

4 P. M.—Dedication of Woodbridge Hall.

Address by Donald Grant Mitchell, LL.D.

5 P. M.—Farewell reception of the guests and graduates of the University by President Hadley and Mrs. Hadley, in the University Hall.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

THE Council of Columbia University, representing the faculties, has adopted the following minute, on the occasion of the resignation of President Low :

When Mr. Low became the President of Columbia College, in the academic year 1889-90, the institution consisted of four faculties, in charge respectively of the schools of arts, mines, law and political science. These faculties numbered 122 officers of instruction ; and these schools were attended by 1,134 students. The faculties were connected with each other only through the president and trustees of the college ; and the schools existed alongside of each other without any principle or custom of reciprocity. The library of the college contained 91,000 volumes, and the wealth of the corporation was estimated at \$10,500,000. The faculties, schools, library and entire equipment were crowded into the narrow and noisy quarters bordering upon the tracks of the New York Central railway.

To-day Columbia University consists of nine faculties, in charge respectively of Columbia College, Barnard College, Teachers College and the university schools of law, medicine, applied science, pure science, philosophy and political science. These faculties now number 385 officers of instruction ; and these colleges and schools are now attended by 4,500 students. The faculties are now coordinated with each other in the University Council in which all of the educational activities and interests of the university are officially represented ; and a complete system of reciprocity between all parts of the institution and also with the Union Theological Seminary now prevails. The library of the university now contains 311,000 volumes ; and the wealth of the corporation is now estimated at eighteen millions of dollars, of which one and one half millions of dollars, in round numbers, represent the splendid generosity and munificence of Mr. Low himself. And, finally, the university is now located upon a site and possesses a physical equipment unsurpassed in beauty, comfort and completeness by those of any institution of learning in the world.

This magnificent achievement, wrought within the short period of twelve years, has no parallel in the educational history of any country or of any age ; and

no further or higher proofs of Mr. Low's abilities as an educator and an administrator than the mere recital of these facts are necessary.

But Mr. Low brought to the solution of the problems of the university qualities even more important and needful than these intellectual powers. First and highest among these qualities, and most indispensable, was the power to win and to hold the full and unwavering confidence and the cordial and zealous cooperation of all his colleagues, a power which can come only from an innate love of truth, joined with an open mind, a high sense of justice, unbending integrity, kindness of heart and genuine deference in manner. Every officer of the university felt that his interests and the interests of his department were safe in the hands of Mr. Low, and that no occult influences would ever be allowed to prevail in the administration of the affairs of the institution.

"It is the recollection of these rare and invaluable traits even more than of his administrative abilities which makes the parting with him so hard and regretful and which moves this Council to express the hope and wish for itself and for the bodies represented in it that from his seat in the Board of Trustees of the University Mr. Low may still continue to manifest his old interest in the development of the university and may still exert his great powers in the promotion of its welfare.

"Though conscious that these words do not express with any adequacy the feelings of the members of this body concerning the obligations of the university and all of its officers to Mr. Low and their deep regret at his retirement from the Presidency yet your committee would beg to recommend that the minute be spread in full upon the records of the University Council and that the Secretary be directed to transmit a copy of it with a suitable letter to Mr. Low."

THE CARNEGIE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

THE report of the committee of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie institutions at Pittsburgh has been made public. It formally approves the scheme of the sub-committee and of the advisory committee of experts on the 'Plan and Scope' of the proposed Carnegie technical system of industrial education, as outlined by the latter in the report published in *SCIENCE* in July last and commented upon in the address of Mr. Brashear before his section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which appeared in our issue of September 13.

The committee recommends the organization

of the central feature of a scheme to comprehend, ultimately, if properly sustained, a series of schools of graded character from the evening classes and the trade schools for artisans and youth, of both sexes, to the technical high school, the schools of engineering and architecture aggregated in a technical college, and to the aggregations of these schools and colleges in a technical university which shall include a department of research. It is proposed to employ the gift of Mr. Carnegie, presented at the time of his announcement of his ambition in this direction, in the establishment of a technical institution to occupy substantially the same position and to do practically the same kind of work as the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, the Drexel in Philadelphia and similar schools in other large cities. It is recommended that a plot of land of about 60 acres area be at once secured and this institution immediately organized.

"The plan and scope as laid down by the committee and the experts invited to give counsel will make the school of national importance and place it in the front rank of similar schools in the world."

The endowment at present advised is said to be \$5,000,000, and the final and completed form of the 'university' will presumably require about double that sum.

When studying a plan and determining the scope of the institution, the expert advisers were called upon, each for a statement, and were later called together as a committee, and the present report states that 'appreciating the dignity and the magnitude of the subject, we were agreeably surprised to find that all reports agreed in their essential features.'

"Accordingly when the members of the Advisory Committee held their final meeting in June they had no difficulty in uniting in a general scheme for technical education."

The scheme was in outline the largest possible; the idea being to provide a model, so far as it might be carried, and to hold up an ideal toward which to approximate as time and means should permit. The introduction of manual training, in cooperation with the public schools, and a general system and policy of constant cooperation in all practicable ways,

the provision of day and evening classes for artisans, the organization of a scientific and technical high school for youth of both sexes unable to find means and time for a liberal education and yet requiring instruction in the fundamental principles of the industries into which they are to be inducted, together with provision for general education, in conjunction with the public schools, the neighboring university, the great libraries of Pittsburgh and vicinity and with the operations of the existing Carnegie Institute, art school and museum, constitute the first and a great task. Later, if practicable, the educational structure will be built up and down and broadened into a great system offering the industrial classes Huxley's ladder 'from the gutter to the university.'

"The Carnegie Technical College with its crowning features of scientific research and publication, must be left for future endowment. Its realization would complete a technical university unequalled in its scope and influence, an institution worthy to foster the highest aspirations of Pittsburgh—or of any metropolis, the committee might have added."

Finally, the committee remarks: "We would respectfully suggest to Mr. Carnegie the many advantages to be derived from handling as a whole, rather than in parts, whatever scheme of technical education he may contemplate."

"The Advisory Committee wisely recommends that an endowment should be provided of such magnitude and character as will safely maintain the required income on the face of falling rates of interest and the demands of a steady growth."

THE NEW YORK PATHOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that the plan of reorganization of the Pathological Institute of the New York State Hospitals for the Insane undertaken by the State Commission in Lunacy is gradually taking shape. An advisory board has been appointed, whose duty it is to aid in the development of the Institute and the carrying on of its work on broad lines and to assist the new Director soon to be appointed. It is the aim of the reorganized Institute to carry on work in the sciences correlated with psychiatry