summer in the experimental station of the DuPont Company, Wilmington, Del., doing research work.

Of the graduate students in Physics G. F. Stutz was employed during the summer on the optical properties of paint pigments in the research laboratory of the New Jersey Zinc Company; F. E. Klingman was employed by the American Car and Foundry Company of Berwick, Pa.; E. W. Tschudi was in the Sound Section of the Bureau of Standards in Washington.

"The Utility of Social Nuisances" by Professor K. Dunlap appeared in *The Scientific Monthly* for September, 1923.

Professor P. Haupt published two papers on "Heb. kôhen and qahál" and "Heb. qîtôr, a doublet of ášán" in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society* 42, 372-377. His paper on "The Hebrew Terms for Gold and Silver" is printed in the same *Journal* 43, 116-127. The same volume contains (p. 163) abstracts of the four papers presented by Professor Haupt at the Princeton meeting of the American Oriental Society in April: "The Sumerian Origin of the Semitic Word for Snow;" "Plato's *Atlantis*;" "Leprosy and Framboesia;" and "Apples of Gold in Baskets of Silver." His paper on "Beer, Wine, and Brandy in Ancient Babylonia," which he sent to the *Vienna Oriental Journal* in July, 1915, is printed in the October number of the new series of that journal which was suspended for a number of years.

Professor A. Ember spent the summer in Europe continuing his Semito-Egyptian studies and preparing for the press the volume of Oriental studies to be published in honor of Professor Haupt in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of his appointment as director of the Oriental Seminary.

The Yale University Press has just issued a work by Dr. R. P. Dougherty of the Oriental Seminary entitled *Archives from Erech, Time of Nebuchadnezzar and Nabonidus*. The work represents volume I of the Goucher College Cuneiform Inscriptions.

Professor D. S. Johnson spent the summer at the Harpswell Laboratory, Salisbury Cove, Me., in research and writing and aided in planning and directing a biological survey of Mt. Desert Island which is being carried out by the laboratory staff.

P. Acquarone of Providence, R. I., will be assistant in Botany for the current academic year.

A. F. Skutch spent July and August at the Harpswell Laboratory making a study of the distribution of the littoral

plants of the rugged south coast of Mt. Desert Island and the external factors determining this distribution.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL AND SCHOOL OF HYGIENE

Dr. W. H. Welch and Dr. W. S. Thayer have been awarded the cross of the French Legion of Honor for meritorious services performed for the Allies during the World War. The presentation ceremony was conducted by Mr. Leonce Rabillon, French consul at Baltimore, in Dr. Welch's office. Dr. Welch and Dr. Thayer served as medical consultants throughout the Allied lines, especially in France.

At the Pasteur centennial, held in Paris several months ago, Dr. Thayer represented the Johns Hopkins Medical School, while Dr. Welch was one of two men sent to represent the nation at large.

Dr. G. C. Robinson is engaged in medical research at the Medical School this year.

Dr. J. Cash has returned to the Medical School after a year's leave of absence to study in Europe. He is associate in Pathology.

Dr. L. R. Williams, managing director of the National Tuberculosis Association, lectured on October 8 on "Methods Employed in Prevention of Tuberculosis and Their Results."

Professor Hans Driesch, distinguished biologist and philosopher of the University of Leipzig, lectured on October 16 on "Mind and Body."

The first meeting of the medical societies of the Medical School was held on October 15. After the election of officers three papers were read: "Fundamental Factors in Infection" by Dr. Bloomfield and Dr. Felty; "A Reproduction-inhibiting Product in Trypanosome Infection" by Dr. W. H. Taliaferro of the School of Hygiene; and "A Method of Determining the Gaseous Content of the Mixed Venous Blood of Man" by Drs. Robinson and Burwell.

A reception was held by the instructors of the Medical School early in October for the new students in all departments of the School.

The second wing of the new Women's Clinic is about completed and ready for occupancy. The first wing of this clinic and the new Pathology building have been in use since last spring.

At the congregation of the University of Cambridge, England, held on June 12, the honorary degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon Dr. W. H. Welch. The University of Strasbourg also conferred the degree of Doctor *honoris causa* upon Dr. Welch. Dr. Welch and Dr. Pearl have been made members at large of the executive board of the National Research Council.

Dr. W. H. Howell was made honorary Doctor of Laws at the meeting of the eleventh international physiological congress in Edinburgh in July.

Dr. D. R. Hooker is a member of the committee representing the Union of American Biological Societies which has for its consideration the advisability of inaugurating the publication of a biological abstract journal.

Dr. E. V. McCollum delivered an address at a dinner on September 21 given by the University of Kansas, the Kansas Academy of Science, and the Kansas Section of the American Chemical Society in honor of Professor E. H. S. Bailey. He also delivered an address on "Animal Nutrition" before the Science Club of Kansas State Agricultural College.

Dr. H. R. Slack, Jr., who has been exchange professor and head of the department of Otolaryngology in the Peking Union Medical College during the past year, sailed from Shanghai on June 20 accompanied by his wife and his two sisters, Mrs. Ruth Slack Smith and Miss Louise Slack. The party returned via the Suez Canal, visiting the Holy Land and Europe. Dr. Slack attended several clinics in Europe before returning to his duties at the Medical School early in October.

Sir Arnold Theiler, director of Veterinary Research and Education, Union of South Africa, gave a public lecture at the School of Hygiene on October 25 on "The Etiology and Control of Animal Diseases in Warm Countries."

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

Dr. J. B. Whitehead will present a paper at the midwinter convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, to be held in Philadelphia next February. Although the title of the paper has not yet been definitely decided upon, it will have to do with gaseous ionization in built-up insulation. A paper on the same subject, written by Dr. Whitehead, appeared in a recent issue of the *Journal of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers*, together with one entitled "The Problem of Insulation."

Professor A. G. Christie spent the summer with McClellan and Junkersfeld, New York, working on the designs of the Cahokia Station of the Union Electric Light and Power Company, St. Louis, and also on some super-power studies. He published an article in the May 29 issue of *Power* on "The Influence of Radiant Heat on Furnace Design."

Professor W. B. Kouwenhoven spent last summer completing a piece of research and wrote a paper on the subject entitled "The Oscillographic Study of the Current and Voltage in a Permeameter Circuit," which will be presented before the A. I. E. E. midwinter convention and published later in its *Journal*. This investigation brought out clearly the necessity of avoiding short circuited paths in permeameters. It also led to the construction of a new type of permeameter by Dr. Kouwenhoven. He was re-elected chairman of the Baltimore Section of the A. I. E. E., and a member of the Board of Governors of the Engineers' Club of Baltimore. He had a paper published in the *Journal of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers* entitled "Ambient Temperature Measurements."

Professor J. C. Smallwood worked during the summer with the Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company on testing and scientific investigations. He published in the *Journal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers* an abstract of an address delivered before the Baltimore Section of the Society on "Blended Fuels for Automotive

Engines." He submitted a discussion of a paper on chimney design at the spring meeting of the A. S. M. E. He also acted as consultant in the development of oil fuel burners and in other capacities during the summer.

Professor J. T. Thompson was employed during the summer by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, Washington, in the capacity of highway research specialist. He began a research on concrete beams to determine the modulus of rupture of concrete under impact forces.

Professor H. W. Waterfall is the American representative for the Leading Mercantile Traders, importers and exporters, Shanghai, China, and spent a large part of the summer engaged in work for them. He also assisted Professor O. A. Leutwiler, of the University of Illinois, in the revision of his textbook, *Notes on the Design of Steam Power Plants*.

Mr. M. W. Pullen, associate in Electrical Engineering, and Mrs. Julia S. Fuller, of Towson, were married in Philadelphia on June 19. They spent the summer in Iowa and California.

Mr. J. H. Lampe, instructor in Electrical Engineering, and Miss Rose E. Diggs, of Baltimore, were married at Faith Presbyterian Church on June 23. Mr. Lampe worked during the summer for the General Engineering Department of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Washington.

Mr. F. W. Kouwenhoven, instructor in Mechanical Engineering, spent the summer with the Borden's Farm Products Company, New York City.

Mr. V. L. Doughtie, instructor in Mechanical Engineering, who has been ill at Saranac Lake, is progressing favorably and hopes to return to the University about February 1.

