

of students at the time was only between twenty and thirty.

The policy at once adopted by the new administration, and which has since been followed, had in view not only the teaching of the subjects according to the latest scientific advances in medical studies, but the doing of this by the method of individual instruction, both in laboratories and clinics. This required additional funds for new laboratory equipments and for instructors in certain subjects who could devote their entire time to the School. The advance was at first slow, though evident to those in a position to recognize it. Financial assistance came slowly.

Credit for the growth of the Department is due largely to those few men who have given a most generous amount of time to the work of instruction. They have been obliged to divide their classes, because of lack of room, and teach subjects in sections which could as well or better have been taught to the class as a whole; they have performed the duties of assistants because funds were lacking to engage assistants; and they have done this, too, on very much smaller salaries than are received by similar officers of instruction in other departments of the University.

But in spite of this no one of the departments in existence thirteen years ago, with the single exception of the Graduate School, has shown so great a percentage of increase in the number of students as the Medical School. More than four times as many students were registered this past year as in 1886, and this in spite of the fact that the graduating class this year, being the one affected by the change from the three to the four years' course, was very small. The success of the graduates, in securing position by strictly competitive examination, is sufficient proof of the quality of instruction as given under the present curriculum. The success of the past has been gratifying. If this is to continue, two things are necessary, and that at once; more room and more funds. President Dwight has appreciated this fully, and no one has stated it more clearly than he. In his last annual report he says:

"The provision of a satisfactory building for the purposes indicated (Clinical and Pathological instruction) would be helpful in the highest degree to the well-being and prosperity of the Medical School, and, in the judgment of the President, no gift of greater value to the University could be offered, at the present time, than such a building. The Medical Department is now at a critical point in its growth and advancement. This building is what it most imperatively demands for the accomplishment of its work and for its highest success. If it can be secured, this Department of the University will be established in its prosperity for the future, beyond all reasonable doubt. The strength of the Department is of great moment to the University as a whole. The University as a whole will have occasion for satisfaction and gratitude if the desired result—the erection of the building—can be assured within the next few months, or the next year. The sum of one hundred and twenty-five, or one hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be needed to meet the necessary expense. . . . The importance of a very considerable increase in the endowment of the School may be urged again at this time. The demands of the present period render it essential that the officers of instruction should be more liberally provided for in the matter of salaries than is now possible. At least two hundred thousand dollars should be added, at the

earliest possible moment, to the existing funds. . . . Nothing is now needed for the development of the School to such a degree, and after so admirable a manner, as to satisfy and more than satisfy, every true-hearted friend of the University, except the enlargement of the funds at its command to an extent sufficient for the erection of its building already mentioned and for the realization of its present plans."

The graduates of the School have also recognized these needs. At the recent annual meeting of the Yale Medical Alumni Association, the report of which appears elsewhere in this issue, this was made evident. A committee, representing different sections of the country, was chosen to assist in the great Bicentennial movement for the raising of funds, by working among the graduates and friends of the Department. It seems certain that the result cannot be doubtful. It must be success. The time has passed when the attendance of students is doubtful. We firmly believe that the time will very soon be passed when the lack of buildings and the lack of funds must seriously hamper the officers of instruction of the Medical Department in development along the broad lines laid down years ago.

THE REGATTA.

Mr. Curtiss, the Chairman of the Regatta Committee, Mr. Bond, Mr. Chappell and the other members of the New London Committee, and Mr. Mann of Harvard and Mr. Preston of Yale are all entitled to much credit for the general excellence of the arrangements for the Regatta this year. Mr. Curtiss did very good work in bringing about a satisfactory agreement between the Universities and the railroads, and personally supervised all the preparations for the race.

Perhaps another year the United States Government will be able to enforce its orders, and then matters will be in a most satisfactory condition.

VIOLATION OF FEDERAL ORDERS.

The Navy Department should not waste time in finding out who is responsible for the gross violation of orders at New London, which resulted in spoiling the end of one race and seriously interfering with another. When the work of preparation and general management was so well done, by both New London and the two Universities, as it was this year, it is the greater pity that such a "fluke" should occur as the opening of the drawbridge at exactly the wrong time. The orders of the Secretary of the Navy were perfectly clear. Why weren't they carried out?

MEETING AS GENTLEMEN.

At last Yale and Harvard have met at New London as gentlemen. There was, at first, some spying this year—and we were pleased to express ourselves on the subject. But the old spirit of hostility and suspicious aloofness was only slightly in evidence at the first part of the New London campaign, and finally wore away altogether. To Mr. Gallaudet and to Mr. Storrow, to Mr. Allen and to Mr. Higginson, and to the members and supporters of both crews, we take pleasure in extending our congratulations on this happy condition.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

President Dwight's reference to discipline in public speaking is one of the most timely points in his last report.

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It is a distinct weakness of the curriculum, as at present constituted, that there is not more encouragement to good platform work. The President is not far from the truth in his intimation that the interest now comes often from the desire to win a prize, or a victory. President Hadley rendered a very distinct service to Yale education by the help which he gave the work in debate. But this direction of debate by one or two men must not be the only means of encouraging public speaking in the course. We hope that the improvements and developments of the course will include this needed reform.

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