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President's Report

by

Livingston Farrand

for 1934-35

With appendices containing a summary of
financial operations, and reports of
the Deans and other officers

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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR 1934–35

To the Board of Trustees of Cornell University:

I have the honor to present the following report on the progress of Cornell University during the academic year 1934–35.

The University has suffered serious loss by the death of the following distinguished figures:

Cuthbert W. Pound, a Trustee of the University, died in the Memorial Hospital, Ithaca, February 3, 1935. He was Professor of Law in the University from 1895 to 1904. In 1913 he was elected a trustee by the Alumni for a term of five years and was re-elected in 1918 and again in 1923. In May 1928 he was elected by the Board to fill the trusteeship made vacant by the resignation of C. Sidney Shepard. He had served continuously on the Committee on General Administration since it was organized in 1914 and on the Graduate School Council since its organization in 1920 until the time of his death.

Mynderse Van Cleef, a Trustee of the University, died March 6, 1935. He was elected a trustee by the Alumni in 1881 for a five-year term and was re-elected in 1886. In 1891 he declined re-nomination. In 1895 when the membership of the Board was increased he was elected by the Board to one of the additional trusteeships and had served continuously until his death. Since 1908 he had been University Attorney. He was chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board and when in 1914 the Committee on General Administration took the place of that committee he was made its chairman and held that position for the remainder of his life.

Willard Austen, Librarian, *Emeritus*, died July 8, 1934. He was delivery Assistant in the University Library from 1888 to 1891; in 1892 he was appointed Assistant Librarian and in 1915 was made Librarian. He retired from active service in 1929, with the title Librarian, *Emeritus*.

Frank Thilly, Sage Professor of Philosophy, died December 28, 1934. He was Instructor in Philosophy 1892–93. In 1906 he was elected Professor of Philosophy and held that position until his death. From 1915 to 1921 he was Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

Miss Lua A. Minns, Assistant Professor of Floriculture, died February 21, 1935.

E. E. Willever, Librarian of the Law School, died March 5, 1935.

Miss Bessie E. Outterson, Secretary of the Graduate School, died June 9, 1935.

THE TRUSTEES

Horace White was reappointed a trustee by the Governor to serve for a term of five years.

The New York State Agricultural Society elected Dean Carl E. Ladd as its President for the calendar year 1935. He thus became an ex-officio trustee of the University in succession to Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

The University Faculty elected Professor Robert S. Stevens as Faculty Representative on the Board for a term of five years, beginning January 1, 1935, in succession to Dean George Young, Jr., term expired.

At the February meeting of the Board Maxwell M. Upson, an Alumni Trustee, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Trustee Charles M. Schwab. Mr. Upson had been a trustee elected by the Alumni with term expiring in June 1935.

Harry G. Stutz became Librarian of the Cornell (City) Library and thus an ex-officio trustee of the University in succession to E. T. Turner, who had resigned from the librarianship.

Peter G. Ten Eyck was appointed by the Governor State Commissioner of Agriculture (confirmed by the Senate February 12, 1935) and thus became ex-officio a Trustee in succession to C. H. Baldwin. Mr. Ten Eyck had been a trustee appointed by the Governor with term expiring in 1937.

Edward R. Eastman was appointed a Trustee by the Governor in place of Mr. Ten Eyck, whose trusteeship had been left vacant by his transfer to the ex-officio trusteeship of Commissioner of Agriculture.

At the meeting of the Board held on June 17, 1935, Trustees August Heckscher, Henry R. Ickelheimer, and Maxwell M. Upson were reelected to succeed themselves on the expiration of their terms; Neal Dow Becker of the class of 1905 was elected to fill the vacancy on the Board caused by the death of Mynderse Van Cleef; and Harper Sibley was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Cuthbert W. Pound.

The Alumni Corporation elected George R. Pfann of the class of 1924 and Andrew J. Whinery of the class of 1910 to succeed John B. Tuck and Maxwell M. Upson as Alumni Trustees for terms of five years.

Harry G. Stutz was elected to the Library Council vice Mr. Turner, resigned.

Robert H. Treman was elected Chairman of the Committee on General Administration in succession to Mr. Van Cleef, deceased.

Stanton Griffis was elected Chairman of the Committee on Finance in place of Robert H. Treman, who resigned the chairmanship of this committee when elected to the chairmanship of the Committee on General Administration.

H. E. Babcock and Mary M. Crawford were elected members of the Committee on General Administration to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Messrs. Van Cleef and Pound.

Messrs. Ickelheimer and Upson were elected to succeed themselves on the Committee on Finance.

Roger H. Williams was elected to succeed himself on the Medical College Council.

On the Engineering College Council James W. Parker, Chairman, and Maxwell M. Upson were elected to succeed themselves and Bancroft Gherardi was elected to succeed James Lynah, whose term had expired and who did not desire re-election.

Professors Morris G. Bishop and G. W. Cunningham were elected to succeed themselves on the University Press Council.

The following were elected to the State College Council: R. R. Birch to represent the Veterinary College for 1934–35 in place of G. S. Hopkins; F. B. Morrison and F. B. Hutt to represent the College of Agriculture in place of J. M. Sherman and K. M. Wiegand for the year 1935–36; and Miss Flora Rose to continue to represent the College of Home Economics for that year.

THE FACULTY

The following appointments or promotions have been made during the year:

Clyde B. Moore, Acting Director of the Graduate School of Education for the second term when Director Butterworth was absent on leave. Dr. Moore was also appointed Director of the newly established courses for university credit in extension work which have been designated Extra Mural Courses. Robert P. Sibley, Acting Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences for the second term, during the absence on leave of Dean Ogden. Robert S. Stevens, Acting Dean of the Law School, during the absence on leave of Dean Burdick during October, November, and December, 1934.

G. D. Harris, Professor of Paleontology, *Emeritus;* Ernest Merritt, Professor of Physics, *Emeritus;* J. E. Trevor, Professor of Thermodynamics, *Emeritus;* R. A. Hatcher, Professor of Pharmacology, *Emeritus.*

Gilmore D. Clarke, Professor of Regional Planning; D. L. Finlayson, Professor of Fine Arts; F. S. Freeman, Professor of Education; Edwin S. Harrison, Professor of Animal Husbandry; J. W. MacDonald, Professor of Law; C. M. Nevin, Professor of Geology; M. L. Nichols, Professor of Chemistry; C. E. O'Rourke, Professor of Civil Engineering; Hans Bethe, Assistant Professor of Physics; J. D. Burfoot, Assistant Professor of Geology; Miss Alice M. Burgoin, Assistant Professor of Home Economics; Leonard S. Cottrell, Jr., Assistant Professor of Rural Social Organization; Ronald Ingalls, Assistant Professor of Music; John Gamble Kirkwood, Assistant Professor of Chemistry; L. M. Noss, University Organist and Assistant Professor of Music; Carl Olson, Jr., Acting Assistant Professor of Poultry Diseases; Kenneth Gardner Parker, Research Assistant Professor in the Department of Plant Pathology; Miss Lucy Taylor, Acting Assistant Professor in the Department of Household Art; Max A. Shepard, Assistant Professor of Government; Paul S. Williamson, Assistant Professor of Farm Management.

The following appointments or promotions have been made in the Extension Staff of the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics:

Earl A. Flansburgh, Professor in Extension Service; Miss Ella Mary Cushman, Extension Assistant Professor of Home Economics; L. M. Hurd, Extension Assistant Professor of Poultry Husbandry; George H. Serviss, Extension Assistant Professor of Field Crops in the Department of Agronomy.

In the Medical College in New York the following have been appointed or promoted:

Henry James Spencer, Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine; Henry Beeuwkes, Assistant Professor of Medicine; Russell S. Ferguson, Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery, Department of Neurology; Byron H. Goff, Assistant Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology; George T. Pack, Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery; J. Y. Sugg, Assistant Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology.

Professor Gilbert N. Lewis of the University of California was Baker Non-Resident Lecturer in Chemistry during the Summer Session of 1934. Professor R. A. Gortner of the University of Minnesota

has been appointed Baker Non-Resident Lecturer in Chemistry for the first term of the academic year 1935–36.

The Messenger Lectures on the evolution of Civilization will be delivered in the second term of the academic year 1935–36 by Professor William Moir Calder of the University of Edinburgh. The lectures will deal with the evolution of Christianity in Asia Minor down to Constantine.

Abram T. Kerr was appointed Acting Professor of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine during the absence on leave of Dean F. Smiley, February 8, 1935 to September 23, 1936, and Wilbur H. York was appointed Acting Medical Adviser during Dr. Smiley's absence for that period.

James Lynah has been appointed Director of Physical Education and Athletics.

Allan H. Treman has been appointed University Attorney in succession to Mynderse Van Cleef, deceased.

The following have presented their resignations or have retired from active service:

Dr. G. Canby Robinson, Director of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical College Association; G. E. G. Catlin, Professor of Political Science; G. S. Amsden, Professor of Psychiatry; H. S. Gasser, Professor of Physiology; G. D. Harris, Professor of Paleontology; R. A. Hatcher, Professor of Pharmacology; G. W. Herrick, Professor of Entomology; Ernest Merritt, Professor of Physics; Day Monroe, Professor of Home Economics; J. E. Trevor, Professor of Thermodynamics; Charlton Wallace, Professor of Clinical Surgery, Orthopedics; J. L. Alloway, Assistant Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology; M. A. Pond, Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering; Gilbert Ross, Assistant Professor of Music; Mrs. Dorothy B. Scott, Assistant Professor of Home Economics; F. O. Underwood, Assistant Professor of Farm Crops.

THE STUDENTS

The official enrollment of students for the year ending June 30, 1935, was 5,910 as compared with 5,947 for the previous year.

During the year 1,393 degrees were conferred.

The reports of the Director of Admissions and of the Registrar give details regarding the distribution of applications and registrations. There has been a slight decrease in the attendance at the University during the last few years but it has not been significant and the indications are that the applications for the next academic year will be

greater than a year ago. In this connection I would like to express especial appreciation of the valuable work of alumni in different parts of the country in encouraging applications for admission by promising graduates of the schools of their districts. The success of Cornell Day has been notable.

THE PHYSICAL PLANT

No striking additions to the physical equipment of the University have been made during the year but continued improvement in the care of both buildings and grounds is evident on every side.

Perhaps the most interesting development to which special attention should be called are the plans for initiating work on the Arboretum, a project which was long since approved by the Board of Trustees but which it has hitherto been impossible to realize. With the cooperation of the Federal Government through the Civilian Conservation Corps it is expected that significant work can be begun during the coming summer and it is hoped that rapid progress can be made.

I must again call to the attention of the Board the desperate situation in the University Library and the crying need for improved Engineering buildings, for accommodations for the College of Architecture and the Department of Music, and for Gymnasium facilities.

GENERAL

The accompanying reports from the Deans of the several Colleges of the University outline the most important educational developments and indicate the directions in which the University is progressing.

I am glad to report that the inquiry into the athletic situation directed by the Board of Trustees has been brought to a conclusion and it is confidently expected that, with the reorganization recently approved by the Board and with the appointment of a Director of Physical Education and Athletics responsible to the University administration, improvement will take place.

With regard to the general financial situation, the Comptroller's report, submitted at this time, gives the details and presents a gratifying picture under difficult conditions. I wish to express appreciation not only to the business departments of the University in producing these results but of the cordial cooperation of all departments of the University in effecting the necessary economies.