Mr. F. W. Medaugh, instructor in Civil Engineering, was resident engineer for the Atlantic Coast Line last summer and had charge of twenty miles of work in Florida.

Mr. T. F. Comber, Jr., was instructor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology mining surveying camp, Dover, N. J., for two months during the summer.

At the request of the Public Service Commission and the associated electrical companies of the state a course in the testing of electrical, gas, and water meters will be given in the Summer School of 1924. This course will be conducted by the School of Engineering and is the first engineering course to be offered in the Summer School.

Professor J. B. Whitehead has been made chairman of the committee on research of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

UNDERGRADUATE ACTIVITIES

By JOHN W. PARSONS, '25

A great change in the college life at Hopkins has been brought about by the dormitory. This new addition to the Homewood group has already had a marked effect on the undergraduate body. In the first place it has attracted a number of out-of-town students who would never have come to Hopkins, thus bringing from other cities a diversity of ideas which helps to broaden the outlook of each and every man who is associated with the undergraduate body. Secondly, the dormitory has given the students a center of activity, unifying the hitherto much scattered members of the college.

The total enrollment for the College of Arts, the School of Engineering, and the School of Business Economics is 631 as against 653 for last year, showing a decrease of three and one-half per cent. These departments have the following enrollment: College of Arts and Sciences, 358; School of Engineering, 228; School of Business Economics, 45. Of these 238 are freshmen, one less than the number in last year's entering class. A good many of the freshmen are from other cities and are living at the dormitory.

The number of undergraduates from Maryland is nearly five times as great as those from other states. Among the upperclassmen are fifty-two students representing twenty-two states and three foreign countries. The statistics for the freshman class have not yet been completed, but I think that there is a large percentage of men from outside of Maryland in that group.

The states and countries represented in the three upper classes are as follows: Maryland, 237; Pennsylvania, 12; District of Columbia, 8; Texas, 2; New Jersey, 4; West Virginia, 4; Virginia, 5; Ohio, 4; New York, 4; Tennessee, 2; Connecticut, 2; Porto Rico, 3; Mississippi, Massachusetts, China, North Carolina, Louisiana, Montana, Arizona,

Kentucky, Canada, Washington, Illinois, Missouri, and the Bahamas, one each.

There are ninety odd men living in the dormitory, of whom approximately forty are freshmen. The students living in the dormitory have formed themselves into a sort of a club with a house committee to look after the administration of the details attendant on their organization. This is in compliance with the student government which has proved so successful on the campus. The present house committee is only temporary and will be made permanent in December when the boarders will know each other better. R. Wales, '25, is chairman of this temporary committee.

Those living in the dormitory are thoroughly satisfied with the management of the house and the dining room. The house service is efficient and reliable. The kitchen staff prepares the meals well and in proper bulk to suit the hungry scholars. Student waiters have charge of the service in the dining room.

Football has held the interest of every Hopkins man since the opening of the season at Princeton. The Tiger victory over the J. H. U. was not easily won as the Black and Blue gave them a stiff fight all through the game. The score 16-7 expresses the closeness of the game very clearly. Hopkins' right tackle, Charlie Wolbert, intercepted a forward pass and made the touchdown by which his team counted in the score. Captain Bonner's team met Mt. St. Mary's on October 13 and beat them 21-0. The rest of the schedule includes: Albright, October 20; Haverford, October 27; Western Maryland, November 3; St. John's, November 10; Cornell, November 17 (away); George Washington University, November 24; University of Maryland, November 29, at the Stadium.

Prospects for the 1924 lacrosse team are very bright. In spite of the fact that eight of last year's team graduated and one left college, there is a wealth of material at Home-wood from which to pick this year's twelve. Captain Turn-bull has had a large squad out for practice three times a week

R. Van Orman, Graduate Manager, N. C. Keyes; Athletic Association, president, J. I. Bonner, corresponding secretary, F. Dunning, recording secretary, J. Leopold; Football, captain, J. I. Bonner, manager, J. Leopold, coach, R. Van Orman; Baseball, captain, B. Thomas, manager, F. W. Gluck; Lacrosse, captain, D. C. Turnbull, manager, E. F. Perkins, coach, Graduate Committee; Track, captain, V. Booth, manager, F. Geib, coach, J. M. LeCato; Basketball, manager, R. Ashton; Swimming, captain and manager, F. Dunning; Tennis, captain and manager, J. Hofmeister; Rifle Team, captain, H. E. Wilgis, manager, J. E. Mount; Student Council, president, R. Norwood; Y. M. C. A., president, T. R. Marsh, secretary, K. E. Miller, treasurer, R. Norwood; News-Letter, editor-in-chief, J. Leopold, business manager, P. W. Howard; Interfraternity Board, president, J. H. Croker, secretary, T. M. Jenifer; The Barnstormers, president, H. M. Smallwood, manager, I. Hamburger, coach, W. B. Swindell; Debating Council, president, J. E. Mount, secretary, A. Levene; Musical Club, president, J. H. Croker, manager, R. C. Tilghman, secretary, M. C. Sater; Black and Blue Jay, editor-in-chief, F. Dunning, business manager, J. S. Leopold; Hullabaloo, editor-in-chief, F. Dunning, business manager, W. G. Dean; Band, leader, F. E. Campbell; Omicron Delta Kappa, president, D. C. Turnbull; Student Activities Council, president, G. M. Shriver, Jr., secretary, J. H. Croker; J. H. U. Publicity Board, editor-in-chief, G. M. Shriver, Jr., official censor, R. Van Orman; Cotillon Club, president, W. C. Gardner, treasurer, O. Adams; Oratorical Society, secretary, B. T. Rome.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

A DIRECTORY OF THE OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL
ASSOCIATION AND THE BRANCHES

The officers of the general Alumni Association are:

George W. Knapp, Jr., '99, president, 1901 Light St., Baltimore.

Horace E. Flack, Ph.D., 1906, treasurer, City Hall, Baltimore.

Robert B. Roulston, '00, Ph.D., 1906, secretary, Johns Hopkins University.

The officers of the Branch Associations are as follows:

New England Association—C. F. Painter, '91, president, Boston, Mass.; Stephen Rushmore, M.D., 1902, secretary-treasurer, 522 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

Georgia Alumni Association—W. M. Dunn, M.D., 1911, president, Atlanta, Ga.; J. D. Greene, '00, Atlanta, Ga.

Virginia Alumni Association—W. S. Drewry, Ph.D., 1900, president, Richmond, Va.; R. E. Loving, Ph.D., 1905, secretary-treasurer, University of Richmond, Richmond, Va.

Northern Ohio Alumni Association—F. H. Herrick, Ph.D., 1888, president; J. S. Moore, '00, treasurer; F. W. Smith, '98, secretary, Cleveland, Ohio.

New York and New Jersey Association—Col. Ned Arden Flood, '90, president, 67 Exchange Place, New York City; N. B. Foster, M.D., 1902, vice-president, 850 Park Ave., New York City; W. H. Brown, M.D., 1907, secretary, Rockefeller Hospital, New York City; Edwin S. Lewis, Ph.D., 1892, treasurer, 258 Broadway, New York City.

Northwestern Alumni Association—James Alton James, Ph.D., 1893, president, Northwestern University; William L. Ross, '99, secretary, 105 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

West Virginia Association—O. P. Chitwood, Ph.D., 1905, president, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.; H. H. York, Ph.D., 1911, secretary-treasurer, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.

Southern California Association—W. V. Brem, Jr., M.D., 1904, president; N. H. Williams, M.D., 1913, secretary, Los Angeles.

St. Louis Association—J. C. Salter, M.D., 1901, president; G. Ives, M.D., 1911, secretary and treasurer, University Club Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Central California Association—J. M. Wolfsohn, M.D., 1911, president; S. H. Hurwitz, M.D., 1912, secretary and treasurer, University of California, San Francisco, Calif.

Minnesota Association—H. W. Cook, '98, M.D., 1902, president; E. H. Sirich, '06, Ph.D., 1914, vice-president; H. B. Dornblaser, M.D., 1914, secretary and treasurer, Minneapolis.

Washington, D. C., Association—W. T. Thom, Ph.D., 1899, president; W. L. DeVries, '88, Ph.D., 1892, vice-president; J. L. Bost, former student, secretary-treasurer.

MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The regular meeting of the executive committee of the Alumni Association was held on Tuesday, June 5, 1923, at 4.30 p.m., in Room 615, Fidelity Building. Those present were Messrs. Flack, Griswold, Knapp, Mullen, Murray, Roulston, and Singewald; absent, Messrs. Barnett, Burgan, Gillett, Niles, Tappan, and Wroth.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The treasurer presented his usual report, showing a balance of over \$900 in the treasury.

Apropos of the statistics which are to appear in the June number of the Alumni Magazine, showing the membership in the Association among A.B. alumni, there was considerable discussion with regard to the efficiency of basing class membership upon the year of graduation. This, however, was the only method which at present could be pursued in compiling such statistics. To remedy this weakness Mr. Griswold suggested that the secretary keep among the records of the Association a list of the members of each class, both those who graduated and those who left before graduation, and that such a statistical table be made based upon the class rosters and not upon the year of graduation. An alumnus should be regarded a member of the class with which he is affiliated. The several class secretaries should be requested to send the secretary a roster of their classes. This was put as a formal motion and adopted.

The president reported that it had been decided not to dedicate the Alumni Memorial Dormitory at this time, and that therefore the question of securing a speaker, as requested by the June Week Committee, no longer presented any problem. The June Week Committee has already been informed of this final decision in the matter.

On motion by Mr. Griswold the president was empowered to authorize the payment of any such alumni scholarships

as the Committee on Selection may determine to award before the next meeting of the committee.

The committee then adjourned until Tuesday, October 2, 1923.

The regular meeting of the executive committee of the Alumni Association was held on Tuesday, October 2, 1923, at 4.30 p.m., in Room 615, Fidelity Building. Those present were Messrs. Flack, Knapp, Murray, Niles, and Roulston; absent, Messrs. Burgan, Barnett, Gillett, Griswold, Mullen, Singewald, Tappan, and Wroth.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and, after slight changes, approved.

The treasurer presented his usual report.

The president announced that up to the present no applications have been made for alumni scholarships.

On motion by the secretary Mr. Thomas R. Ball, who has just retired as registrar of the University, was elected an honorary life member of the Association. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Roulston, chairman, Murray, and Tappan, was appointed to recommend some testimonial from the Association expressing appreciation of Mr. Ball's services to the University.

Messrs. Burgan, chairman, Gillett, and Singewald were appointed a committee on nominations, to report at the next meeting.

A Committee was appointed to consider the advisability of securing an executive alumni secretary and to formulate plans for the reorganization of the secretary's office. The committee is to consist of Messrs. Niles, chairman, Flack, Mullen, and Griswold.

The committee then adjourned to meet on Tuesday, November 6, 1923.

ALUMNI NOTES

H. B. Hensel, '23, is with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Denver, Colo.

Mrs. S. A. Parker, B.S., 1923, studied at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, during the summer.

A. A. Schaeffer, Ph.D., 1909, who recently resigned from the University of Tennessee, has taken a position at Clark University, Worcester, Mass. Dr. Schaeffer had an article in *Science* for August 31 on "The Marine Laboratory at Tortugas."

C. W. L. Johnson, '91, Ph.D., 1896, and Mrs. Johnson announce the birth of a son, Charles, on September 1, 1923, at the Woman's Hospital, Baltimore.

P. B. Perlman, former student, has been appointed solicitor of the City of Baltimore.

B. B. Wroth, Ph.D., 1916, has been promoted to be associate professor of Chemistry at the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.

M. A. Roberts, B.S., 1921, has been appointed chief of the Order Division of the Library of Congress.

A. M. Withers, M.A., 1916, is associate professor of Spanish at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. Mr. Withers received the Ph.D. degree at the University of Pennsylvania last June.

L. McC. Young, B.S. in Eng., 1917, is with the Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Office of Radio Laboratories, Camp Alfred Vail, Oceanport, N. J.

J. M. Berkowitz, '20, A. H. Blum, '20, F. M. Foard, '20, R. France, '17,

J. B. Griesacker, '20, A. U. Hooper, '19, T. V. Morgan, '21, and H. Yaffe, '20, have been admitted to the practice of law in Maryland.

J. C. Martin, '13, is instructor in Classics at Garey's Preparatory School, Baltimore. P. F. Gottling, B.E., 1919, M.A., 1922, is teaching Science at the same school.

Rev. A. M. Rich, former student, is rector of St. John's Church at Charleston, S. C.

W. L. Hodges, P.A.E., 1898, is assistant manager of the American Radio and Research Corporation, Medford Hillside, Mass.

P. C. Hsieh, '20, Ph.D., 1923, is instructor in Political Science and Political Economy at Shansi University, Tai Juan Fu, Shansi Province, China.

M. J. Bau, Ph.D., 1921, is instructor at the Normal College, Peking, China.

G. Wan, M.A., 1917, is teaching in Peking, China.

S. F. Trelease, Ph.D., 1918, is associate in Plant Physiology at the University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.

Anabel E. Hartman, M.A., 1918, is professor of English and head of the department at Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa.

I. S. Yeaworth, '20, has received a fellowship from Princeton University. He plans advanced study during the present year at the University of Berlin where he will preach at the American Church.

Mr. Yeaworth was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian Church on October 2. He sailed for Germany on October 4.

B. B. Brackett, Ph.D., 1897, who has been the head of the electrical engineering department at South Dakota State College for the past fourteen years, has resigned from the faculty to become head of the electrical engineering department at the University of South Dakota.

Claire M. M. Strube, Ph.D., 1919, has accepted a position at Olivet College, Olivet, Mich.

C. D. Ebaugh, '22, has gone to Rice Institute, Houston, Texas.

V. J. Wyckoff, '20, Ph.D., 1923, is with the Industrial School of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pa.

J. S. Dickinson, '13, recently delivered an address before the Woman's Democratic League of Southern California on "The Economic Principles of the Democratic Party."

Stephen the Well Beloved, by H. E. Scarborough, '17, has been published by T. Fisher Unwin of London, England.

G. E. Porter, '13, formerly of the *Evening Sun*, is now with the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

J. H. Owens, '09, is managing editor of the *Baltimore Evening Sun*. S. M. Reynolds, '08, is managing editor of the morning *Sun*.

W. E. Olivet, candidate for the Ph.D. degree and associate professor at the U. S. Naval Academy, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., in June.

Rev. B. W. Meeks, '03, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., in June.

Rev. R. E. Miller, '11 and J. M. Hundley, M. D., 1916, received the degree of Master of Arts (in course) from St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., in June.

J. R. Bartels, '20, C. D. Benson, Jr., '20, J. M. Berkowitz, '20, J. K. Cullen, Jr., '20, H. W. Dail, '20, W. M. Driver, '20, A. U. Hooper, '19, and J. H. Lewin, '20, graduated from the Harvard Law School in June.

The May, 1923, number of the *Bulletin* of Hampden-Sidney College was dedicated to the memory of A. J. Morrison, Ph.D., 1902, who died in Washington on January 22, 1923.

A. R. Gminder, '14, received the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard University in June. Mr. Gminder visited the Summer School of Middlebury College, and has returned to his position at the Baltimore City College.

"J. Willard Gibbs and His Contribution to Chemistry," by F. H. Getman, Ph.D., 1903, appeared in *Science* for August 24, 1923.

W. H. Tolman, Ph.D., 1891, may now be addressed c/o American Consulate, Bergen, Norway.

G. S. Shortess, '22, has been appointed instructor in Biology at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.

A. P. West, '01, Ph. D., 1905, is professor of Chemistry and head of the department at the University of the Philippines,

Manila, P. I. He is also forest products research chemist of the Bureau of Chemistry.

G. E. Snavelly, '01, Ph.D., 1908, has been appointed lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Governor W. W. Brandon of Alabama. Dr. Snavelly has also been elected corresponding member of the Royal Spanish-American Academy at Cadiz. "College and University Finance," by Dr. Snavelly, appeared in *School and Society* for June 16, 1923.

J. B. Rather, M. A., 1915, is chief chemist with the Standard Oil Company in Brooklyn, N.Y.

W. M. Brown, '12, Ph.D., 1916, is professor of English at the Prince of Wales College, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir State, India.

In celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the first Marine Biological Station in America by Louis Agassiz on Penikese Island, the Marine Biological Laboratory Corporation of Woods Hole, Mass., has placed a bronze tablet upon a boulder near the site of the historic laboratory, where Brooks, Whitman, Jordan, and other leading teachers in biology of a past generation derived inspiration from the great master. As a feature of the anniversary it was thought appropriate to conduct a biological survey of the island which would offer opportunities for comparison with the report of a botanical survey

made fifty years ago by Dr. David Starr Jordan, and for comparison with a survey which, it is hoped, may be made fifty years hence. The botanical expedition, conducted in August, 1923, was directed by I. F. Lewis, Ph.D., 1908, now professor of Botany in the University of Virginia and in charge of botanical instruction in the Marine Biological Laboratory of Woods Hole, and the zoological expedition by R. E. Coker, Ph.D., 1906, professor of Zoology in the University of North Carolina and director of the U. S. Fisheries Biological Station at Woods Hole.

P. L. Kaye, Ph.D., 1898, has been appointed instructor in Economic History in the College of Commerce and Business Administration of the University of Maryland.

F. A. Hancock, '97, has been chosen athletic director of the Baltimore city parks and of the city stadium.

O. Melamet, former student, is with the Finance and Securities Company of Baltimore.

The engagement of Miss Helen Snively, of Greencastle, Pa., to G. F. Ziegler, Jr., former student, has been announced.

B. C. Steiner, Ph.D., 1891, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature from Dickinson College in June.

Rev. J. T. Ware, '07, is located in Birmingham, Ala.

K. K. Haddaway, former student, has resigned as dean of

Western Maryland College in order to take up graduate work in Religious History at Yale University.

C. G. Drace, M.D., 1922, is resident physician at Bay View Hospital, succeeding C. McNeill, M.D., 1920, who has accepted an appointment to the staff of the Halstead Hospital, Halstead, Kansas. T. W. Cornwall, M.D., 1923, H. E. Handley, M.D., 1923, R. J. Belford, M.D., 1923, and A. Burns, M.D., 1923, are the new internes at Bay View Hospital.

E. H. Sirich, '06, Ph.D., 1914, has been appointed professor of Modern Languages and vice-president of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. C.M. Mackall, Ph.D., 1920, has been appointed professor of Chemistry, and R. G. Merrick, '17, Ph.D., 1922, associate professor of Political Economy.

D. P. Cotton, former student, is on the staff of the investing department of the Mortgage Guarantee Company, a branch of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Baltimore.

A. Tobias, B.S., in Eng., 1916, has joined the Consolidated Gas and Electric Company as assistant electrical engineer.

L. B. Fenneman, '23, who entered the employment and personnel department of the Consolidated Gas and Electric Company as personnel representative, has been promoted to be chief of records. Mr. Fenneman will continue his studies at the Law School of the University of Maryland.

L. M. Bertholf, former student, is on the staff of the North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro, N.C.

D. Ellison, '07, and E. S. Stanley, former student, are members of the new one branch City Council of Baltimore.

The engagement of Miss Isabel Blogg, of Baltimore, Md., to T. T. Burger, '20, has been announced.

The Social Revolution in Mexico, by E. A. Ross, Ph.D., 1891, has been published by The Century Company of New York and London.

J. A. C. Preus, former student, has been elected Governor of Minnesota.

Dr. E. Y. Mullins, former student, has been elected president of the Baptist World Alliance.

A. A. Steinbach, '17, is rabbi of Beth El Temple in Norfolk, Va.

Rev. H. W. Richmond, '14, has resigned as pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, to take charge of the Presbyterian Settlement House at Lackawanna, N. Y.

"Observations on the Blood Gases in Auricular Fibrillation and After the Restoration of the Normal Mechanism," by H. J. Stewart, '15, M.D., 1919, appeared in the *Archives of Internal Medicine* for June, 1923.

T. K. Worthington, Ph.D., 1888, is editor of *The Clinic*: a Quarterly Journal of Industrial Surgery and Hygiene, of the Maryland Casualty Company of Baltimore. He is also editor

of the Bookworm's column in the *Home Office Folks*, published by the same Company.

J. R. Gordon, B.S., 1918, is practicing law in Charleston, W. Va.

Mary Bunworth, B.S., 1923, has been appointed instructor in French at the Western High School, Baltimore.

Mildred E. Day, Ph.D., 1923, has been appointed instructor in Psychology and Education at Hollins College, Hollins, Va.

Jean C. Wilcox, M.A., 1917, is instructor in Romance Languages at Sweetbriar College, Sweetbriar, Va.

H. E. Schad, B.S., 1917, M.A., 1921, is instructor in Mathematics at the University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

Major J. A. Crane, '07, has been transferred from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to the Army War College in Washington, D. C.

J. H. Swartz, '15, Ph.D., 1923, is associate professor of Geology at the University of North Carolina.

L. A. Wilbur, '23, is with the Baltimore Copper Works.

An article by G. S. Brown, '93, entitled "The Proposal to Make Congress Omnipotent is Unconstitutional Unless Every State Consents Thereto," appeared in the November issue of the *Virginia Law Review*.

H. H. Glassie, '92, is now a member of the United States Tariff Commission.

The engagement of Miss Martha Snowden Jenkins, of Hagerstown, Md., to B. G. Bird, former student, has been announced.

The engagement of Miss Genevieve Hanrahan, of Baltimore, Md., to G. W. Wagner, '20, has been announced.

Natalie Ballou, former student, is instructor in French, Spanish, and Latin at Bishoptorpe Manor School, Bethlehem, Pa.

M. Keen, '22, is studying medicine at the University of Michigan.

A. E. Brooks, '15, is instructor in Science at the Township High School, Hinsdale, Ill.

The engagement of Miss Mary Josephine Faulconer, of Wayne, Pa., to L. W. Lord, '21, has been announced.

Frances E. Baldwin, Ph.D., 1923, has been appointed instructor in History at Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa.

J. N. Ware, M.A., 1911, and G. L. Burton, M. A., 1914, have returned to the University to complete their work for the Ph.D. degree in the department of Romance Languages.

Rev. L. L. Uhl, Ph.D., 1889, who recently returned from India after spending fifty years there as a missionary, visited the University in October. Dr. Uhl played a leading part in the educational work of South India and partook in the revision of the Telugu Bible. In his evangelistic work he lived to see 2500

converts increase until the number is now 125,000. He was also especially interested in the flora of South India, collecting over six hundred specimens of the flora with wooded stems. This collection he has presented to Harvard University. He has made a comparison of the thought and substance of the Bible with the sacred books of India. This he will publish shortly. He has also prepared a lecture on the Buddhist archaeology of South India.

E. H. Hume, M.D., 1901, has been chosen as the first president of the Yale-in-China University at Changsha, China.

J. R. Cash, M.D., 1919, has been appointed pathologist-in-chief at Bay View Hospital. L. Getz, '14, M.D., 1918, has been appointed resident pathologist.

L. E. Biemiller, B.S. in Chem., 1921, was recently promoted from assistant to superintendent in charge of gas manufacture, Consolidated Gas and Electric Company, to industrial engineering representative, gas, new business department.

G. D. Penniman, Jr., former student, of the employment and personnel department, Consolidated Gas and Electric Company, has been promoted to be assistant to manager of Monument Street office.

C. S. Hodges, '98, has entered the employment and personnel department of the Consolidated Gas and Electric Company as personnel representative.

H. G. Byers, Ph.D., 1899, professor of Chemistry at Cooper Union, New York, recently returned from a three months' trip abroad. Dr. Byers visited England, Scotland, Belgium, France, Italy, and Germany. While in England he visited the president and secretary of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain in the interests of the American Institute of Chemistry of which he is president.

W. A. Noyes, Ph.D., 1892, professor of Chemistry at the University of Illinois, spent the summer in Europe. He attended the meeting of the British Association in Liverpool September 12-14, and visited Paris where he was made a member of the Council of the National Academy of Sciences.

P. L. Lotz, Ph.D., 1920, was recently promoted to be superintendent of the Cooperage and Paint Department of the Standard Oil Company of New York.

G. F. Weida, Ph.D., 1894, Bowler Professor of Physics and Chemistry at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, is on sabbatical leave this year. He will spend most of the time in New York. He recently visited the chemical laboratory on his way to New York.

