

the highest honor from us for their great achievements.

I wish to express my admiration for their work; and believe that they have justly merited the award of the Langley medal by their magnificent demonstrations of mechanical flight.

*MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MORRIS
KETCHUM JESUP¹*

Members of the American Museum of Natural History: We commemorate this afternoon the founding of the museum in 1869. For their services to our city and country we pay our tribute to the first presidents, John David Wolfe and Robert L. Stuart, and especially to the third president, Morris Ketchum Jesup, distinguished by his long and eventful administration.

As the oldest institution of the kind in the city of New York we welcome representatives of our twin sister, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of our younger companions the Public Library, the Brooklyn Museum, the Zoological Park, the Aquarium and the Botanical Garden—all animated by the same purpose, all under a similar government, and together forming a chain of free educational institutions of which the city may well be proud.

We are honored by the presence of delegates from the president of the United States, from the governor of this state, from several of the great American universities and national institutions of scientific research.

The leading officers of the city government and of the board of education are present. His honor, the mayor, the president of the park department and the controller are members of our board. It is significant that these heads of the second great municipality of the world are uniting

¹ Address of Henry Fairfield Osborn at the celebration of the forty-first anniversary of the American Museum of Natural History.

with us to play the part of hosts in this celebration, because the city and trustees have enjoyed from the first a free and cordial union. From their entire community of purpose there is no reason why they should ever disagree. Through the original application of the museum for land, this institution is legally under the department of parks, but although the relation is amicable and effective, the museums are less a part of public recreation than of the great civic system of education.

A few words may be said as to the kind of educational spirit which has been developed under past administrations and will be increasingly developed in the coming years in other branches of science. They are words as to our future. We believe that we are only on the threshold of the applications of science, or knowledge of the laws of nature as they bear on human morals, welfare and happiness. If there is one new direction which this museum shall take it is in the applications of science to human life. Here people shall have a vision not only of the beauty, the romance, the wonder of nature, but of man's place in nature, of laws as inexorable as the moral commands of God handed down by great religious teachers. Over the portals of our new hall of public health we may well place the inscription, "Learn the Natural Commandments of God and Obey Them." If nature is stern and holds in one hand the penalty for violation of her laws, she is also gentle and beneficent and holds in the other hand the remedy, which it is the duty of science to discover and make known.

What is the part the museum exhibition halls should play in this teaching? An ideal museum is a mute school, a speechless university, a voiceless pulpit; its sermons are written in stones, its books in the life of the running brooks; every specimen, every exhibition, every well-arranged hall

speaks for itself. In this sense, in its appeal to the eye, in its journeys for those who can not travel, the museum is not the rival, but the helpful ally of all the spoken methods of instruction within its own walls and throughout the great city.

Now a few words as to our past. We owe the rise of public spirit in this city and country to the war for the union; that terrible experience brought men and women of all classes together in a closer sympathy, into a new and great union. Thus Lincoln was our prophet at Gettysburg when he said, "This nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom." As will be fully told by the historian of the day, the inspiration to build a free museum for the people of this city came to us through Albert S. Bickmore. Under his scientific guidance and that of Daniel Giraud Elliot the right direction was taken. Both of these men are happily with us in this hall to-day.

The founders of 1869, whose names have recently been inscribed on yonder wall, voiced the public spirit of their day. New York was a relatively small and relatively poor city. It was before the era of the great captains of industry, of the single-handed patrons of art, science and education; nor were there any models on which to draw the lines or to take the scale, there was no British Museum of Natural History, there was no National Museum of the United States. We marvel the more at the audacity of the trustees who conceived a museum so great and who in 1874 approved a general plan larger than that of any building in the world even to the present day, larger than the Escorial of Spain or the National Capitol of Washington. It crowns this occasion that four of the originators of the museum are with us, two of its scientific advisers, two of its founders.

If I were asked which of the founders

contributed most to administration and development I would say unquestionably Mr. Jesup, Mr. Morgan and Mr. Choate. Of the splendid services of our late president is it not delightful that Mr. Choate himself is here to speak?

