

The CHAIRMAN then put the question whether the Board would adopt the amendment to Section 65a as amended, and it was unanimously decided in the affirmative.

Trustee WEBB moved the adoption of the resolution found in minutes of December 19, 1894, page 76, with reference to printing a new Manual.

Trustee HARRIS moved as a substitute, that the Executive Committee be requested to print a new Manual to bear date of 1895, to be made to conform with the By-Laws as at present in force.

The substitute was accepted by Trustee WEBB.

The CHAIRMAN then put the question whether the Board would adopt the substitute, and it was decided in the affirmative.

Trustee VAN ARSDALE moved that the annual salary of the President of the College be fixed at \$8,500.

Trustee HARRIS moved that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee for report.

Adopted.

Trustee GERARD moved to reconsider the vote appropriating \$150,000 for the support of the College during 1895.

The CHAIRMAN put the question whether the Board would adopt said motion, and it was decided in the negative by the following vote:

Ayes—Trustees GERARD, McBARRON and VAN ARSDALE—3.

Nays—The CHAIRMAN and Trustees BENEVILLE, COLEMAN, HARRIS, HOLT, HUNT, LIVINGSTON, MONTANT, O'BRIEN, ROGERS and WEBB—11.

Trustee STRAUSS was excused from voting.

Trustee WEBB presented the Annual Report of the Faculty for the year ending June 18, 1894, as follows:

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, }
December 1, 1894. }

The Committee appointed to prepare the Annual Report to the Trustees of this College respectfully submit the following for the consideration of the Faculty, and unanimously recommend its adoption.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, } *Committee*
 CHARLES G. HERBERMANN, } *of the*
 FITZ GERALD TISDALL, } *Faculty.*

On motion, the report was unanimously adopted, and the President and Secretary were directed to sign and transmit the same to the Board of Trustees.

ADOLPH WERNER,

Secretary of the Faculty.

To the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York:

GENTLEMEN—The Faculty have the honor of transmitting the Report for the year ending June 18, 1894, in compliance with Section 19 of the Manual of the Board of Trustees.

On Commencement Day, June 22, 1893, there were on the rolls of the College, 1,608 students, classified as follows:

In the Senior Class.....	63
“ Junior Class.....	108
“ Sophomore Class.....	209
“ Freshman Class.....	374
“ Sub-Freshman Class.....	854
Total.....	1,608

During the first term, ending January 12, 1894, there left, or were dismissed, or failed to report—

From the Senior Class	2
“ Junior Class.....	22
“ Sophomore Class.....	46
“ Freshman Class.....	75
“ Sub-Freshman Class.....	342
Total.....	487

During the second term, ending in June, there left, or were dropped—

From the Junior Class.....	5
“ Sophomore Class.....	8
“ Freshman Class.....	38
“ Sub-Freshman Class.....	67
Total.....	118

The examinations for admission were held on May 24, 25 and 28. 1,120 applicants presented themselves, of which number 620 were admitted on probation to the Sub-Freshman Class. 33 were admitted in September.

The examinations for advancement were held on June 1, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. When the results had been ascertained and collated, 61 students of the Senior Class were recommended to your Board for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Sciences, and to-day these degrees were, upon that recommendation, duly conferred upon them.

The number of students upon the rolls on Commencement Day was 1,529, as follows:

In the Senior Class.....	68
“ Junior Class.....	142
“ Sophomore Class.....	208
“ Freshman Class.....	390
“ Sub-Freshman Class.....	721

Total.....	1,529
and 33 were admitted in September ...	33
making a Grand Total of.....	1,562

The Faculty of the College greatly deplore the failure of the Act authorizing the purchase of a new site for the College. It is gratifying to know, however, that the bill unanimously passed the Assembly and the Senate.

The arduous work done both by the Trustees and the Alumni, however, we feel has not been in vain. No doubt it will bear fruit when a new bill is submitted to the Legislature.