C. H. Herty, Ph.D., 1886, has been named by Dr. E. C. Franklin, Ph.D., 1894, president of the American Chemical Society, on a committee with H. E. Howe, W. D. Bancroft, and A. Williams, Jr., to award the prizes offered

by Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Gavan in memory of their daughter Patricia to secondary school pupils for essays on Chemistry.

C. S. Piggott, Ph.D., 1920, who spent the past year at University College, London, as holder of the Ramsey Fellowship, has returned to Baltimore. This was the first award of the Ramsey Fellowship to a student from the United States.

Julia P. Harrison, Ph.D., 1912, has resigned her position at Skidmore College to become head of the department of Chemistry at Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa.

T. M. Berry, '20, Ph.D., 1923, is research chemist with the Standard Oil Company of New York and is working in Brooklyn. Dr. Berry visited the University recently.

L. Y. Davidheiser, Ph.D., 1922, head of the department of Chemistry at Millersville Normal School, Pa., visited the laboratory recently.

W. C. Preston, Ph.D., 1923, is research chemist with the Proctor and Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

F. C. Hahn, Ph.D., 1923, is research chemist with the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Company in Wilmington, Del.

T. B. Grave, '19, Ph.D., 1923, holds the newly created Hynson, Westcott and Dunning Fellowship in Chemistry and is working in the chemical laboratory.

W. A. Whitesell, Ph.D., 1923, is associate professor of Chemis-

try at the University of South Carolina.

S. S. Negus, Ph.D., 1923, spent the summer as director of the Keewaydin Camp at West Salisbury, Vt. He is associate professor of Chemistry at Richmond University.

A. W. Aldrich, B.S. in Chem., 1923, is doing graduate work at the University of Maryland.

F. J. Rich, B.S. in Chem., 1923, is doing graduate work in Chemistry and is the holder of a Hopkins Scholarship.

H. W. Grace, B.S. in Chem., 1923, has a position with the National Lead Company of Philadelphia.

J. C. Thompson, Jr., B.S. in Chem., 1922, spent the summer in field work with the New Jersey Zinc Company. He has returned for graduate work and is a candidate for the M.A. degree.

The following Hopkins men attended a dinner at the New Haven meeting of the American Chemical Society in April: C. E. Coates, Jr., Ph.D., 1891, L. Van Doren, Ph.D., 1912, F. E. Clark, Ph.D., 1902, J. C. Olsen, Ph.D., 1900, L. C. Newell, Ph.D., 1895, H. J. Turner, '92, Ph.D., 1899, B. S. Hopkins, Ph.D., 1906, R. N. Mullikin, '12, Ph. D., 1915, E. E. Reid, Ph. D., 1898, W. A. Taylor, Ph.D., 1914, A. Seidell, Ph.D., 1903, J. S. Chamberlain, Ph.D., 1899, N. E. Gordon, Ph.D., 1917, C. M. Mackall, Ph.D., 1920, G. Alleman, Ph.D., 1897, J. F. Norris, '92, Ph.D., 1895,

E. G. Mahin, Ph.D., 1908, B. P. Caldwell, Ph.D., 1901, L. H. Opdycke, Ph.D., 1922, S. F. Howard, Ph.D., 1912, C.E. Caspari, '96, Ph.D., 1900, A. D. Holmes, Ph.D., 1911, J. McGavack, Ph.D., 1920, W. F. Reynolds, '02, and Julia P. Harrison, Ph.D., 1912.

A Hopkins chemical luncheon was held in connection with the meeting of the American Chemical Society at Milwaukee in September. Those present were C. E. Coates, Jr., Ph.D., 1891, W. H. Bahlke, Ph.D., 1921, E. C. Bingham, Ph.D., 1905, E. P. Wightman, Ph.D., 1911, E. E. Reid, Ph.D., 1898, L. H. Reyerson, Ph.D., 1920, J. N. Swan, Ph.D., 1893, H. A. Lubs, Ph.D., 1914, A. B. Brown, Ph.D., 1922, J. N. Pearce, Ph.D., 1907, E. C. Franklin, Ph.D., 1894, E. G. Mahin, Ph.D., 1908, J. F. Norris, '92, Ph.D., 1895, C. A. Jacobson, Ph.D., 1908, F. G. Breyer, '08, M.A., 1910, F. V. Grimm, Ph.D., 1922, H. N. Holmes, Ph.D., 1907, J. S. Chamberlain, Ph.D., 1899, and C.E. Caspari, '96, Ph.D., 1900. All were delighted to learn of the actual construction of the chemical laboratory at Homewood. It was decided to hold a Hopkins reunion and inspection of the laboratory in connection with the spring meeting of the American Chemical Society in Washington.

N. E. Lemmon, B.S. in Chem., 1922, who is with the Standard Oil Company of Indiana at

Whiting, called at the Chemical laboratory on a recent visit to Baltimore.

L. C. Beard, Jr., '19, Ph.D., 1922, has resigned his position as instructor in Chemistry at the University to become research chemist with the Standard Oil Company of New York.

H. S. Hopkins, Ph.D., 1920, is now assistant professor of Physiology at the University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

Dr. A. Weinstein, Johnston Scholar, 1922-1923, has been appointed to one of the new National Research Council Fellowships in Biological Sciences, and will continue his researches in genetics at the University.

R. S. Radford, Ph.D., 1895, has recently been called to the University of Richmond.

A. W. McWhorter, Ph.D., 1905, has accepted the position of professor of Latin at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.

Octavia A. Dallam, B.S., 1922, has been appointed instructor in French at the Western High School, Baltimore.

P. W. Bachman, B.S. in Chem., 1923, is doing graduate work in chemistry at the University.

J. B. Gontrum, former student, has been appointed president of the Appeal Tax Court of Baltimore.

P. Preble, M.D., 1907, has been appointed director of the new Administrative Health Practice Bureau in Baltimore.

Of the B.E.'s of 1923 C. Hensen and H. R. Holsopple are doing graduate work in electrical engineering; C. N. Warfield is doing graduate work in Physics; W. T. Alderson, G. W. Cooke, M. D. M. Egner, and L. B. Kinnamon are with the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y.; E. W. Jackson, Jr., L. F. Mathews, and E. J. Schaefer are with the same Company in Baltimore; W. P. Taylor and G. P. Fallon are with the Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company; H. H. Vogel is with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Washington; H. Breslau is with the Westinghouse Electric Company, Baltimore; J. L. Hildebrandt is taking a motorcycle trip across the continent and will return via the Panama Canal; M. M. Crout is with the York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa.; C. E. Cummings is with the Texas Company, New York City; R. C. Dannettel is at the Westport plant of the Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company; A. S. Muessen is with the Western Electric Company, Chicago; R. R. Taylor is doing reconstruction work in the Near East, under the auspices of the Society of Friends; W. B. Tucker is with Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, in the steam turbine department; F. E. Brumble and A. L. Tipton are at the Mt. Clair shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company;

J. M. Murphy is with the Bailey Meter Company, Cleveland; R. C. Cole works for the Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company; G. V. B. Shriver is at Carteret, N. J., working for the Worthington Pump and Machinery Company; A. H. Senner is instructor at Pennsylvania State College; P. M. Ghent, G. M. Ruoff, and H. A. Maccubbin are with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; C. J. Speer, Jr., and W. L. Harwetel are in New York with the Transit Commissioners; C. O. Wherley is at Hyattsville, Md., with the Washington Suburban Sanitary District; and J. H. Leonard is with the Bell Telephone Company, Washington.

D. W. Horn, Ph.D., 1900, recently had two articles in *Science* on "Medical Licensure of Non-Medical Doctors."

At the spring meeting of the North Carolina Academy of Science H. V. Wilson, '83, Ph.D., 1888, R. E. Coker, Ph.D., 1906, H. B. Arbuckle, Ph.D., 1898, and J. P. Givler, former student, were on the program.

P. K. Gilman, M.D., 1905, has been appointed clinical professor at Stanford University School of Medicine, San Francisco.

E. B. Wilson, Ph.D., 1881, has been elected a foreign honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

S. Flexner, Fellow, 1891-1892, has received the degree of doctor

honoris causa from the University of Strasbourg.