Respectfully submitted,

LIVINGSTON FARRAND,

President.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to submit herewith the financial statement of Cornell University covering the fiscal year from July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1935 inclusive. The net cost of conducting the University at Ithaca, during the year, with allowance for necessary reappropriations, exceeded the income available for that purpose by $4,161.13. The budget adopted by the trustees in the spring of 1934 contemplated a deficit of $26,442. Additional appropriations of $55,067.15 were required during the year, but the income overran the estimate made at the time the budget was adopted by $31,626.51, and $45,721.51 of the appropriations made were unexpended and allowed to lapse. This is a gratifying result and indicates careful economy on the part of those charged with the expenditure of the income.

The accumulated debit balance in current income at the beginning of the year was $664,109. From this was deducted $9,175 of forfeited registration deposits of prior years and $37,825 of back dividends paid upon cumulative preferred stocks. This reduces the present accumulated deficit to $621,270.13.

The University has accumulated in past years in addition to the above deficit in current income a liability against future income amounting to $1,232,425.50, which sum has been expended for the purchase of property largely for its future needs and for plans and studies in anticipation of building operations. These items have been temporarily financed from current credits and by borrowing from the endowment and must eventually be met by gifts or appropriations or from current income.

The Medical College in New York City closed the year with a credit balance in its unrestricted income of $11,073.81. The State colleges at Ithaca are administered by the University as the agent of the State and the greater part of the expense is paid from State appropriations.

THE UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT

The permanent endowment or income producing funds of the University aggregate $29,882,275, an increase during the year of $600,373.74. Of the increase, $518,125.78 were from gifts. The balance was from income transferred to principal under the terms of the endowments.

The average rate of return actually received upon investments during the year, after payment of all the expenses of handling securities and the 2% of investment income transferred to the insurance reserve fund, and credited to the several funds, was 4.076% as against 4.0115% for the preceding year, 4.299% for the year 1932–33, and 4.989% for the year 1931–32. The value of the University's securities on the basis of market values of listed securities and book values of other investments shows improvement. On June 30, 1932, which was about the low market of the present depression, the market value of the University's investment list was estimated at 60.56% of the book value. In 1933 the percentage was 78.96, in 1934, 83.09, and on June 30 of this year it was 86.34. The following table shows the diversification of the University's investments.

ANALYSIS OF SECURITIES

ON THE BASIS OF BOOK VALUES, JUNE 30, 1935

	Bonds	Preferred Stocks	Common Stocks	Total	Per cent of total
Municipal	$ 1,048,622.06			$ 1,048,622.06	3.43
Railroads	3,379,000.80	$ 131,790.00	$1,940,631.96	5,451,422.76	17.81
Public Utilities	2,352,434.45	1,145,692.13	910,657.60	4,408,784.18	14.41
Industrials:					
Tobacco	100,000.00	165,257.50	57,270.00	322,527.50	1.05
Steel	265,002.50	228,800.00	106,250.00	600,052.50	1.96
Merchandising	87,388.50	773,154.26	40,421.50	900,964.26	2.95
Manufacturing	1,722,846.46	1,911,775.40	1,207,297.45	4,841,919.31	15.83
Oil	409,476.75	436,078.00	1,216,437.72	2,061,992.47	6.74
Mining	137,338.75		226,455.00	363,793.75	1.19
Holding Co. & Investment	302,761.25		58,475.00	361,236.25	1.18
Bank and Insurance			2,357,845.83	2,357,845.83	7.71
Real Estate Securities	3,136,726.68		510,400.00	3,647,126.68	11.92
Real Estate				1,519,227.73	4.97
Notes receivable				194,200.00	.63
Advances awaiting income				280,131.23	.92
Heat and Water Plants				727,281.34	2.38
Advances for purchase, const. and maintenance				1,506,506.85	4.92
	$12,941,598.20	$4,792,547.29	$8,632,142.06	$30,593,634.70	100.00

FINANCIAL AID TO STUDENTS

The continued unsatisfactory financial situation in the country tended to increase the financial difficulties of many students. The employment of students for part time was favored wherever possible throughout the University. Many students rendered assistance in the academic departments; over five hundred were employed in the University's dining rooms and dormitories; a large number found opportunity for work through the Students' Employment Bureau located in Barnes Hall; and $84,568.24 were paid to students from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for employment through the University Placement Bureau. The loans and grants from University funds are administered by the Committee on Student Aid. Fellowships and scholarships are awarded by the various faculty com-

mittees. The direct student aid from University funds was as follows:

Fellowships and Graduate Scholarships	$ 31,146.95
Undergraduate Scholarships	63,160.00
Loans and Grants	72,262.12
Emergency Tuition Notes	10,973.55
Total	$177,542.62

As of unusual interest, I desire to call attention to the John Knickerbacker Bursaries. The John Knickerbacker Fund is a very useful institution which its founder is steadily building up. Since 1919, when he established the fund with an endowment of $25,000 he has supplemented its earnings with regular annual gifts of money for current use, not less than $7,500 annually since 1924, or enough to provide at least $9,000 a year for the maintenance of the John Knickerbacker Bursaries. His gifts for this purpose, in addition to his original $25,000 endowment, now aggregate more than a hundred thousand dollars. The fund maintains regularly fifteen bursaries, occasionally one or two more. They afford stipends of $600 a year each to meritorious young men studying in the University and lacking means of adequate support. The beneficiary may regard one-half of what he receives as a gift; the other half he holds himself in honor bound to return to the fund, at least one-third of it within five years and the remainder within ten years of his graduation, with interest at two per cent beginning three years after graduation. All money thus repaid is added to the principal. As notes have begun to mature only within the last few years, the increase of principal has been retarded, but it has already grown to $43,223.80, including $3,563.15 added in the last year. Notes outstanding, almost all of which have yet to mature, amount to $45,820.15. Ninety-three men who have graduated or left the University since 1920 were student beneficiaries of this fund. Seventeen candidates for degrees are now enjoying its benefits. As a rule the bursary is held until graduation, and the average term of tenure has been two years. Mr. Knickerbacker has cooperated with the President and the members of the Committee on Student Aid in the administration of the bursaries, coming to Ithaca regularly once or twice a year to meet and entertain them and the undergraduate wards of the fund at a luncheon conference.

DONATIONS

Gifts to the University passing through the books of the offices of the Comptroller and Treasurer during the year aggregated $761,585.26.

Undoubtedly some gifts, particularly of apparatus and equipment, were made directly to departments and are not reported. Of the gifts, $243,459.48 were for current expenses and $518,125.78 were gifts of endowment funds. In addition to the foregoing there were other unusually valuable donations to which no money value was assigned. These are, A—from Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, his botanical collection of over 125,000 mounted sheets with other material and all his technical or professional library of horticultural and botanical books, together with card indices, also about one-fourth of an acre of land on Sage Place with the buildings thereon housing the collection and adjacent to the residence of Dr. Bailey. B— From Finch, Pruyn & Co. of Glens Falls, N. Y., a tract of 623 acres within the limits of the Adirondacks forest in Essex and Hamilton counties for the purpose of research in Forestry. C—From the Lloyd Library and Museum for Entomological Research of Cincinnati, Ohio, three tracts of land in Tompkins County, one of 378 acres near Slaterville and known as the wild flower preserve, one of 81 acres near McLean including specimens of sphagnum bogs, and one of 114 acres at Ringwood containing kettle holes, all furnishing unique opportunities for studies in the biological sciences.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PURCHASES

Of the various activities of the Comptroller's office segregated into a separate department are those centered around the purchase of equipment and supplies, the delivery of the same to officers and departments, and the checking of bills for payment. The Department of Purchases is strictly a service department. It aims to be in a position promptly to advise any member of the University staff relative to the articles on the market fitted to serve his needs and the prices of same so that a wise choice can be made by him without loss of time. This saving of the time of the ultimate user of the article is even more important than the saving in price, which, however, is material. The maintenance of central store rooms diminishes the need of departmental clerks and store rooms, thus greatly reducing the inventory of supplies carried and the danger of obsolescence. The Manager of Purchases has also responsibility for the issue of chemical supplies to the students in Baker Laboratory of Chemistry; the maintenance of a central duplicating room for mimeograph and multigraph work; the messenger service for regular transmittal of correspondence and packages between offices and departments; and

the regular supervision and repair of typewriters and business machines. We are now planning to develop a central inventory system to work in conjunction with the departments and provide a more uniform and accurate inventory of property, and an annual check on the same. The Department of Purchases is rendering great service in the administration of the University.

THE PHYSICAL PLANT

The Ithaca Street Railway Company has ceased to operate its cars, and buses are being substituted. The removal of the tracks from the campus will make possible the improvement of East Avenue, and the use of the old bridge across Cascadilla Creek as a foot bridge.

For many years past thought has been given to the development of an arboretum. A committee of the Faculty with Professor Karl M. Wiegand as chairman, in their report outlined the purposes of the arboretum as follows:

"We consider the Cornell Arboretum to be a combination of three things:

1. A garden of trees (including also shrubs and vines) which are brought together for scientific study.

2. A great park-like area, unified by design, but filled with landscapes where plants are arranged so appropriately that first there is interest and then appreciation of their many values for human use and enjoyment.

3. A wild life preserve in which natural conditions are maintained whether it be a forest problem, a fish hatchery, a sanctuary for birds, wild flowers, insects, fungi, or any of the natural science interests of the University."

This report was approved in its general principles by the Board of Trustees and portions of the campus, mostly adjacent to Fall Creek and Cascadilla Creek, were generally assigned for arboretum purposes. Recently a C. C. C. camp has been established upon University land near the intersection of the Ellis Hollow Road and the Dryden-Ithaca line and the labor made available for the development of the arboretum. The campus, fortunately, suffered but little from the heavy rains beginning July 7, 1935. The damage was almost entirely confined to the beds and banks of the two ravines. The power plant and hydraulic laboratory suffered damage to the extent of about $10,000. The paths, banks and vegetation in the ravines suffered tremendous damage and the labor from the C. C. C. camp has been

most helpful in improving these conditions, and making a real start on the arboretum development. It is expected that this work will continue through the winter.

During the year there have been no important pieces of new construction on the campus. Attention has been centered upon improving the upkeep of the buildings and the grounds and I believe that they are in exceptionally good condition.

The routine work of all the administrative departments of the University has been efficiently performed.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES D. BOSTWICK,

Comptroller.

Note: The complete report of the Comptroller and the Treasurer, bearing the certificate of audit of Messrs. Scovell, Wellington & Co., Accountants-Engineers, 10 East 40th Street, New York City, together with the reports of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, the Manager of Purchases, and the Manager of Residential Halls, will be forwarded to the members of the Faculty and Alumni upon receipt of specific request addressed to the Comptroller of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

APPENDIX I

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the University Faculty for the year 1934–35:

THE FACULTY MEMBERSHIP

The total faculty membership for the year (instructors and assistants are not included) was 601, including 452 in the faculty at Ithaca, 128 in the Medical College in New York City, 18 at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., and 3 at the Agricultural Experiment Station on Long Island. Included are 25 Emeritus Professors in the faculty at Ithaca and 9 in the faculty of the Medical College.

Professor Gilbert Dennison Harris retired from active service in the faculty on October 2; Professor Joseph Ellis Trevor on October 11; Professor Ernest George Merritt on April 28; and Professor Glenn Washington Herrick on June 30.

Three members died during the year: Willard Austen, University Librarian, Emeritus, on July 8, 1934; Frank Thilly, Sage Professor of Philosophy, on December 28, 1934; and Lua Alice Minns, Assistant Professor of Floriculture on February 21, 1935.

