NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY,

SUGGESTED BY THE FACULTIES

TO


JULY 10, 1871.

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NOTE.

This edition of the following pamphlet is published and distributed, by the Committee of the Woolsey Fund, to acquaint the Graduates of Yale College with the pressing necessities of the various departments of the College, and to interest them not only in contributing to the Woolsey Fund,—but in the promotion of special endowments for the objects herein set forth.

New Haven, Oct. 4, 1871.

YALE COLLEGE.

The permanent officers in the various departments of Yale College have united in proposing to the Corporation that the Professors, with the President, Librarian, Treasurer and Registrar, be recognized as "a University Council, whose duty it shall be to consider unitedly the interests of the University and of its several departments, to communicate their views at their pleasure to the Corporation, and annually to lay before that body a full report of the condition of the University in all its parts."

When the honored President of Yale College announced his intention of resigning the office in which he has served so long and so successfully, it was among the first thoughts not only of those who have been associated with him, or who have been under his instruction and care, but of all who as graduates, or as patrons and friends of the venerable institution, are interested in its continued prosperity, that while he has presided over its affairs its growth has been far greater than in any former period. At the close of such an administration, it is natural to recollect what Yale College is to-day as compared with what it was twenty-five years ago, what are now its capabilities of expansion and progress, what changes in its policy or in its forms and methods are required by the altered condition of the country or by the progress of science and civilization, and what is necessary in order that the possibilities of its future may become realities. In view of President Woolsey's retirement from office, the Professors and other permanent officers have carefully considered among themselves the question whether the various schools or departments already existing under the charter of Yale College, and already related to each other as parts of an imperfect unity, may not be brought into more effective cooperation, so as to move forward by a common advance-
ment as a well developed and progressive university. As the result of their deliberations, they respectfully offer to the Corporation, to the graduates, and to the benefactors and friends of this institution, the following suggestions concerning the expansion and the present and prospective wants of the University as a whole and of the several departments.

I.

The Library.

The founders of the "Collegiate School" in the colony of Connecticut began their work by founding a library. Each of them brought his contribution of books—so runs the tradition—and that was the beginning of Yale College. Before there was either rector or tutor, a librarian was appointed by the founders. So well did they understand the relation of a library to a seat of learning. It is fit therefore that in a statement of the needs of the University the Library be first considered.

The Library needs both a large present increase to bring it fairly up to the level at which the various branches of learning stand, and an income sufficient to keep it at that level. In only one department does the Library at present approach this standard of completeness—that of Oriental philology and literature, which the recent gifts of Professor Salisbury will place above want; in two or three others it is respectable, in most it is very deficient. Nor from the income which the Library Fund at present yields (about $1,800 a year for books and binding) can any relief be expected. This sum is sufficient only for a small part of the current publications needed, even if no attempt be made to overtake deficiencies in those of older date, often quite as important; and but for extraordinary accessions, like those of the present year in Oriental literature and political science, which are obviously not to be counted on, and which still leave other departments as poor as ever, the Library must fall more and more hopelessly in arrears. An income of at least $10,000 a year is necessary to enable it to keep pace with the rapid progress in every department of knowledge; and this, which is the chief want, once provided for, we may perhaps hope that individuals may be found who will assume the charge of making one and another department reasonably complete in respect to the past literature of the subject. Only such a library will be worthy of the name of a University Library, as it on the other hand will be an indispensable part of a true university.

Of the four several "Faculties," which coexist in all the ancient universities of Europe,—Theology, Law, Medicine, and Philosophy or the Arts and Sciences,—not one can be regarded as completely developed in the group of institutions which have come into existence under the charter of Yale College. The charter gives to the Corporation the powers of a university, and those powers are exercised both by providing instruction in all the Faculties, and by conferring degrees on students after a prescribed examination; but the details herewith submitted will show that a large increase of means must be had in every department, before the conception of a true university can be realized.

II.

Faculty of Philosophy and the Arts.

