ON THE ACADEMICAL DEGREES.

THE following extract from the University Record of the University of Michigan has been contributed as being of interest on one of the practical problems at present confronting educators.

To sum up the principal points that have been made:

1. The mastership and doctorship, when they first appeared, marked the teacher of medicine, law, or theology. It was exclusively a teaching degree, save in the case of medicine. Furthermore, the terms master, doctor and professor meant precisely the same thing. They were applied to the same person, perhaps under somewhat different aspects. As a doctor, this person was supposed to be learned or taught, and so equipped for teaching; as a master he was supposed to be engaged in that work; while as a professor (the word is from profiteor), he declared himself ready to enter upon the work or invited students.

2. In course of time the master’s degree either fell out of use altogether, as on the Continent, or became an art’s degree, as in England. Moreover in those countries where it is best known, it has subserved for the most part a merely formal purpose. For some reason that does not now concern us, this degree was early struck by atrophy.

3. On the Continent, doctor has continued to be used in its original meaning, and when suitably qualified, has also been applied to the graduate of the philosophical faculty. Nevertheless, it has now no necessary connection with teaching. In recent years, German influence has sufficed to establish this degree in the United States, with what ultimate results no living man can predict.

4. Besides attracting to themselves the mastership, the arts also called into being the original bachelor’s degree. In English speaking countries, this degree has long measured the high water mark of college or university education, and still measures it in England. But in the United States the recent habit of requiring graduate study for the master’s degree, and the introduction of the doctorate, have carried academical studies to higher levels, unless indeed we reverse the order of the two terms in the relation.

As observed, the bachelor’s degree at its first appearance was exclusively an art degree. An exhaustive history of the terms art and arts would enter very deeply into the history of education, in Classical and Mediaeval times, such history would be co-extensive with higher education. The Greeks and the Romans did not distinguish wisely between the sciences and the arts as we have learned to do. The Greek technē which we render art and from which we get technical, technical, etc., while it is defined skill, craft, aptitude in the lexicons, corresponds nearly to our science. Aristotle uses it in that sense (The Metaphysics I. I.), and German scholars commonly render it Wissenschaft. The Latin lexicons define arts skill, practice, knowledge: scientia, they defined knowledge science, skill; but the Romans called what we call the sciences artes and not scientiae.

In the broader pedagogical sense, the Roman ars were studies (studia) that is, our word studies renders ars more correctly than either sciences or arts. In our sense some of the Roman ars were arts, and some sciences.
The Seven Liberal Arts of the Mediaeval schools, which were an outgrowth of the Greco-Roman education, were divided into the Trivium, grammar, dialectics, and rhetoric, and the Quadrivium, music, arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy.

It is plain enough that our familiar distinction of *arts* and *sciences* had not been clearly thought out when these studies were indifferently called *arts*; also that as we use words, they might more fitly have been called sciences than arts. Grammar, dialectics, and rhetoric comprised the course of study for which the bachelor's degree was given down to the reorganization of studies at the opening of the Modern Era. "By *arts*," says Professor Laurie, "the mediaeval universities meant all departments of knowledge not specifically professional—that is to say, language, rhetoric, logic, psychology, metaphysics, politics, physics, natural history, geometry, music, astronomy, ete. This scheme of knowledge translated into modern language becomes the whole range of learning, science and art, in so far as pursued in a scientific spirit, and with the view of the advancement of knowledge merely."

It will be seen that originally the bachelor's degree was in no way concerned with Greek or Latin, either as languages or literatures, save as Latin was included in grammar. Latin was indeed the academical language of the time, which all scholars spoke and wrote, but it was not an art. The Renaissance not only made the Classics arts, but also made them the only arts that we taught in the schools. The Classical course of study, established by the Humanists proved to be the most powerful educational tradition that the Western world has ever seen; it determined the historical meaning of the B. A. degree for England and America for four hundred years. Rarely have men exercised such a far-reaching educational influence as John Sturm and Roger Ascham and their compatriots who established this tradition in England.

