

complete a full year's work before the opening of the Law School in the autumn. It is the belief of a majority of the Faculty that such summer sessions should be maintained regularly with a view to enabling students who so wish to shorten the time required to complete the three-year course. Another session will, therefore, be held this summer, and, if the demand for summer work continues, it is probable such sessions will become an established part of our programme. The session is slightly more than ten weeks in length, extending from June 21 to August 31, and the courses of study are so arranged that one-third of a year's work can be completed. Attendance is, of course, optional. A month's vacation occurs between the end of the summer session and the beginning of the next school year.

A faculty able to give instruction of the broader type above mentioned should also be allowed an opportunity for research and for the publication of the results of scholarship. During the past year Professor Corbin has brought out a new edition of Anson on Contracts, which is a distinct contribution to legal scholarship. This book has received appreciative comment in many of the legal periodicals. Dean Pound of the Harvard Law School has said of it: "Some day it will be recognized that this edition marks a new epoch in law text-books. We now see that Langdell began an epoch when he insisted on a critical study of what courts did instead of swallowing what they said or what text-books said they said. It is not less an epoch when a law text-book looks legal analysis and legal doctrine critically in the face and relates them to other social phenomena."

In the field of improving the administration of law Professor Borchard's scholarly articles on "The Declaratory Judgment" have stimulated, and will continue to stimulate, a much-needed reform in procedure. Since the publication of these articles three states have enacted legislation permitting suits to be brought for the declaration of legal rights, and bills providing for similar legislation are pending before several other legislatures.

Professor Lorenzen has contributed to the *Yale Law Journal* several articles on comparative law which have received favorable notice abroad as well as in this country. And all of the members of the Faculty have published from time to time articles or comments in the *Yale Law Journal*. The publication of such a journal is essential to a continuance of the scientific and constructive work of the School. It is stimulating to Faculty and students alike; for a board of student editors selected from each class on the basis of scholarship obtains training in the investigation and briefing of legal principles which is of great practical as well as educational value. The importance of this publication to the Law School prompts me to say that the Yale Law School Alumni Association could do no better service to the School than to supply an endowment for the *Journal*, for the financing of this paper is in these days a serious problem.

The present building of the School, Hendrie Hall, is rapidly being outgrown. Already our library of nearly 60,000 volumes has overflowed the space originally allotted to library purposes. The classrooms, too, need renovating by the installation of adequate modern desks and tables. The erection of a new home for the Law School in juxtaposition to the new University Library is a crying need and "a consummation devoutly to be wished for."

Despite the fact that our collection of law books is the best in the State and is surpassed by only a few of the law school libraries of the country, our library needs are still very far from realized. If funds were available the present is a conspicuously advantageous time for the purchase of law books in England and in European countries. Last summer Professor Borchard, who was formerly law librarian of the United States Supreme Court, made a trip to Europe and

obtained at extraordinarily low prices several thousand volumes of important foreign material. Additional English and American material is much desired.

The subject of higher salaries which engages so much attention in almost every educational institution at this time is one which cannot be entirely ignored in a statement which attempts to give a picture of our future prospects. At present Yale salaries compare favorably with those of most other law schools. But increases are contemplated in neighboring schools, and this is bound to make necessary an increase at Yale, if her School is to keep abreast of its rivals.

## The Yale Medical School

By Dean GEORGE BLUMER

EVERYWHERE in the United States there are indications that there is an increased interest in the study of medicine. Just what has produced this situation is not clear. It is true that the war, more than any preceding war, focused the attention of the public on the progress which medicine has made in certain directions. It is also true that during the period of the war medical students and pre-medical students were exempted from active service. A result of this was that an unusual number of individuals took up the study of medicine. Doubtless the present influx into the medical schools is partly due to this fact. Whatever the cause it is perfectly clear that the next few years will see a marked increase in the number of medical students throughout the country. Moreover, this will occur at a time when the number of medical schools has been gradually decreasing, and when many of the better schools are either advocating or have adopted limitation in the size of their classes. It is important, therefore, that every medical school should take stock of its liabilities and assets.

The situation facing the Yale Medical School at the present time contains elements of both encouragement and discouragement. The last fifteen years have been a period of rapid growth and development. On the material side it is pertinent to observe that the University now owns for Medical School purposes land and buildings valued at nearly \$600,000. Of this sum \$400,000 has been expended during the past ten years. The old Medical School buildings are still in use, but there have been added the Brady Laboratory, a model building for its purpose, and Nathan Smith Hall, a building which affords excellent accommodations for the Departments of Physiology and Public Health. Since 1905 the budget of the Medical School has increased from \$25,000 per annum to \$225,000 per annum, and the productive funds of the School have increased from \$160,000 to \$2,700,000. In this same period there have been marked changes in the organization and personnel of the School. An increased number of full time instructors has been employed in all departments. More technical help and more adequate budgets have been provided for all departments. Certain departments, notably Pathology and Bacteriology, and Obstetrics and Gynecology, have been completely reorganized. New departments such as Experimental Medicine and Public Health have been developed. The character of the teaching has been improved. The amount of practical work which the student is required to do, both in the preclinical and clinical years, has been increased, and the principle of the full time plan for clinical teachers has been adopted in the Departments of Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics and Gynecology. A contract with the New Haven Hospital has been consummated which gives the Medical School complete control of the teaching material in the hospital. These changes have not been effected without the expenditure of a great deal of time and energy on the part of