The most comprehensive of the Faculties which constitute a university according to the ancient conception, is that of Philosophy, or of the Arts and Sciences, which in our group of institutions is distributed into various departments. We have, in this Faculty, two distinct colleges for undergraduate students,—namely, the Academical Department or Yale College in the ordinary use of that name, and the Sheffield Scientific School. For graduates from either of these colleges (Bachelors of Arts from the Academical Department, or Bachelors of Philosophy from the Sheffield School), or from colleges elsewhere, who desire to pursue higher and special studies,—whether in the sciences, physical or moral, or in any department of learning,—some facilities already exist, and the resort of students for those more advanced studies, especially in the physical sciences, is increasing. The School of the Fine Arts, the Peabody Museum, and the Astronomical Observatory, are necessary to a well appointed university, and are to be regarded as auxiliary to the Faculty of Philosophy and the Arts. It is in this Faculty, with its multiplied departments, that the demand for expansion makes the strongest appeal to the grateful pride of the Alumni of Yale College.
1. The Academical Department.

Central and most conspicuous among the institutions organized by the President and Fellows of Yale College, is the ancient school for liberal education, the Academical Department, which is Yale College in the restricted sense in which that name is commonly used. Its one aim is liberal culture as distinguished from preparation for specific employments and pursuits,—a thorough education by mental discipline,—the education which fitly precedes the study of any liberal profession, and which is the commune vinculum of all such professions. A college for liberal education can never become stationary, without ceasing to answer the ends for which it exists. In the learning which it imparts, in its methods of teaching, in its means of intellectual and esthetic culture, and in the discipline by which it forms the moral character of its pupils, it must advance with all the progress of science and of letters, and must command the highest respect and the full confidence of all who are expected to entrust it with the education of their sons. The demands, therefore, of this department, for more teachers and for a larger apparatus and equipment, are always urgent.

Yale College is very generally regarded as a wealthy institution. It has certainly found many generous benefactors, and is endowed with large possessions. Beside the College square and buildings, with the outlying lots,—real estate of great and indefinite value, though yielding little income,—the Academical Department has productive funds amounting to more than half a million dollars. Yet, with wants which greatly exceed its means of supplying them, the College may justly be called poor. These wants are partly the result of its own prosperity, since the large number of its students calls for a corresponding number of instructors. In part, they arise from the growing demands of the time and country for a more perfect education. And in part, they are due to the great and general advance in prices, which has taken from the older endowments a large fraction of their original value. The particular wants which are felt to be most urgent at the present time will be enumerated here.

1. The department of Rhetoric and English Literature, which now has but a single professor, ought to be divided between two, one of whom should take also the English Language, its philology and history from Anglo-Saxon times to the present day. The important work of criticizing compositions would then receive much more of professorial attention than it is now possible to give it.

2. A similar division should be made in the department of Modern Languages. It is impossible for one professor to give all the instruction in French and German which the College demands. If there were separate chairs for French and German, each professor might do something for the earlier forms and literature of the language which he represents; and something also for the languages most nearly related to it, as the other Romance tongues (Provençal, Italian, Spanish) in the one case, and the Scandinavian idioms (Icelandic, Swedish, Danish) in the other.

3. A division is further required in the department of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. At present the recitations in Natural Philosophy are wholly conducted by tutors. But a field so vast as that of Physics, and one in which the onward march of science is so astonishingly rapid, demands the labors of a professor who shall be permanently and exclusively devoted to it.

4. The important department of History has less than half of a complete endowment. But beside making up this deficiency, a new chair ought to be established for Political Science, to include Political Economy, Civil Polity, and International Law. This department has been carried on with distinguished success by President Woolsey; but it has no special connection with the proper work of the presidency, and it is not to be required or expected of the succeeding President that he should assume its duties.

5. In the great departments of Mathematics and the Ancient Languages, a considerable increase of the force of instructors is much to be desired. The three divisions of the Junior Class, the three or four divisions of the Sophomores and the Freshmen, are often (not to say, always) inconveniently large. If, by making more divisions, the number of students in each could be reduced to twenty, twenty-five, or, at the most, thirty, the recitations could doubtless be made to yield more satisfac-
tory results. The additional instructors needed for this purpose should not be, all of them, tutors. For while the Faculty should always include some recent graduates, who can appreciate and represent the present wants and feelings of the students, it is desirable that the instruction should be mainly in the hands of more permanent officers. A system under which the most successful tutors should be induced to remain, as assistant professors, with some increase of salary, would be of great advantage to the College. It would be well, however, that an independent professor should be added to the departments of Latin and Mathematics, so that each of these might be represented, as the Greek now is, by two full professors.

Even in the Senior Class, which has hitherto been divided for its recitations into two parts, a subdivision into smaller sections, and a consequent increase in the number of instructors, are exceedingly desirable. The Seniors of the coming year will make two divisions of about seventy students each,—a number far too large for the purposes of the recitation room.