W. C. Coker, Ph.D., 1901, is joint author with J.N. Couch of "The Gasteromycetes of North Carolina" in the *Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Society* for May, 1923. In the August number of the *Journal* the same authors had an article on "A New Species of *Thraustotheca*." The *Journal* also contained recently "Variations of Protein Content of Corn" by H. B. Arbuckle, Ph.D., 1898, and A. J. Thies, Jr.; "Breeding Habits of *Limoria* at Beaufort, N.C.," by R. E. Coker Ph.D., 1906; and "Dedifferentiation in Hybrids and Ascidions" by H. V. Wilson, '83, Ph.D., 1888.

W. C. Coker, Ph.D., 1901, has just published "The Saprologniaceae with Notes on Other Water Molds" and "The Clavaries of the United States and Canada."

Dr. H. P. Cushing, formerly of the Medical School, has been awarded the distinguished service medal as senior surgical consultant of the A. E. F. in France.

E. L. Opie, '93, M.D., 1897, has been elected to membership in the National Academy of Science.

W. J. Humphreys, Ph.D., 1897, has been made a member of the committee on Photosynthesis of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

"The Preparation of Five Kilograms of Desiccated Eu-

glena" by C. E. Bills, B.S., 1920, M.A., 1923, recently appeared in *Science*.

E. W. Gudger, Ph.D., 1905, has recently published in *Natural History* "Monkeys Trained As Harvesters;" in the *Fishing Gazette*, London, "Fish Smelling and Tasting of Iodoform—an Explanation;" and in *Science* "A Fourth Capture in Florida Waters of the Whale Shark."

I. F. Lewis, Ph.D., 1908, is secretary of the Union of American Biological Societies, in the formation of which he has been very active.

D. H. Tennent, Ph.D., 1904, is in the Orient studying starfishes under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

A. Ellett, Ph.D., 1923, has been appointed a Fellow by the National Research Council and will continue his work in the Physical Laboratory.

Vola P. Barton, Ph.D., 1923, is assistant professor of Physics at Goucher College. She has just returned from a visit abroad which included travels in France, Switzerland, and England.

F. L. Robeson, Ph.D., 1923, is professor of Physics at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.

H. T. Wensel, Ph.D., 1923, has been appointed an associate physicist in the Sound Department of the Bureau of Standards, Washington.

A. E. Ruark, M.A., 1923, worked during the summer on researches on spectroscopy in

critical potentials in the Atomic Structure Section of the Bureau of Standards.

H. N. Eaton, M.A., 1923, is chief of the Aeronautic Instrument Section of the Bureau of Standards. During the summer he and A. H. Mears, '23, worked on the development of the instruments for the Navy's airship ZR-1. Mr. Mears is consulting engineer for Julien P. Friez & Sons.

E. J. Plyler, M.A., 1923, is Fellow in Physics at Cornell University.

Helen L. Adams, former student, is instructor in Physics at Goucher College.

R. T. Cox, Jr., '20, was employed during the summer in the Radio Experimental Station of the Western Electric Company at Cliffwood, N. J.

B. Kurrelmeyer, '21, has been working on the new color grades for honey soon to be announced by the Department of Agriculture.

H. L. Dryden, '16, Ph.D., 1919, and Mrs. Dryden announce the birth of a son, Hugh, Jr.

The September 14 number of *Science* contained a short notice of the work of the late G. Lefevre, '91, Ph.D., 1896, at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass.

D. E. Weglein, '97, Ph.D., 1916, has been appointed first assistant superintendent of public education in Baltimore. W.

R. Flowers, B.S., 1920, M.A., 1923, has been appointed successor to Dr. Weglein as assistant superintendent in charge of secondary education.

V. L. Ellicott, M.D., 1921, D.P.H., 1922, has been appointed epidemiologist to the Health Department of Baltimore.

W. Seifriz, B.S., 1916, Ph.D., 1920, carried on his research on the structure and behavior of protoplasm at the Harpswell Laboratory during July and August. In September he assumed his new duties as a member of the staff of the Botanical Department of the University of Michigan. During the calendar year he has published articles giving results of his researches in the *American Journal of Botany*, the *Botanical Gazette*, the *Annals of Botany*, and the *Zeitschrift für Physikalische Chemie*.

L. J. Pessin, Ph.D., 1923, spent late June and July at the Harpswell Laboratory, Mt. Desert Island, Me., working on the distribution of the air plants inhabiting an oak tree. Dr. Pessin has accepted an appointment as assistant professor of Botany at the Mississippi Agricultural College.

C. Zirkle, former student and assistant in Botany, conducted two courses in Botany at the summer school of the University of Virginia. He has resigned the assistantship in order to spend the present academic year studying in Europe.

MARRIAGES

- L. C. Beard, '19, Ph.D., 1922, and Miss Mildred Holland Morgal, of Baltimore, Md., on June 9, 1923.
- J. M. Berkowitz, '20, and Miss Sarah Rosenberg, of Baltimore, Md., on July 29, 1923.
- H. R. Bohlman, M.D., 1923, and Miss Ruby Pearl, of Glenelg, Md., on June 23, 1923.
- C. P. Coady, Jr., former student, and Miss Emma Tingle, of Baltimore, Md., on September 10, 1923.
- W. B. Daniels, medical student, and Miss Josephine Poe January, medical student, on September 3, 1923.
- K. W. Ebeling, '19, M.D., 1923, and Miss Elizabeth Wendal, of Chattanooga, Tenn., on June 25, 1923.
- S. W. Egerton, '18, M.D., 1922, and Miss Katherine Lalor, of Baltimore, Md., on September 25, 1923.
- J. S. Fulton, Jr., '12, and Miss Agnes Bacon Cator, of Baltimore, Md., on June 25, 1923.
- C. C. Hartman, former student, and Miss Carolyn Crane, of Baltimore, Md., on June 20, 1923.
- I. L. Houghton, '17, M.D., 1921, and Miss Alice Estelle Stearns, of Fredericksburg, Va., on September 4, 1923.
- J. P. D. Hull, M.A., 1917, and Miss Ethel Sanders, of Stephens, Ark., on June 20, 1923.
- F. P. Johnson, M.D., 1920, and Miss Juliette M. Omohundro, of Heathsville, Md., on September 4, 1923.
- C. E. Keefer, B.E., 1919, and Miss Lubor Breit, of New York City, on September 10, 1923.
- W. M. Kunkel, M.D., 1919, and Miss Katherine Brawner Smoot, of Baltimore, Md., on June 27, 1923.
- C. M. Mackall, Ph.D., 1920, and Miss Louise de Marsan, of Paris, France, on August 23, 1923.
- K. H. Martzloff, M.D., 1917, and Miss Sarah Jane Goodpasture, of Clarksville, Tenn., on August 23, 1923.
- A. A. McBee, former student, and Miss Jessie Keith, of Greensboro, N.C., on October 10, 1923.
- H. E. Niles, '20, and Miss Mary Cushing Howard, B.S., 1922, of Baltimore, Md., on September 15, 1923.
- J. C. Potter, M.D., 1921, and Miss Mary Boyd Greer, of Johnstown, Pa., on September 15, 1923.
- D. Richardson, '15, Ph.D., 1920, and Miss Helen Cannon Le Seure, of Washington, D.C., on September 23, 1923.
- C. W. Schmidt, B.E., 1919, and Miss Else Melamet, of Baltimore, Md., on September 29, 1923.
- E. H. Sirich, '06, Ph.D., 1914, and Miss Marjorie Williamson, of Aberdeen, S. Dak., on June 16, 1923.
- C. Zirkle, former student, and Miss Helen Kingsbury, of Baltimore, Md., on October 4, 1923.

DEATHS

H. W. Cooke, '91, on July 3, 1923.

W. E. Crozier, '04, on September 10, 1923.

A. L. Frothingham, Fellow, 1882-1885, on July 28, 1923.

J. W. Henkelman, former student, on July 16, 1923.

B. S. Neuhausen, '18, Ph.D., 1921, on August 20, 1923.

J. A. O'Donnell, M.D., 1911, on September 7, 1923.

Dr. W. W. Russell, associate professor of Clinical Gynecology, on July 11, 1923.

BOOK REVIEWS

Paper Money in Maryland 1727-1789. By KATHRYN L. BEHRENS, PH.D. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series xli, No. 1. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1923.

