than those which we know from the Baptanodon beds. Should it be *Baptanodon*, it will probably show some extreme specializations, as the time separating the Benton from the Baptanodon beds is considerable.

JOHN C. MERRIAM.

## QUOTATIONS.

## TRUSTEES AND FACULTIES.

The Review is greatly interested to learn that a national congress of the trustees of American universities is to be held this month at the University of Illinois in connection with the inauguration of its new president, and that this conference will be devoted to a discussion of the best form of administration of higher educational institutions and of the proper share of trustees, faculty and alumni in their government. Such a discussion is of especial interest at this time to institute men because of the unfortunate divergence in opinion of the corporation and faculty as to the future educational policy of the institute, and because of the absence of any intermediate body or other means of conference by which an intimate exchange of opinions might take place, and the differences in point of view of the two bodies might be reconciled or compromised.

Whatever be desirable from an ideal standpoint, the practical conditions surrounding American education, especially the legal requirements and the constant need of renewed financial support, will undoubtedly make necessary the existence of a board of trustees in our educational institutions. The proper relations of such a board to the faculty and alumni is a large question, and one which must receive a somewhat different answer in different institutions. The Review believes, however, that the following general principles are vital to the soundness of our educational The board of trustees and the faculty must be coordinate bodies, the latter being in no sense subordinate to the former. must be as sharp a division of functions as is practicable, the trustees dealing exclusively and finally with legal and financial questions, and with the appointments of president and

faculty, and the faculty having exclusive jurisdiction in purely educational questions, including not merely the details of instruction, administration and student government, but all matters relating to curriculum, courses of study offered and degree requirements. General questions as to educational aims, and all the numerous questions involving both financial and educational considerations should be discussed by both bodies, and should be acted upon only after substantial agreement has been reached. And to this end there must be established conditions of harmonious cooperation and frequent opportunities for intimate contact and exchange of views. This would seem to be best obtained by the formation of an advisory council—consisting of five or six members from each body, with the president as chairman-which, after thorough discussion should make recommendations both to the trustees and to the faculty. Finally, the alumni not only should be urged to participate in the conduct of the social and athletic life of the students, and to recommend improvements in the courses of study, but they should also be given some direct and substantial share in the government of the institution.—The Technology Review.

## THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.1

The opening of the present term at Oxford will add 67 new scholars to the list of those in residence under the bequest of the late Cecil Rhodes. Allowing for the withdrawal of a few of the German scholars who find it more in accord with their University system at home to take only a two years' course instead of the three years to which the scholarship entitles them, there remain over from last year's students 79, so that for the academic year 1905-6 the whole number in residence will be slightly under 150. The full list is not, however, yet complete. In 1906, when scholars are elected only for the Colonies and Germany, there will be a further addition of more than 30. As several of the communities concerned have in the last two years failed to send forward a candidate qualified to enter Oxford,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The London Times.