such are far greater than those of any college. For more than ten years past the Cambridge University Association has been laboriously collecting funds for the reendowment of the university and its adequate equipment to meet the educational and academic needs of the modern time. Some four years ago, on the occasion of the opening by his majesty the king of four new university buildings, the erection of which was largely promoted by this association, we published three articles by a special correspondent in which it was shown that the needs of the university, all more or less urgent and yet evaluated at a strictly moderate estimate, could not be satisfied by anything much less than a capital sum of a million and a half. It was also pointed out that the buildings of the University of Strassburg had cost nearly a million; that the state endowment of the University of Berlin was nearly £170,000 a year; that private effort had endowed the universities and colleges of the United States with more than £40,000,000 in a few years; and that in two years alone the funds obtained from this source had amounted to nearly £7,000,000. Yet at that time the Cambridge University Association had only succeeded in collecting some £71,000 in the course of seven years, a sum less than the gross annual income of Trinity by more than the gross annual income of Magdalene, and only about a sixth of the stupendous windfall which has now fallen, unsolicited and unexpected—though we are far from saying undeservedly—into the lap of Trinity.—The London *Times*.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

AT the meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on January 8, 1908, certain recommendations of President Needham, affecting the educational work of the university, were adopted.

1. The courses of instruction in the Department of Arts and Sciences were put in charge of two general faculties; namely, the Faculty of Graduate Studies and the Faculty of Undergraduate Studies. The latter faculty is composed of all professors, assistant-professors and instructors who carry on instruction in the several undergraduate colleges and divisions.

2. In Columbian College, the B.S. degree was discontinued, and the requirements for the B.A. degree were changed so that it might cover the courses formerly embraced by both B.S. and B.A. English, mathematics and a foreign language (Latin, French or German) are specified as the required studies, constituting 9 out of 15 points for entrance, and 9 out of 60 points for the attainment of the B.A. degree.

3. In the Law Department beginning with the next academic year the requirements for the LL.B. degree are increased to fourteen hours per week, the full day work beginning at 9 o'clock in the morning. Beginning with the academic year 1909–1910, the requirements for admission to this course are two years of college work or its equivalent, with the provision that students who have not the required college work may be admitted as special students and if they obtain a record of B or better, they may be recommended for the degree. There has been established in this department for half-day students, a course of ten hours per week, covering three years, to be given between the hours of 4:30 and 6:30, and for the full course of thirty hours the degree of B.L. will be given. A four-year course of twelve hours a week will be open to students who received the B.L. degree and such students as complete the fourth year course and meet the requirements for admission and graduation will be entitled to the degree of LL.B.

4. In the Department of Medicine, beginning with the session of 1909–10, the requirements for admission will be two years of college work or its equivalent.

WILLIAM STRATFORD

PROFESSOR WILLIAM STRATFORD, for forty-one years a member of the teaching staff of the New York City College, died on January 24. He was born at Newtown, L. I., in 1844, graduated at the City College in 1865, and took the degrees of M.D. and Ph.D. at New

York University. He became tutor in natural history in the City College in 1866, under Professor John C. Draper, whom he succeeded in 1886, as head of the department. He was a well-known member of the scientific organizations of New York, and was a recognized expert in biological microscopy, devising new combinations in the mathematics of lenses and conducting important experiments in the early days of photomicrography. In his work in the City College he introduced laboratory methods and developed its museum, enriching it with the fruits of several paleontological excursions to the Rockies. He is best known, however, as the teacher and devoted friend of those whose interests in natural history led them to carry their studies beyond the door of their classroom, and he was generous, even to a fault, in giving them his time, means, books, apparatus—all that he had. Not a few of his pupils became prominent in New York as physicians and as biologists. B. D.

MORRIS K. JESUP

IN the death of Morris K. Jesup, science in America has lost one of its wisest supporters and most liberal benefactors. Mr. Jesup's name has been closely associated in our minds with the American Museum of Natural History, and it is true that during his presidency of twenty-seven years his chief interests have been centered there, but his enthusiasm in the cause of education and of science reached far beyond the bounds of the City of New York; in fact, it is doubtful if there has ever lived in America or any other country a man trained originally for business who developed more universal sympathies and interests. The most northerly promontory of the Arctic bears his name; he was instrumental in exploration of the extreme south; as president of the Syrian College at Beirut his influence has been felt through the orient, and expeditions, made possible through his generosity, have investigated many scientific problems in the west.

There were two grandly distinctive features of his administration of the American Museum. First, his desire to popularize science through the arrangement and exhibition of collections in such a simple and attractive manner as to come within the reach and intelligence of all; second, to make the museum a center for research and an agency for the exploration of unknown fields. It may be said without reserve that he was as full of enthusiasm for, and faith in the cause of pure research as he was in that of popular education. During 1907, the last year of his administration, and with his sanction, the museum spent at least $80,000 for strictly scientific work. It is important to make this statement because the extent of the activities of the museum in the field of pure science is not so widely known as it should be.

Two years ago the trustees of the museum invited Mr. Jesup to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his presidency of the institution. A loving cup beautifully designed in gold was presented to him, with inscriptions and symbols in allusion to those branches of science in which he had taken special interest. On one face of the cup reference was made to the forestry of North America; on another, his interest in vertebrate paleontology was indicated and his gift of the Cope collection of fishes, amphibians and reptiles was mentioned; on the third face was a design symbolizing the work of the Jesup North Pacific expeditions, the last and greatest of the enterprises toward which his efforts were directed. Two years have elapsed since this memorable meeting, at which the three surviving founders of the museum, J. Pierpont Morgan, Joseph H. Choate and Mr. Jesup, were present.

It is not possible to review or summarize here all the different directions in which Mr. Jesup was led by his keen sense of the duties of citizenship. He was a man who had a strong civic pride; he believed in American ideas and in American men, and was ever willing to sacrifice his own interests to those of the community. He was an idealist, an optimist, and keenly patriotic. He was sanguine, determined, forceful, trustful, appreciative and even affectionate toward those closely associated with him. Many of his acts of kindness will never be known, because hundreds of his deeds were on the principle of not letting the left hand know what the right