

ports favoring opinions from a large majority of those holding the most important scientific chairs in the country. In his report for 1911-12 as president of Cornell University, Dr. Schurman writes:

The only ultimately satisfactory solution of the problem of the government of our universities is the concession to the professorate of representation on the board of trustees or regents.

Such agreement in a recommendation is a prophecy of its acceptance.

When the day of the expert arrives, every corporation employing specialists will have its class of professional members, whether in a majority or a minority, whether chosen within or outside the staff, whether for limited periods or without term. Historical causes have both denied and begun to restore to expert ability in this country a place in the corporations to whose work it is necessary. The system of positive control by mixed boards is a final settlement of the question of the corporate sphere of the expert because the right settlement, granting to competence its share in the management of competence. The day of the expert brightens on the horizon. Let us welcome its advancing beams. Either we ourselves, or our early successors, will be called to labor in its full sunshine.

BENJAMIN IVES GILMAN

April 15, 1914

A TRIBUTE TO DR. HENRY P. WALCOTT

THE following letter was presented to Dr. Henry P. Walcott on the occasion of his retirement from the Massachusetts State Board of Health:

TO HENRY P. WALCOTT, M.D., LL.D., CHAIRMAN,
MASSACHUSETTS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH;
FROM TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED MEMBERS OF THE
MEDICAL PROFESSION OF THE STATE,—GREETING.

Sir: On the 19th day of May, 1914, your term as a member of the State Board of Health ends, and we understand you are not a candidate for reappointment.

Such an occasion can not be allowed to pass unnoticed, at least by those citizens who, as a class, should be most competent to gauge the value of such services to the state as yours have been.

The best appraisal of those services is the mention of some of them, with a brief statement of your relations to the board.

Your connection with the board began in 1880, 33 years ago, when, after ten years of independent existence, it had been merged with the conjoined Board of Lunacy and Charity, and you were unanimously elected its health officer. At this time, you served on a commission for the sanitary improvement of the Blackstone River, a precursor of your subsequent labors on similar problems.

In 1886, by an act of the legislature, the Board of Health once more entered upon an independent existence. You were appointed a member for a seven years' term by Governor Robinson, a Republican, with the advice and consent of the senate, and became the chairman. You have since been reappointed three times for terms of seven years: once by Governor Russell, a Democrat, in 1893; once by Governor Crane, Republican, in 1900; and once by Governor Guild, Republican, in 1907. Since 1886, you have always continued as chairman of the board.

Early in 1894, you began to consider the advisability of establishing a laboratory for the free production and distribution of diphtheria antitoxin; and such curative serum was actually distributed early in 1895, being the first so distributed in any state. This was made possible through the co-operation of Harvard University, secured by your influence, at the Bussey Institution, and was carried on for nine years—during this time as well as later under the personal direction of Dr. Theobald Smith—until 1903, when the legislature enacted a law authorizing the State Board of Health to produce and distribute antitoxin and vaccine virus. Again through your influence, a laboratory was built on the grounds of the Bussey Institution where the preparation of antitoxin and animal vaccine was carried on together.

Within the last four years, you have served as chairman of two state commissions appointed to consider various important tuberculosis problems: one in 1910, and one in 1912. Reports were made to the legislature and printed as public documents.

It is impossible to separate your work in connection with the Board of Health from that in connection with the North and South Metropolitan Sewerage Systems, the Charles River Valley System, the Charles River estuary improvement, the

Metropolitan Water Supply, and numerous other similar problems of perhaps secondary importance, such as the improvement of the Neponset River Valley, of the Concord and Sudbury rivers, of the sanitary conditions as respects water supply, sewerage, and sewerage disposal of many cities and towns which have been devised by the committee on water supply and sewerage of the Board of Health, of which Mr. Hiram F. Mills is chairman, and carried out in connection with its recommendations under your chairmanship of the board.

Since the reestablishment of the State Board of Health in 1886, under your chairmanship, it has been the custom of the legislature to refer all important sanitary questions to that board for investigation and advice, instead of creating special commissions, as obtains in many states. This custom, under your wise administration, has doubtless saved much money to the state and, at the same time, secured sanitary improvements recognized in all civilized countries as the best of their class.

The investigations and recommendations of the board have commended themselves to the legislature and in general have been carried out ultimately as presented.

From 1886 to the present time, you have been constantly and steadfastly facing these great and grave problems. Since 1895 when the State Board of Health made its report to the legislature, presenting a plan for the water supply of the city of Boston and the surrounding cities and towns, have been added to your responsibilities those of a commissionership on the Metropolitan Water Board. You have borne the responsibilities both of recommendation and of execution. . . .

You have met the responsibilities then assumed with such wisdom, discretion and rare modesty, as to make the task of your successor who would uphold the standards bequeathed to him a difficult one indeed.

*THE EIGHTH REPORT OF THE CARNEGIE
FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCE-
MENT OF TEACHING*

THE eighth annual report of the president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching shows a total endowment of \$15,325,000, and an expenditure for the year ending September 30, 1913, of \$658,431. Of this \$519,440 were distributed in retiring allowances to professors, and \$80,949 in pensions to their widows, a total of \$600,390. Thirty-three allowances were granted during

the year, making the total in force 403, the average annual payment to an individual being \$1,703. The total distribution from the beginning has been \$2,936,927. The educational work of the foundation was separately endowed in January, 1913, by a gift of \$1,250,000 from Mr. Carnegie through the Carnegie Corporation of New York. This body, which is endowed with one hundred and twenty-five million dollars for "the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding," has five ex-officio trustees, of whom one must always be the president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

In connection with the foundation's work as a center of information concerning pensions, the president discusses pension systems that are maintained by half a dozen colleges, the development of new systems at Brown University, the Rockefeller Institute, and the American Museum of Natural History, the new federated pension system of the English universities, and the proposed system for the clergy of the Episcopal Church. Among pensions for public school teachers the report discusses the misfortunes of the New York City system, and commends the plans of the new state system in Massachusetts.

Much of the report is devoted to the development of the educational work of the foundation into a separate division of educational enquiry. Its recent work includes a study of education in Vermont at the request of the Vermont Educational Commission, of legal education at the request of a committee of the American Bar Association, and of engineering education at the request of a joint committee representing the national engineering societies.

The study of education in Vermont, already distributed, represents the first survey that has been made of a state's educational activities as a whole. The study of legal education has been begun by a first-hand enquiry into the bar examinations of every state, a special study of legal teaching by Professor Josef Redlich, who came from Vienna for the purpose, and by a personal examination of each of the 160 law schools in the country. Plans for