

ambition to establish a "School of
Comparative Jurisprudence" as the
crown and culmination of our
Law School - and as an
adjunct also to our School
of Graduate Studies, in the case
of students who should pursue
the study of Comparative Jurispru-
dence for purposes of higher
culture, apart from profession-
al aims. I enclose a few
documents ^{in which} my idea has been
crudely expounded.

Now I have a suggestion
to make to you, in confidence.
If you are minded to estab-
lish such a School, and if you

Private

1302 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

Washington, Dec. 15, 1893.

My dear Dr. Waite, I wish to say
to you in strictest confidence,
what as yet I have said to no-
body but my wife, that I intend
to resign the Presidency of the
Columbian University at the end
of the present Scholastic Year,
perhaps sooner, if a new duty
shall call me elsewhere. I
have done for the "Columbian"
all that I can do with its
present endowment - \$250,000.
We have to-day 130 Professors
and instructors in the

several departments. Our student attendance has reached the highest point ever known in our annals. We have to-day 844 students, (including the 80 in our Preparatory School). The School of Graduate Studies, with its 24 Professors, has 24 students for the A.M. and Ph. D. degrees. But I see no room for expansion without an increase of endowment, and I see no prospect of such increase.

More than once you have spoken to me about the expediency of some kind of affiliation between our respective Universities. I think the preponderance of

sentiment among the Washington and Baltimore Baptists in our Board of Trustees is averse to affiliation. Gen Morgan and Dr. Morehouse would favor it. I think it would be impracticable to effect any union of our two Universities by treaty stipulation. The discussion would provoke antagonisms at both ends of the line. But affiliation de jure might come to pass if it should first begin in a de facto way.

You know that we have a large Law School. You know, too, that it has been my great

we might secure the adhesion
of Vinogradoff to our pro-
gramme. It happens that
Ambassador Bayard at London,
and Ambassador Sushko, at
Paris, are personal friends of
mine, and they would lend us
all possible co-operation.

Mr Sushko has been a
Professor of the Civil Law.
I need not enlarge on the
value of such a School. Nor
need I explain to you
its scope and method. I
hold that scientific studies
in Anthropology should be
the indispensable preliminary.

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Thank that I can be of any
use to you, as it seems I
will place my services at
your command. Personally, I
would greatly prefer that the
School should be situated in
Washington, and that it should be
placed under the direction of the
University of Chicago. I think
that Washington is the best
location for such a School, and
if placed here under your aus-
pices, it would at once create
the conditions of a natural and
friendly affiliation between the
two Universities in the prox-
imate future. I need hardly

any that is working through
the school for righteousness, as
ascertained by the juridical
thought of the world, I should
work in all loyalty to the ^{democratic} ~~democratic~~
jurisdiction under which the
school would be placed.

If you think that Chi-
cago must be the seat of the
school, I might still offer
my services for the working
organization. I think that the
school at its outset, should se-
cure the cooperation of at
least two great European
Professors. Sir Frederick Pol-
lock, the successor of Sir Henry.

Sumner Maine, has promised me
to come to Washington whenever
our projected school should be
founded. It was he who sug-
gested to me that the services
of Prof. Vinogradoff should also
be secured. ^(Vinogradoff) He, as you know,
is the greatest living expert in
the sources of the Common Law
of England. His work in
"Villainage" in England shows
he writes English perfectly and
speaks it (as Sir Frederick says)
with idiomatic purity and
clearness. Through the influence
of my close friend Dr. White,
in Newcastle at St. Petersburg,

As I send a little
"Andy" game on the
"Beering Sea Arbitration".
It defends the American
case on a single point -
no property right in the
Alaskan seals. The bro-
chure was formally laid
before the Paris Tribu-
nal. What the American
Commissioners, Mr. Jackson
and Senator Morgan think
of it, will appear from their
letters to me. If you should
wish to see them
JW

3
to the special inquiries and
task-work pursued in such
advanced study of jurispru-
dence. The practical utilities
of such a school are as ob-
vious as its philosophical
bearings. All codification
laws must proceed on the basis
of such a comprehension
and comparative survey. It is
only he who knows the points of
the curve through which the
race has moved, and is moving,
that can hope to understand the
things that should be labored
for in the next stages of
social and legal progress.

The science of Comparative Juris-
prudence, as thus studied in
its sources and in its great
fluctuations from age to age,
would become prophetic of that
"line of safe change" in which,
as Cairnes said, the states-
man and the jurist must walk,
if they would become
true reformers.

Doubtless I take the more
interest in this study, because
I was bred to the law,
and even under the direction
of university administrators, I
have turned to International

Law (of which I am the Pro-
fessor in our Law School)
and to Comparative Jurispru-
dence for that relief which
is always found in the
quiet and still air of delight-
ful studies, as Milton has
it.

You will excuse the freedom
with which I write. I write
for a friendly eye, and so
have written with frank-
ness.

Yours most sincerely,
James C. Wellen.

(5X)
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1302 CONNECTICUT AVENUE.

Welling

Washington, March 22, 1888

My dear Sir,

I am glad

to know that you are
coming East, and will be
with us on Wednesday
next.

Of course you will
dine with us, (1302 Conn.
Ave.) where a cover at our
table awaits you.

Yours sincerely,

Resident Chaplain. James C. Welling

1805 CONNECTICUT VALLEY

Yale University
92 W. M.

New Haven, Ct.
2/5, '91.

