

THE BOSTON DINNER.

Large Yale Meeting—Presentation to Mr. Rodgers, '98.

The annual dinner of the Yale Alumni Association of Boston, at the Exchange Club, Thursday, February 15, was by far the largest and most enthusiastic and successful meeting ever held by the organization. There were almost two hundred graduates present, gathered to do honor to President Hadley on his first visit to the Association.

At the business meeting preceding the dinner, the following were elected officers of the Association for the coming year:

President, George L. Huntress, '70; Secretary, L. L. Hopkins, '91; Treasurer, A. L. Aiken, '91; Executive Committee, Hon. Henry Baldwin, '54; Dr. Abner Post, '66; Rev. Theodore P. Prudden, '69; Hon. Samuel J. Elder, '73; William T. Strong, '76; Walter I. Bigelow, '77; Sherman L. Whipple, '81; W. E. Decrow, '80; C. P. Phelps, '84; J. C. Smith, '85; Allen Hubbard, '83 S.; Horace S. Frazer, '83 S.; Sidney Hosmer, '92; J. Weston Allen, '93; Henry C. Stetson, '93, and R. W. Whitehead, '93 S.

President Henry Baldwin, '54, acted as toastmaster. At the close of his speech of welcome, he introduced President Hadley, who was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm. At frequent intervals President Hadley's speech was punctuated with cheers. He said, in part:

"Coming from the alumni associations of the West, where every man who can, goes to Yale as a matter of course, to Boston, where every man who goes to Yale is a monument to his own moral courage, to his parents', or both, it is a great delight to find in this alumni meeting a larger gathering than has been seen anywhere, except in New York. Whatever may be said of the rivalry between Boston and Chicago in the matter of population, in the mere numbers of the census, it may at least be said that in this Yale gathering, which represents the truly worthy part of the population, Boston is ahead. It certainly does not seem like the enemy's country.

"We have passed the clerical regime when there was a feeling that there was not room for two universities side by side. As the country grows larger, and the demand for education grows larger, the different universities of the country find their place. Harvard, Columbia and Pennsylvania, being located near large cities, have become primarily professional schools, attaining a local character, while Yale and Princeton, separated from the influence of big cities, have achieved a national character, and a usefulness, primarily, in the development of the best type of citizenship to lead in national affairs. I do not want to be misunderstood in anything I say about the comparison of colleges. I want it understood once for all that I am a cordial admirer of President Eliot and the work he is doing. There is room for us both, Yale and Harvard, to learn our lessons and make our experiments in rivalry, but in mutual respect and friendliness. Yale shall hold to the idea of having the students meet in the same class rooms on common lines. I think we shall not give the degrees for a certain number of hours of work, no matter in what order, but shall require a certain arrangement of elementary and advanced courses, so that men in each year will be doing some advanced work and some elementary work. In other words, while leaving the utmost freedom of choice, we will strive to make that choice gradual and specialization gradual—the men learning something of everything and everything of something. I do not believe that we shall, for some time to come, if ever, cut off the concluding year of the college course."

President Hadley, by the aid of maps and plans, explained the proposed new building and grounds, to the manifest interest of the audience.

Among the features of the dinner was the enthusiasm which greeted a tribute to ex-President Dwight, Alfred Hemenway, '61, coupling the names of the old and the new Presidents in a delightful way, bringing forth a manifestation of the love and affection which the Boston graduates feel for both.

The presentation to Yale's great coach, J. O. Rodgers, '98, of a beautiful set of the Century Dictionary, bound in Yale blue morocco, each volume impressed in gold with the Yale seal, was one of the events of the evening. Samuel J. Elder '73, made a happy presentation speech, Rodgers accepting in remarks of characteristic modesty, in which he gave unlimited credit to the generalship of Capt. McBride and the fighting qualities of the members of the team.

A special glee club of younger graduates, led by J. Weston Allen, '93, furnished the best singing with which the Association has ever been favored. A solo by Ledyard, '97, was loudly applauded.

The speeches were without exception excellent, the speakers, besides those already mentioned, being Dickinson W. Richards, '80; Rev. Edward M. Noyes, '79; George S. Payson, '83 S., and Judge Howland, '54.