The rise of modern studies thrust upon the academical world several new questions. They forced their way into the traditional course of study, compelled the organization of new courses, and, save at the great English universities where the conservatism was too inveterate, they finally won the recognition of a bachelor's degree. In the last particular two courses were, at the beginning, open to academical authorities. One was to give to graduates in the new course the old degree; the other, to invent a new degree. The first step would naturally be opposed by the Classicists, and the second one favored by them when they had finally become convinced that a bachelor's degree and classical studies are not inseparable; and there is good reason to think that in both points they were fully endorsed, if not indeed led, by the champions of the new education. These champions carried their main point in the face of strong opposition; the old degree was associated with the old studies, and they would naturally seek a new degree with which to dignify the new studies.

Once begun, the process of dividing the bachelor's degree went rapidly on. The history of this process will not be here followed. I have come upon the following baccalaureate degrees, and am far from sure that the list is complete: Bachelor of arts, laureate of arts, sister of arts, bachelor of agriculture, bachelor of civil engineering, bachelor of liberal arts, bachelor of mining engineering, bachelor of letters, bachelor of laws, bachelor of divinity, laureate of science, bachelor of medicine, bachelor of music, bachelor of philosophy, and bachelor of science. Some colleges for women use the term *graduate* in the room of bachelor, retaining the degree.

At the present time the degree of bachelor of arts is the subject of much interest. Some persons are anxious that it shall be made a general baccalaureate degree, save in professional studies. Others insist that it shall be given in no course of study that does not include Greek. Still others would prefer to
assign to the bachelor's degree a lower rank than it has heretofore held in English-speaking countries, and to make the doctorate the real university degree, finding their example in both particulars in France. Possibly a few would drop it altogether finding their example in Germany. While this is not the place to enter into these questions of university policy two or three observations may be given.

It is most improbable that our scheme of degrees will be made to conform to the German scheme, and by no means certain, if even probable, that we shall copy France. On the other hand, it is clear that the bachelor's degree, which has come down to us from the thirteenth century, and which has in English-speaking countries such an honorable academic history, will continue for a time at least to hold as it now holds a high place in our colleges and universities. What the future character of the old degree will be, is not so certain. As observed before, no one can tell what will be the ultimate effect upon it of the doctorate. There is little doubt, however, that certain influences are now working towards the simplification of bachelor's degrees. Some scientific men, not sharing the feeling of Agassiz now that the power of of the old tradition is broken and valuing the associations that surround the degree of bachelor of arts, are demanding that the old exclusiveness as to studies shall be broken down, and that the old degree shall be conferred without reference to Greek, some even without reference to Latin. The absurd multiplication of bachelor's degrees works in the same direction. On the whole the movement in the direction of simplification appears distinctly more promising than the movement to regulate the degree to a comparative obscure position.

The number of students in the University of Berlin is 8,450. This is the second largest university in the world, Cairo with 10,000, being first.

**ATHLETICS.**

The season is fast approaching when we may again don the "spikes" and once more circle the cinder path, (which unfortunately we are still looking for in our immediate vicinity.)

Track athletics, which until very recent years have received but comparatively little attention in our western colleges, will this year be one of the leading branches of sport.

In the inter-collegiate field days in which we will be represented, one May 18th, a contest between Chicago, Northwestern and Lake Forest, and the other on June 1st, in which we will meet the pick of western athletes, we of course wish to make the best possible showing, and to attain this end we must have the hearty encouragement and cooperation of all students. Let every fellow who can run, jump, vault, or has the least desire to do any of these things, get out and work for the team.

To be sure we are at a disadvantage from the abominable athletic field on which we are compelled to do our work, yet by making the best of even our disadvantages we can do wonders.

An attempt will be made to have a stretch of cinders laid, large enough to practice the one hundred yard dash on. In the field games we are deplorably weak, as for instance in vaulting and in the jumps both high and broad; this weakness is due not to a lack of men who could be developed into first class in these events, but owing to a lack of interest in the events themselves. There is no reason in the world why we should not turn out men who will do ten feet in the pole vault, 5 ft. 10 in. in the high jump, or 21 ft. in the running broad. Our team's prospects for the coming season are bright and on our season's success will largely depend the length of time which will lapse before some good person sees fit to put in for us the much needed running track.