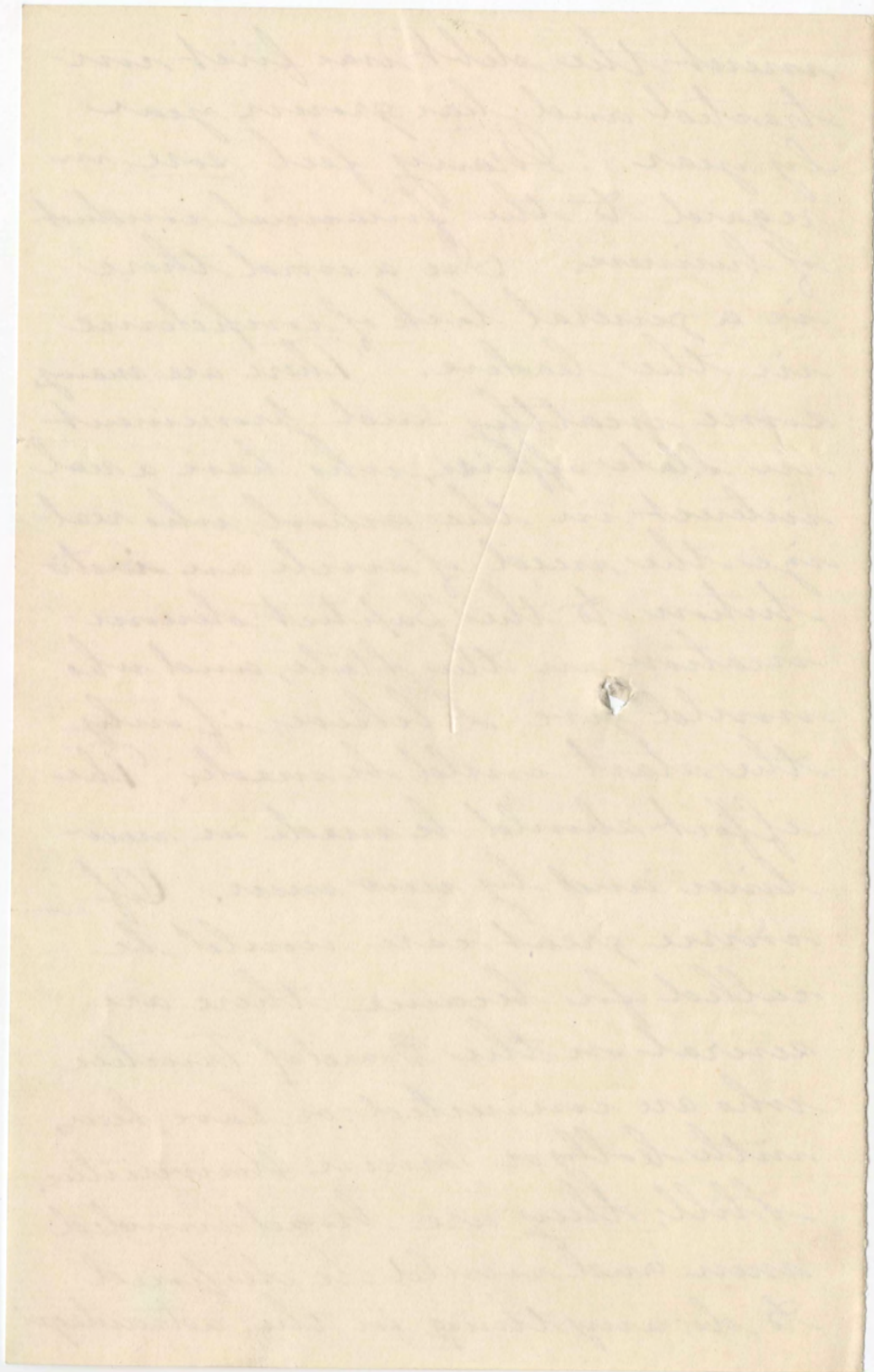
Dear Prof. Harper:

Agreeable to your request, I will try to put into words my thought regarding a possible connection between the new University and Colby Academy at New London, New Hampshire. The school is an old institution, with a good record. It has an endowment fund of \$80,000 or \$90,000. It has a debt of about \$35,000, of which, I think, quite an amount is to the Scholarship fund, the institution simply paying the interest to that department rather than to outsiders. It has a good set of buildings, lately re-furnished.

For a long time the present management has been trying to wipe out the debt, but to no purpose for this reason.

Under the present manage-

ment the debt was first contracted and has grown year by year. Many feel sore in regard to the financial conduct of business. In a word there is a general lack of confidence in the leaders. There are many, some wealthy and prominent in State affairs, who have a real interest in the school, who realize the need of such an institution to the Baptist denomination in the State, and who would give, I believe, if only the start could be made. The effort should be made on new lines and by new men. Of course great care would be called for because there are several on the Board of Trustees who are connected, or have been, with Colby or Brown Universities. Still, they are broad minded men and would be disposed to do anything for the advantage



of the old school. If the matter could be worked up quietly among a few of the prominent Baptists of the State, I think it would gather force enough before the close of school in June to warrant bringing it before the Trustees.

Whether or not this could be done will depend to a very large extent upon the conditions under which help should be given. As I told you

Mr. James B. Colgate has promised to give an amount equal to all the management shall receive. His wife's father was Gov. Colby of New Hampshire in whose honor the Academy was named. Mr. Colgate is a warm friend of the school.

If you can put on paper the conditions under which you could help the school, I think I could soon find out the possibilities of connection.

Yours truly C. H. Hodges.



OTTAWA UNIVERSITY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

W. R. H.

NOV 7 1889
ANSW. ABHD.

Ottawa, Kansas, Oct. 29 1889.

Dr W. B. Harper

New Haven. Ct.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of 26th inst. at hand. With pleasure I answer the questions you have asked.

1. The number of students during the past three years Law term: 87-8 142
88-9 156. (89-90. 165). Of these there were Collegiates: 87-8. 17 ; 88-9 40
89-90 54. If we add these students in the Medical department for these years we shall have a total for each year as follows.
87-8 216; 88-9 238 89-90. 262.

2. The productive endowment of the school is \$48000.⁰⁰ We have also a land endowment of 500 acres, ad joining the city of Ottawa, there is

no sales for this ~~of~~ land now. what
it will yield is a matter of conjecture;
perhaps \$75000., perhaps not so much.
The \$48000. was obtained nearly three
years ago through the sale of a

portion of the land. The income of the
school is from interest on endowment:
about \$4000. ~~from~~ ^{from} \$300, Tuition \$3200,
Total \$7700.

3 There are six professors in the library
department. and two in the musical
department.

4. The Board of Trustees are somewhat
divided in regard to the presidency. Some
are more anxious for a financial
agent than a president. and some
are urgent for a permanent president
rather than a financial agent. I
am not a candidate for the

OTTAWA UNIVERSITY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, Kansas, 188

presidency. and on every occasion
I have urged the Trustees to secure
a permanent president. A Com-
mittee was appointed last June to
nominat a president. They have not
yet made a report. They were con-
sidering Dr. Stanton of Rockford Ill.
and Dr. O. O. Fletcher of Springfield Ill,
but I have heard nothing definite
in regard to the matter for two
months. I cannot say that the Committee
have any one in mind,

5. I think that if the Education
Society should give Ottawa University
a hearty ~~and~~ endorsement. and
should make a conditional offer of
any considerable amount. that
within two years \$5000. could be
raised in Cash and well
secured notes in Kansas.

The building that we now have cost
\$40000 when material and labor were
very high in price. We have begun
another building to be built by the
citizens of Ottawa but they don't care
to move until the State moves in

The matter of an endowment.
It is certainly time as you suggest
that Ottawa should begin to move
along both lines.

We shall have a meeting of the
Board of Trustees Nov. 12 to consider
the advisability of appointing a
financial agent to raise an
endowment of \$50000. Possibly
the question of President will
come up at the same meeting.
Now if you have any suggestions

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE,
GEORGETOWN, KY.
R. M. DUDLEY, President.

June 22nd, 1891.

Dr. W. R. Harper:-

New Haven, Conn.

Dear Sir:-

I received your's, with terms of affiliation, in due course of mail. I must take some time to chew the cud upon the many and great questions involved. Your plow-share cuts deep into the soil, and tears up many roots, and some old stumps, which I would be glad to be rid of. I mean to look into the matter as carefully as I can; and meantime, I want you to bear with me and believe that I am in thorough sympathy with the plan, as far as is practicable. I have the unanimous consent of my Board to associate with a committee of the faculty to consider the whole subject; and I mean to give it my best thoughts.