The forty-first series of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, that for 1923, begins with a dissertation upon *Paper Money in Maryland 1727-1789* by Kathryn L. Behrens, Ph. D. Maryland's early provincial record in the emission and redemption of bills of credit is peculiarly honorable and deserves to be told. The later story is not so creditable, but is full of interest. Miss Behrens has made a careful study of the Journals of the Assembly, the columns of the contemporary newspapers, and the manuscript collections of the Maryland Historical Society.

The lack of a circulating medium in the Province, other than the staple tobacco, caused an agitation for the emission of a paper currency to begin in 1727. Delays ensued, while the two Houses and the Lord Proprietary were adjusting their views upon the subject, but finally an act was passed in 1733 for the emission of £90,000 in bills of

credit, of varied values, from a shilling to a pound. These bills were legal tender, except for the tax for the support of the established church, for building and repairing churches, and for dues to the Lord Proprietary. The bills were to be used to indemnify planters for the destruction of trash tobacco, for building a house for the governor, for repairing the provincial buildings, and for the erection of a jail in each county. The residue was to be loaned out at interest on the security of real or personal property. A sinking fund was established, invested in stock of the Bank of England and consisting of the proceeds of a tax of fifteen shillings sterling upon every hogshead of tobacco exported from Maryland. The history of this emission of paper money is as clearly given as is possible from the reports of the commissioners down to the time of the final redemption of the notes at par in 1765.

In 1766 a second series of bills of credit was issued on the security of the Province's stock in the Bank of England. This series amounted to \$173,733, equal to £39,089 18s. 6d. sterling. In 1769 the Assembly authorized a third issue of \$300,000. A fourth issue of \$480,000 was made in 1773.

These three issues greatly depreciated and were ordered to be redeemed in 1781 at the rate of \$40 for \$1.00 of new continental money.

In the early days of the Revolutionary War Maryland issued considerable sums in paper money: £100,000 in 1775, £200,666 13s. 4d. in December, 1775, \$535,111 in August, 1776: Most of the bills were redeemed in 1780 at the rate of \$40 for \$1.00. In the later years of the Revolution large amounts were issued of Continental State money and of "red" money, based on the credit of the state alone. This later paper money was a great improvement upon that issued in the earlier years of the war, and much of it was redeemed at par. Payments continued to be made on this money until 1822.

"The last struggle for paper money" forms an interesting chapter, telling of the agitation for the issue of bills of credit in 1785 to 1788—a movement which failed because of firm opposition by the State Senate. The people in general, on sober second thought, supported the Senate. Miss Behrens conjectures, however, that a desire to be present in Maryland and oppose any further moves toward such an issue may have been influential in causing several prominent Marylanders to decline election to the Federal Constitutional Convention of 1787.

The work closes with a dis-

cussion of the bank stock controversy which continued until 1804, when Maryland received stock which had been in the hands of trustees at the time of the Declaration of Independence and which, when finally sold in 1806 to the Barings, yielded the very considerable proceeds of \$648,484.34.

The Shop Committee in the United States. By CARROLL E. FRENCH, PH.D. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series xli, No. 2. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1923.

Carroll E. French, PH.D., is the author of the second number of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science for 1923 (Series xli, pp. 109), his monograph being entitled *The Shop Committee in the United States*. The dissertation deals with a very new form of adjustment of the relations of employer and employed, for the Shop Committee's beginning is scarcely a decade ago. Its development was rapid during the Great War period and since that time some of the great organizations, such as the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the International Harvester Company, have perfected their form of settling questions which may arise between the managers and the

laborers. The Shop Committee has been considered by the trades unions as diametrically opposed to them and has met their bitter opposition. Dr. French, like most of those who have studied Political Economy in the graduate department of the University, holds that the labor union is a desirable and permanent form of organization and tries to show that there may be such an arrangement between the two forces that they may work together. "The Shop Committee may be defined," writes Dr. French, "as a form of organization for collective dealing"—the author restricts the use of the term "collective bargaining" to negotiations between the employers and the trade unions—"by means of joint committees, composed of an equal number of representatives of both employes and employers, chosen from within a single plant or corporation." In separate chapters he traces the history of such committees in the United States—not treating of their activities in Great Britain—of the form and organization of the Shop Committee, of the Shop Committee in operation, and of the Shop Committee and the trades union. The study brings together in a convenient form the facts in regard to a new and very important phase of the relation between the management and the employes of great industrial organizations.

Bavaria and the Reich, the Conflict over the Law for the Protection of the Republic. By JOHANNES MATERN, PH.D., Assistant Librarian of the Johns Hopkins University. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series xli, No. 3. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1923.

Johannes Matern, Ph.D., assistant librarian of the University, whose monograph upon Plebiscites we reviewed recently, is the author of the third number of the fortieth series of the Studies in Historical and Political Science (pp. 125), which is entitled *Bavaria and the Reich, the Conflict over the Law for the Protection of the Republic*. The author has seized upon a difference between Bavaria and Germany as the basis of a highly technical discussion of the legal and political relation of the *Reich* and the *Länder*—the republic which has succeeded the empire and the states which form its constituent parts. About a third of the monograph is composed of the text of the laws which caused the conflict which is discussed.

The circumstances of the difficulty arose in 1922. After the assassination of Dr. Rathenau, the foreign minister, the national government felt that there was a necessity of enacting special legislation for its protection; consequently, there was passed a

law declaring certain acts committed against the Reich or its officers to be crimes and that persons accused of such acts should be tried before a special court, whose members should be named by the President of the Reich. The act was to continue for a period of five years. As soon as it was enacted, the Bavarian Landtag adopted legislation nullifying the new law, claiming that it was unconstitutional. After some negotia-

tion, the national government agreed to modify certain provisions of the law, and Bavaria, on her part, agreed to withdraw her counter measure. The compromise did not settle the legal question as to the validity of the law of the Reich and left as still open the theoretical question as to whether the German people were united in a confederation, a federal state, or a unitary state.

NECROLOGY

B. F. LOVELACE, PH.D., 1907

The death of B. F. Lovelace, associate professor of Chemistry, came with shocking suddenness to all but a few of his closest associates and even by them was unexpected until a few days before the end. He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Olivia Shriver of Baltimore, and their three children, Richard 6, Caroline 4 and Clarence 2.

Dr. Lovelace was born in Edgefield County, S. C., in 1876. He graduated from the University of Alabama in 1904 and came to the Johns Hopkins as a graduate student in chemistry in 1904. He received his Ph.D. degree here in 1907. During 1906-1907 he was fellow in Chemistry at Hopkins and remained for one year after graduation as research assistant to the late Professor H. N. Morse, devoting a great part of the year to improving the apparatus used for measuring osmotic pressure. After the year at Hopkins he returned to the University of Alabama as professor of Chemistry and was in charge of the department of Chemistry there until he was recalled to Hopkins in the fall of 1911 as associate professor of Inorganic Chemistry and remained in this capacity until his death, Sunday, April 22.

For several years after his return to Hopkins in 1911 Lovelace gave most of his time to systematizing the work in inorganic chemistry. Both the laboratory work and lecture course in this field were changed radically. His lectures were made especially valuable because of the painstaking care with which he assembled the data he used.

It was not until sometime after his return to Hopkins that it was possible for him to undertake any research. As research assistant he had contributed materially to the progress made in this laboratory on the measurement of osmotic pressure. Later on he became associated with a second large problem of a similar nature, the study of the vapor pressure of aqueous solutions. His name is connected with practically all the progress made on this problem and with the numerous articles appearing in the journal describing this work. He also did considerable research work on fluorides.

During the war he was connected with the Hopkins branch laboratory of the Chemical Warfare Service and succeeded in solving one of their important chemical problems by devising an electric method for the preparation of permanganates and manganese dioxide.

Dr. Lovelace's name is also intimately associated with the industrial development of silica gel, and it will be of interest to relate his activities in this field especially as such work absorbed the most of his attention during the last few years of his life.

It was through Dr. Lovelace's efforts that the Davison Chemical Company of Baltimore first attempted to apply silica gel to some of their industrial problems in connection with the manufacture of sulphuric acid. Up to this time this absorbent material had been used only for the retention of gases, and Lovelace investigated the behavior of silica gel as regards the conditions that governed the removal of the absorbed gases from the absorbent.