On the coming Saturday, at 2.30 p. m.,
an indoor meet will be held at the U. of C. gymnasium between Chicago, Lake Forest and Northwestern. The events will be as follows: 35 yd. dash, potato race, 880 yd. run, mile run, half mile walk, relay race, pole vault, running high jump, running broad jump and shot put. The half mile run and relay race will be contested for only by Chicago and Lake Forest owing to the narrowness of the running track.

March 2nd the following delegates met in Chicago: from Chicago, J. E. Raycroft, H. C. Holloway; Northwestern, W. P. Kay; Lake Forest, Prof. Brewer, A. O. Jackson; and made arrangements for an out door track and field meet between the above named institutions, to be held for two years. The date for this year’s meet was set for May 25th, but owing to a ball game having been previously arranged between Chicago and Ann Arbor it has been definitely set for May 18th. The events are those of the Western Inter-Collegiate Association with the addition of a third of a mile bicycle race and the relay race. In the relay race three men will run from each school. A pennant will be given to the winning team, and in the events individual prizes will be given to first and second men. Contestants must have been students of one of the institutions from beginning of the winter term, construed to mean in Lake Forest’s case the beginning of second semester. Each school is limited to entering six men in an event, not more than four of whom are to contest. Points will count 5-2-1 for 1st, 2nd and 3rd places.

A committee of three was appointed as follows to take full charge of the meet: J. E. Raycroft, chairman, W. P. Kay and A. O. Jackson.

On May 25th the Chicago Athletic Association will probably give an annual field day, and this with the “Big Meet” on June 1st, will give our athletes something to train and work for.

A. O. Jackson, Capt. Track Team.

Two games were played by the indoor baseball team this week. On Tuesday night the college team defeated the town team by a score of 11 to 6. Saturday night the Washburn & Moen team came down from Waukegan and defeated the college 13 to 2. This ends the indoor base ball season and the team was disbanded.

ALUMNI.

'90 Mrs. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor returned from Washington last week to her home in Chicago.

'94. Harry L. Bird is now with the J. B. Campbell Publishing Co., 215 Madison St., publishers of Campbell’s Illustrated Monthly and a history of the World’s Fair.

'89, We are very much grieved to hear of the death of Mr. and Mrs. Walter N. Halsey’s eldest child, a little girl of 20 months. She had been sick for ten days with cerebro meningitis.

‘92. Murlock McLeod expects to settle at Austin, Minn., after graduating from McCormick, next month. About the holiday season he held quite successful revival services for four weeks at Richmond Center, Wis.

'89 G. A. Wilson was called west last week, by the death of his father at Ravenswood. He has visited a few of his friends near Chicago, going out to Elgin to see Prof. A. G. Welch, '89, last Friday. We hope to see him at Lake Forest for a few days soon.

Yonan Y. Auraham, who was an Academy student four years ago, graduated from the Western Theological Seminary at Alleghany in ‘94 and has been on a lecturing tour since that time, having delivered several lectures in the vicinity of Chicago. He expects to go back to Persia soon as a missionary to his own people, but has taken out naturalization papers, so as to be protected in his own country as a United States citizen.
THE STENTOR

Miss Elsie B. Webster, of Iowa, who graduated from Ferry Hall in '92, was married Wednesday noon, March 6th, at the University Congregational church, Madison Ave. and 56th St., to Mr. John Shearson, of Wheaton, Ill. After the Episcopal service performed by Dr. I. N. Rubrikam, the bridal party went to the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. J. C. Webster, 5482 Woodlawn Ave., where the wedding breakfast was followed by a reception.

In his recent, somewhat short journey, the Alumni Editor chanced to meet an old Academy student in the person of Mr. Philips who would have graduated with the class of '90, if he had been able to finish his last year. Mr. Philips will be remembered by many as the one who managed the Academy Book store before Mr. J. M. Flint. Mr. Philips is now in business with his father in Pontiac, Ill., and seemed well and happy and especially pleased to hear about old Lake Forest again.

FERRY HALL NOTES.