Would it be too great a tax to ask you to see Prof Knapp and ask him if he can recommend to me some one for our chair of Latin and French, for one year? We have elected one of our old students to the chair with leave of absence for one year; and we want a man for the place for one year. It will require a man of high grade of scholarship to succeed Dr. Burnam, whom he recommended to us four years ago. We can pay a salary of \$125, per month; and might do a little better for an extra man. Of course I would prefer a man of experience, but I know that he must be a man who has his future before him who will work for that price. The salary is paid with absolute promptness.

R. M. Dudley

R. M. Dudley

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GEORGETOWN, KY.
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Ypsilanti, Mich., 4/22/91.
Pres. Dr. Harper,
Newtown, Conn.

My dear Doctor:

Herewith I return
your memorandum of contract
of affiliation.

Personally I favor an
intimate relation between the
U. of C. and its natural
associates in educational
work. This morning's paper
has enclosed slip regarding
Ann Arbor's relations with
other schools, and I feel sure
the article was written by one
who knows, if not inspired from
headquarters.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Reasons Why Michigan's Great Educational Institute is Popular Everywhere.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE GRADUATING EXERCISES DURING THE COMING WEEK.

ANN ARBOR, June 20.—"Why is it that the University of Michigan has grown so rapidly and taken the lead in popularity over all the other institutions of learning in this country?" is a question that is very often asked by strangers visiting here, and viewing for the first time the campus, the many department buildings, and the large number of students. This question is often answered and many reasons given, but it is doubtful if the real secret of the popularity of the institution has been divulged by many. Of course there are numerous things which contribute to its success, among them being the natural popularity of a state institution; the lack of the spirit of snobishness which prevails at some colleges; the bright faculty, which is always composed of the best men to be had; the prevalence of co-education, which was first adopted in this country by the University of Michigan; the university or elective system adopted, giving the students a wider scope of study.

These and many other reasons combine to add to the popularity of the University of Michigan, but if any one thing has made the institution gain popularity it is the wise policy of the administration of bringing the university into close and intimate relations with the various high schools and academies and, through them, with the people. The admission of graduates of certain minor educational institutions upon their diplomas has proved a great success in more ways than one. These schools have been gradually raised, more through courses given, until the high schools whose diplomas are received here are far better than the colleges of a decade ago.

This system of diploma admission has been extended by the authorities until now the institution whose diplomas are evidences of satisfactory advance preparation, are scattered not only in all parts of our own state, but from New York to the Pacific Coast. Members of the university faculty visit the different schools, inspect their work and make suggestions where changes are necessary. If the work is as thorough as is deemed necessary, the school is placed on the list, and its graduates yearly add to the strength of the university. This list is now a large one and includes the higher grades of schools in all the principal places in the western states, and not a few south and east.

The "self-made" business Trustee who most loudly protests agst such affiliation might be helped, I wd suggest, by a more detailed outline of the advantages secured to "Johnson College". While the points are indicated, a little more complete exposition might profitably be made, at least for purposes of conciliation.

Yours truly,
J. H. Cheney.

J. EDWARD BURTT.

Mr. Burtt joined the A. O. U. W. October 9, 1879, and in the latter part of 1880 was appointed a member of the finance committee of the grand lodge of Massachusetts to fill a vacancy. He served through 1881 as chairman of that committee, and was grand master workman of Massachusetts for two years. While holding the office of grand master workman he originated the idea of the grand lodge officers making visitations among the lodges, and for this and other reasons his administration was a very successful one indeed.

Mr. Burtt is a very enthusiastic member of the A. O. U. W., and is a very agreeable, pleasant gentleman personally. He is a member also of the Royal Arcanum, holding the rank of past regent.

Dr. D. H. Shields, of Hannibal, Mo., the new supreme overseer, is a man of prominence in Missouri, having been chairman of the Democratic state central committee and speaker in the Lower House of the State Legislature.

EVENING SESSION.

When the members of the Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W., reassembled at Clawson's Hall yesterday afternoon at 8 o'clock, W. B. Seymour, past grand master workman of Michigan and chairman of the general committee on arrangements, was called upon to stand and pay attentive heed to some charges that Representative Barnes, of California, was about to prefer against him. Mr. Barnes, with much seriousness, proceeded to give Mr. Seymour a "dressing down" and then changing his vein recited an original poem setting forth Mr. Seymour's many excellent qualities and the numberless ways in which he had helped to look after the comfort and pleasure of the members of the Supreme Lodge. A handsome ebony cane with an elaborately designed and massive gold head, was then produced by Mr. Barnes, who presented it to Mr. Seymour on behalf of the members of the Supreme Lodge. Mr. Seymour was greatly surprised and only managed to recover his breath sufficiently to say "thank you."

After the lodge had been called to order by Supreme Master Workman Kingsley, the election of officers, which was not finished when the lodge adjourned for dinner, was taken up. For supreme watchman J. A. Eckstein, of Minnesota, was elected by acclamation.

Dr. Hugh Doherty, of Massachusetts, was elected supreme medical examiner by acclamation. This is the seventh time Dr.

The "self-made" business Trustee who most loudly protests against such affiliation might be helped, I wd suggest, by a more detailed outline of the advantages secured to "Johnson College". While the points are indicated, a little more complete exposition might profitably be made, at least for purposes of conciliation.

Yours truly,
J. L. Cheney.

the "self-wish" business. I
who want really first-class
and efficient work
helped, I will suggest, by a
series of the above
referred to "Johnson College"
while the points are interesting,
a little more complete explanation
will probably be made at
least for purposes of correlation.

Yours truly,
J. T. Cheney

WILLIAM R. HARPER
President

ALBION W. SMALL
Head of Department of Sociology
and
Director of Affiliated Work

Miss Remyan:

Please copy the following, & send it at once to
Miss Harper. Please sign my name elsewhere just
my initials below
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

By Dr. Chief: I submit the following as my basis for your letter to
Mr. Colgate. Sincerely, A.W.S.

Mr. J. C. Colgate:-

My Dear Sir:-

At the suggestion of Professor Burruck
I submit the following explanation of our

Plan of "Affiliation".

In order that

you may consider the plan from as many points of view
as possible, I enclose herewith the official statement
from the University-Regents, and a reprint of a paper written
by two graduates of Hillsdale (Mich) College. One of the
authors of the latter paper is an instructor in one
of our affiliated Academies in Chicago. The other is
a graduate student in the University. The University
has nothing to do with the publication of this article, but we
had the reprint made because the statement is
extremely significant of the view which graduates of
the smaller colleges are likely to take of the ~~relation~~
arrangement.

