arrangement, ideal results would follow—in the hands of the ideal man.

A third consideration involved in one's years in Europe is the chance to travel. America is accused of having no art and no literature; the indictment is somewhat overdrawn, but we need feel no hesitancy or shame in acknowledging whatever of truth there is in the charge. We are young; our first energies had to be devoted to clearing the wilderness, conquering nature and establishing a nation; again ours

association for a year or two with some of the best specimens of the fine arts cannot but have a beneficial effect. Something will be absorbed unconsciously; while a persistent determination to profit from the rich and countless stores of Europe will be attended by correspondingly larger results.

Three countries may claim the special attention of the traveller. All in all, the most interesting and most instructive country in Europe is Italy, and Rome the most inspiring city on the globe. In Rome as nowhere else we are carried back into the life of the ancient world; on all sides are reminders of our old friends Caesar, Cicero, and the rest of the long line. So, too, at Rome and the other Italian cities are to be found the most complete collections of the painting and sculpture of the middle ages. Just as Rome is the fullest embodiment that survives of the early centuries, Paris is the most suggestive of the large cities of the modern world; and not only this, but Paris is in an exceptional manner France, as no other city in the country of which it is capital. At Paris are concentrated French art and literature and learning, politics, and trade and finance. After exhausting Paris, the rest of France may be disposed of rapidly. Lastly—placed last, not because least important for us, but because to most of us it is likely to come last in arranging one's travelling plans—is England, the motherland of our race and language, and religion, of our history, our laws and our government. The student's opportunity and means for travel will usually be limited; and while he will desire, and justly desire, to see a dozen or a hundred other places for one or another reason, he cannot do better, I feel, than to specialize a little on England, France—particularly Paris—and Italy.

In his studies and in his travels the student will have had his intellectual aspirations and powers quickened, his horizon broadened, his interests enlarged, his sympathies deepened. He will discover that the old world can teach some lessons to the new, even in the so-called practical affairs of life upon which we are apt to pride ourselves. Though he returns somewhat chastened in spirit, and with a greater readiness to recognize merit wherever found, he will, nevertheless, if he has rightly profited from his opportunities, be not one whit less American in every fibre of his being.

Charles F. A. Currier.