'93. Grace McCord's engagement to a young gentleman of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, has recently been announced.

'94. Alleyne McIntosh has just returned to her home in Macomb, after an extended visit with Glenrose Bell in Chicago, Blanche Barnum in Rockford, and Anna Blair in Peoria. Most of the class intend to return at commencement time.

'92. This class has a circulating letter. Miss Elsie Webster was married March 6th, to Mr. John Shearson, of Wheaton, Ill. The engagement of Miss Hattie Hall to Mr. Frank Needham, is announced. During the last month Miss Hall was the guest of Mildred Lyon in Chicago. Frances Patrick spent the winter with a sister in Duluth. Elsie Brendel will again go abroad for the summer.

Ask Alfred Erskine, when he returns, which is the shortest way out of his room.

ACADEMY.

Messrs Ewing and Miller are recovering from severe attacks of grippe.

The Academy contest will be held in Reid Hall, Friday evening, April 12th.

Messrs Dunham and Wright Friday night, brought a decidedly "forcible" argument to an end with furniture upturned.

Friday morning Professor Palmer read an interesting and instructive paper on "Latin Pronunciation" to his Vergil class.

The executive committee of the Gamma Sigma hope to be able next week to place a cot in the society room for the accommodation of one of its members.

Monday and Tuesday of last week Prof. Brewer enjoyed a visit from his brother, A. D., who is a member of the senior class in Grinnell college, Iowa.

The question for debate in the Academy contest will be, Resolved, That cases of violent disagreement between capital and labor, involving public welfare, should be settled by compulsory arbitration by the state. Mr. Dunham will speak for the affirmative and Mr. Rice for the negative.

The University club was entertained last Thursday night by Mrs. Palmer at the Annie Durand Cottage. Under the leadership of some of the young gentlemen from the college, the club furnished its own music. Several college songs were sung, "Bonnie," "Cling-a-ling," "Mary and Martha," and "There is a Tavern in the Town." The main feature of the evening was an informal talk given by Mr. C. A. Orr, late Anthropologist to the United States scientific expeditions of Africa, on his adventures and discoveries in that country. Using the pictures from the stereopticon as a guide, the speaker described the scenes and peoples among which he had spent several years. He was freely questioned and the interest shown was considerable. Refreshments and sociability followed.
THE STENTOR

Published on Each Tuesday of the College Year by the Lake Forest University Stentor Publishing Company.

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TERMS
By the Year, in Advance, $1.50
Single Copies, .05

[All subscriptions are considered permanent until ordered discontinued and arrearages paid. Files to be had on application.]

Advertising rates on application.
Address all communications to THE STENTOR, Lake Forest, Ill.

Entered at Postoffice, Lake Forest, Ill., as second-class matter.

Friday evening The Stentor will give its winter entertainment. A full account of its character will appear in another column. Now it has been the desire and effort of the management to procure an entertainment that will be worth hearing for itself. We think this has been done, as many of the citizens are acquainted with the ability of the performers. Moreover we frankly ask the support of our friends for the benefit of The Stentor. The majority of the students are acquainted with the difficulties to be met in the issuing of the paper and they, we trust, will be interested sufficiently to do all in their power to make the entertainment a success. To our friends in town we confidently look for the support that they have always so generously given to student enterprises.

If we were to attempt to point out everything that is needed in connection with our student work we would find abundant labor wherewith to busy ourselves for some time, for what school is so perfect that the students cannot find something they think they ought to have that is not in their reach. But it is our purpose now to call attention to one pressing need, and that is a good piano for the Art Institute building. At every entertainment it has been necessary to procure an instrument from some friend generous enough to loan. The inconvenience of this arrangement is of itself an important consideration, not to say anything of the wear on an instrument being moved, not always by experts, and the inadequacy of an ordinary upright piano after it is in so large a hall.

It is with pleasure that we publish in this issue the article on academical degrees. For its historical interest the article is well worth the careful attention of students. The original article was written by a member of the faculty of the University of Michigan. Besides the matter contributed to The Stentor, there is a full history given of the development of the modern university and a detailed history of all the academical degrees including their particular history in the United States. Whatever conclusions may be drawn from the article and whatever objections may be raised to the statements made we feel sure that the majority of our readers will realize its historical value.