Letters of regret were read from President Eliot of Harvard, Governor Crane, Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court, and Chief Justice Peters of Maine, who were invited.

The Divinity School Catalogue.

The new catalogue of the Divinity School is entirely changed from the old form and much enlarged. The most important changes in announcements have already been made in the WEEKLY, namely, those referring to the prizes and loans and pecuniary aid.

One of the first changes noted is the announcement that no students of other seminaries will be received as candidates for the degree of B.D., after the opening of the year.

As to members of the graduate class, it is announced that those who have a degree of B.A. equivalent to that of Yale College may be enrolled in the Graduate Department of the University and become candidates for the degree of M.A. (requiring one year of residence), or that of Ph.D. (requiring at least two years of residence). The proposed course of study must have the approval of a committee of the Academical Faculty in case of M.A., and of the Graduate Faculty in case of Ph.D.

A new regulation is announced in regard to resident licentiates in the form of a fee of \$10 for incidental expenses incurred by their attendance at lectures and the use of the libraries of the Divinity School and the University.

It is announced in regard to elective work that the required number of hours may be made up both from the electives offered by the professors in the Divinity School and from a long list of University courses, which Divinity students may enter.

The description of the courses of study is this year given by departments. This seems to have considerable advantage in clearness.

Among the courses announced for the year is one on "The Epistles of Captivity," by Professor Bacon, and one on "The Original of the Lucan Writings," by the same professor. Professor Porter offers "Biblico-Theological Study of Hebrews, James and Revelations," a one-hour course through the year. He also offers as a graduate course "The Biblical Doctrine of Revelation." One of Professor Fisher's courses for the second term is "Leading Types of Protestantism in England." Professor Stevens offers "The Theology of Ritschl." One of the first term courses of Professor Brastow is on "Christian Pedagogy and Liturgics."

A course in Mission Study is offered by Mr. John Pitt Deane. This is a more systematic arrangement of Mission Study than has yet been attempted. It includes class and lecture courses. Under the latter head, Professor Hopkins will give six lectures on "The Religions of India." Professor Sanders a lecture on the "History of Christian Missions in India, and Present Problems of Mission Work in India," while Mr. F. W. Williams will trace the Biblical History of China in outline during the past three centuries, with "a special reference to the factors out of which the present state of the Empire has been evolved."

This list of University electives open to the students of the Divinity School is, of course, a very long one and goes into practically all branches where the interest of the theological student would draw him.

STATE REPRESENTATION.

Interesting Facts about Birthplaces of Yale Men and Ancestors.

[By Dr. Jay W. Seaver, Associate Director of Yale Gymnasium.]

The material from which Yale men are made is a matter of interest not only to the Faculty and Governing Board of the University, but to all the alumni as well. A study of the regions that send men to Yale, discloses some valuable points in determining not only the places from which the students themselves come, but enables us to judge something of sectional peculiarities and possibly something of the tendency of national and local types in educational matters. It has been possible to gather some data in connection with the physical examination of Yale students that throws light upon these subjects. It may be a matter of interest to alumni to know that a physical examination is required of each man who uses the Yale Gymnasium, unless a certificate is furnished by the parent or family physician requesting that this requirement be waived and agreeing to bear the responsibility for any injury that may result from the use of the gymnasium without the guidance of the instructors in charge of that department. In connection with these physical examinations, the student fills out a blank giving the birthplace of himself, his parents, and grandparents, among other items that help in estimating the physical possibilities of the man. From the last thousand men examined in the Academic Department, I have compiled the accompanying table.

	Students.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Paternal Grandfathers.	Paternal Grandmothers.	Maternal Grandfathers.	Maternal Grandmothers.
New York,	285	275	283	217	226	227	255
Connecticut,	209	187	188	196	192	191	190
Pennsylvania,	77	82	72	70	70	60	60
Massachusetts,	63	60	67	64	70	80	80
New Jersey,	45	25	25	24	23	16	22
Ohio,	45	53	65	20	20	24	22
Illinois,	50	11	26	7	4	4	5
Maine,	14	26	26	24	27	24	25
Vermont,	11	32	22	32	30	26	27
Ky. and Tenn.,	26	30	26	20	20	22	23
Great Britain and Ireland,	13	65	75	125	130	140	110
Germany,	4	30	16	50	50	42	49
Carolinas,	6	10	6	11	10	9	11

From this table it appears that New York State leads in the number of men sent to Yale, this being essentially one-fourth of the total number of students, while Connecticut follows in the second position, with essentially one-fifth. Pennsylvania stands third, with Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio and New Jersey following with a comparatively large representation, which is essentially one-fourth the number from Connecticut. The next largest number of students comes from Maine and Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee, each of which is represented by about the same number of men that we find from Great Britain and Ireland, which was the birthplace of thirteen men.

DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHPLACES.

Now, if we look at this table to discover the distribution of the birthplaces of parents, we find that New York is still represented by the largest number, although the number of parents is not so great as the number of pupils, and if we glance at the columns representing the birthplaces of grandparents, we see that there is a diminishing number on both the paternal and maternal sides. This same fact is found to exist with regard to the parents of students from Connecticut, while the number of grandparents from this State is larger than the number of parents. This point is worthy of special study in connection with what we observe in the case of some of the other States like Illinois, where many of these grandparents of Yale men may be located, as we see a marked deficiency in the number of grandparents born in that State as compared with the number of students from it. Pennsylvania has a comparatively large number of parents born within her borders, but the number of grandparents shows a proportion somewhat similar to those from New York. In the case of Massachusetts we notice that the number of parents corresponds closely with the number of students, while the list of grandparents from that

State is larger than would be anticipated if nothing were known of the social forces re-acting upon college life. The reverse of the statistical conditions of Massachusetts are found in New Jersey, Ohio and Illinois, while they are duplicated by those from Maine, Vermont, Great Britain and Ireland, Germany and the South, if we accept the statistics of the two Carolinas as fairly representing that section of the country.

SOME EXPLANATIONS.

I am not willing to say that the following suggestions are perfectly demonstrated by the above table, but I offer them as possible explanations of some of these variations that are observed. First, the rapid growth of New York would require that many of the immediate ancestors of the younger part of the population must have come there from other regions, and it is fair to suppose that some of the grandparents and parents that are found in excess in the list of those from Great Britain, Germany and Massachusetts are located in that State, and the same cause would explain the peculiar list from Illinois. In the case of Massachusetts, Maine and Vermont, which are representative of the whole New England section, we find the excess of grandparents which may be explained by the emigration from this region to such western sections as Illinois and Ohio.

The comparatively large number of men that come from remote regions must be a matter of congratulation to all loyal sons of Yale, and it would seem fair to conclude that the loyalty of the eastern emigrant to eastern institutions, and that deep regard for higher forms of education remains permanently fixed, although the location may be widely changed. A second source of satisfaction is found in the fact that so large an element of foreign population seeks educational opportunities when they are brought in contact with democratic institutions that give equal opportunity to all. In the early history of immigration to this country, the percentage of college-bred men was remarkably large. This, however, has not been the case in the last half century. But the same regard for mental training and self-improvement persists in the more recent immigrants that was found among the earlier ones.

THE SOUTHERN SECTION.

A study of the southern section suggests some points of interest. In the case of Kentucky and Tennessee, where we may assume that the population is not a new one, but a natural development of the people who have been there for the last fifty years, we see a marked tendency to an increased number of students, and the high regard for Yale in the minds of the people is shown by the number of parents who were born in that locality, the number of grandparents being somewhat less than might be anticipated. This may point to an intellectual awakening that is of steady growth and that bespeaks much for the future of this splendidly fertile region. In the Carolinas we have a constant number of parents and grandparents, with not as large a number of students as might be anticipated. This may be partly due to the ingress of northern people in the more recent development of the South, and partly due to financial causes resulting from the destruction of industry so recently.

The whole table speaks of loyalty to Yale and would seem to point to her future prosperity.

Harvard's Infirmary.

It was recently announced that the gift of \$50,000, made by James Stillman of New York City, to Harvard University for the purpose of establishing a hospital and infirmary for students, has been doubled, making the sum now amount to \$100,000. After inquiry, it was found that owing to the advance in the price of real estate and of building materials the original sum was insufficient to provide such a building as the donor intended to give, and on learning of the conditions, he immediately made his second offer. Ground will be broken early in the Spring and the new hospital on completion will be called Stillman Hall.