Before entering into specific details, it may be
well for me to call your attention to the fact that
"affiliation" is a treaty between perfectly independent
parties, each of whom retains the power and right to
dissolve the relation whenever it becomes unsatisfactory.
~~This element in the plan is sufficient to furnish~~
~~very nearly~~ every objection that has been raised against the
proposal has been based on failure to remember this
element in the plan.

The adoption of the plan of "affiliation" as a part
of the original scheme of the University of Chicago was
brought about by two considerations, the first selfish, the

WILLIAM R. HARPER
President

ALBION W. SMALL
Head of Department of Sociology
and
Director of Affiliated Work

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

second ~~unselfish~~. The selfish ~~motive~~ was the desire to ~~multiply~~ as rapidly as possible the sources from which we can draw thoroughly trained candidates for our graduate degrees. It has never been the intention of the University to become a competitor with the colleges even of its immediate vicinity for undergraduate students. It shall always maintain undergraduate instruction of the highest order, but we shall draw from the rest of Chicago more undergraduates than we can take care of, if we persist in our purpose to make graduate work the distinctive and special task of the University. Since we cannot train all the students whom we want in our graduate courses, it is our interest to help other colleges do the necessary training so that graduate students will be as numerous and as well prepared as possible.

The unselfish motive was the desire to be an important factor in lifting the standard of collegiate instruction, and as a necessary preliminary to that of academic instruction, above its present lamentably low level, especially in the west and south. The University could pursue the even tenor of its way and never trouble itself about the failures of other parts of our educational machinery; but that was not the spirit of its founders. Its mission is to help make every educational institution in

3

within the circuit of its possible influence
stronger, & more efficient than it could be without
the cooperation of a great central educational
clearing-house.

The spirit in which we are organizing "affili-
ation" may become clearer to you, if I add that
I personally regard affiliation with the Univer-
sity of Chicago as ~~but a fact~~ simply the
beginning of a coordinating process which
will in time take in every University and
college in the country, in a perfectly adjusted
federation; each member independent within
its own sphere, but each getting the benefits
of carefully calculated reciprocity with
the others. In order to bring this about there
must be on the part of some University a
demonstration of its economy and consequent
desirability. We have undertaken to make
this demonstration.

I may say further, that extension of affiliation
to institutions as far distant as Colgate, was not
in our original purpose, and we realize that
its prospective advantages to us are not as great
as those which we expect to derive from affiliation
with institutions of similar rank in the
Mississippi valley. This consideration weighs
with me, however, and I will confess it prominently.

3
 with the result of 70% correct answers
 stronger, & more efficient than it would be without
 the introduction of a great central educational
 clearing-house.

[illegible]

I may say further, that extensive
 facilities as far as the subject, was not
 in our original purpose, and we hardly that
 its practical advantages to me are not so great
 as that what we expect to have from official
 with institution of similar work in the
 University only. This consideration might
 with me, however, as I have not in hand it is

the colleges which have most to gain by entering into the proposed relation with us are ^{each} ~~all~~ waiting for some other to set the example. A score of them are thoroughly convinced, so far as the weight of evidence can convince them, that they would gain by affiliation. They haven't the courage of their convictions however. Some cautious and timid trustee fears that there is something covered up, some trap in which the college is to be caught. If you should decide that the plan is worth adoption at ~~Hamilton~~ ^{Hamilton}, your judgment would at once reinforce the opinion which their men have formed but do not dare to trust. Some say point of view. Harvard or Columbia or Yale, or the Johns Hopkins or Cornell, ought to lead or combine in the organization of affiliation in the East, and then our central affiliated system could enter into a confederation with the east with reciprocal advantage. That is at present out of the question ^{however}, and I am therefore ready to extend the scope of affiliation with the eastern section of the country. First for the ^{selfish} reason just expressed, and second in order to carry the operation of our original unselfish motion beyond ~~the~~ the limits at first contemplated. To indicate now, in brief, the reasons why I believe affiliation is to be desired by the colleges,

I believe affliction is the blessing of the world,
to initiate men in life. The precious only
known to the limits of good is contemplated.
The operation of our original unscriptural nature
first appeared, and second in order of course
causes a great deal of trouble, first to the
soul and the body of affliction and the
rest of the world. "and have therefore ready
reception and advantage. That is of persons
into and a comfortable with the rest of the
then our greatest affliction of affliction and
organization of affliction in the last, and
a Council. ought to be in accordance with the
a Government of God. a Government of God
to that. From our point of view. However
what this was then formed but to our own
highness would be our reinforcement of the
that the plan is with affliction of affliction,
Colleges is the benefit. If you should be
is something covered up, some that in what the
some conditions and things better than that this
they have the courage of their conviction known.
announced them. That this would give a affliction.
history announced, so far as the benefit of affliction can
some other to set the example. A sense of this are
the College which have meant to give of affliction
and the purpose of affliction with us are affliction of

allow me to call your attention to a phase of
 the educational situation with which you are
 of course perfectly familiar, but which you
 may not have considered in this connection:
 viz. during the last twenty years, while a few
 universities, as distinguished from colleges,
 have begun to develop, and while a few
 colleges have attracted undergraduate students
 to the number of thousands, there has been a
 relative decline in the reputation of the
 institutions that confine themselves to strictly
 collegiate work, especially if these are
 country colleges. Even among educators
 themselves there has developed a tendency
 to depreciate the colleges, and to glorify
 the universities, as though the university
 could exist without the colleges as a founda-
 tion. Irrational as the sentiment is,
 it is a fact that there is today no country
 college which has ~~the~~ relative reputation
 of Williams ~~or~~ ~~Trinity~~ ~~H. of Mass.~~, or
~~Brown~~ ~~or~~ ~~Yale~~ ~~or~~ ~~Packer~~ ~~or~~
~~Columbia~~, or ~~Colgate~~, or Union, or
 Bowdoin in their best days. Many of these
 colleges are doing better work than they ever

[illegible]

did before, and this work may be superior in
 important respects to that done for & by the
 average student in the great city institutions,
 yet the prestige of the latter is so inspiring,
 that the majority of patrons, and persons
~~who~~ before whom college graduates have to
 pass muster when competing for employment,
~~and~~ ^{later it is} granted that the education received
 in the county colleges is inferior. ~~The only~~
 Affiliation is a plan to secure provision
 of this judgment, and to bring to the County
 colleges the reputation which their work
 warrants. Of course I am speaking now
 of colleges like Colgate, whose reputation
 is unwarrantably overshadowed by that of the
 city institutions; not of the colleges that
 deserve no higher estimate. ~~A~~ A reaction
 is setting in among university men with
 reference to the relations here involved. There
 is no longer any doubt that the great uni-
 versities of the future must be in cities; at
 the same time the opinion is gathering strength
 that some ^{at least} of the best colleges ought to be and
 will be in the country. I believe that
 affiliation will be a factor in accomplishing
 two things: First, the realization of this possibility

but before, and this was the purpose of
important respects to that end for 1844
an early abstract on the great exhibition
of the progress of the latter is as surprising
that the majority of persons, and persons
before whom college graduates have to
pass must have been satisfied for improvement.
~~But it is~~ granted that the student receives
in the country college is sufficient.
Affiliation is a plan to secure revision
of his judgments, and to direct to the country
college the student's whole work
and efforts.
If we have been speaking in
of college, the College, and reputation
is undoubtedly maintained by that of the
of students; but of the college that
become no longer estimate.
is better in every manner than with
reference to the relation between them.
is no longer any doubt that the great thing
accents of the former are not as yet, as
the same time the opinion is getting changed
that some of the best colleges are to be found
not in the country, but in the city.
Affiliation with a faculty is a complete
thing; for, the reputation of the

of country colleges equal and in many cases superior to city colleges; second. the securing to such colleges the reputation which their relative merits deserve.