A base ball symposium will be an interesting feature of The Stentor in the near future. The Athletic editor expects contributions from many of the old players who helped in the past to give Lake Forest a prestige in base ball. In the meantime the prospects for a successful team are increasing daily. We would suggest though that the
generosity of Alumni in offering to furnish a coach should be taken advantage of.

The captain of the Track Athletic team presents an interesting article this week on the work of the team. He has shown thoroughly the importance and need of track athletics in our school. The meets of which he speaks should have the interest and support of every student and all our athletes should do their best to win honor for the University.

**COLLEGE LOCALS.**

Trueblood has returned after arranging for a very fine trip for the Glee Club. It will probably include Milwaukee and other points in southern Wisconsin.

Miller, of the Academy, who was threatened with pneumonia, is now out again and has agreed to play on the Varsity base ball team this coming season.

The Glee Club met Monday evening at the residence of Mr. N. D. Pratt, who is giving considerable time and rendering much assistance to that organization.

Wednesday evening Mr. Preble again met the Glee Club in the Chapel. His efficiency as an instructor is plainly to be seen and the club is receiving much valuable aid from his services.

Will Jackson had a very "close call" in the gymnasium, Wednesday afternoon. One of the heavy iron weights that holds the movable ladder became detached and fell crashing to the floor, missing his head by scarce two inches.

Thursday evening the Senior Club met in the College, both society halls being used. Despite the disturbance raised on the third floor all managed to have a good time and departed late in the evening after refreshments had been served.

A week ago Sunday evening "Max" Wuillemin was taken quite sick and only by the timely arrival of Dr. Haven a very serious illness was warded off. He has been confined to his room for the last week, but will soon be out again.

The Indoor Baseball team met the town team Tuesday evening in the gymnasium and found no difficulty in again vanquishing them. The game was unusually free from errors and was almost too one-sided. Final score eleven to four.

The Athenaeum Society held their usual weekly meeting in their hall Friday night after a seclusion on account of refurnishing of several weeks. The hall certainly presented a charming appearance and all felt very proud in having assisted in bringing about the change.

The flash-light picture taken of the minstrel performers in the athletic entertainment has been finished and is very good. Those desiring copies should send in orders at once to Brubaker, 216 N. Genesee street, Waukegan. The picture of those who took part in the drama did not prove a success.

Most all the positions on the base ball team have been "cinched" except third base and one field, and for these places there promises to be some very sharp competition. There is daily practice now in the gymnasium and if all the competitors work hard we should have a team that will do Lake Forest credit.

On Sunday afternoon March 16th, there will be a very informal meet between the Lake Forest and Chicago Universities in the gymnasium at the latter school. The main purpose of this meet is to keep up the interest in athletics and also to get the men who are to take part in the spring events to work early.

Tuesday evening the regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held in the chapel. Mr. Carver led and the time was fully taken up with short and interesting
talks by various members. The service throughout was extremely interesting and it is to be regretted that more members were not present.

Those who have been taking work under Professor Thomas this year were invited to his home on Tuesday evening, where a most enjoyable social time was had. Prof. and Mrs. Thomas favored those present with instrumental music and Miss Mercer sang. Later in the evening dainty refreshments were served. All agreed that Prof. Thomas made a capital host.

Monday afternoon the Skull and Bones held their annual semi-monthly meeting in the Y. M. C. A. room. Mr. Crigan gave a paper on Bacteria; D. D. Lewis on a short biography of McKenzie; and Mr. Stearns on Poison boy. The program was very interesting, and the success of the club seems assured. Some of the members expect to make a visit to the Presbyterian Hospital, Saturday, in order to get information and data for a paper soon to be given the society.

MITCHELL HALL

Information Wanted.—What makes Miss Phelps so popular?

Miss Sarah Williams attended the Thomas concert Saturday evening, March 9th.

The Mitchell Hall sextet will sing at the Art Institute, Tuesday evening, March 13th.