THE LIBRARY AND HECKSCHER COUNCILS

On October 10 the Group of Letters reelected Professor M. L. W. Laistner to the Library Council for a term of two years beginning November 1, 1934. The Group of Science elected Professor D. C. Gillespie for the same period to succeed Professor G. W. Herrick. The Group of Science also elected Professor K. M. Wiegand to the Heckscher Research Council for a term of four years beginning November 1, 1934, in succession to Professor S. L. Boothroyd.

FACULTY REPRESENTATION IN THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

At the meeting of December 12, Professor R. S. Stevens was elected faculty representative in the Board of Trustees for a term of five years beginning January 1, 1935, to take the place of George Young, jr. whose term expired.

THE AGE LIMITATION ON ADMISSION

The Faculty has determined that the minimum age of admission is to be sixteen years for both men and women instead of sixteen years for men and seventeen years for women as heretofore. Applications for admission under sixteen years will be dealt with by the special faculties. While there are advantages in greater maturity at entrance, particularly if the right kind of out-of-school experience can be gained between high school and college study, upon the whole it seems best not to make it necessary for the better students to interrupt their school training at that point. It is well enough established that those who are ready to meet the scholastic requirements for university admission early are, as a group, above the average in intelligence and stability.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR STUDENTS

Since 1923 it has been required that a physical examination be made of all undergraduate students every year. This has taxed the facilities of the Medical Office so that sufficient time could hardly be given to each student. At the June

meeting of the Faculty the following new regulation was adopted which promises to make this important service much more effective.

"That all new students shall present themselves to the medical advisers and shall be given a thorough confidential physical examination during their first year at Cornell. Such examination shall be repeated periodically thereafter as indicated by the results of the first or subsequent examinations. Seniors shall also receive a complete physical examination with an analysis and evaluation of their past health record, present health status, and a suggested program for future health care including periodic health examination."

This regulation was accompanied by another which will make the physical examination of all those who are engaged in athletics more adequate than heretofore.

EXTENSION COURSES

An effort to enlarge the University's service to its natural constituency is to be seen in the provision made by the Faculty for the conduct of credit courses at other places than on the Ithaca campus. The University has never before attempted such work, largely perhaps because experience elsewhere has demonstrated the difficulty of conducting extension courses without sacrifice of standards. At the same time the need for such opportunities for groups of people already in professional service, particularly teachers, is clearly recognized, and the State Department of Education has urged the desirability of having Cornell University represented in this effort at least in the area adjacent to Ithaca. No large development is contemplated; rather the way has been cleared so that the University may respond to demands for such work whenever the circumstances seem to warrant the effort. The plan adopted by the Faculty and approved by the Board of Trustees provides that extension courses may be organized if those to avail themselves of the instruction are regularly registered under the same terms as are resident students and if the work proposed can be carried on at the level of the corresponding resident courses. Dr. Clyde B. Moore, Professor of Rural Education, has been placed in charge of the undertaking.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF ATHLETICS

With respect to athletics, as with respect to most activities that are chiefly of student concern, the Faculty has maintained a tradition of exercising a minimum of control. The official concern of the Faculty has ordinarily not gone beyond the approval of events and schedules, and the determination and enforcement of rules of eligibility. While members of the Faculty have carried great responsibilities in the more intimate administration of athletics, they have, in these relationships, not been representatives of the Faculty nor have they been regarded as in any way responsible to that body.

During the year it became evident that, due to financial and other considerations, a reorganization of the administration of athletics was desirable. The Faculty, being asked to express its opinion in these matters, limited itself to suggesting that the University should itself assume responsibility for the management of athletics, that a compulsory student tax for the support of intercollegiate athletics is to be regarded as undesirable, and that intramural athletics should receive a larger measure of support than in the past. The Board of Trustees subsequently voted to create a board of control responsible to itself. It is provided that one of those to be appointed to this board shall be a member of the University Faculty; the official relation of the Faculty to athletics nevertheless remains as heretofore.

THE SUPERVISION OF SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

The field of student social activities is another in which the Faculty has followed the policy of minimum control. While upon the whole the plan of allowing students full freedom in their activities commends itself, it is true that under it abuses, sometimes flagrant, may flourish. This is so largely because with a constantly changing student body it is difficult to maintain vigorous public sentiment

and to develop leadership that is constantly effective. This general problem has been under renewed consideration by the Committee on Student Activities which, in a report approved by the Faculty at its May meeting, concludes that improvement in this area is not likely to result from rigorous administrative control but must come by way of an educated opinion in the numerous student groups that make up the campus life. The report points out the lack, so far as the men students are concerned, of any coordinating agency which might assume leadership in these matters. It was requested, and the Faculty concurred, that the Committee on Student Activities be authorized "to invite the Student Council to formulate and administer a program looking to the control of social activities of organized student groups." Assurance was given of Faculty support in such a program particularly through the Committee on Student Activities and the Committee on Student Conduct.

A NEW JOURNAL PROJECTED

The Faculty has approved the proposal of launching a new publication differing somewhat in purpose from those already existing, though appealing largely to the same constituency. What is proposed is a semiannual or a quarterly journal to include essays dealing with the work of University departments or of individual numbers of the Faculty, information on the academic and administrative life of the whole University or any of its major departments, and personal information on trustees, faculty members, and alumni, in so far as this may have significance in the affairs of the University. As projected, the journal would be distinctive in giving summaries of the University's development in various areas, selecting relatively few items but treating them in a full manner.

THE FIRST ALUMNI INSTITUTE

The Alumni Corporation at its latest annual meeting had under discussion the efforts made by various institutions to give their alumni the opportunity of discussing subjects of current general interest under the leadership of members of their faculties or of having presented to them the newer developments in their special fields of interest. The Corporation voted to ask the University to try out a plan of this kind. The Faculty having referred the matter to the Committee on University Policy, that committee reported favorably at the December meeting and a special committee was appointed to draw up definite plans. At the February session the Faculty approved the plan submitted which provided that there be held, on the days immediately following Commencement and under the name "The Alumni Institute", a series of round-table discussions supplemented by special lectures, exhibits, or demonstrations; that the work be conducted largely by members of the Faculty of Cornell University; that those in attendance be housed in one of the residential halls, paying a fee to cover tuition, room, and board; and that the subjects for the discussions this year be a group of related problems dealing with law, business, agriculture, and industrial organization, with special reference to present economic conditions. For carrying through the plan a committee was appointed including Professor J. P. Bretz, chairman, Professors Donald English, S. C. Hollister, F. A. Pearson, F. K. Richtmyer, R. S. Stevens, and George Young, jr., with Mr. F. M. Coffin as secretary. The Institute was held June 17–20 with a degree of interest and satisfaction that fully warrants continuance of the project. Dean C. K. Burdick of the Law School, Provost A. R. Mann, Dean F. K. Richtmyer, Professor H. L. Reed, Professor G. F. Warren, and Dean D. S. Kimball gave the opening lectures on the various selected problems, and they were assisted in the conduct of the round tables by Professors R. E. Cushman, J. P. Bretz, G. D. Clarke, C. E. Ladd, H. H. Whetzel, L. C. Petry, E. H. Kennard, F. A. Pearson, M. A. Lee, S. S. Garrett, L. P. Wilson, and by Trustee R. H. Treman.

The number of alumni enrolled in the Institute was 61 and the presence of interested local people, chiefly faculty members, brought the attendance of the sessions to from 90 to 100.

CORNELIUS BETTEN,
Dean of the University Faculty.

APPENDIX II

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the Graduate School for the year 1934–35.

ADMISSION AND ENROLLMENT

The enrollment for the academic year 1934–35 shows a decrease of five percent from the preceding year, as against similar decreases of 25 percent and 10 percent respectively for 1933–34 and 1932–33. As was pointed out in my report for last year, this gradual recession from the peak of enrollment of 1139 in 1931–32 has been due partly to the general economic conditions throughout the world, which have resulted in a decrease of foreign students and in a smaller turnover in the staff of assistants and instructors who constitute a considerable proportion of our graduate student body; but more particularly to a more careful selection of students from among applicants for admission, especially in certain fields of study.

The present enrollment, about equal to that for 1928–29, may be considered as normal and as approximately the number which we can conveniently accommodate at Cornell. A few fields are still somewhat overcrowded; in several the size of staff and the available facilities are such that a few more students could be accepted.

We should, however, be concerned far less with numbers of graduate students, than with the quality of our offerings and the calibre of our student body. Measured by any yardstick, graduate work is expensive. The university's "investment" in each recipient of the Ph.D. is several times that for each baccalaureate degree. For this reason alone, if for no other, we should give careful thought to the number of students to be admitted.

Nevertheless, the number of graduate students either in the university as a whole or in any given field should not be unduly restricted; for it is by the offering of advanced instruction and by the direction of graduate research that the members of the faculty find both the incentive and the means of keeping abreast of developments in their respective fields. Moreover, a substantial proportion of the research output of universities is done by graduate students collaborating with (much more than working under the direction of!) the faculty. Indeed, were the sole purpose of higher education to offer instruction to undergraduates, we could not afford to neglect the development and maintenance of strong graduate schools. That is to say, the value of graduate schools is to be judged not only by the number and calibre of recipients of higher degrees and by the resulting research, but quite as much by its reaction on undergraduate instruction—as may be concluded from even a casual survey of individual universities, as well as of the several departments, professional or otherwise, in any given university.

I wish therefore to emphasize the real functions of graduate work and to make a plea for increased recognition and support thereof. The graduate school has long since ceased to be merely an appendage of a university, more or less gratuitously conducted by the professors; it has become a major activity, the importance of which is likely to increase rapidly during the next few years, with the evolution of our system of higher education in America.

POSTDOCTORAL EDUCATION

Although it is not infrequently assumed that the sole function of the graduate school is to supervise work leading to higher degrees, and to administer requirements therefor, yet it is clear that, on the one hand, as noted above, graduate work is closely related to undergraduate work, and on the other to research by the faculty. Of special significance in connection with the latter is the system of post-

doctoral fellowships which, beginning in 1920, has been developed in America. Patterned after the well-known 1851 fellowships of Great Britain, these American research fellowships have been supported, as to stipends, mainly by the large foundations and to a lesser extent by universities; and as to facilities for carrying on the work, by the universities and other research institutions of the country. They have been administered by such organizations as the National Research Council, the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies. In the natural sciences alone there are now some 500 past fellows on the faculties of American universities. These fellows have been given an intensive training, of from one to three years in research; and, with the momentum thus gained, have exerted a most profound influence on American scholarship and research. The average level of the faculties of American universities has been considerably raised. Indeed, in one subject (physics) it is frequently stated by competent observers, that the present favorable status of that subject in America as compared with the rest of the world is due in very large part to the National Research Fellowships. In general, our young scholars now neither need nor wish to go to Europe for advanced study. They find better facilities in America.

What is to be the future of these postdoctoral fellowships? Where are funds to be found for their continuance? What responsibilities are the universities of America to assume in the evolution of postdoctoral education generally, whether in the form of fellowships or otherwise?

These are questions to which the graduate schools of the country should give immediate attention. Specifically, to what extent has Cornell profited by postdoctoral fellowships from 1920 to date? We should carefully take stock of their contributions to our faculty and to our research programs, and should be prepared to join with other universities in working out a plan for the future.