II. Hardly second in importance is the notorious fact that under the conditions existing at the present, it has been possible in only a few exceptional cases for ^{instructors} ~~men~~ of the highest order of talent to keep intellectually at their best in the country colleges. These colleges are little isolated kingdoms, in which the members of the faculties deal chiefly with immature minds, and seldom have occasion to measure strength with their equals. There is only a minimum of impulse for men so situated to keep up to date in knowledge and use of improvements in their particular lines of work. Members of faculties are not in contact with their peers, and lack the spur which such contact gives. By affiliation (a) the members of the two faculties (college & university) ~~from~~ are brought into direct and frequent exchange of critical opinions upon ~~the~~ subjects taught, methods of instruction, and broad questions of educational policy: (b) members of the two faculties will be encouraged

7 County College is equal and in many cases
superior to City College; second. The securing
of such College the reputation which their
graduates would secure.

II. Having seen in importance in the western
part that much the conditions which find the
present, it has been possible in only a few
exceptional cases for ^{institutions} of the highest
order to stand to keep intellectual of the
top in the County College. These colleges
are little visited by students, in which the
members of the faculties that chiefly with
unimpaired records, and which have received
the same strength with their equals. The
is only a minimum of students for men
is situated at best of a low and unimpaired
and one of improvements in their condition
level of work. Members of faculties are
not in best with their peers, and lack
the open which such contact gives. Of
affiliation of the members of the faculties
(College & University) are groups into groups
and separate branches of various opinions
upon the subject taught, which is not
and good questions of administration being
(b) members of the faculties with

to exchange duties with each other. (as in the case of Prof. Barham at Chicago last Summer) so that the individuals and the institutions may derive advantages from rotation.

III. Another main feature in the situation is the enormous difficulty of making the students in low priced country colleges resist the temptation, as soon as they can find the money, to flock into the large, expensive city colleges; and on the other hand the difficulty of inducing city boys to go to the country colleges, where they would in many cases get elements of culture which the city colleges seldom furnish. Students are attracted by accidental and not always desirable features of the city colleges or its surroundings, and believe themselves defrauded and put to a disadvantage if obliged to stay in the country college. Affiliation would simplify the problem of country vs. city colleges by giving assurance that nothing is to be gained on the purely scholastic side, by the city institution.

To make the case specific, I presume you are as well aware as I am that ~~the~~ a friend of Colgate, who should assert in a convention of delegates from the leading eastern colleges that the array of graduates of Colgate

colleges that the average graduate of college
concentration of subjects from the last year
forward of subjects, and should secure in a
year an overall average and one that the
to make the case specific. I presume
chief subjects and, of the concentration
average that most is the general as the
problem of course as, of college of giving
college. Affliction would simplify the
disadvantages of college to the in the course
and their students abandoned and put to
features of the of college as to the course
attraction of accidentals and not always desirable
of college within themselves. Students are
cases of elements of culture which the
the course college, where the words in many
hand the difficulty of writing out long days
the large, experience of college; and in the
a case as the can find the course, to look into
in the French course college, and the subject
is the course as difficulty of work, the student
III. Another reason for failure in the literature
their advantage from nature.

to determine whether each other. (as in the
case of college, as they are common) and the
the individuals and the institutions are

9
is as well educated as the average graduate
of Harvard or Yale or even Amherst or Princeton,
would be pronounced, by all but the friends of
^{legality} Cornell, either a fool or a liar; and that judgment
would fairly represent the public estimate of the
respective institutions. In order to rectify that
judgment, both by changing the facts, and by ~~changing~~
~~public estimate~~ of the bringing public estimate
more nearly into agreement with the facts, no
plan has been proposed which promises as
well as affiliation, by which an institution
which is strong enough to accept a place with
first rank guarantees the bonds, so to speak, of
the less known institutions.

Such being in general the reasons for
affiliation, it will not be necessary for me
to speak at great length about the details involved,
for they are indicated in general in the printed
prospects. Before mentioning certain partic-
ulars, however, let me say that affiliation
affects the faculties much more than the
trustees. The duties and responsibilities of
the latter remain precisely as they were before.
Affiliation affects only those parts of educational
administration with reference to which trustees
always expect the President, after consultation
with his associates, to present recommendations.

The two known institutions.
 first bank guarantees the bank, as it speaks of
 subject is short enough to accept a plan on the
 will as official, of which an institution
 than has been proposed which promises
 more nearly into agreement with the fact, so
~~the institution of the bank, which is extremely~~
 important, that of changing the fact, and of doing
 sufficient institution. In order to rectify the
 small fair reference the public's estimate of the
 bank, with a fact, and that institution
 would be furnished of all the friends of
 of the bank as fact or even admitted as American
 is a well established as the average production

with his accounts. The amount of the sum
always paid to the President of the United States
administration with reference to the
affairs of the United States of America
the latter remains in receipt of the sum of
fifty thousand dollars. The duties and responsibilities
of the President are much more than the
other, however, let me say that the
President. Before mentioning certain facts
to the are mentioned in general in the
to speak of great length about the subject matter,
officially, it will not be necessary for me
but being in general the same for

Under affiliation, their recommendations will be shaped by consultation with the University faculty, but their adoption will rest with the Trustees just as at present.

Affiliation would involve the following policy:-

I. Gradual organization of absolute equivalence of undergraduate instruction, so far as the same subjects are taught in the two institutions.

Thus: (a) so far as the same subjects are accepted for admission ^{to Colby} the same quality of work shall be required in the preparatory courses, and the same quantity also, for equal credit. The like shall be the case with courses in college.

(b) Students completing a given course at Colgate (as for A. B.; B. S.; or) equivalent to a course at Chicago, shall be credited with completion of the corresponding course at Chicago, and their names shall be published ^(both in the Colgate Catalogue and in the Chicago Catalogue) in the calendars of the University, ~~as if they were residents at the University.~~

(c) Upon completion of courses at Colgate equivalent to courses at Chicago leading to the Academic College certificate, Colgate students shall receive the certificate precisely as though they had pursued their studies at the University, and the names shall be published by both institutions.