6. The rooms now used for recitations and lectures are mostly too small, and, with few exceptions, are imperfectly ventilated. Those for the Freshman Class are the best, the Atheneum having been made over, last year, with two stories instead of three, and only two rooms in each story. In the other buildings, similar changes are hardly possible; or, if made, would fail to give all the accommodation needed. The exercises of the College demand, even with the present divisions of the classes, not less than thirteen rooms for such uses: most of these should be large enough to hold fifty students, and two or three as many as two hundred. At least one new building of large size is wanted for these objects.

7. There is need also of a new building for the departments of Chemistry and Physics. The old chemical laboratory, however repaired, would still remain inconvenient and unsightly. Physics also is very inadequately provided for. The two departments could find accommodation in the same new structure. To this should be added a tower for an astronomical observatory, to be provided with a good telescope, and to be used, instead of the present Athenæum tower, for the purposes of teaching; and these, it should be observed, are not only different from, but inconsistent with, those of a working observatory for the advancement of science.

8. For a new chapel, more spacious and attractive than the present edifice, the means are already in part provided,—to the extent of over fifty thousand dollars,—mainly by the generous gift of Mr. Joseph Battell, of New York.

9. The gratuities now distributed by the College—either as prizes for excellence in scholarship and literature, or as aid to deserving students of scanty means,—amount to nearly ten thousand dollars a year. To this the Ellsworth fund (for those intending to become ministers) will ere long, it is hoped, add two or three thousand dollars. Even then, the amount will not exceed three-fifths of that which a sister college promises to distribute annually for the same objects. The young men whose aids attract to the College are, as a class, the most earnest and faithful of its students. It is greatly to be desired that no one who has the requisite capacity may feel himself shut out by poverty alone from an education in Yale College.

The improvements here suggested are essential to the best interests of the College, and are such as the public may reasonably expect and call for. Of course, they require large additions to its financial resources. To introduce a new professor, even with the present compensation of three thousand dollars,—less by one or two thousand than the well established churches of New Haven think necessary for their ministers,—demands an endowment of fifty thousand dollars. But it is plain that the College cannot remain where it is. To stop short, while others are advancing, is to fall hopelessly in the rear. The graduates and friends of Yale will hardly suffer it to lose its honorable position among the Colleges of the country, though ample gifts and generous sacrifices may be needed to maintain it there.

2. The Sheffield Scientific School.

The Corporation and the entire body of graduates from all the departments, cannot but be deeply interested in the success and growing reputation of the Sheffield Scientific School. This, in its undergraduate classes, is a college for what has been named “the new education”—an education which, not dispen-
sing with books or literary culture, takes for its distinctive basis the study of the laws and forces of material nature; and for its distinctive method, instruction by object lessons. Already holding a high place among similar institutions in the United States, it is continually enlarging its plan and courses of study.

The object of this institution, it is now generally understood, is to promote the study of the mathematical, physical and natural sciences, in their higher relations, and in their practical applications. At the same time, attention is paid to the German, French and English languages, and in a less degree to other subjects of general importance.

There are three classes of students—graduate, undergraduate, and special. The former come from both of the undergraduate departments of this College and from other colleges, and have often in view the pursuit of science as a profession, in the hope of becoming investigators and teachers in some chosen department. The undergraduate students are distributed after the first year into distinct sections, having different objects,—but in each section a prescribed course is laid down which the student must follow. Special arrangements are sometimes made for the instruction of those whose wants do not exactly coincide with either of the above named classes.

The special callings for which training is here given are those of the Engineer, either civil or mechanical, the Chemist, the Metallurgist, the Agriculturist, the Geologist and the Naturalist. Courses of study also lead to the professional pursuit of Architecture, Mechanics, and Mining.

In order to keep up with the progress of science and with the needs of the country, the School will require for many years to come large additions to its endowment. The attempt to raise for its immediate necessities the sum of $250,000 has been so far successful that about half that sum has been secured. The chief requirement of the School is an increase of its teaching force. Additions to the instruction fund are earnestly solicited. Endowments for any of the existing professorships would be very welcome, or for the professorships (not yet established) of Mining, Mathematics, Physics, English, French, and Spanish. No new building is at present asked for,—though it is easy to see many purposes to which a new edifice might be devoted with advantage to the school. Funds for the purchase of apparatus will be very welcome, and small gifts can at any time be thus employed to advantage. Assistance for needy students is also constantly wanted.