GRADUATE WORK DURING THE SUMMER

During the academic year, graduate students now comprise about thirteen percent of the entire student body. During the summer the proportion is much larger, as is shown by the attached table.

SUMMER SESSION ENROLLMENT

Year	*Total Registration*	*Graduate Students*	*Percent graduate of total*
1921	2794	219	7.8
1922	2194	265	12.5
1923	1987	304	15.4
1924	2102	365	17.4
1925	2052	429	20.9
1926	2167	414	19.1
1927	2123	475	22.3
1928	2216	516	23.3
1929	2505	603	24.1
1930	2719	671	24.7
1931	2585	836	32.3
1932	2078	714	34.4
1933	1610	593	36.8
1934	1788	619	24.6

With graduate students comprising over one third of our summer session student body, it is obvious that the organization and administration of graduate work during the summer present major problems to which special attention should be given.

Among these problems of immediate importance are: (1) providing for continuity of personnel and of offerings summer by summer, so that students working only in the summer session may be able to carry on logical programs of study;

(2) making special provision for in-service secondary school teachers who wish, during summers, to obtain the master's degree; (3) the development of opportunities for graduate work during the *entire* summer (not merely during the summer session), so that our facilities may be available during the entire calendar year.

The recent centralization of the administrative responsibility for the summer (academic) activities of the University in a Director and an Administrative Board has paved the way for a consolidation of gains in summer graduate work made in previous years, and for further constructive developments that in due course may affect most profoundly graduate work as a whole.

F. K. RICHTMYER,
Dean of Graduate School.

STATISTICS OF ATTENDANCE OF GRADUATE STUDENTS

	1934–35	1933–34	1932–33	1931–32	1930–31
Number of students registered during the academic year...	753	791	1044	1139	1020
Number of students registered the summer, as below.....	625	599	718	860	685
Summer Sessions...	491	453	559	619	476
Personal Direction.....	134	146	159	241	209

COMPARATIVE ENROLLMENT OF GRADUATE STUDENTS FOR FIVE-YEAR PERIODS

1904–05	1909–10	1914–15	1919–20	1924–25	1929–30	1934–35
211	309	390	408	583	863	753

GRADUATE STUDENTS RECEIVING DEGREES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE DEGREE RECEIVED

	1934–35	1933–34	1932–33	1931–32	1930–31
Doctors of Philosophy.....	136	135	149	133	90
Doctors of the Science of Law.....	0	4	2	0	0
Masters Degrees, as below.....	142	264	230	249	200
Masters of Arts.....	48	65	96	111	92
Masters of Arts in Education.....	10	5	15	5	3
Masters of Science.....	49	55	65	84	66
Masters of Science in Agriculture.	9	6	8	3	7
Masters of Science in Education..	5	9	8	5	5
Masters in Forestry.....	1	3	5	2	3
Masters of Architecture.....	1	0	1	4	3
Masters in Landscape Architecture	0	0	1	0	0
Masters of Science in Engineering	7	0	0	0	0
Masters of Chemistry.....	0	3	3	2	5
Masters of Civil Engineering...	11	7	11	15	11
Masters of Mechanical Engineering	2	4	12	7	1
Masters of Electrical Engineering	0	7	4	11	3
Masters of Fine Arts.....	0	0	1	0	1
Total.....	279	303	381	382	290

Graduate Students Classified According to the Degrees for which They are Candidates

	Academic Year 1934–35	*Summer 1934*
Doctors of Philosophy	432	157
Doctors of the Science of Law	0	0
Masters Degrees, as below	277	433
Masters of Arts	88	173
Masters of Science	98	93
Masters of Science in Agriculture	22	6
Masters in Forestry	1	2
Masters of Arts in Education	4	73
Masters of Science in Education	5	75
Masters of Architecture	4	0
Masters in Landscape Architecture	3	0
Masters of Chemistry	4	0
Masters of Science in Engineering	9	4
Masters of Civil Engineering	29	5
Masters of Mechanical Engineering	7	2
Masters of Electrical Engineering	0	0
Masters of Fine Arts	2	0
Masters of Laws	1	0
Non-candidates:		
Resident Doctors	13	10
Non-candidates	20	16
Others (Withdrawals, duplicates, etc.)	11	9
Total	753	625

Graduate Students Classified According to the Group in which the Major Subject Falls

	1934–35	1933–34	1932–33	1931–32	1930–31
Group A, Languages and Literatures	97	110	119	163	137
Group B, History, Philosophy and Political Science	148	161	186	199	165
Group C, Physical Sciences	145	143	227	245	211
Group D, Biological Sciences	190	213	263	257	200
Group E, Engineering, Architecture	71	39	99	99	71
Group F, Science Departments, New York City	12	11	7	8	3
Group G, Agricultural Sciences	54	61	78	90	81
Group H, Law	1	3	6	1	2
Group I, Education	35	50	59	78	66

INSTITUTIONS FROM WHICH STUDENTS ENTERED THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

Aberdeen Provincial College	1	Bonn, University of	1
Akron, University of	1	Bowdoin College	2
Alabama, University of	1	Brigham Young University	1
Alabama Polytechnic Institute	1	British Columbia, University of	2
Alfred University	7	Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute	1
Allegheny College	1	Bucknell University	4
Amherst College	3	Buffalo, University of	3
Amsterdam, University of	2	Butler University	2
Arkansas, University of	5	California, University of	10
Barnard College	4	Canisius College	1
Berlin Agricultural College	1	Carleton College	2
Bethany College	1	Case School of Applied Science	1
Bombay University	2	Chiao Tung University	7

Chicago, University of 2
Cincinnati, University of 1
Citadel, The 2
Clark University 1
Clemson College 5
Coe College 1
Colgate University 2
Colorado College 3
Colorado State Agricultural College 2
Columbia University 5
Connecticut State College 2
Cornell University 229
Dalhousie College 1
Dartmouth College 5
Davidson College 2
Denison University 3
Denver, University of 2
DePauw University 6
Drew University 1
E. A. Luiz de Queiroz 1
Edinburgh, University of 2
Elmira College 2
Emmanuel Missionary College 1
Florida, University of 1
Framingham Mass. State Teachers' College 1
Fukien Christian College 1
Furman University 3
Geisenheim, Germany 1
George Washington University 1
Georgia, University of 1
Gettysburg College 1
Goucher College 2
Granada, University of 1
Hamilton College 1
Hampton Institute 2
Harvard University 5
Haverford College 4
Hiorshiina, University of 1
Hiram College 5
Hobart College 2
Hope College 1
Hunter College 1
Idaho, University of 1
Illinois, University of 13
Innsbruck, University of 1
Iowa, University of 6
Kansas State Agricultural College 4
Kansas State Teachers' College 2
Kansas, University of 4
Kentucky, University of 3
Lafayette College 1
Lake Erie College 1
Latvia, University of 1
Laval University 1
Lehigh University 1
Louisiana State University 3
Louisville, University of 1
Louvain 2
Loyola College 1
Lucknow 1
McGill University 7
MacPhail Conservatory of Music 1
Maine, University of 5
Manitoba, University of 4
Maryland, University of 1
Massachusetts Institute of Technology 2
Massachusetts State College 7
Meredith College 1
Miami University 2
Michigan, University of 4
Michigan State College 5
Middlebury College 2
Milan, University of 1
Mills College 2
Minnesota, University of 4
Missouri, University of 5
Montana, University of 1
Montana State College 1
Montreal, University of 1
Morris Brown College 1
Mount Holyoke College 3
Mount St. Mary's College 1
Nanking, University of 8
National Central University 1
National Normal University 1
Nebraska, University of 7
Nevada, University of 1
New Hampshire, University of 1
New York, College of the City of 4
New York State College for Teachers 2
New York University 5
New Zealand, University of 1
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College 2
North Carolina State 2
North Carolina, University of 3
North Dakota State College 1
Northwestern University 1
Oberlin College 10
Occidental College 2
Ohio, University of 1
Ohio State College 8
Ohio Wesleyan University 2
Oklahoma A. and M. College 2
Oklahoma University 3
Ontario Agricultural College 2
Oregon, University of 1
Oregon State Agricultural College 2
Oregon State College 2
Park College 1
Peiyang University 1
Pennsylvania, University of 3
Pennsylvania State College 8
Philippines, University of the 1
Pomona College 2
Prague State School of Architecture 1
Prague Technical Institute 1

Princeton University	1
Puerto Rico, University of	3
Purdue University	6
Queens University	1
Radcliffe College	1
Randolph-Macon Woman's College	2
Redlands, University of	2
Rochester, University of	5
Rockford College	2
Royal Agricultural Society of England	1
St. John's College, Shanghai, China	1
St. Lawrence University	1
Shaw University	2
Shurtleff College	1
Simmons College	1
J. C. Smith College	2
Smith College	2
Soochow University	2
Sorbonne, The	1
South Carolina, University of	2
South Carolina State College	1
South Dakota State College	1
Southern California, University of	1
Southwestern University	2
Stanford University	7
Stellenbosch University	2
Sul Ross State Teachers' College, Texas	1
Sweet Briar College	1
Syracuse University	5
Tangshan University	6
Tarkio College	1
Tennessee, University of	1
Texas A. and M. College	3
Thiel College	1
Tientsin Institute	1
Toronto, University of	5
Tsing-hua University	2
Tulane University	1
Tuskegee Institute	1
Union College	2
Union University	1
United States Military Academy	4
Utah, University of	2
Utah State Agricultural College	5
Valparaiso University	1
Vanderbilt University	1
Vassar College	3
Vermont, University of	5
Virginia, University of	3
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	3
Virginia State College	1
Wabash College	2
Wake Forest College	2
Washington, University of	3
Washington and Lee	1
Washington State College	4
Washington University	1
Wellesley College	6
Wells College	1
Wesleyan University	7
West Texas State Teachers' College	1
West Virginia, University of	2
West Virginia State College	1
Western Ontario, University of	2
Westminster	2
Wheaton College	1
Whitman College	1
William and Mary College	1
William Smith College	3
Williams College	2
Wilmington College	1
Wilson College	1
Winthrop College	1
Wisconsin, University of	5
Wooster College	1
Yale	2

Geographical Distribution of Graduate Students

Alabama	2
Arizona	1
Arkansas	5
California	19
Colorado	6
Connecticut	8
District of Columbia	7
Florida	3
Georgia	4
Idaho	3
Illinois	18
Indiana	16
Iowa	4
Kansas	8
Kentucky	4
Louisiana	5
Maine	8
Maryland	7
Massachusetts	16
Michigan	12
Minnesota	2
Missouri	12
Montana	3
Nebraska	6
Nevada	2
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	16
New York	307
North Carolina	15
North Dakota	2
Ohio	25
Oklahoma	6
Oregon	3
Pennsylvania	38
Puerto Rico	4
Rhode Island	1

South Carolina	12
South Dakota	1
Texas	8
Utah	9
Vermont	6
Virginia	11
Washington	9
West Virginia	1
Wisconsin	5
Total Number of Students from United States	663
Austria	1
Belgium	2
Brazil	1
British Columbia	2
British West Indies	1
Canada	20
China	35
Costa Rica	1
Czechoslovakia	1
England	1
Germany	4
Holland	2
Hungary	1
India	5
Italy	1
Latvia	1
Mexico	1
New Zealand	1
North Rhodesia	1
Norway	1
Philippine Islands	1
Scotland	3
South Africa	2
Spain	1
Total Number of Students from Foreign Countries	90

APPENDIX III

REPORT OF THE ACTING DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

To the President of the University:

SIR: In Dean Ogden's absence on sabbatic leave during the second term of the year, I have the honor to present the report of the College of Arts and Sciences for 1934–35.