Our two founders are here, *mirabile dictu*, as young or younger than they were forty years ago. If youth is measured by energy, by productiveness, by patriotism, these founders are two of the very youngest men in the city of New York, as each day brings forth fresh surprising and ever-welcome proofs. Who among the so-called younger generation can equal Mr. Morgan, who has quietly, and almost unknown to the public, sustained the successive administrations of Wolfe, Stuart and Jesup with his loyalty, his time, his advice, his noble gifts, and who stands behind the present administration with undiminished force and generosity.

Are not our very bones founded in the law? In the early years Mr. Choate rendered incomparable and lasting service not only to the two museums, but to the city, in laying down our charter relative to that union of public and private responsibility and beneficence which has been the model on which all the other institutions of the kind in this city have been founded, which has proved by experience to be a perfect union, for it has given the city of New York something far superior either to the publicly administered institutions of foreign cities or the privately owned and privately administered institutions of other great American cities. The essence of this charter and constitution is that from the beginning the city officials as the elective representatives of the people undertake to give the land, the building, the maintenance; the trustees volunteer to give their best ability and their valuable time to administration, their means and that of others to

filling the building with collections. The agreement has been kept on both sides in the best spirit. To the honor of the city of New York be it said that her rulers have never withheld funds from education, neither have her citizens been lacking in generosity. Owing to this peculiarly American and altogether ideal union of public and private endeavor we discover that at the end of forty-one years the amount which the people of the city of New York have contributed to this museum is balanced by an equal amount given by officers, trustees and other friends.

I have therefore great pleasure in introducing as the orator of the day the Honorable Joseph H. Choate, founder, and author of the laws of our being.

*THE FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CARNEGIE FOUNDATION*¹

THE Fourth Annual Report of the President of the Carnegie Foundation, like the three preceding reports, deals not only with the current business incident to the conduct of the retiring allowance system, but takes up also the discussion of questions dealing with educational history and educational policy. Some of these subjects are of immediate interest, such as politics in state institutions, agricultural education, college advertising, the function of the college trustee, the articulation of high school and college, and the like.

During the year the foundation granted 115 pensions amounting to \$177,000. It is now paying 318 pensions, the cost being \$466,000. The professors receiving these pensions come from 139 colleges, distributed over 43 states of the Union and provinces of Canada. To the accepted list of colleges, that is, to the list whose professors may regularly receive pensions under fixed rules as a right and not as a favor, seven colleges were admitted during the year. These were Coe College in Iowa, Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania, the state universities of Wisconsin, Michigan, Minne-

sota and Missouri and the University of Toronto. The governors and legislatures of these states asked for this privilege for their universities.

The governors and legislatures of 26 other states asked that their universities should also be admitted to the foundation. The fact that only five state institutions, one of these in Canada, have been admitted to the Carnegie Foundation, after a year of administration of the rules under which tax-supported colleges and universities become eligible, testifies to the scrutiny exercised in the admission of institutions. As the president explains in his report, the names of certain well known institutions do not appear. This means that some question has arisen in the examination of these institutions which made the trustees feel that it is necessary to wait—such, for example, as the articulation of the institution with three-year high schools, or its failure to maintain entrance requirements, or the maintenance of a weak school of law or medicine below the standards of law and medical departments of stronger institutions.

The report shows, also, that two institutions retired from the accepted list: Randolph-Macon Woman's College, which withdrew after deciding that the election of trustees must be approved by a Methodist Conference, and the George Washington University whose connection with the foundation was ended by the action of the foundation. The reasons stated are that the university had impaired its endowment and that two professors had been arbitrarily dismissed. There are now 67 institutions on the accepted list.

The second section of the report is devoted to an examination of the working of the rules for retirement as shown in the experience of the past four years. The president gives in this connection a summary of a statement from each teacher now upon the retired list as to the reasons for his retirement. As a result of the experience, two changes were made in the rules by the trustees: one extends the benefits of the retiring allowance system so that service as an instructor shall count toward the earning of a retiring allowance. Heretofore

¹ Statement supplied by the foundation.