The discussions concerning the appropriation of public funds for school purposes in the Constitutional Convention, the appearance of numerous articles in the daily press calling attention to the demands for additional accommodation, more sittings and new schools, the increased authority invested in the Regents of the University of the State of New York, supplemented by the recent legislative enactments concerning requirements for professional education, as in law and medical schools, together with the growing demand in every vocation in life for higher mental training, have all combined to awaken a great public interest in educational matters, from the Primary School to the University.

As statistics undeniably prove that, compared with other cities, New York is very deficient in educational facilities, both primary and secondary, it is to be hoped that now that the public mind has been directed towards these topics, there will be a renewal of the spirit that once caused our city to lead in these matters.

The Civil Service under the Board of Examiners, ramifying as it does through all the municipal departments, with thousands of employees whose qualification for appointment depends in part on intellectual fitness, demands a closer relationship between our system of public education and these requirements, than exists at present. While the schools offer instruction in these branches, a knowledge of which is required in some grades of civil

service examination, the College will undoubtedly do more and more each year to fit young men for public service in those grades needing higher training. It might be well to have a closer connection than there is at present, between the College and those municipal departments, as Public Works, Parks, Electrical Control, Health, &c., where from the very nature of the routine work, statistics, specimens, records, &c., would, if properly arranged so as to be available, aid in the instruction of our students. Thus the Meteorological Bureau in Central Park, the Zoölogical and Botanical Collections, the new Aquarium, the records and specimens of building materials as regards tensile strength, quality, &c., yearly acquired by the Department of Public Works, those of the Photometric testing station, the chemical and biological bureaus of the Health Department, could all be made at least in part helpful to the work of the College.

The position our city occupies is unique. To her flows, more than ever, the tide of immigration. Upon her devolves the responsibility of Americanizing this heterogeneous mass of nationalities. Increasing numbers of emigrants, ignorant not only of our language, but destitute in the extreme, fill our over-crowded tenements, and we are called upon to provide not only for their physical wants, but to educate their children to become citizens.

The rapid progress of all industrial pursuits has created a demand for skilled labor beyond all common apprehension.

When the present edifice which forms the main structure of the College was erected, it was on the outskirts of the city. The site of the Fifth Avenue Hotel was occupied by a little road-tavern; railroad communication with Buffalo did not exist; the telegraph was in its infancy.

The engineering problems that are now being overcome at our own doors, in the construction of a cable road, re-

veal a subterranean net-work of sewer, water, gas, steam, pneumatic, power and electric conduits, the adjustment of which to new requirements, without interruption to a surface traffic, greater in this one thoroughfare *to-day* than in the combined arteries of trade existing in our city when this Institution was founded, demands in the engineer who devises and solves the problem, of the capitalist who realizes the commercial possibilities, of the commonest workman of the multitude of various skilled hands who fashion the separate parts and adjust them, a mental capacity far beyond that which carried out many of the boldest endeavors of a generation ago.

The maintenance of such constructions in successful daily operation, calls for a corps of trained artisans and officials.

New York City to-day does not educate within her borders all the young men who are needed to take these responsible positions. Our combined schools, private and public, are not sufficient to supply the present demands.

It will be gratifying to your honorable Board to know that among those who are conducting the great enterprises in our metropolis, the names of either graduates, or former students of our College, are prominently enrolled.

It is also worthy of note that the character of the education received at this College has enabled many to combine literary or commercial work with positions demanding considerable technical knowledge.

Our city has not only developed as a great *commercial* mart, drawing supplies from every quarter of the globe for distribution throughout our country, shipping produce in return, but of late years her *manufactures* have increased enormously.

Many of these demand in their production, not only skill in the operative, but artistic perception in form and method, besides much great knowledge of the adaptability of materials to desired ends.

If, moreover, we bear in mind that New York is the literary and journalistic centre of the country and offers brilliant careers to her sons in these directions, how is it possible for our citizens to keep pace in all these varied departments without commensurate educational facilities ?