The year has been marked by no extraordinary developments in either policy or practice. Of newly instituted policies, indeed, only two seem to call for extended comment. In his report of a year ago the Dean spoke of his concern about the indeterminate tenure of instructorships: he noted that there were then sixty-four instructors in the College with an average length of service, at that rank, of six years, and he suggested some sort of regulation to insure a more rapid change in personnel. On recommendation of the Committee on Educational Policy the faculty in October voted that as a general policy the tenure of an instructorship should not be extended beyond five years. As a plan for carrying out this policy the Committee then declared that the new rule should not become completely effective till the end of the academic year 1936–37; that a reasonable beginning on the application of it should be made at the close of the current academic year; and that hereafter the department concerned must justify, by special reasons, the retention beyond five years of any instructor, whether in his instructorship or for advancement in rank. Faithful performance of these obligations will never be easy, but the first steps are no doubt the hardest. Probably few if any of our faculty question the wisdom of the general rule though all naturally hesitate to invoke it in particular cases, especially in a time when even very capable teachers have difficulty in forming new connections. Such comments as I have happened to hear from instructors immediately affected has recognized the soundness of the principle. One of them writes "Surely departments should be able to offer positions to oncoming students and, in turn, other institutions should be looking to Cornell for members of their instructing staffs. There must be a current if the University is to function normally." This is well and pleasantly said, but members of the permanent staff cannot let themselves forget that the current to be regu-

lated by them is a human current, and that more than perfunctory attention will be needed to find places in other institutions for those of our instructors who must pass on after having served us well.

Regarding instructorships the Dean has more than once recorded his conviction that "these positions should be held mainly by persons who have already completed their training and received their advanced degrees." The recommendation is perhaps worth reiterating here because it is sometimes supposed to be inconsistent with the new decision to limit instructorships to a definite term. There is no inconsistency. 'Tis pity but a fact that to-day many promising young people who have completed their formal education are looking for positions in the lowest rank of college teaching and are glad of a chance to approve themselves, undistracted by the necessity of devoting an important share of their time and energy to preparing for advanced degrees.

The other new policy relates to out-of-course examinations for college credit. The gist of the legislation embodying it was adopted by the faculty in the following resolutions:

That the privilege of college-credit examinations in the College of Arts and Sciences be extended as to time so that such examinations may be taken by freshmen both at entrance and at the end of the first term.

That a freshman at the end of his first term shall be permitted to take a college-credit examination in a course in which he is registered to give him a full year's credit in that course. This privilege is to be limited to students of high standing as defined by the department concerned.

So-called college-credit examinations at entrance have been offered by the University for a long time. Advertisement of them has been made in University publications since 1908–09. Applicants twenty-five years ago were likely to be exceptional persons who, because of irregular preparation, came to college older than the general run of freshmen and were naturally desirous of shortening the normal four-year period of an undergraduate education. In recent years, however, many preparatory schools have been offering their better pupils work in excess of the minimum requirements for college entrance, and a not inconsiderable number of our freshmen come to us from a fifth or "post-graduate" year in public high school. To oblige such specially qualified students to repeat, in college, work that in essentials they have already done satisfactorily is wasteful of their time and deadening to their interest. True it is that the opportunity of college credit examinations at entrance has long been open at Cornell and used by very few, but it would be untrue to say that young people have been encouraged to take advantage of it. One purpose of the new proposal, then, and perhaps the most important is to seek out and encourage the exceptionally well prepared among our candidates for admission to discover whether they may not profitably omit some portion of the curriculum ordinarily followed by freshmen, and begin at once upon more advanced courses.

The other principal feature of the plan has regard to the exceptionally gifted student who needs less time than the majority of his fellows to get the most that can be got even by the cleverest from elementary courses in language, mathematics, and the sciences. It proposes that at the end of the first term of these elementary year-courses (year-courses in fact, whether or not in name) a student may, at the discretion of the department concerned, be permitted to take an examination to cover credit for the second term also.

There is nothing daring in these proposals. There would be nothing very daring if the privilege last described were passed on to sophomores. They do not mean that the College is about to subordinate its primary business of giving instruction to its incidental functions as an examining and certifying agency. The ends sought by this new legislation have been recognized as desirable and reasonable in many institutions and have been realized elsewhere by these or other means. The measure of control left with the departments should act as sufficient check upon students who might look on the college-credit test as an invitation to take a sporting chance at piling up credits for graduation. On the other hand the encouragement to try out one's proficiency by an examination presumably a bit

more comprehensive and objective than any taken in course from one's instructor, may give some timorous souls a more sensible attitude towards all academic testing. Without undertaking to philosophize on the rôle of examinations in college work, their uses and their misuses and abuses, I will confess to a little disappointment that students asking advanced standing credit by transfer from other institutions do, if the credit is questioned, so rarely accept a suggestion that they prove their claim to it by undergoing some kind of formal examination. The "credit" acquired by somehow "passing" a course has become an entity in its own right; to investigate what it represents is at least an irrelevance, at worst an impertinence and injustice. So, one judges, the matter looks to many young people. Perhaps their fear and distrust are justified by experience? Ah, if our whole system of examinations needs reforming then this new emphasis on the college-credit examination may help along the reform; for certainly it gives examiners express occasion to reconsider what and how much they ought to expect in measurable results from elementary college courses and, as well, to devise better methods for appraising those results.

I have referred to students who enter with advanced standing credit from other institutions. They make up an element of our student body uncertain and undependable in more ways than one. The number of them fell by over a third from a high of 1931–32 to a low of 1932–33. In 1929–30 they constituted 16.4% of all new students in the College, in 1932–33 only 11.8%. Last September we accepted seventy-seven from 191 applicants for admission with advanced standing—a proportion which implies at least some selection. Yet, of these seventy-seven, eleven had to be dropped by the end of the year and ten to be put on probation. These figures and facts may or may not be significant of a continuing tendency, but at any rate they will bear scrutinizing.

Our entrants with advanced standing are roughly accommodated in three classes. First, there are the students whom we take by transfer from other colleges of the University. In the main, of course, these are persons who have discovered or think they have discovered their unfitness for the work of a technical or vocational school. It has seemed proper to us to take these putative misfits so long as they would be permitted to go on in the college of their original choice; many of them, naturally, have not met even the minimum requirements for academic good standing, but by virtue of their admission to it they are a responsibility of the University and no sensible end would appear to be served by obliging them to remain at studies for which they have shown no aptitude. Unhappily they do not all exhibit any greater talents in Arts and Sciences.

A second group come to us from the two-year junior college or from some form of the collegiate centers so freely established as relief or emergency projects within the last few years. These institutions are not usually conducted as independent enterprises. They are annexes, rather, housed in quarters and using equipment originally designed for secondary school pupils. Their teachers frequently give part time to secondary school instruction. If, then, despite management by a parent college or surveillance by accrediting associations most of these collegiate departments and junior colleges carry on their work according to high school methods, have the tone and spirit of glorified high schools, there is really no occasion for surprise. Within their limitations they may do an excellent job, work which can quite properly be accepted in satisfaction of underclass requirements in such standardized subjects as English composition, elementary foreign language and mathematics, an introductory course in physical science. What ordinarily they do not at all or very imperfectly is to train their pupils to habits of independent study and to accustom them to a university point of view.

All others of our advanced standing students may be lumped together in a miscellaneous class: *e.g.*, those who are attracted by the possibility of combining Arts and Medicine in a seven-year or Arts and Law in a six-year course; those who graduate from high school in February and while living at home thriftily put in a semester at some metropolitan college before Cornell opens to them in September; those who for financial or family reasons have attended a small college for a year or two and then transfer to the University because of its larger opportunities in the

fields of their special interest; those who for strictly personal reasons have been discontented in the place of their first choice.

I have been thus particular in classifying these recruits from other colleges because we are too apt to think of them as a simple, homogeneous element of the student population. They are not. They come to us as varied in mental and moral characteristics as though they had not undergone a preliminary sifting. Notwithstanding their having had a taste of college elsewhere they frequently find adjustment to our ways as novel an experience as freshmen do. And in one respect many of them present us with a distinct problem which grows more perplexing every year. In general, junior colleges no longer rest content with the commonplaces of our underclass curriculum; because they must serve as finishing schools for some of their pupils they are perhaps more likely than four-year colleges to offer a bewildering array of supposably practical courses labeled art appreciation, cultural trends, journalism, newswriting, travel, social adjustment, child development, applied music and art, etc. In evaluating college credits from other institutions we have long followed the practice of counting towards a Cornell A.B. only those courses of which substantial equivalents are given at Cornell. Even under a liberal interpretation of this rule—and the rule has always been interpreted liberally—most courses of the kind just enumerated will obviously have to be disallowed. Moreover the faculty of Arts and Sciences has consistently refused to introduce into its curriculum the kind of orientation or survey course now so popular throughout the college world. We offer no introductions to civilization, no science or social surveys, no conspectus of the arts from prehistoric times to the present, and no ostensible orientation to collegiate life and work. Candidates for admission who by choice or compulsion have had such courses in colleges of unquestionable prestige feel hardly used when credit is withheld here, but it seems irrational to approve from another institution what we have pointedly banned in our own.

I am not suggesting that our rules should be relaxed or our policy changed. I do suggest that this whole business of admitting students to advanced standing deserves more detailed and systematic consideration than our faculty has given it, at least in recent years. In New York State alone there are now well on to a hundred institutions which profess to give some instruction of college grade and a non-professional kind. How hospitable can we afford to be in interchanging students and credits? Discrimination may well be justified, but it must be discrimination based on knowledge and convictions, not on traditional practice and prejudice.

Before we leave the subject one point might be mentioned in which the College suffers a serious disadvantage. We have virtually no scholarships to offer any students who come to us except as beginning freshmen; even to entering freshmen who live outside the State we have been able to give only a chance to compete for one of twenty-five University undergraduate scholarships—twenty-five scholarships and over 1200 possible contestants! So long as this state of affairs continues we shall be heavily handicapped in our appeal to some of the likeliest young men and women outside the borders of our own State.

Not all young people who can justify their admission to college would profit by proceeding to graduation. The generalization often comes comfortingly to mind when we reflect on the apparent wastage inseparable from all forms of institutional schooling: the withdrawals on account of poverty and illness; the voluntary defections because of loss of interest in the general education which we exist to promote; the forced dismissals for unsatisfactory performance. Casualties of the first and last named kinds are inevitable in our system; there is too seldom anything we can do about them except sympathize and regret, and if students lack brains or backbone to make the not very exacting requirements for an A.B. degree, sometimes the regret may pardonably be touched with disdain. But the second class ought to excite a different feeling. These youths of good birth, breeding, and physical endowment who have stuff of intelligence and character enough to make good students but who turn out to be indifferent or poor students, these manifestly promising freshmen who drop out after a year or

two, vaguely dissatisfied, subtly demoralized, poorer than when they came in intellectual interests—these can leave us with an uneasy feeling that it is we as much as they who are on the defensive, who have been tried and found wanting. Surely in a great university the spirit of learning, enthusiasm for intellectual adventure, the contagion of ideas should be strong enough to infect all new members who are not constitutionally immune as by hypothesis these are not. Is the correct explanation perhaps that these with whom the infection does not "take" have never really been exposed to it? That the world in which these undergraduates live is not the University world of disciplined curiosity, of active interest in literature, science, and the arts, of systematic investigation and experimentation, of reading and reflection, significant conversation and thoughtful discussion, but a far different world attentive overmuch to bodily sports and "competitions" or to such accompaniments of soft living as houseparties and dances, movies, automobiles, radio programmes, cheap magazines, bridge, fraternity politics, and the other age-old amusements of idle young men away from home? That for them the two worlds meet only in a perhaps not very inspiring class-room?

