

The President passes on to the lecture system. The lecture system is a necessary part of the University instruction, but it must not be the only part. The instructors must see to it that they are able to come into direct relations with their scholars, as individuals having mental characteristics of their own, and needing, each, his special treatment and encouragement. The President does not like the evil of hasty preparation for examinations, incident to the lecture system, by which the notes of the whole term are covered in a single day or night. He wants more frequent investigation by the instructors of the work which each man is doing, and less dependence on semi-annual or annual examination.

MATERIAL YALE.

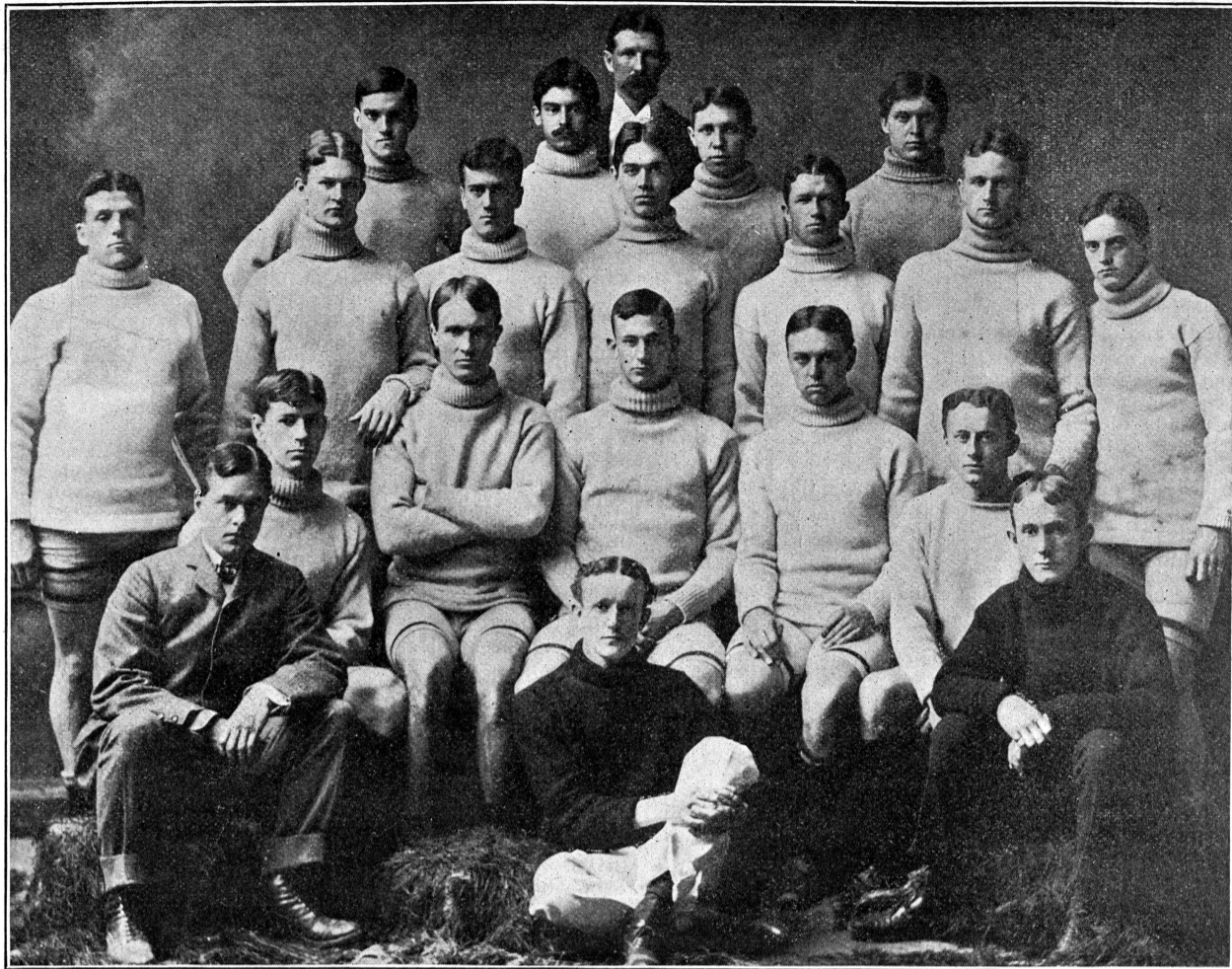
Next to these thoughtful comments on very interesting educational topics, interest in the President's report is centered in his answer to his critics, who have questioned the wisdom of the way in which material Yale has been built in the last twelve or thirteen years. The President here is so much in earnest that it is well to repeat his comments in full.

"Whenever additional buildings have been provided, as they have been at longer or shorter intervals of time, they have been built, as far as possible, in accordance with the ideas and requirements of the particular era which has called for them. This was the course of action adopted and followed by the fathers of the last century, and the earlier half of the present century. No other course would have been wise or reasonable. The same thing is true to-day. It would be little short of absurd for us, in the last years of the nineteenth century, to erect new buildings of the character, architecturally and otherwise, of South Middle College or North College—even as it would have shown a want of intelligence in the men of 1752, or 1824, to have made these buildings no better, or more durable, than the first wooden building of 1718. Moreover, it would be not only utterly unwise and unsuitable to erect such dormitories now as these older ones were, but it would be in disregard of the real necessities of the present and the coming age. The idea that the improvement in architectural beauty, and in comfort, in the houses which we now build for our family homes, is injurious in its tendency to the highest interior life of the members of our household, is an idea in contradiction of the advance of civilization. It is equally so in the case of dormitory buildings. Moreover, the educating influence of a building like Vanderbilt Hall, which comes from its architectural character, as compared with that which pertains to one like the old North Middle College, or the Lyceum, is no insignificant force in making the students of a university what educated men ought to be."

