

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 system. The board of trustees and the faculty must be coordinate bodies, the latter being in no sense subordinate to the former. There 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,

¹ The *London Times*.

the whole number will be still further increased in later years when this deficiency has been repaired. The total number for whom permanent provision is made is about 190, and no doubt this *maximum* will be reached before many years have elapsed.

In the election of scholars the only qualifying test in scholarship fixed by the trustees is the Oxford Responsions standard. An exception to this rule has hitherto been made in the case of South Africa and one of two Australian colonies; but after this year the test will be everywhere applied, except in Germany, where the selection of scholars was assigned by Mr. Rhodes to the Emperor himself. In all other cases a local committee of selection, usually composed of educational experts and sometimes of a school or university faculty, completes the election from among the candidates who have passed the preliminary test; and these committees are directed to select on the basis suggested by Mr. Rhodes. They are free to apply for purposes of comparison any further educational or other test they think desirable beyond that exacted by the trustees.

For 1904 five states or territories of the American Union failed to qualify a candidate on the Responsions standard, while no fewer than ten failed in 1905. The states thus failing in 1905 were Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming, mostly, it will be observed, the newer western states. Among the colonies Rhodesia has had some difficulty in filling up its annual quota of three scholars, and one scholarship is vacant this year. The organization of secondary schools has barely begun there, and in the meantime Rhodesian boys studying in England, but whose parents are spending their lives in the colony, have been considered eligible. This condition will be modified with the advance of Rhodesian education. The only other colonial community which has yet failed to send a scholar is the northwestern territory of Canada, which furnished a successful candidate in 1904, but none who qualified in 1905. Fifteen American scholarships and two colonial scholarships are therefore

vacant at the present time through lack of duly-qualified scholars. When scholarships have once lapsed through failure of this kind they are not filled up in the succeeding year, but only in the regular cycle of appointment, as any other method would be unfair to prospective candidates for any given year.

THE RESEARCH LABORATORY OF PHYSICAL
CHEMISTRY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

SEVERAL changes have taken place in the staff of the Research Laboratory of Physical Chemistry of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Professor W. D. Coolidge has accepted a position in the Technical Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, where he will be closely associated with Dr. W. R. Whitney. To Professor Coolidge has been due in large measure the development of one of the most important lines of work in progress in the research laboratory of the institute—the investigation of the conductivity of aqueous solutions at high temperatures. This research will be continued not only by several investigators at the institute, but also by Professor Coolidge at Schenectady. Mr. Yogoro Kato, who has also been engaged on the conductivity investigation for two years, has accepted a position in the Technical High School of Tokio, where he will have charge of the work in electrochemistry. Dr. Wilhelm Böttger returns as Privatdozent to the University of Leipzig, at which he will conduct one of the laboratory courses in analytical chemistry. In place of these retiring members, the following new appointments to the research staff have been made: William C. Bray, B.A., Toronto '02, Ph.D., Leipzig '05; Guy W. Eastman, S.B., M.I.T. '04; Gilbert N. Lewis, Ph.D., Harvard; Edward W. Washburn, S.B., M.I.T., '05. Mr. Roy D. Mailey has been promoted to the position of research associate. Seven candidates for the degree of doctor of philosophy are now pursuing work in the laboratory. By them and by the regular research workers, the investigations mentioned a year ago in SCIENCE are all being continued, and one new line of work has been entered upon, namely, a study