The question thus stated is, of course, a question for the University not the individual college to answer, and not for Cornell only but for all institutions dedicated to higher education. Many of our sister institutions are devoting careful attention to the living conditions of their students, attempting to create in their residential halls an atmosphere favorable to intellectual interests. Is the time not ripe for Cornell, too, to study the local situation? Not to prejudge what such a study might reveal nor to dogmatize a solution, let me illustrate one possible line of experiment. The University owns and operates several rooming-houses for undergraduate men. Might it not set apart one of these houses as a residence for students of known ability, encourage such students to apply, select a probably congenial membership, co-operate with them in efforts to shape a worthy community life? What of it if such a modest experiment were moderately successful? Not a great deal; certainly not a great deal if whatever good came out of it ended there and then with the few young men immediately concerned. But one hopes, of course, that through a term of years a winning example would be imitated by other student groups.

Members of our faculty take their committee responsibilities seriously. I should like to record here my appreciation of the faithful and efficient service rendered by the standing committees of the College during the past year. A list of these committees follows, with the date of retirement for each member:

Educational Policy: W. B. Carver (1936), R. E. Cushman (1935), F. G. Marcham (1937), B. S. Monroe (1936), P. M. O'Leary (1937), L. C. Petry, first term, C. C. Murdock, second term (for P. T. Homan) (1935).

The recently elected members to succeed Professors Cushman and Homan are W. C. DeVane (1938) and J. R. Johnson (1938).

Advisory Board for Underclassmen: R. P. Agnew (1937), H. W. Briggs (1937), J. A. Dye (1937), M. L. Nichols (1936), Edwin Nungezer (1935), A. P. Pelmont (1936), G. H. Sabine (1936), Ralph Wood (1935), J. G. Jenkins (1935), Chairman.

Committee on Academic Records: H. B. Adelmann (1937), E. A. Burtt (1936), O. F. Curtis (1935), James Hutton (1935), E. A. J. Johnson (1935), M. L. W. Laistner (1937), F. H. Rhodes (1936), L. P. Smith (1936), H. A. Wichelns (1937), J. G. Jenkins (ex officio).

Committee on Boldt and Hall Scholarships: F. G. Marcham (1936), C. M. Nevin (1937), P. M. O'Leary (1935), Chairman.

Committee on Conduct of Examinations: William Babcock (1935), Ruth Bentley (1936), J. G. Burfoot (1937), John W. Clarke (1937), W. G. Conable (1936), Vine Crandall (1935), Marjorie R. Fleiss (1935), J. G. Jenkins (1938), R. E. Montgomery (for F. A. Southard, on leave) (1937), Richard Robinson (1935), R. H. Wagner (1936).

R. P. Sibley,
Acting Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

APPENDIX IV

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE LAW SCHOOL

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report covering the Cornell Law School for the academic year 1934–35:

The personnel of the Law Faculty remained unchanged during the year. Professor Thompson returned in the autumn from a year's sabbatic leave spent at Cambridge where he was working with Professor Williston on a new edition of the latter's monumental work on Contracts. Throughout the present academic year Professor Edgerton has been on leave. He has been in Washington, having been appointed an Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States. Professor Farnham has also been on sabbatic leave during the second term of the year just past. In the summer of 1934 Professor Farnham replaced Assistant Professor MacDonald as Secretary of the Law Faculty. At the April meeting of the Board of Trustees John W. MacDonald, who had been Assistant Professor for four years, was appointed Professor of Law, and Lewis W. Morse was advanced from Associate Law Librarian to Law Librarian. The latter appointment was made to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Edward E. Willever on March 5.

Mr. Willever was a splendid law librarian, and had the deep affection of all the members of the Law Faculty and of the many generations of law students with whom he came into intimate contact. His death brings great sorrow to all of us who have known him so well. He conducted the Cornell Law Library with great ability. He was very skilful in maintaining a first-class library on a limited budget and through wide personal contacts secured many books by gift or exchange. Through his long years of service at Cornell he saw the Law Library outgrow its quarters in Boardman Hall, and supervised the transfer of its more than 70,000 volumes to the Law School's new quarters. Mr. Willever took a special interest in the group who were each year appointed law librarians by the Board of Trustees as a result of his careful personal selection. He was always proud of these men, who obtained no little part of their training under him, and followed their professional careers with great interest. They in turn retained for him a warm and in many cases a devoted friendship.

The New York State Legislature at its 1934 session passed a law establishing the New York State Law Revision Commission. Governor Lehman appointed me the first chairman of the Commission. The other members are Dean Young B. Smith of the Columbia Law School, Walter H. Pollak of the New York City Bar, Warnick J. Kernan, Cornell LL.B. '04, of the Utica, New York Bar, and Bruce Smith of the Institute of Public Administration. Professor John W. MacDonald of the Cornell Law Faculty was appointed by the Commission its Executive Secretary and Director of Research. The Trustees of Cornell University offered quarters to the Law Revision Commission in Myron Taylor Hall without rent. This offer was gladly accepted, and the quarters now occupied by the Commission, carrying with them the use of the Cornell Law Library, are most satisfactory. It is believed that work of real public significance will be there carried on. During the first eight months of its existence the Commission prepared 13 bills for presentation to the Legislature, accompanied by thorough studies and careful recommendations. Eleven of them passed both houses, and 9 were signed by the Governor. Further studies and reports were presented to the Legislature, not accompanied by recommendations; and still other projects were taken under consideration of such scope as to require a longer period for their completion. The completed work of the Commission's first year will be published shortly in a volume of some 850 pages.

The activities of members of the Faculty of Law, outside of their regular university work of teaching and directing the studies of the law students, continue to be varied in their character and scope. During the year Professor Stevens was elected by the University Faculty one of the representatives of that body on the

Board of Trustees, and was one of the University Committee which arranged for the first Alumni Institute. He continues his useful work as one of the New York members of the Commission on Uniform State Laws. He is seeing through the press at the present time his text on Business Corporations which has engaged his attention for several years, and is also doing a piece of work for the Federal Government which may prove of considerable importance. Professor Thompson's work with Professor Williston in the field of Contracts, which has already been referred to, has continued through the year. Professor Whiteside prepared during the winter for the Law Revision Commission a scholarly study on Consideration and the Seal in Anglo-American Law, and he and Professor Powell of Columbia are now at work on a study for the same Commission on the Rule against Perpetuities. He is also working on a Case Book in the field of Future Interests. Professor Robinson continues to act as Faculty Editor of the *Cornell Law Quarterly*, and is preparing a new edition of his Case Book on Public Utilities. Professor Farnham is continuing work on his text on Real Property. As Reporter for the Research in International Law I completed this last spring a Draft Convention on Extradition, with extensive Comments and Appendices, upon which I had been working for three years. This work appeared as a 400 page supplement to the April number of the *American Journal of International Law*, and later, with two other draft conventions, will be published in book form. I addressed one session of the Alumni Institute held on June 18 to 20, and Professor Wilson and I each directed the discussion at round-tables held during the Institute.

The Law School in particular, as well as the University as a whole, suffered a great loss during the past year through the death of Honorable Cuthbert W. Pound '84, formerly Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, and Mynderse Van Cleef, Esq., '74, both lawyer members of the Board of Trustees, for they had both taken great interest in the progress of the Law School. Shortly after Judge Pound's death a movement was put on foot to raise through the Cornellian Council the sum of $50,000 to establish fellowships or scholarships in the Law School in memory of Judge Pound and which should bear his name. A committee for the purpose was quickly organized with Honorable Frank H. Hiscock, chairman of the Board of Trustees and formerly Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals as chairman, and the raising of the fund involved is now under way. Such a fund will be of the greatest aid to the Law School to supplement the university and law association scholarships and the Cooke Loan Fund, which though most helpful, still fall far short of being adequate.

The applications for first year scholarships this year came from men with unusually high scholastic records in all sections of the country, and were supported by peculiarly persuasive letters of recommendation. Scholarship aid was awarded to 15 of these applicants and was accepted by all, though several, at least, have been offered scholarships by other law schools. However, we lacked scholarships to offer to a number of applicants whom we should like to have, and who can not study law without such aid. They will necessarily study elsewhere or give up the study of law. In the matter of scholarships we are still at a great disadvantage as compared with the other first-class law schools in the east.

The complete recataloguing of the Law Library, referred to in my report for 1933–34 has been carried forward during the past year. During the year 2,309 volumes were added to the library, making the total of volumes in the library 75,502. Four hundred four volumes were received as gifts. Our very valuable collection of session laws of the various States is nearly complete for the years 1850 to 1935 and is in excellent shape as regards the earlier years. Two hundred thirty-nine volumes were added to this collection during the year. The development of this collection during the past two decades has been due largely to the generosity of Earl J. Bennett '01. The Myron Taylor League of Nations Collection has also, during the year, been brought near to completion by the purchase of 50 early items which are now difficult to find. An intensive effort to collect the Reports of various Workman's Compensation Commissions and of Attorneys General Opinions has met with a high degree of success. During the year 612 volumes were

bound or repaired. The F. E. R. A. assistants, assigned to the Law Library, have been very helpful in recataloguing the books and in making a number of special studies of material in the library which will prove useful.

The final Moot Court argument was held as usual the middle of April. The Court was composed of Presiding Justice Charles B. Sears, and Justices Harry L. Taylor '93 and Harley N. Crosby '96, all of the New York Appellate Division, Supreme Court, Fourth Department.

Dean Charles E. Clarke of the Yale Law School delivered the annual address on the Frank Irvine Foundation. The speakers at the *Law Quarterly* Banquet were Honorable Edward D. L. Robertson, Justice of the New York Supreme Court, Professor G. H. Robinson of the Law Faculty, and Alfred M. Saperston, Esq. of Buffalo. Henry Epstein, Solicitor General of New York, also spoke at the Law School during the year.

The exercises of graduation of the Cornell Law School were held on the morning of Thursday, May 30, at 11 o'clock in the Moot Court Room of Myron Taylor Hall. President Farrand awarded the degrees; the principal address was delivered by President Stanley King of Amherst College; short addresses were also delivered by President Farrand and Dean Burdick.

In September 1934 the Boardman Scholarship for the best work during the preceding four terms was awarded to Norman MacDonald, and in June 1935 this scholarship was awarded to Robert S. Pasley, jr. For the academic year 1934–35 the first and second Fraser Scholarships were awarded by vote of the Third Year Class to M. Harold Dwyer and George N. Stevens. The W. D. P. Carey Exhibition for the best work done in the comprehensive examination at the end of the Third Year was won by Norman MacDonald. The following members of the Third Year Class were elected during the year to the Order of the Coif, the honorary legal fraternity: David Altman, Herbert H. Blau, Robert L. Griffith and Norman MacDonald.