3. Graduate Department.

Of the branches of study which may engage the attention of a student after graduation, the theological, legal, and medical are placed under the charge of the special professional schools, and their advancement and perfection depend upon the development of those schools. In like manner, the physical sciences and their applications are cared for in the Scientific School, part of whose recognized and attempted work it is to afford facilities for carrying on scientific studies as far as there can be found students to pursue them, and which has already had a body of some thirty graduate students at a time.

All this goes so far toward converting the College into a true university; what is needed to fill up the scheme and really make the university, is the providing of advanced instruction in all the great branches of philosophy, philology, history, civil or social economy, and other sciences. Here, almost everything is still to be done; the institution has but one professor (in the department of Sanskrit and comparative philology) who is not fully occupied, or nearly so, with work elsewhere, and who can devote himself mainly to graduate students. It is useless, therefore, to go into detail as to what and how much is here required; any number of complete endowments of chairs, from half a dozen to twenty, is called for, and would be most welcome. It may be specified, however, by way of example, that in the general department of philology alone, we need, in order to carry out with real efficiency and success the plan proposed in a recently issued circular respecting a “School of Philology in Yale College,” the services of several new professors,—in the Semitic languages, and those still farther east, and in the American tongues; besides a great deal more aid than can reasonably be asked of the instructors in branches already represented in the College, as the classics, the modern European tongues, and the English. Nor would the other departments make less demands.
It deserves to be pointed out that there is no necessary line of absolute division between undergraduate and post-graduate instruction, any more than between undergraduate and post-graduate studies. In the Academical Department as in the Scientific, there should be so much teaching force that aid can be furnished from it to those who shall stay here, or come hither, to follow further the same lines that are pursued in the College courses. Again, there may be instructors whose duties shall lie mainly in the advanced departments, and who yet shall give some amount of instruction, by courses of lectures or otherwise, to undergraduates, or even in the professional schools. Nothing will contribute more effectively to unify and to strengthen all parts of the institution than a body of higher instructors in the branches here considered.

The need of scholarships is obviously greater in this than any other department of the University, and the endowment of such is almost essential to its proper development. They should be considerable enough to be a real help to the student, of 300 to 600 dollars a year, and tenable for two or three years, or more, according to circumstances. A fund of one hundred thousand dollars thus bestowed would soon begin to yield notable results.

4. The School of the Fine Arts.

In making an estimate of the wants of the School of the Fine Arts, the following statement has been divided under two heads, viz.: the immediate necessities of the School, and its prospective requirements. The first is simply a statement of the most urgent present wants, which are so imperative that it may be said that until they are satisfied the School has, in strictness, no effective existence. The second is a general statement of those requirements which become necessities when the ultimate objects and capabilities of a School of the Fine Arts are taken into consideration, and which are essential to the full development of its scheme. In the latter there will be no attempt to transcend that ideal which may be found in the practical realities of schools of art abroad.

The immediate and most urgent necessities of the School are as follows:

1. For fitting up Drawing, Painting, and Modelling rooms with models and material adapted to instruction, .................................................. $ 5,000

2. For fitting up rooms for an Art-Library with the proper receptacles for books, engravings, photographs, etc., ..................................................... 1,000

3. For the purchase of collections illustrative of the methods and means of the various arts; casts from statues, relieves, anatomical figures, bronze work, etc.; photographs of various objects of art, of paintings, sculptures, and works of architecture; and models of the latter in wood and plaster, ............................................ 10,000

4. For the purchase of technical hand-books to the various arts, and other works relating to the history and practice of art, .................................................. 3,000

5. For properly heating the Art Building with steam, in lieu of the dangerous and injurious system of stoves in each room; while the galleries, with one exception (and that hardly so), are not heated at all, and consequently are ill suited for public exhibitions, or for purposes of study, during the winter months, ........................................... 2,500

Total, .................................................................................................................. $21,500

In this estimate of the present wants of the School, there has been no allusion to original works of art of any kind. The only reproductions of original paintings that are of any value whatever to the School (with a few rare exceptions) are those made through the imperfect means of photography. And since it can hardly be expected that original works of this kind (i.e., paintings) can be obtained but by gift to the School, the photograph direct from the original is the next best thing. A valuable collection of these might be obtained at a very moderate expense. Photographs made by the “Carbon” process, from sketches by the old masters, and known as “auto-types,” would be of peculiar value to the School, as, in effect, they are perfect fac-similes of the originals. Of like value is the inexpensive plaster cast made from statues, bas-reliefs, bronze-work, etc., in which, as to form, are to be had all the merits of the originals.
Models made in plaster or wood, illustrative of architecture, particularly models of celebrated buildings, and others exhibiting the various orders, as well as constructive processes, would be of great value to the School. Casts might also be easily procured from carvings and various objects of wrought work, vases, pottery, and such household objects of antiquity as are treasured in the museums abroad for their peculiar beauty and historic interest.