Miss Lelia Hodge was called to Peoria, Friday, March 8th, by the serious illness of her grandfather.

The Misses Wood, Davies, Keener and Hipple, attended the Appollo Club Concert, Thursday evening. Their delight and appreciation were expressed the following day amid yawns "all wool and a yard wide."

The Aletheian Society held a regular meeting, Friday evening. In the Parliamentary Law exercise, the following questions were considered: The withdrawal of a motion, how to lay a motion on the table, and the motion of adjournment.

The following program will be rendered March 15th:

Music.................................Miss McLean
Essay..................................Miss Wilcox
Original Poem.........................Miss McClenahan
Music..................................Miss Mellen
Debate.................................\Aff Miss Gilleland
\Neg Miss Phelps
Resolved, That the destruction of American forests is adverse to American interests.

Dialogue..............................Miss Williams
Book Review...........................Miss Britton
Music.................................Miss Ranstead

FERRY HALL.

Why don't we play basketball?

Miss Cotton took Sunday dinner with Miss Maxwell.

Isabelle Cooper returned Thursday from a short visit in La Grange.

The first public recital of the year is to be held just before vacation.

Miss Blanche Cole, of Hinsdale, has been the guest of Nellie Clarke.

The Mandolin Club had their pictures taken at Root's one day last week.

A pleasant meeting of the Senior Club was held at the college Thursday evening.

A newspaper—"The Nightly Cram"—added much to the last program of the Kappa Phi Society.

Society meetings are now held on Friday and Gymnasium classes the remaining afternoons of the week.

Alberta Richardson has been suffering with pneumonia at her home in the city and will not return to school.

On account of illness, Lucile Chapin returned to her home, Saturday, and will remain until after the Spring vacation.
All the material for the Ferry Hall department of the "Forester" has been handed in. Miss Marder's sketches form an especial feature.

The Ferry Hall laundry is not to be reopened. Mr. Balken, the former proprietor, will have charge of a similar establishment elsewhere in Lake Forest.

Saturday morning Miss Enid Smith gave the first of the series of lectures on the operas. Miss Corwin, an old Ferry Hall girl, assists Miss Smith with practical illustrations on the piano. This course promises much profit and pleasure:

- Faust.
- Marriage of Figaro.
- Don Giovanni.
- Carmen.
- Mignon.
- Les flugenots.
- Rigoletto.
- Elaine.
- Werther.
- Falstaff.
- Lohengrin.

A Milwaukee paper of March 1 contains the following notice:—"Miss Laura Pearl Stevens, daughter of Ald. W. H. Stevens of the Sixteenth ward, died this morning. Her death, which was caused by gastric fever, was a great surprise and shock to her friends and acquaintances of the family, as it was not thought she was dangerously ill. Miss Stevens was 21 years of age. She had been away at school early in the winter, but remained at home after returning for the holiday vacation. The funeral will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence, 2904 Wells street." Miss Stevens was one of our members last year and all extend their sympathy to the bereaved family.

VILIM CONCERT.

Is is with a feeling of pleasure that we announce the concert to be given under the auspices of The Stentor, Friday evening by the Vilim trio.

This trio is composed of three of the best known Chicaggo musicians and their ability is too well known to the people of Lake Forest to need our commendation.

Mr. Vilim is at the head of the violin department of the American Conservatory of music and is one of the first violinists of the Thomas Orchestra. Mr. Hess the violonecellist, also a member of the Thomas orchestra, is well known in Lake Forest as a member of the Marum Quartette.

Mrs. Murdough the pianist has earned quite a reputation as one of the leading teachers in the piano department of the American Conservatory of Music.

While their music is classical it is at the same time very popular and they have received nothing but commendations from all their engagements.

OUR EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION.

Last week in a series of extracts from the Delphic The Stentor presented the views of Prof. Floyd Davis on "the New Education." Reading these I found the statement "investigation is the highest application of the intellect, and experiment is the only perfect means of securing real knowledge." There was also the not unusual sneer at "fossilized educators," and "the methods of mediaeval times;" and the usual quiet assumption that hitherto the world has had no educational system of any worth, (one wonders how it has hitherto produced great men). There was evidently also entire sympathy with those who show "willingness to alienate the past" and "to base culture on the living sciences," by which no doubt we are to understand the sciences of nature, seeing that he contrasts them with literature and history.