While the College in its scientific and mechanical departments is doing excellent work, especially in the instruction of the youngest class, where it is of great value in stimulating young minds with a desire for knowledge, and fitting those who are obliged to leave College early to pursue their life-work, at least in some measure with information that will prove serviceable, both space and funds have brought us to a limit far below what we should have reached, had not our progress been retarded by lack of means and accommodation.

Parallel with the commercial and technical progress, that is apparent to every one, there has been a steady growth in all the vocations young men must choose from for their life-work.

The professions, journalism, art, literature, political science, &c., are each demanding of their followers a higher grade of primary, secondary and special education than ever before.

Despite the arduous efforts of the Faculty to keep pace with the ever-increasing demands upon their time and attention in imparting instruction, each member in his department, we feel that only a determined effort on the part of your honorable Board in the securing of legislation providing at once for the proper growth of our work, will permit the College to maintain the high standard it should have in our educational system.

For legitimate expansion the College should be on a site large enough for the erection of buildings adequate to its growth and development.

It seems proper to note that the Collegiate year which

now closes marks the twenty-fifth during which General ALEX. S. WEBB has presided over the interests of this Institution, the deliberations of the Faculty, and the onerous task of looking after the progress and the discipline of the students.

During this quarter of a century, the College, in spite of many difficulties, has more than tripled the number of its students. Its Alumni have maintained the high reputation for scholarship of which we are so justly proud.

The order and discipline of the Institution, and the gentlemanly bearing of its students, both inside and outside of the College walls, deserve the warm recognition of all interested in public education.

The College has, during this period, doubled the classroom space. Annexes to the main building, for chemical and physical laboratories, mechanical workshop and drawing-rooms, and to the Twenty-second Street edifice for recitation-rooms, have been built. The number of books in the library, the collections of physical and chemical apparatus, the specimens, chemical, botanical, mineralogical, geological, zoölogical and anthropological, have been correspondingly increased.

The general equipment of the College in all departments has been radically modified, and the course of study more than once changed.

The Faculty feels it a grateful duty to recall these and many other improvements that illustrate the progress of the College during the administration of President WEBB.

During the year the College lost in DAVID B. SCOTT, Professor of the English Language and Literature, an active and efficient officer. He died June 8, in the full vigor of his intellectual power, after having served the College for twenty-four years and the cause of public education during his entire active life. His ripe experience, his hold upon the students, his wide reading, his

peculiar power of communicating and illustrating his instruction, made his work both attractive and effective.

For many years the President of the College, under the provisions of Section 14 of the Manual of 1893, has granted to the teachers in the public schools of the city the use of lecture and recitation-rooms for the purpose of instruction in Pedagogics, Languages and Science. This was done with the understanding that no use shall be made of the rooms thus granted for the purpose of advertising methods of instruction, for the hearing of paid lecturers, or in general for uses involving the payment of money on the part of the teachers.

How highly the teachers appreciate this privilege appears from the following letter, which is one of several received by the President.

N. Y. S. P.

No. 6 EAST 42D STREET,

Dec. 17, 1894.

ALEXANDER S. WEBB, LL.D.

President of the College of the City of New York.

DEAR SIR—On behalf of the New York School of Pedagogy, I desire to thank you, and through you, the Trustees of C. C. N. Y. for the use of the College rooms for our classes and lectures.

Through your kindness we have been enabled to carry on a work of great benefit to us as teachers.

You will, perhaps, be interested to know that during the past year the attendance at our meetings held in the College building exceeded thirty-six hundred, with but a few exceptions all teachers in our New York Public Schools.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

GEORGE S. DAVIS,

Chairman Executive Committee,

New York School of Pedagogy.

Ordered, That said report be printed in full in the minutes.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Trustee LIVINGSTON the Board adjourned.

ARTHUR McMULLIN,

Secretary.