The total Law School registration throughout the past three years has been as follows:

	1932–33	1933–34	1934–35
Third Year	32	43	35
Second Year	48	48	59
First Year	69	94	85
Special	1	0	0
	150	185	179

Of the total of First Year students those also registered as seniors in the College of Arts and Sciences numbered 34 in 1932–33, 42 in 1933–34, and 35 in 1934–35. Of the students registered in the Law School 32% lived outside of New York State in 1932–33, 38% in 1933–34, and 22% in 1934–35. Thirty-seven Colleges and Universities were represented in the student body this past year, and the students in the Law School came from 13 states and 2 from Germany. In May 1935 35 students were recommended for the degree of LL.B., four with honors, and have had that degree conferred upon them by the Trustees. During this year 8 law students were dropped from the Law School and 12 withdrew or were granted leaves of absence.

CHARLES K. BURDICK,
Dean of the Law School.

APPENDIX V

REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATE DEAN OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Medical College for the academic year, 1934–1935.

This is the third year that the medical college has occupied its new quarters at 1300 York Avenue in close physical relationship with the New York Hospital. During the year the Director, Dr. G. Canby Robinson, has been on leave of absence and has been very much missed by many of the staff.

The year has been a progressive one for the college. The functions of the institution have run more smoothly than at any period since the change in premises, due to the fact that time has permitted the departments to become more thoroughly settled in their new relationships. Teaching has been carried out thoroughly and satisfactorily, and research in both clinical and preclinical departments has yielded many new facts of scientific value which may be applied directly or indirectly towards the alleviation of human suffering.

The Faculty: A number of important changes are pending or have taken place recently in the Faculty of the medical college.

Dr. Robert A. Hatcher, who has served the college as Professor of Pharmacology since 1908 as one of its most distinguished and faithful members, has retired from active duty. He has been appointed Professor of Pharmacology, Emeritus, and although not active in the affairs of the department, will continue investigations and research in rooms which the college has invited him to use.

Dr. George S. Amsden has retired from his post as Professor of Psychiatry, having reached the age limit. He will enter the practice of Psychiatry in New York City.

Dr. Charlton Wallace has resigned as Professor of Clinical Surgery, Orthopedics, which position he has held since 1913.

Dr. Herbert S. Gasser has just resigned as Professor of Physiology to accept the directorship of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Although the college may feel itself honored in having one of its Faculty chosen for this position, it suffers a serious loss in being deprived of Dr. Gasser's services.

There are now four vacancies among department heads. In Pediatrics, Dr. Samuel Z. Levine holds the position of Acting Professor of Pediatrics. In Psychiatry, Dr. George W. Henry, Associate Professor, will plan and supervise the teaching. Dr. Dayton J. Edwards, Associate Professor of Physiology will assume the responsibility for the course, while Dr. Harry Gold, Assistant Professor of Pharmacology, will direct the student work in that course.

The Joint Administrative Board has appointed committees from among the members of the Executive Faculty to consider nominations for professorships of Pharmacology, Psychiatry and Pediatrics. The Executive Faculty has voted that the first two mentioned be represented at its meetings by the respective committees. As Acting Professor of Pediatrics, Dr. Levine is a member of the Executive Faculty.

A committee will be appointed shortly to consider a successor to Dr. Gasser.

The Curriculum: During the year the Curriculum Committee, of which Dr. Opie is chairman, has been making a further study of the curriculum and a number of changes which we feel to be constructive have been proposed and put into execution. The calendar year has been lengthened by approximately two weeks, while Wednesday afternoon throughout the year is free from assigned work except for the third and fourth year students who are serving as clinical clerks and must take charge of the sick as they are admitted to the hospital. There have been readjustments in the number of hours assigned to various courses and in the distribution of these courses over the year.

The course in Public Health has been moved from the second to the third and fourth years. This is in accordance with the suggestions and recommendations of the International Health Board. Further reorganization of the teaching of Public Health is contemplated in the near future.

One of our problems is the correlation of the teaching of Physiology with the teaching of the subject as presented to students who take their first year at Ithaca.

A major problem to which the committee is giving attention is that of providing sufficient uninterrupted time in the third and fourth years for clinical clerks to do satisfactory work with patients, while at the same time providing for the necessary lectures and clinical demonstrations in many of the clinical subjects, particularly in the specialties.

During the year the clinical facilities for teaching third and fourth year students have improved due to the fact that the New York Hospital has opened additional pavilions.

There is always a demand for the introduction of new courses, but there are three which, it would seem, should be seriously considered by the Faculty. No regular course in medico-legal medicine has been offered since the death of Dr. Otto H. Schultze, although a series of lectures has been given each year in an attempt to cover the subject. It would seem too that a course or series of lectures in the history of Medicine should be given which would approach the subject not only from its cultural viewpoint, but with emphasis on its relationship to medical economics and the problems which the profession faces today.

Provision should be made in the curriculum for a consideration of the relationship existing between dental and medical problems. Dr. A. LeRoy Johnson, who has been a member of the staff for the past two years and who has been carrying on research in the Department of Anatomy, has resigned. It was his ardent wish that it might be possible to institute in the college a definite course of lectures in cooperation with the clinical courses now provided which would give consideration to these problems.

Student Body: In 1934–1935 there were enrolled 263 students in New York. Of these 64 received the degree of Doctor of Medicine on June 6, 1935. In spite of the careful work of the Committee on Admissions in selecting students from among the large number of applicants, each year a few casualties occur. This year the first year class lost eleven of its members; some because of scholarship, and others for family or financial reasons or because of health. This is a rather high mortality. In spite of the withdrawals the Faculty seems to feel that the quality of the student body is improving steadily. Classes do vary from year to year, influenced possibly by the presence or absence of outstanding students. However, whatever may be the estimate of the general quality of the student body by the Faculty or other observers, our graduates have maintained a high place in relative standing where they have come into competition with students from other schools, as in the National Board and State Board examinations. In the examinations for interneships they have won their share of choice places, not only in New York, but in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and Saint Louis.

From about nine hundred applications the Committee on Admissions has admitted 56 students for the coming year, but for the first time in several years no one was admitted with advanced standing for the reason that the enrollment in the upper classes is already large. Twenty-four students have been admitted to the first year at Ithaca.

Finances: The results of the depression are still being felt in the income from endowment of the medical college. It was necessary in planning the budget for 1935–1936 to make a definite cut in the budget of each department over that of last year. This will probably have to be continued for another year or two unless business conditions change for the better. Budgetary cuts have been made heretofore during the past years, but it seems likely that some definite steps will have to be taken shortly to reduce further our expenses and to provide additional income.

Many members of the staff have been aided in carrying out their research problems through generous support of either individuals or organizations. A

detailed report of these gifts is made in the report to the Comptroller, but we must acknowledge here the debt which we owe to those who have contributed the funds with which important studies can be pursued.

In view of the difficult times the nation and people have been passing through during the past few years, times which have upset all phases of our national life, it would seem that the medical college has suffered less than many other institutions. We have an unusual plant and equipment, and I think it fair to say, men of exceptional ability. Our problem then, now that we are getting settled, is so to organize ourselves and our work to use to best advantage the opportunities which are present.

WILLIAM S. LADD, M.D.,
Associate Dean of the Medical College.

APPENDIX VI

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ITHACA DIVISION OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Ithaca Division of the Medical College for the academic year 1934–35.

There have been no important changes in the Faculty this year and the major professors who were absent on leave have all returned. In spite of the depression, some of the instructors and assistants have found positions, with promotion, in other institutions.

The number of students registered this year in the Medical College at Ithaca was 24. Ten of these were seniors in the College of Arts and Sciences of Cornell University and two were seniors in absentia from other colleges. Five students were graduates of Cornell and seven of other colleges. There were 4 women in the class. Of the 24 students in the first year class at Ithaca 15 were from Cornell. This is a larger proportion than at any time recently. This class was selected as usual from a large number of applicants from many institutions as well as from Cornell and the problem of selection was laborious and difficult.

In the College of Arts and Sciences of Cornell there are many students preparing for medical college. Each year more than 100 of these who are completing either their junior or senior year apply for admission to some medical college. Naturally not all of these Cornell pre-medical students apply to our medical college, either because for personal or financial reasons they prefer another medical school or, knowing the other members of the class, they themselves recognize that their competitive standing is too low for them to be admitted to the Cornell University Medical College. Nevertheless the number who do apply is large and they are in competition with students, mostly graduates from colleges and universities in all parts of the United States. While of course not all of the Cornell students are successful, considering the keenness of the competition, a relatively larger number of students from Cornell are accepted than from any other institution. This is due in part to the high quality of the applicants and in part to the fact that the faculty has found that the students who have had their pre-medical work in Cornell are especially well prepared for the medical course. The majority of the Cornell students elect to take their first year at Ithaca, but so far as possible all students, both from Cornell and elsewhere, are permitted to make their own choice as to the division of the Medical College where they will begin their work.

Each year there are a number of students with high attainments and otherwise admirably fitted for the medical profession who must be refused admission or having been accepted must withdraw because they can not find a way to finance the four years of the medical course. To make it possible for these very desirable

applicants to pursue the medical course the urgent need of either a loan fund or scholarship is indicated. There is at present no such provision for medical students at Cornell. In spite of the present economic depression and the high cost of a medical education, the great surplus of premedical students throughout the country continues and seems to be increasing. Nevertheless the need of attracting to the learned professions, men and women of the highest character and ability is still great and is nowhere more urgent than in medicine.

Reports from the several departments make clear that the work for the first year medical students at Ithaca covers the same ground as that given to the medical students in New York. Those points are stressed which will prepare the student best for the subsequent years of the medical course, with the object in view of giving a sound foundation in the fundamental medical sciences in preparation either for research or the practice of medicine.

Each professor and assistant professor is not only teaching the medical students and other undergraduates, but is also directing the work of several graduate students. The number of students in the graduate school who are working for an advanced degree with these teachers is always considerable. This year Anatomy was selected by 4 graduate students as their major subject for the Ph.D. degree and by 1 for the A.M. degree, and as a minor by 13 for the Ph.D. and by 2 for the A.M. degree. Histology and Embryology was elected by 3 graduate students as a major and by 7 as a minor for the Ph.D. Physiology was selected by 3 students as a major for the Ph.D. and by 1 for the A.M., while 16 selected this subject as a minor for the Ph.D. and 3 for the A.M. Biochemistry was chosen as a major by 1 student and as a minor by 25 for the Ph.D. and by 7 as a minor for the A.M. degree. This makes a total of 13 individual students who selected their major subject and 57 who selected their minor subject for an advanced degree in one of the departments giving instruction to the medical students, a total of 70 different graduate students. These graduate students work in the same laboratories as the medical students and the contacts between the two groups is close and often intimate. The influence of the graduate students upon the attitude and point of view of the medical students can not help being beneficial and stimulating. Although there are also a large number of undergraduate students in Arts and other colleges who receive their instruction in Stimson Hall, these students are for the most part taught in separate classes and in no way interfere with the instruction to medical students.

The Professors and Assistant Professors are not only directing the investigations of the graduate students, but are themselves actively engaged in research. The Instructors and Assistants are also investigators. While the list of publications as given in the report of the University Librarian makes no inconsiderable showing, it of course indicates only the completed and published work and does not indicate the number or importance of the investigations in progress.

In the Department of Anatomy, the teaching has proceeded normally in all particulars. The investigations of the Professor of Anatomy have been mainly along the lines of visceral anatomy, while the Assistant Professor's interests are mainly in neuro-anatomy. Including medical, graduate and undergraduate students there were 251 course registrations in the department this year. The major needs are for increased appropriations and the provision for a preparator in neurology.