(d) Upon completion of courses for the Bachelor's degree at Colgate, when these shall have been made equivalent to the ~~University~~ ^{University} courses at Chicago, the Chicago diploma shall be conferred simultaneously with that of Colgate, and publication shall be made of such degrees by the University, as in the case of its own students.

II. In order to make affiliation advantageous to the faculty of Colgate, the University will:-

- (a) arrange whenever practicable for interchange of duties for stated periods, between members of corresponding departments in the two institutions.
- (b) give preference to members of the Colgate faculty over instructors in non-affiliated institutions, in supplying the place of Chicago instructors on leave of absence, especially during the summer quarter.
- (c) open gratuitously all advanced courses, and laboratory, museum & library privileges, in the University to members of the Colgate faculty whenever they wish to carry on special investigation.
- (d) cooperate with the Colgate faculty in selecting, preparing and arranging material or subjects for the studies of their advanced students.

(b) The Committee of Councils
has been asked to consider the
proposed changes in the
constitution of the Councils
and to report to the
House of Commons.
The Committee has
considered the
proposed changes
and has reported
to the House of
Commons.
The House of
Commons has
accepted the
proposed changes
and has passed
the Bill.

(c) The Committee of Councils
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Commons.
The House of
Commons has
accepted the
proposed changes
and has passed
the Bill.

12

III. In order to make affiliation more
advantageous to the students of Colgate the
University will:-

- (a) offer ^{scholarship} graduate ~~fellows~~ &c.
- (b) " free tuition during one quarter of
the University College course to students recom-
mended by the Colgate faculty. It being
understood that the regular tuition fee
for that quarter shall be paid to the Colgate
treasury.
- (c) Supply at cost, special lectures by
members of the University faculty in connection
with subjects taught at Colgate, or upon
supplementary subjects as may be arranged
between the Presidents of the two institutions.

+ + + + +

Here my powers of invention end for the
present. It would probably save us
both time if you would return this to
me, and would file with it a copy
of the letter which you send to Mr. C.
A. S.

Mr. I am to send a copy of the
document to the Hon. Secy of the
Interior with:-

- (a) Offer
of the
"The Interior and our people of
the Interior Policy course to be
conducted by the Dept. of the Interior
under the act that the regular duties of
for that purpose shall be paid to the
Interior.
(b) Offer of a copy of the Interior
Policy course to be conducted by the
Dept. of the Interior, a copy
of the Interior Policy course to be
conducted by the Dept. of the Interior.
+ + + + +

There are many of our people who
are of small property and are
not able to pay a small amount for
the same, and would like to have a copy
of the Interior Policy course to be
conducted by the Dept. of the Interior.

copy

Affiliation.
Memorandum.

500

In consideration of the mutual covenant and agreement herein expressed, The University of Chicago located at Chicago, Ill., hereinafter styled The University, for convenience, and ~~Des Moines College~~, located at ~~Des Moines, Iowa~~, do hereby enter into the relationship of affiliation and agree as follows:

The University agrees,-

1st. To offer its examinations at cost, in all subjects taught in ~~Des Moines College~~.

2nd. To confer upon the students of ~~Des Moines College~~ passing these examinations, the certificates and the degrees to which each student would be entitled if in the University Colleges at Chicago.

3d. To grant diplomas and degrees conjointly with ~~Des Moines College~~ to such students as, pursuing a special course in ~~Des Moines College~~, complete the same in the Colleges of the University. In virtue of this affiliation the names of such students may be retained on the Catalogue of ~~Des Moines College~~.

4th. To grant fellowships affording free tuition for one year in the graduate schools of the University, to three students annually who shall have earned the Bachelor's Degree, contemplated in Paragraph ^{2 and} 3 of this instrument.

5th. To grant free tuition for residence work in its graduate schools to all instructors in ~~Des Moines College~~ under regular salary from the same.



6th. To furnish to ~~Des Moines College~~ for temporary service at cost, teachers from among the University Fellows and special instructors and lecturers from its faculty.

7th. To furnish ~~Des Moines College~~ scientific apparatus and supplies at cost.

8th. To furnish books for the Library, students or officers of ~~Des Moines College~~ at cost.

9th. To loan to the instructors of ~~Des Moines College~~, books and apparatus, where practicable, at net cost of transit and handling.

10th. To unite with said ~~Des Moines College~~ in joint committee in nominating all instructors to fill vacancies in the faculty of said College.

11th. To unite with ~~Des Moines College~~ in joint committee in suggesting termination of service of such instructors in said College as may prove unsatisfactory.

12th. To elect the President of ~~Des Moines College~~ to membership in the University Council.

13th. To give preference when engaging instructors for special service in the University, to approved instructors in the affiliated Colleges, among them ~~Des Moines~~, and to announce such instructors in the University Catalogue for the year or years in which such service is rendered. Such instructors shall thereafter be honorary members of the University faculty.

- 12th. To provide for temporary service at cost, teachers from among the University Fellows and special instructors and lecturers from the faculty.
- 13th. To furnish ~~university~~ scientific apparatus and supplies at cost.
- 14th. To furnish books for the library, students or officers of ~~university~~ at cost.
- 15th. To loan to the instructors of ~~university~~ books and apparatus, where practicable, at net cost of transit and handling.
- 16th. To unite with ~~university~~ in joint committee in nominating all instructors to fill vacancies in the faculty of said college.
- 17th. To unite with ~~university~~ in joint committee in suggesting termination of service of such instructors as said college may prove unsatisfactory.
- 18th. To elect the President of ~~university~~ to membership in the University Council.
- 19th. To give preference when engaging instructors for special service in the University, to approved instructors in the affiliated colleges, among them ~~university~~, and to announce such instructors in the University Catalogue for the year or years in which such service is required. Such instructors shall thereafter be honorary members of the University faculty.

~~Des Moines College~~ agrees:-

1st. To employ ^{only} the University Examinations in all subjects taught in ~~Des Moines College, giving its own examinations only to students who shall have failed to pass the University Examinations.~~

2nd. To adopt so far as may be practicable the courses of study, and the general regulations of the Colleges of the University of Chicago

3d. To elect only such instructors ^{during the period of this affiliation} as shall have been nominated ^{with} ~~in joint committee of the College and the University.~~
by the College

4th. To terminate the service of such instructors as shall have been suggested by the University and College in joint committee, as unsatisfactory.

500 Rep

~~For the purpose of the~~

1st. To employ the University Examinations in all subjects taught
in the various colleges, giving the same examinations only to students who
shall have failed to pass the University Examinations.

2nd. To stop as far as may be practicable the courses of study
and the general regulations of the Colleges of the University of Chicago
to elect only such instructors as shall have been nominated

in joint committee of the University and College in joint committee
to terminate the service of such instructors as shall have

been suggested by the University and College in joint committee, as an
satisfactory.