The prospective requirements necessary to enable the School to fulfill its objects, are as follows:

1. A Professor of Architecture.
2. A Professor of Sculpture and the Plastic Arts.
3. A Professor of Poetry and Belles-lettres.
4. An Instructor in Human and Comparative Anatomy.
5. An Instructor in Perspective and Geometry.

The Art-Museum and the Art-Library should be sufficiently endowed to enable the School to purchase from time to time such objects of art as would fitly serve to illustrate the instruction given in the School, and awaken and assist in the development of esthetic culture as well as artistic training.

5. The Peabody Museum of Natural History.

In 1866, the late George Peabody placed in the hands of his trustees one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, "to found and maintain a Museum of Natural History, especially in the departments of Zoology, Geology and Mineralogy, in connection with Yale College." Of that sum a part, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, is devoted by his deed of trust "to the erection, upon land to be given for that purpose, free of cost or rental, by the President and Fellows of Yale College in New Haven, of a fire-proof museum-building, adapted to the present requirements of these three departments of science, but planned with especial reference to its subsequent enlargement."—which building, when completed, will become the property of the Corporation for the purposes of his trust. Twenty thousand dollars must be reserved to "accumulate as a building-fund until it shall amount to at least one hundred thousand dollars," when it may be employed in the enlargement of the building, on the same conditions as to the land. The remaining thirty thousand dollars must be held as a permanent fund, of which the income must be expended "for the care of the Museum, the increase of its collections, and the general interests of the departments of science already named."

The site assigned by the Corporation, with the approval of Mr. Peabody, for the Museum-Building is "land on College Square between the Art-Building and the corner of College and Chapel Streets, and also a front on College Street not to exceed one hundred and twenty feet, to be measured from the front or southerly line of the Art-Building continued, and parallel with the northerly line of Chapel Street." This assignment includes the site of the first college edifice in New Haven, to which the name Yale College was originally applied, and it gives to the Peabody Museum the most conspicuous position which it was in the power of the Corporation to offer.

It will be seen that the reserved fund of $30,000 will be altogether inadequate to the purposes for which the income of it must be expended. All material sciences are exacting in their demands for material aid, and, with the exception of Astronomy, none are more exacting than those which are to have their head-quarters in the Peabody Museum. When the already great and constantly growing collections in Natural History shall have been gathered into the contemplated edifice, the increase from that fund will hardly be enough to pay the stipend of an intelligent janitor. Another fund of $100,000 would not yield the revenue which enthusiastic professors of those sciences will surely demand. From the last annual report of the Peabody Trustees to the President and Fellows, it appears that on the first of June, 1870, the "Building Fund" (originally $100,000) had become by accumulation $125,753.50, and the "Reserve Building Fund" (originally $20,000) had become $25,067.98; while the income from the permanent fund of $30,000 (only $1,824.37) had been "entirely devoted to the increase of the collections of the Museum."

6. The Astronomical Observatory.

An Observatory on a large scale is not important in the teaching of Astronomy to students in either of the undergraduate Departments, but it is essential to the completeness of a
true university where the sciences are to be advanced by new discoveries. It has been announced that, through the munificence of the Hon. Oliver F. Winchester, formerly an ex officio member of the Corporation, arrangements are in progress by which an investment of nearly $100,000 will ultimately become in the hands of his trustees a large endowment for the Astronomical Observatory, for which a site was presented, a few years ago, by Mrs. James A. Hillhouse and her daughters. When these arrangements shall be completed, the Winchester Observatory in connection with Yale College, like the Peabody Museum, instead of being a mere appendage to one of the undergraduate departments, or to both, will be itself a distinct department of the University; and then, if it is to hold a place among the chief observatories of the world, or even of the United States, it must have large additional endowments, so large that even a rough estimate of them need not be attempted here.

III.

Faculty of Theology. The Divinity School.

