

It is needless to trace the development of the university through the years that followed its birth. By constantly gathering strength and enlarging its range of instruction, Pennsylvania stands to-day one of the strongest and most famous schools in our land.

Space allows but for the merest mention of the history of the several departments which make up the university. First,—because of its age and of its position as the real heart of the whole body, stands the College, consisting of the courses in Finance, Economy, Architecture, the Arts, Chemistry, Biology, and Music. Quite as important is the Medical school, probably the most famous of all the departments. This was founded as early as 1751 and its entire life has been a most healthy one, as is readily illustrated by its 13,000 graduates and the name it bears over the entire world. The Dental department has been in operation since 1873 and has been especially strong since the erection of the beautiful Dental Hall in 1897. Another course, and one rapidly growing in importance, is the Law school, founded in 1790, and strengthened by the revision of its course and the erection of a building for its use, within late years. Besides these several departments there is the school of Veterinary Medicine, the department of Archaeology, and the interesting institutions as those of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, the University Museum, the Howard Houston Hall, Franklin Field, and the Dormitories.

But we must be off. The conductor of our Walnut street car shouts, "Thirty-fourth street" and, on jumping off, we find ourselves in the comparatively quiet locality of West Philadelphia, and in the midst of the university buildings, which have been located here since 1873. On our left, as we enter the eastern gate we see the massive Library building, and, were we to pass into its well arranged and pleasant interior, we would catch a glimpse of its 200,000 volumes. Looking back, as we stand at its entrance we see