Postale

make concerning my field
of work. I am as favorably
situated here as I can be,
in any school of the old
style in which I am not
principal. Your method
would give a man al-
most unlimited influence
over the class he had
control of. That would be
the feature most attractive
to me. Even in the old piec-
meal way of doing things I
can do with my students al-
most what I wish. Mrs.
Sharpe and I have always
liked Chicago. I will be
glad to hear any definite
proposal you may have in
mind.

With fullest faith in your great
work, I am, Yours very truly, John C. Sharpe.

App. Princeton Ky
and
M.H.

Shady Side Academy,
Pittsburg, Pa.

3/25, 1892,

Dr. W. R. Harper,

Dear Sir,

I am glad you
approve the plan I proposed.
I am not in favor of en-
tering students through the
Sophomore year. That was
put as the highest point to
be at any time considered in
case there should be any
strong demand growing out
of the conditions.

Your endorsement will be
a great help. However, I
meant to ask more specif-

ically what the policy of the University will be.

If the school were to be put into exact harmony with the University as to method and purpose, and to use its influence to send its students to the University under conditions agreed upon, would it be worth while to the University to guarantee a certain financial backing? Does the University wish to have a feeder in that section of the country? If so would it have the means to secure the success of the school? I suppose these two questions are the important ones.

My going to Princeton, Ky.

would depend upon (1) the liberal conditions under which the Board of Trustees would grant me the school, (2) my prospect of financial support sufficient to secure success. If it is to our mutual advantage to make some such arrangement I would be glad to discuss the matter farther.

You ask me what I say about going to Chicago in connection with the University. I would be glad to be connected with the school I believe to be the greatest movement in the history of education. I am ready to hear any proposal you have to

Rugby Academy,
St. Louis May 11. 91.
Dr. Harper

ANSWERED
MAY 14 1891
W. R. H.

Dear Sir:

I have spoken with some of the prominent members of the Baptist Churches in this city about the advisability and propriety of making this Academy a preparatory school for the Chicago Univ. as well as for some others, and so benefitting ourselves as well as the higher institution by the arrangement. I have been for many years at the head of the only preparatory school of any reputation in this city, but that has been maintained as a feeding school for Washington Univ.

I have this year opened an academy of similar character, but free from Unitarian control, and located in the best part of St. Louis. We have had 108. different pupils the first year, and are making what arrangements we can to strengthen our position, so well established and to secure patronage for the future.

I write to see what connection, if any, you would think it advisable to make with the Chicago Unit.

I refer to Dr. Williams, Ed. of the Central Baptist. I also, had some conversation with Prof Price, when in St. Louis, about the matter, and he can explain the situation here. Will refer to others if necessary. Enclose copy of course of study and names of Advisory Board
Yours truly, Denham Arnold

Rugby Academy,
St. Louis, Mo. May 28, 91

Dr. Wm R. Harper

Dear Sir:

Your pamphlet was received and read with much care, and afterwards shown to two members of the Advisory Board. I should like to show it to one or two more before returning it.

The opinion seems to prevail that nothing but good can result from the relation of a 'connected school'; provided the matter can be so arranged as not to create the impression that the Academy here is tributary to Chicago University only.

18220019
1001-1 AU
23 09 37

Rugby Academy.
St. Louis Mo.

Dr. Wm R Harper,

Dear Sir:

Your letter received.
As you express a preference
I have the matter postponed
till 1892. and I am
about to leave the city
for the Summer, perhaps
it is best to let the
arrangement wait the
convenience of both
parties.

Sincerely yours
Denham Arnold.

Happy Birthday

to

Mr. J. H. H. H.

Dear Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
J. H. H. H.

Very respectfully,
J. H. H. H.

Wilmington College.

J. B. UNTHANK, M. S., President.

Amid

Wilmington, Ohio, Mar. 1st 1892

Mr W. B. Harper.

Chicago Ill.

Dear Sir

A memorandum of the plan of affiliation to be inaugurated by Chicago University has been handed me. I am deeply interested in the matter and would like to bring Wilmington College into such affiliation if possible. I write to ask you to send me as full particulars of the plan as possible, and also to give me your opinion as to the probabilities of our being included in the number of affiliate colleges. I send you herewith a catalogue of the college which will give you a pretty correct idea of its present status. We have a good field here and believe with the prestige which such an arrangement would give us we should be able to develop it more fully. An early reply will be esteemed a great favor.

Very sincerely yours

J. B. Unthank

Trust. Wil. Coll.

U.S. PATENT OFFICE

1885

1885

1885

1885

OTTAWA, KAN.,

April 26, 1892.

aff
Dear Dr. Harper, -

Our faculty an hour or two ago voted to recommend affiliation to our Board of Trustees.

The Trustees will meet on the evening before commencement, that is, Tuesday evening, May 31. What they will think of the matter I do not know. I want to have them carried for it without fail or friction. Can you come out and do for us what you did for Des Moines?

At the same, can you not take time to preach to our people, or address them on any theme appropriate to Sunday, on May 29, which is the Sunday preceding

commencement? It is our custom to have some distinguished man from abroad on the morning of that day, and no one would be welcomed more warmly than you.

If, by any fatal conjunction of the stars, you should be unable to come, send the best man for the two occasions that you can find. Kindly let me hear from you at once, and favorably.

Cordially yours,

Franklin Johnson.

NAME.

The Name of the _____ shall hereafter
be _____

be _____ and authority is hereby

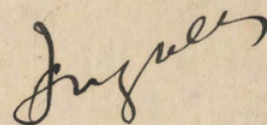
conferred upon the Trustees of the _____ to

continue the name _____ (so long as the

Trustees of the _____ and of the

shall desire so to use it

FINANCE.



The Trustees of the _____ shall

appropriate for teaching in the medical school ^{which} will include

Pathology, Physiology, Bacteriology, Anatomy, and all strictly

medical subjects, the sum of _____ dollars annually for

the next ensuing _____ years, and it shall hereafter be the

be the policy of the University to compensate pecuniarily each and every person giving instruction in the medical school, for said instruction proportionately to the skill, experience, time and labor expended in such instruction, due allowance always being made for the direct and indirect advantages accruing to said instructor by reason of his connection with the Medical

School. And, as soon as possible the University will secure an ample
XX
endowment for the maintenance and development of the Medical School

And the University will as soon as possible obtain ample endowment for the maintenance and development of the Medical school, and all the earnings of the Medical School shall be devoted to the maintenance and development of this department.

