more frequently, one and a half years. The actual requirements for the degree are the successful completion of an original experimental or theoretical Arbeit in the major subject, presented in German, and the passing of an oral examination of forty-five minutes in each of three subjects, the Fach, or major, and the two Nebenfächer, or minors. The minors are chosen by the candidates, and in most universities may be anything in the range of human knowledge. For example, a chemist may choose as minors any two of the following subjects: geology, mineralogy, mathematics, physics, history, language, elements of psychology, geography, elements of philosophy, political economy, etc. The natural inclination of man to attain honors and results with the least expenditure of energy and without incurring risk of failure, is here strikingly exemplified. Students are certainly justified in selecting the two easiest minors or those in which the examination is least searching, as long as the university authorities sanction such proceedings. As a consequence the German doctor's degree may signify either the completion of truly graduate work, or, and unfortunately more often, of work of an undergraduate order, in the minor subjects at least. This elasticity in the requirements is one cause for the severe and just criticism of the German doctor's degree, as compared with the corresponding degrees from certain English and American universities.

Pardon me if I refer in closing to one thing that seems patent enough, but which is not always clearly appreciated. Abroad the humblest citizen of the United States becomes magnified into the representative of the people, and the foreigners form their impressions of Americans from the actions, words, and deeds of these representatives. It is, alas, true that a large class of travelling Americans have deported and do deport themselves in a manner most offensive to the foreigner and the true American. It remains for the student, the earnest seeker after knowledge and wider experience, to lessen and, if possible, remove any unpleasant impressions of American character. The American student must, for his own and his country's sake, be a gentleman at all times; he must never forget that he is the guest of the German people, receiving their protection and hospitalities. It is not courteous, not a mark of true gentility, to lay marked emphasis on American usages. On the contrary, it should be the aim of every American to conform, as far as possible, with the German customs, to observe the rules of etiquette which govern the social life, to use wisdom and discretion in offering criticism of German habits, religion, form of government, to use tact in upholding American institutions. Courtesy, tact, thoughtfulness, combined with letters of introduction to a few cultured persons, will always be an open sesame to the heart and homes of the best German people.

GEORGE V. WENDELL.

Senior Class Meeting.

The Class of 1901 held a meeting in Huntington Hall on Monday at one o'clock. It was decided to hold the coming election of officers through the mail and secretary's office. President Holmes spoke of forming a Republican Club at Technology, and advised that the seniors take the lead. A committee was appointed to confer with the other classes in regard to establishing the custom of the student's rising in class room or lecture hall on the entrance of the President. The nominations for officers, signed by ten men, are to be handed in to the secretary, Mr. Cuppy, before Oct. 25.

1902.

The annual elections in the class of 1903 have resulted as follows: President, R. M. Field; 1st Vice-President, L. H. Lee; 2nd Vice-President, H. T. Winchester; Secretary, J. T. Cheney; Treasurer, B. H. Miller; Directors, F. G. Babcock and G. M. Harris; Institute Committee Members, C. J. McIntosh and Paul P. Parker. The election, like that of the other classes, was held through the mail.