Having thus had presented at length the views of one of those who love to regard themselves as uttering the latest, if not the last word on education, perhaps the students of Lake Forest may be interested in reading also the views of one, who is both a profound thinker and a thorough student of educational history of recognized standing, Thomas Davidson. Mr. Davidson is the author of two brief but weighty books on educational sub-
jects. One is entitled, "Aristotle, and the Ancient Educational Ideals," and is among the Great Educators series, edited by Prof. Butler, and published by Scribners. The other is "The education of the Greek people," and is one of the International education series, edited by W. T. Harris, (now United States commissioner of education), and published by Appleton.

Last June there appeared in the Forum an article written by Mr. Davidson on "The ideal training of an American boy." It is from this article that the views here presented are taken, and it will be seen that within the narrow limits of a magazine article there is concisely and yet clearly discussed not only the aim but also the conditions, methods, and means of education.

Mr. Davidson begins with the statement, a statement well sustained by the facts, that "in the American education of to-day two things force themselves upon our attention, (1) that it is in a chaotic condition, (2) that this condition is, in the main, due to our having no definite notion of what education is aiming at."

He then proceeds to define what should be the aim of education. It is in a word, "Freedom." But by freedom he does not mean the absence of political, or social, or intellectual, or moral restraint, but rather that power which necessarily belongs to the self-conscious being of determining his actions in view of the highest, the universal good, and thereby of gradually realizing in himself the eternal, divine perfections."

The same thing is also defined later, in other terms, as "absolute moral autonomy."

According to Mr. Davidson, then the real aim of education is not simply intellectual, but ethical. It is fitness and power to realize one's highest and abiding relationship with God and man.

The essential conditions of this "are (1) well arranged practical knowledge of men and things; (2) healthy, well developed affections; (3) a ready will loyal to such affections."

He then adds, "It will be readily seen that from this education two things are excluded, namely, erudition and professional training. Valuable and necessary as these things are they form no part of the education of man as man."

Passing over what he says about the educative influences of the home and secondary school we give some extracts from what he says about the college. In his view "the wise parent will ask first, not where the most learned professors are but where the tone of social life is purest and manliest." "At the same time he will ask what college best understands its business,—which is to impart that culture, intellectual and moral, which is essential to free manhood, and does not attempt to forestall the university by dabbling in professional knowledge or erudition."

But here a difficulty meets us, namely, that "in America we have never learned to distinguish between the college and the university, between education for manhood and citizenship and education for a profession (which includes erudition)." To the failure to make this distinction Mr. Davidson refers the extensive introduction into our colleges of the elective system which he characterizes as a compromise enabling young men who know what education is to obtain it, at the same time not driving away those very numerous school-products who have no conception of free manhood but whose only aim in life is an easy, lucrative, respectable profession."

He then sketches the outline of an ideal education, and states that it "will include mainly those sciences which relate to man and his relation to the world of nature and the world of spirit, the humanities as the good old expression is."

"In the first years of college life much attention will be given to ancient literature—Greek, Latin, Hebrew—and to history. These are essential to any large, generous view of the world in which we live. At the
same time and later will be studied philosophy of history, ethics, sociology, politics, economics, and the various systems of speculative philosophy in historic sequence, comparative theology and history of religion, with a fair amount of psychology and epistemology. Now should be studied the leading works on evolution, biological and social, the sacred books of the great religions, the master-pieces of ancient and modern art, the leading treatises in Hindoo, Greek, mediaeval and modern philosophy, with a philosophical commentary, the writings of the great philosopher poets, 'Job,' the 'Orestera,' the 'De Rerum Natura,' the 'Divine Comedy,' 'Faust,' 'In Memoriam.' Such works may indeed be used with great advantage as texts for lectures on the deepest problems of art, ethics and religion. They are admirably fitted to impart to young men that breadth, earnestness and quiet enthusiasm which are so essential to true culture."

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