The apprehensions which some persons seem to have felt, that the changes in this matter of buildings, etc., witnessed in the recent years, and likely to be witnessed hereafter, may endanger or diminish the democratic spirit that has characterized the University, are as unfounded as are the ideas which have been already indicated. The democratic spirit of this institution has never had its vitality dependent on the fact that every individual in the university brotherhood was spending, or could spend, only the same amount of money in supplying his wants or meeting his desires, as was or could be expended by every other; or that each student must have the same accommodations, or the same number of books, or the possibility of the same personal privileges in every respect, which were open to the college life of all his fellow students. The democracy of the institution would never have existed; it would never have been possible, if such a condition of things had been essential to its existence. It would have been unworthy of educated and intelligent men, if it had been possible. The Yale democratic spirit is no such weak, sickly, worthless, impracticable thing as this. If it is in these closing years of the nineteenth century taking to itself such a character, the sooner it dies absolutely, and gives way to something nobler and more worthy of the name of an intelligent, scholarly, Christian democracy, the better for the University and for the cause of the highest education. The true and genuine democratic spirit—that which our University has

HARVARD CREW AND SUBSTITUTES.

Wood, 3. Blake, sub. O'Dea. x x x x x x
Tilton, 4. Perkins, sub. Bancroft, 6. Lawrence, 5. Endicott, sub.



Kernan, sub. Sheafe, 7. Higginson, Capt., 8. Harding, bow. x x x
Mann, Mgr. Wadleigh, Cox, varsity. Howe, Cox, four-oar.

always claimed for itself—is the spirit which estimates a man according to what he is, and not according to what he has. It answers to the word of the Christian teaching: "A man's life does not consist in the abundance of his possessions." But surely it does not ask—above all things, it does not make its own continuing existence depend on the fulfillment of the demand—that the man who has possessions should make no use of them for his own comfort, and culture, and refinement, beyond that which is possible for the man who has them not.

"The fears which some men of our University brotherhood seem to have, and to entertain, as to the danger that what is good in the Yale spirit may pass away, or be lost, because there are more comforts, or better buildings, or richer men in the institution than there were in former times, are certainly astonishing to one who, like the President, has been near the center of the University life, and has watched its development in all that is good, for more than fifty years."

The President again turns to the matter of discipline and urges more strongly than ever before, that this particular part of the University government be taken out of the hands of the Faculty and placed in charge of a few men specially chosen for their ability in that line of government. In connection with discipline, the President takes the opportunity to pay further compliment to the Dean of the Academic Department and to the former Director of the Scientific School "for their wise and intelligent, their reasonable and patient management of this whole matter, which is appreciated by both professors and students and cannot be over-estimated."

DEBATE.

This is the first of the reports of President Dwight which mentions the general subject of debate and comments on the revival of interest in it. The conclusion of the President is that, some good rooms should be provided for this purpose. No names are mentioned in commenting on the history of debate at Yale. Warning is given that the intercollegiate contests may be carried too far in the way of rivalry, and the question is asked whether the

thought now is not more one of getting a prize or of victory than of being disciplined in the way of public speaking.

These extracts and points are all taken from the report for the year ending December 31. The report is, as usual, an extended history of events in the college world. In the course of it the President takes further opportunity to express his high regard for the value of the work done by Professor Brush of the Scientific School. He further urges the consideration of many needs to which he has called attention before. The religious life of the College is given considerable notice and the work of Mr. Henry B. Wright as Secretary is highly endorsed.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Among the departments a great deal of space is given to the Divinity School. The comment on the school is entirely favorable. The only thing which the President points out as especially needed, are further funds for instruction, in order that the salaries of the professors may be increased and other provisions made for increased facilities for satisfactory teaching. The President argues for maintaining the high standard of the department, and says:

"It is an interesting fact in the history of our Divinity School, that it has never turned aside from its appropriate work, under the influence of the demands of a passing era, to provide short courses of study for men of inferior preparation; or courses in which the English Bible was substituted for the Greek and Hebrew; or courses for Sunday-school teachers. It is also an interesting fact, that the larger part of such courses, which have been introduced into some other institutions, have been abandoned and set aside because the demand for them proved to be only a temporary one, and also because the plan which involved these courses proved itself, after a season, to be a failure. If the professions of the Law and Medicine are becoming more and more, as the years move on, learned professions;—and if the efforts of those who are engaged in the work of education for these professions is, with universal approval, directed to the accomplishment of this end, the present era is certainly not one in which it is be-

fitting that the profession of the Ministry should weaken or diminish its character as a learned profession. Let our University schools, at least, do for the Ministry what they are earnestly striving to do for their legal and medical students. It is to be hoped that it may always be so here in our University, and that our three professional schools may in this respect ever continue, in their forward movement, alike in their character and purpose."

MR. HENDRIE AND THE LAW SCHOOL.

Attention is called to the fact that Mr. Hendrie has increased, during the year, by another ten thousand dollars, his gift to the Law School, making the total of his benefactions in this direction \$65,000. In connection with the Law School, regret is expressed at the withdrawal of Professor Buckland, and the good wishes of the Faculty are given him in his new position.

The President gives unqualified endorsement to the conduct of the Medical School and the results which have been obtained from the work that has been done there; of which he says:

"The value of the education given by the School is making itself manifest, in every way, in these now passing years, and it is very gratifying to notice the success of the students graduating from the School in the securing of positions which are open only as the result of strict examinations. 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. We may hope that the true-hearted friends of the University will prove themselves large-hearted in their sentiment and generous feeling towards the Medical School."

As to the Art School, the President calls strongly for more funds and emphasizes the good work that has been done by the school and the significance of its early foundation and development. President Dwight says that the higher education of the future will have more of the art element in it.