It has been the aim of the Theological Faculty to place the department which is under their charge on a level with the principal theological seminaries in the country. For the accomplishment of this end, a large increase of endowments is required.

1. Buildings.—The Divinity Hall, which was erected last year, has been fully occupied, and new accommodations must be provided for the increasing number of students. The original plan contemplated another building similar to the one already built and parallel with it, together with a wing connecting the two on the northern line. The cost of this extension, including the necessary outlay for the land, will not fall short of $175,000. The Marquand Chapel is not included in this estimate.

2. Fund for Instruction.—This now affords the Professors an average salary of less than $2,400, which is less than one half of the salaries which are received by the pastors of several of the churches in New Haven, and is entirely inadequate to meet the expenses of living. In order to raise the salaries of the Professors each to $4,000, there will be needed, in addition to endowments already secured, the sum of $75,000. For the support of instruction in Elocution, there is necessary an endowment of $10,000. For lectureships, on topics of special importance to theological students, there might be usefully employed a fund of $20,000.

3. Funds for the assistance of students, which are necessary in colleges, are indispensable in theological seminaries, for the reason that theological students ordinarily need such aid, and because it is seldom possible to accumulate property in the exercise of their profession. As the nation educates its military officers at West Point, it is now, as heretofore, the custom of the Church to contribute largely to the education of its ministers. To endow the seminary in this respect as other leading institutions of a similar character are endowed, and as the prospective increase in the number of students requires, will call for an additional fund of $75,000. The present united fund for this purpose has been to a great extent made up of scholarships of $1,000 each, bearing the names of the donors, with the interest upon them, all of which is used in aiding students who require such assistance.

4. A general fund for current expenses, such as the repairs of buildings, printing, etc., is urgently needed. This may be estimated at $10,000.

5. For the support of the Reference Library, the foundation of which has been laid by the liberal contributions of Mr. Henry Trowbridge, there is needed a fund of $5,000.

IV.

Faculty of Jurisprudence. The Law Department.

Since the death of Prof. Dutton in 1869, the Law Department has been under the charge of three members of the New Haven Bar, who were requested by the Corporation to assume its management, until some arrangement could be made for its permanent establishment upon a foundation befitting the wants and position of the University.

During this time, the number of students has considerably increased, and the library has received important accessions;
but, as the arrangement has only been of a temporary character, it seems to be a proper time to undertake the re-organization of this department. One of those instructors has prepared for consideration a prospectus or plan of a Law School, as follows:

It is believed that there is no reason why as large a law school should not be built up in Yale College as any which exists in any part of the country. Students here have abundant facilities for observing the practice of the profession, from the number of courts, State and national, which hold their sessions in New Haven; and, as the system of judicial procedure in Connecticut follows closely that of England, an acquaintance with it will be of far more value to one who is learning the profession (in large part, necessarily, from English text-books and reports) than if it were regulated by a code. It is, however, impossible to sustain a law school which shall acquire and deserve a national reputation, unless the students have access to a library containing at least the principal part of the reports of cases decided in the courts of last resort in England and America, together with the works of the standard writers upon law, and a complete collection of the statutes of the several States. The present library of the Yale Law School, until within two years, has received no additions since about 1852, and includes but two complete sets of Reports,—those of the United States Supreme Court, and of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. To place it upon a proper footing, the immediate outlay of from five to ten thousand dollars is required; and a permanent library fund of ten thousand dollars, to provide for the additions which every year renders necessary, ought, if possible, to be also created.

The county of New Haven is about to erect a new Court House, fronting on the Green in New Haven, and one of the stories in this building is to be arranged for the use of the Law School. This will provide sufficient accommodations for the School, and for its library, for the present, although the erection of a separate law building will probably be necessary at some future time.

Next in importance, therefore, to the increase of the library, is—not the formation of a building fund, but—the procuring of endowments for a body of instructors. A law school wor-
The establishment of small special funds for scholarships and for the distribution of annual prizes is also very desirable. Ten scholarship funds of two thousand dollars each, and a prize fund of five thousand dollars, would be a valuable and welcome addition to the resources of the School.