In consideration of this the Trustees of agree to transfer all the real and personal property and the good will of the to the in perpetual trust for the sole use of the hereafter to be known as the and for

no other purpose whatsoever. The Trustees of the College also agree that for the next ensuing five years the income of the College shall be devoted, first, to paying the running expenses and maintaining the equipment; and secondly, to paying the interest on the outstanding bonds, and finally to the payment of the bonds themselves

NOTE: On this plan the teaching force, including an eminent man at the head of the Laboratory of Physiology and Bacteriology who shall be paid at least five thousand dollars, would receive about the same compensation as at present, and all surpluses could be used to wipe out the present indebtedness, which, if the revenues were not decreased could be easily done in five years. At the end of five years, with no debt, and with the appropriation already mentioned for teaching purposes we would certainly have enough revenue from students to defray all expenses and enable the University to run a medical school of the highest order, in this country, and with a few thousand dollars more each year it could be made second to none in the world. In order that this end might be brought about as rapidly as possible annual subscriptions of

dollars a year for five years might be obtained. As soon as possible more land should be obtained in the immediate vicinity of the medical school and upon this the University should erect from endowments a great laboratory to accommodate all those studying medicine, pharmacy and dentistry, as well as all post graduate students in medicine. The laboratory which is to be built the coming season would doubtless answer the purpose until the money could be raised for the larger building. With dollars appropriated to teachers, and thousand dollars secured for running expenses the requirements could be made as high as those of any school in the country, at once. With a smaller sum more care would be required not to diminish the revenues of the department by driving away students.

C O N T R O L.

The University agrees that it will confer the degree of
that committee for further consideration and recommendation.

Doctor of Medicine on such persons only as shall be recommended for

that honor by the Faculty of the Medical School. ^{blank for name} The power to

appoint members of the Medical Faculty shall be vested in the

Trustees of the University to be exercised by them on the recommen-
da

dation of the Executive Committee of the Medical Faculty, and not

otherwise, except as hereinafter stated. The Trustees of the

University shall have the power to reject nominations made by the

executive committee of the Medical

also be vested in the aforesaid Trustees, the same to be exer-

cised only on the recommendation of a majority of the Executive

Committee of the Faculty of the Medical School, except in cases

where removals are made for cause shown, after notice

and opportunity for hearing is given to the party concerned.

All appointments of persons not mentioned in medical teach-

ing shall be for one year, at the end of which, if

satisfactory, they may be confirmed and continued during good be-

Faculty, in which case the nomination shall be referred back to that committee for further consideration and recommendation.

In case a majority of the ~~members of the Executive Committee of the~~
X

Medical Faculty, including also a majority of the members of the Executive Committee, should resign their professorships, or should refuse to make recommendations to fill vacancies in proper time in the Medical Faculty, the aforesaid Trustees may proceed to fill *the absence of* such vacancies notwithstanding the aforesaid recommendation.

The power to remove members of the Medical Faculty shall likewise be ~~invested~~ in the aforesaid Trustees, the same to be exercised only on the recommendation of a majority of the Executive Committee of the Faculty of the Medical School, except in cases ~~in cases~~ where removals are made for cause shown, after notice and opportunity for hearing is given to the party concerned.

President of the University and be responsible to him.
All appointments of persons not experienced in medical teaching shall be first made for one year, ^{*only*} at the end of which time, if satisfactory, they may be confirmed and continued during good be-

havior and good teaching, being subject to the above provision as to removal.

The demonstrators, lecturers, instructors, and other subordinate teachers needed in the various ^{dept} ~~departments~~ ^{shall} ~~may~~ be appointed by the executive committee of the Medical Faculty on recommendation of the Faculty, subject ~~(at)~~ the approval of the executive committee of the Board of Trustees of the University, such appointments to be made annually.

The executive committee of the Medical School shall consist of the Dean of the medical department and ^{four} ~~three~~ other members of the Medical Faculty, one of whom shall be appointed ^{annually} by the President of the University, the other ^{three} ~~two~~ to be elected annually by the Faculty.

The Dean of the Medical School shall be appointed by the President of the University and be responsible to him.

If the numbers were made five or three there would be less liability of a tie vote

NOTE: The President of the University agrees to appoint the

present President of the Medical College as the first Dean of the Medical School.

The arrangement of the course of instruction, the fixing of fees to be paid by students of medicine, ~~and~~ the rules for their government, and the care of the college building, shall be made on the recommendation or by the concurrence of the executive committee of the Medical Faculty

~~All power is vested in the authorities of the college to control and manage the college property and the amount of clinical material.~~
~~xxxxxxxxxx~~

All power is vested in the authorities of the college to govern and control the college except as limited by these Articles.

As soon as possible the University should buy more land in the immediate vicinity of the present upon which to construct its laboratory, and the medical department should always be continued in a locality where it can receive the greatest amount of clinical material.

the immediate vicinity of the present upon
which to construct its laboratory, and the medical department should
always be continued in a locality where it can receive the greatest
amount of clinical material.

NOTE: Medical teachers are becoming every day more and more impressed with the necessity of giving nearly all the instruction by recitations and by object lessons as taught in clinics. This is the method which is pursued in all of the best foreign universities, as well as in those of the first rank in this country. No medical school that is unable to command and utilize a large amount of clinical material can give its pupils proper instruction. There is no place better suited than Chicago for the establishment and support of ^a medical school of the highest order. It will *have* an abundance of clinical material. It will soon have a magnificent medical library. It is easily accessible to a broad territory that will be the home of a very large population; it will be embarrassed by its wealth. These circumstances will draw to it the ablest practitioners and teachers in medicine and its allied sciences. Instead of Americans who wish to make a thorough study of medicine feeling it necessary to visit Europe to obtain instruction we should make it for the advantage of the students of Europe to come here. Professors for original investigation in the lines of physiology, bacteriology, anatomy and chemistry, may readily be secured equal in ability to those of any of the great foreign universities.

physiology, bacteriology, anatomy and chemistry, may readily be secured equal in ability to those of any of the great foreign universities.

R E Q U I R E M E N T S.

A sliding scale for ^{3 to} five years would probably meet the conditions much better than any rigid requirements adopted at once. A high school education might be demanded for the first year, or its equivalent, the examination to be conducted by the University, and at the end of ^{three or} five years a sophomore education should be required for entrance. The grade being gradually raised from year to year until until this end is attained, and this proposed gradual advancement in the requirements for entrance might be published at once in the annual announcement.

making up course during which time at least for the first four years students could study anatomy, chemistry, physiology & materia medica sufficiently to make up the first of the four years of study

The requirements for graduation should be four years study as now demanded, and three courses in the college of from eight to nine months each, to be followed by excellent examinations.

All alumni of the Medical College in good standing in the profession should be made honorary alumni of the university.

Certain legal points would have to be attended to to preserve the charter of the institution and prevent others from adopting its name or profiting by its good will

A preparatory year might be spent at the University making up conditions during which time at least for the first few years students could study anatomy, chemistry, physiology & Materia medica sufficiently to make up the first of the four years of study

The requirements for graduation should be four years study as
now required, and three courses in the college of the arts to
nine months each, to be followed by excellent examinations.
All alumni of the Medical College in good standing in the
profession should be eligible for admission to the university.
Certain first points would have to be attended to to preserve the
character of the institution and prevent others from adopting the
same or profiting by its loss.

A preparatory system might be spent at
the university, working up conditions
having which there at least for
the first four years students
could study anatomy, chemistry,
physiology & medicine under
sufficiently to make up the
first of the four years of study.