The industrial development of silica gel was attended with a myriad of troublesome problems of a technical, business, and legal nature. Lovelace's keen analytical mind was greatly in demand during this period and he was able by his influence to aid materially in the industrial development made by the Davison Chemical Company.

His sound judgment in all matters relating to chemical education and his ability to analyze and determine the merits of any problem under discussion and the frank expression of his opinion at all times have been valuable aids to the Chemical Staff in carrying on the work of the Chemical Department and

his death is as great a loss to the department as a whole as to his associates.

J. C. W. FRAZER.

W. A. PATRICK.

R. H. BAYARD, '87¹

In the complex and noisy existence that modern city life entails, the opportunity to stop the ceaseless round and contemplate passing events rarely or never comes. Our contacts with our fellow-man have become but incidents of a moment, and we and they are swept onward in the mad rush of the time and tide that wait for no man.

But out of this flowing onward rush of waters there are formed quiet pools where the current is spent, and in the calm of such waters kindred souls gather, lifelong friendships are formed, and a friend is found "that sticketh closer than a brother."

It was the writer's good fortune in boyhood to have thus found a friend in Richard Howard Bayard, and at that formative period when the good influences of a strong comradeship become parts of our being and last through life, fashioning our habits and our natures in the better mold. Bayard's influence was thus marked in all his early associations, standing, if necessary, alone in his calm, direct appeal

¹ *The Sun*, Baltimore, May 30, 1923.

to high motive and high resolve. In college, at the law school, and in the years of early manhood, he stood among classmates and practitioners at the bar of his native city as an influence only for good.

He early attached himself to church activities and throughout his life lent the weight of his lofty idealism and the influence of a blameless life to the spread of the Kingdom, a consecration that called forth from his pastor the allusion to a life crowned with glorious achievement.

Though handicapped from childhood with an organic trouble that proved fatal in the end, he strove to keep abreast with the larger activities of the city's life, and in the administration of its hospitals and other public charities he was ever zealous to lend his utmost.

To an average or a weaker character, descent from two most conspicuous and notable Marylanders—Charles Carroll and John Eager Howard—might have affected his relations with his fellow-man, but simplicity of taste, universal courtesy in manner, and freedom from all affectations were characteristic marks of the man—a perfect gentleman.

His influence will continue, though he is no longer here, and those friends whom he has left will ever be mindful of the inspiring example of a perfected life.

A. L. KIMBALL, PH.D., 1884¹

Arthur Lalanne Kimball was graduated with distinction from Princeton University in June, 1881. As an undergraduate, he had made his mark in Mathematics and Physics, his chief interests being divided between the two studies. Though known throughout the land as a physicist, those who were closely in touch with him always thought of him as quite half a mathematician. One of his Princeton teachers was George Bruce Halstead, the indefatigable champion of the non-Euclidean Geometry in this country, a man with more than a touch of genius, of marked eccentricity, yet with a singular power of inspiring pupils. Kimball often spoke of his indebtedness to Halstead, and I feel sure that the scientific imagination which was one of his most marked characteristics was, if not planted, yet, surely, nurtured by the inspiration of this Princeton teacher. At graduation he was awarded the Experimental Science Fellowship, and was Fellow and graduate student at Princeton for the year following. He held a fellowship at the Johns Hopkins University from 1882 to 1884, working under Rowland, who would be bracketed with Michelson and Millikan as one of the

¹ *Amherst Graduates' Quarterly*, May, 1923.

three greatest American physicists. Kimball received his doctor's degree at Johns Hopkins in 1884, his thesis being the outcome of research work in the absolute determination of the ohm. He was at once appointed Associate in Physics. In 1888 he became Associate Professor, a position which he held until he was called to Amherst in September, 1891.

When Kimball assumed his duties here, he was confronted with a great opportunity and a burden correspondingly heavy. The opportunity was that of creating a department of experimental Physics at the College, as distinguished from the purely textbook, lecture, and demonstrative work which had been the practice before he came. The burden was that of planning and superintending the construction of the laboratory which was to make this possible. The task was hardly done before ill-health came upon him, and to the very day of his death, nearly a human generation, his fight was that of mind against body.

It was doubtless because of this lack of bodily health and strength that he was able to give so little of time and thought to research work. At the Johns Hopkins he had quickly reached the frontier of his science and become devoted, as was every student at that great graduate school, to enlarging the boundaries of known truth. I find three papers to represent his contributions to journals; one on "Rela-

tivity and Electro-Magnetic Induction," another on "Negative Surface Tension," and a third on "Determination of Stresses by Polarized Light." It must have been a keen disappointment to him that he could not share more largely as a pioneer in the onward march of his science. His active life covered a period of thrilling advances in physical discovery. Between 1881 and 1923, X-rays, radioactivity, the electron theory, and relativity came to irradiate and transform the science. Kimball was in touch with all of these great movements, and only his fine self-mastery could have concealed from those about him his disappointment that he was not to be a discoverer as well as interpreter.

In interpretation, however, it was his great distinction to take a forward step of very great value in the teaching and study of Physics. His textbook, "College Physics," first published in the spring of 1911, at once gave him a national reputation. The book quickly became the manual for an ever-increasing number of our leading colleges and technical schools, until it is used today in more than one hundred. One of the great universities paid the author the rare compliment of adopting the book before it left the press, because of faith in Kimball as a thinker, a teacher, and a writer. The second revised edition of the work was published in 1917, and

a third revision was in process of completion at the time of his death.

The book is generally conceded by reviewers and teachers to be a masterpiece of thought and presentation. To read it is to have a vivid picture of the author's mental processes. Depth of insight and singular clarity and felicity of expression are marked characteristics from beginning to end. The trail through Physics is like that down the Grand Canyon, the first few hundred feet bristle with the most serious difficulties. It is such concepts as those of acceleration, work, energy, that baffle and discourage students, yet logically as well as pedagogically these come at the very outset. Over these grades, and others like them, with their sharp turns and yawning precipices, Kimball guides the student with a sure hand and unerring steps. The secret of his success as a textbook writer and as a teacher lay in the fact that he was both seer and interpreter. Schopenhauer has somewhere said that genius consists in seeing things in their true relations—intellectual apprehension dominating will and expelling prejudice. In Kimball's mind there was a suggestion of this kind of genius. His mind reflected nature like a perfect mirror, without enlargement and without distortion, and the image, so clearly and beautifully outlined, he could share with others whose vision was not so

blessed as his. He met, as few men meet, Erskine's imperative, "The Moral Obligation to be Intelligent."

Amherst College has reason to be proud of an unbroken line of great science teachers; among others, Hitchcock, Harris, Root, Esty, Emerson, Tyler. When the historian for the next Centennial continues the list, the name of Arthur Lalanne Kimball will not be found wanting.

B. S. NEUHAUSEN, '18, PH.D., 1921

Benjamin Simon Neuhausen was born in 1896. His early education was received in the public schools of New York City. In 1918 he received the A.B. degree from the Johns Hopkins University and was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society. During the year 1919-1920 he was a Hopkins Scholar and student assistant; the following year he was a Du Pont Fellow in Chemistry. He received his Ph. D. degree in 1921. Immediately upon graduation he was appointed assistant in Physiology at the Medical School. The following year he was promoted to an instructorship, and in June, 1923, to be an associate. He was a contributor to the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, the *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, the *Journal of Physical Chemistry*, *Nature*, *Science*, and the *Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin*. Dr. Neuhausen died on August 20.

The Chemical Department suffered a great loss by the death of one of its recent graduates, Dr. Benjamin S. Neuhausen, who died suddenly in Baltimore on August 20, 1923.

Dr. Neuhausen was a chemist of great promise and his untimely end constitutes a real tragedy for his family and his alma mater. He was equipped with all of the essentials for a successful career in modern science, and within a short time his influence would have been bound to be felt in ever widening spheres. In the Department of Chemistry he was admired and respected both by the faculty

and the students. His great enthusiasm, untiring energy, and keen mental powers soon marked him as a leader.

Dr. Neuhausen was born in Germany in 1896. He attended the public schools in New York City, completed the undergraduate work at Hopkins in 1918, and received the Ph.D. degree in 1921. His graduate work was in chemistry and physical chemistry. During the past two years his work was in the Medical School in the Department of Physiology under the supervision of Dr. E. K. Marshall.

W. A. PATRICK.

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