The sums here indicated as requisite for the proper development of the Law School make an aggregate of about two hundred thousand dollars. A much smaller amount would, however, be sufficient to put the department upon a footing which, if it would still leave something to be desired, would certainly make it more useful and prosperous than it has ever yet been. Eighty thousand dollars would be enough to make the present library complete, and to found two professorships and two lectureships. The income derivable from tuition fees, in connection with that from the endowments thus contemplated, would, it is believed, be enough to secure the services as professors of two gentlemen of learning and educational ability, who could devote their whole time to the interests of the department, and whose instructions, in connection with the aid of the lecturers, would be adequate to the wants of a school of sixty or eighty students.

At the present time, the Law Department is, as it always has been, the only department of the University wholly destitute of any permanent funds.

V.

Faculty of Medicine. The Medical Department.

A School of Medicine was instituted in connection with Yale College nearly sixty years ago, which has rendered good service to the medical profession in the United States. Its professors have been eminent in their calling. Its graduates, though never yet numerous in comparison with the graduates of some other medical schools, have honored by their professional learning and usefulness the institution which taught them; and its diploma is valued as a certificate of proficiency in the science connected with the art of healing. Within the last ten years the professors in that school have been quietly working to improve the methods of medical education in the United States.

They have sought, not directly to increase the number of students attending their annual courses of lectures, but rather to make the degrees conferred in their department more significant of thorough and extended study. Their efforts in that direction cannot attain a full success without new endowments. At present, the property of the Medical Department, additional to the college building and the museum and apparatus of instruction, is less than $22,000. A more particular statement of what they have done and what they propose is here-with submitted.

The Faculty of the Medical Department have so far realized their long contemplated plan for a more extended and systematic course of instruction, that the collegiate year now comprises two terms: one term of five months and a half, and another of four months. During the first term two daily recitations are required, and lectures upon a variety of topics are given. The second term is devoted to lectures and examinations.

It is of the utmost importance to the interests of a higher medical education in this country that still greater improvement in the methods of instruction should be made.

1. The student, before entering the College, should be required to pass a satisfactory examination as to his fitness, by preparatory education, to commence the study of medicine.

2. At the close of each term he should pass his examination upon the studies of the term, before being admitted to a higher class.

3. Students should be classified according to their attainments,—those desiring to enter in advance being required to pass the examinations of previous years.

The course of instruction should extend through three years, of two terms each; and the final examination for a degree should be by written theses, in the presence of the Examining Board, upon questions propounded at the time. Examinations in Practical Surgery and Midwifery should be conducted upon the cadaver.

This extended scheme of instruction has not yet been established, on account of the deficiency of funds. In order that it may be accomplished, it is indispensable that the department should receive endowments to the amount of at least two hun-
dred thousand dollars. This would include a partial support of the existing professorships; the founding of a professorship of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology; the annual increase and proper care of the collections in the Museum, already valuable; and the enlargement and repairing of the College Building. It would enable the department to take an honorable position as a component part of the future University, and a rank second to none among the medical colleges of this country. The new system of instruction may be inaugurated whenever the endowment reaches one hundred thousand dollars.

VI.

The University Officers.

There are certain officers who, by the nature of their duties, belong, not to any particular department of the University, but to the institution as a whole,—whose support might, therefore, reasonably be derived from an independent fund. And there are certain other expenditures, for objects of common interest,—as for meetings of the Corporation, for commencements and commemorations, for printing catalogues, and the like,—which should naturally be provided for in the same way. These various expenses,—at a moderate estimate of salaries for the President, for the Treasurer and his clerks, and for the Librarian and his assistants,—would exhaust the income from a fund of two hundred thousand dollars.

The present time seems to be regarded as critical in relation to the future of Yale College. In some quarters much is expected from the fact (which may now be assumed) that six of the eight places in the Corporation held heretofore by public officials representing the State of Connecticut, will be held, from and after the commencement in 1872, by graduates representing their fellow graduates. It has been thought that wealthy Alumni in all parts of the country—even those who have no filial interest in old Connecticut—will become large contributors to the endowment of Yale College, especially as regarded in the character of a University. We, therefore, offer our pros-pectus of the method in which the several institutions founded by “the President and Fellows of Yale College in New Haven” may be more closely united and more completely developed, so as to become a University in the fullest and highest sense,—together with some hints as to what endowments the name of University will demand.

In behalf of Faculties:

LEONARD BACON,
JAMES D. DANA,
GEORGE E. DAY,
HENRY C. KINGSLEY,
STEPHEN G. HUBBARD,
WILLIAM D. WHITNEY,
HUBERT A. NEWTON,
DANIEL C. GILMAN,
JOHN P. WEIR,
ADDISON VAN NAME.