Professor Kingsbury reports that the work in the Department of Histology and Embryology has been most satisfactory. His own training and experience makes him especially competent to select the subject matter of greatest importance for medical students and his lucid and stimulating presentation have made his course to medical students one of outstanding importance. Assistant Professor Adelmann's returning to the Department after two years' leave of absence has added distinctly to the tone of the instruction and research. His excellent work in the field of embryology enhances the reputation of the University here and abroad and ensures him many interesting contacts. Furthermore, his unique knowledge of the history of embryology is bringing him deserved recognition. Dr. Kingsbury also stresses the excellent teaching and fine spirit of the other members of

his department. The Department gives instruction not only to the medical students and to students of the Graduate School, but also to undergraduates in the Colleges of Arts and Sciences, and Agriculture and to students in the New York State Veterinary College. There were all told, 332 course registrations in the Department this year which is somewhat less than last year.

In the Department of Physiology, Professor Liddell reports that teaching and research have successfully proceeded along the lines indicated in previous reports. Although the chief responsibility of the Department is to the students of the First Year in the Medical College, it is felt that this can only be conscientiously performed by active research and the selection and training of gifted students in the various branches of professional physiology. Moreover, the laboratory of Physiology has its unique place among the numerous biological laboratories of the University. It is the department's special task in addition to the instruction of medical students, to present the methods and point of view of animal physiology in its cultural relation to the other sciences and to give professional guidance to advanced students of biology seeking instruction in Physiology. The success in the Department in the performance of this task is indicated by the large number of students taking physiology. There were 419 course registrations in the Department this year. Professor Liddell's pioneer work in this country in conditioned reflexes is receiving more and more recognition and the Rockefeller Foundation has made a small grant for the support of this work during the coming year. Assistant Professor Dye's research in metabolism and endocrinology is also well recognized. The work of these two men amply supplement one another in giving us a well rounded Department.

Professor Sumner reports that the work of this academic year has proceeded without incident and this in no small measure has been aided by the two very experienced instructors in the Department. The laboratory space in the course for medical students has not been over crowded, but all available extra desks have been occupied by graduate students. There have been 198 course registrations in Biochemistry this year. Research has been particularly active and a considerable number of papers have been published. I am happy to report that the distinguished discoveries of Professor Sumner are receiving more and more recognition, both in this country and abroad.

Professor Emeritus, Simon H. Gage, the responsible librarian of the research library located in Stimson Hall, reports that the library has continued this year to be of especial importance to those doing teaching and research in the Medical College. Over 1,000 books and periodicals have been borrowed for home or laboratory use by University teachers and a large number have also been utilized by the medical students and others in the building. By purchase and by gifts, 69 volumes of periodicals and 97 books have been added to the library so that the total number of volumes in the library at present is 4,930.

We, with the rest of the University Community, mourn the passing of Mr. Mynderse Van Cleef, the generous donor of the library endowment. This will continue as a lasting memorial, not only to his brother, Dr. Charles Van Cleef after whom it is named, but also of Mr. Mynderse Van Cleef.

The Sarah Manning Sage Research Fund and the Solon P. Sackett Memorial Fund have continued to be of special importance in providing funds and fostering research in the medical sciences in Stimson Hall. In the past few years, while the appropriations have been so markedly curtailed, much of this research would have been seriously handicapped without the aid of these two funds.

During the past half century there have been epoch making discoveries in the medical sciences. To keep pace with these rapid advances, marked changes have been necessary in the character of the instruction given to medical students. This improvement in instruction has been especially marked in this country, so that today the undergraduate instruction offered to medical students in America is superior to that of any country in the world. Near the beginning of this period the Cornell University Medical College was established and immediately took its place among the leading medical schools in this country. In these thirty-seven years since 1898 the standards set by our Medical College in New York, both in

instruction and research have been amply maintained, by the Faculty of the Medical College at Ithaca, in spite of the small size of the teaching staff, the low salaries and the meagre appropriations. This has in no small degree been due to the high ideals and devotion of the teachers. To you for your never failing encouragement and to them for their faithfulness and industry, I wish to express my thanks. Through the Ithaca Faculty the influence of the Medical College on the University as a whole has been mainly exerted. That this has been beneficial we have the testimony of the other departments. That the Faculty of the Medical College may continue to cooperate with and round out the other Biological Departments at the University, will require the maintenance of the support which has been provided in the past and augumentation of personnel and financial aid.

ABRAM T. KERR, Secretary,
Ithaca Division, Cornell University Medical College.

APPENDIX VII

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE NEW YORK STATE VETERINARY COLLEGE

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the New York State Veterinary College for the academic year 1934–35.

STAFF CHANGES

A special appropriation for expanding our investigational work on poultry diseases enabled us to add two new instructors to our staff at the beginning of the year. There were no other staff changes except among the minor positions. Three of the faculty, Professors Hendrickson, Frost and Olafson, have been on sabbatic leave; Professor Hendrickson for the entire year, the other two for the second term only.

ENROLLMENT

The enrollment of regular students this year was 160, of graduate and special students 7. The total, 167, represents a falling off from the previous year of 14 students. This decrease does not indicate a diminished interest in veterinary medicine, but is a result of the limitation of admissions which was put into effect last year for the first time.

THE SYSTEM OF SELECTIVE ADMISSIONS

When it became obvious about two years ago that the College would soon be flooded with students in such numbers that they could not be properly handled, the faculty sought and obtained permission to set a limit on the number of matriculants. In order that those best fitted be admitted, an admissions committee was created. This committee reviewed the credentials of all applicants and interviewed each one when such a procedure was practicable. Thirty-seven applicants were admitted and seventy-nine were denied the privilege. We already have more applicants for admission next year than we had for the present year; apparently more than one hundred will have to be turned away. Many of those who have been and will be refused admission would have made good students, and it is with regret that we face the necessity of disappointing them. It is the belief of the faculty, however, that the State will be served best if we can concentrate our efforts toward graduating fewer but better-trained veterinarians.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The annual conference conducted by the College for all licensed veterinarians of the State is a short course in which the latest developments in veterinary science are discussed and demonstrated for the benefit of the private practitioners. That the course is appreciated is indicated by the large attendance. This year's Conference was attended by a larger group than ever before. More than three hundred, which is more than one-third of the practitioners of the State, were present.

DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORIES

There has been no falling off in the work of any of the diagnostic laboratories. Apparently at the end of the year the poultry disease laboratories will have done about as much work as usual. The work of the general diagnostic laboratory has greatly increased because of increased interest among dairymen in the elimination of Bang's disease from their cattle. By the end of the fiscal year, approximately 55,000 blood tests for this disease will have been made. This represents an increase over last year of more than 20,000 tests. More than half of this increase was because of tests done for the Federal Government. The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture has furnished, during the last six months, a laboratory technician to assist with the work.

THE CLINICS

Last year it was reported that the number of patients treated in the several clinics was approximately fourteen times what it had been in 1910. Apparently the final figures for the present year will show a slight increase over last year. The small animal clinic, which has shown rapid growth in recent years, again will show a considerable increase. We are glad, of course, to have this large amount of clinical material for teaching purposes but the handling of it taxes the clinical staff and they are not always able, because of lack of sufficient personnel, to develop the full teaching value of their cases.

EXTENSION

During the year the College inaugurated its first formal program of extension teaching. Funds were furnished in a special appropriation for the expansion of our poultry disease work. Dr. E. L. Brunett initiated the work with the cordial cooperation and assistance of the Extension Division of the College of Agriculture. During the year he attended and addressed about sixty meetings of poultrymen in twenty-eight counties.

A very considerable amount of extension teaching has also been done by Dr. Birch on Bang's disease of cattle, and by Dr. Udall on bovine mastitis. Several popular bulletins to be published by the Extension Division of the College of Agriculture have been prepared by members of our staff; on poultry diseases by Dr. Brunett; on horseshoeing by Professor Asmus; on Bang's disease by Drs. Birch and Gilman; and on bovine mastitis by Drs. Udall and Johnson.

RESEARCH

The results of the year's research have been, or will be, published in the regular medical and veterinary journals and reprinted later in the report to the Legislature. Those interested in the details may obtain copies of this report by applying to the College. Practically every member of the staff is engaged in investigational work in his special field. Some of the staff are engaged quite fully with other duties and consequently are able to carry on a limited amount of research while others are able to devote much or all of their time to investigation.

Some of the diseases upon which work is being done are: Bang's disease; bovine trichomoniasis; Johne's disease; bovine mastitis; acetonemia, milk fever and other chemico-pathological conditions; tumors, neuro-lymphomatosis, leucosis, pullorum disease, and pox of chickens. Work also is being done on certain parasites and parasitisms of sheep, horses, and poultry. In the Department of Physiology work is under way on the metabolism of the hen, and on the mechanical factors of digestion in ruminants.

NEEDS OF THE COLLEGE

In order to meet the pressing needs of livestock owners for accurate information on the nature of the more prevalent diseases of animals and the means of their control, an experienced, well-trained veterinarian is needed to develop our extension service. The establishment of several interneships in the clinics would greatly improve our clinical teaching, and in a relatively short time would provide superior practitioners to serve the State. The research work on bovine mastitis, in view of the importance of the subject, needs more financial support. At least two additional janitors are needed to keep the buildings in a clean and sanitary condition.

For many years the need for a laboratory building has been stated and restated. The need is pressing. The laboratory work is now housed in over-crowded, obsolete quarters. It is to be hoped that this building can be provided in the near future.

The entire staff has labored faithfully and willingly. If it has not fulfilled its obligations to the University and the State in every detail, it is not because earnest efforts have not been made.

W. A. HAGAN,
Dean of the Veterinary College.

APPENDIX VIII

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND OF THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the New York State College of Agriculture and of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station for the fiscal year 1934–35.

RESEARCH

All research projects in the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station and in the College of Agriculture are now written up in a somewhat standardized project form and are on file in the Director's office. Every effort will be made to keep these current and in the most usable form with the minimum of effort on the part of the research workers. Administration should facilitate research rather than hamper it in any way.

More and more every experiment station staff appreciates the need for greater cooperation among scientists from different fields in solving the problems of agriculture. Very wisely, the effort in the past has been to develop specialists in many lines of work. Specialization inevitably results in narrowing the field of interest and training. The complicated problems of modern agriculture require a coordinated attack by a group of specialists. The problem of the administrator is to aid this coordination of effort by clarifying the problem, defining the field of effort of each cooperator, and facilitating the program of cooperative research. The cooperation must be informal and voluntary if the work is to reach the maximum of productiveness. To aid in the development of coordinated joint programs of research and to administer many of the general activities of the station, there should be appointed, as early as funds will permit, an Assistant Director of the Experiment Station who shall devote perhaps three-quarters of his time to administrative work and one-quarter to research in his own specialized field.

The highly successful extension teaching program is resulting in an insistent demand for additional research work in many fields. The leading farmers of the

State analyze their own problems, study all the agricultural science available from all sources, and demand that certain unsolved questions be attacked in the experiment station. This is a logical result of a research program that has already produced much new science which has been of direct financial benefit to farmers and consumers and to the development of the State.

A detailed and complete report of the research program is given in the annual report of the State College of Agriculture to the Governor and the Legislature of the State.

EXTENSION

During the past year, the extension service has been faced with the most serious responsibilities of its existence. To the challenge of rapid economic and social changes have been added various emergency situations arising from extreme weather conditions which affected large groups. New combinations of factors of both production and marketing called for new, and in some cases drastic, action. The entire extension staff, and, as well, certain of the research staff, have cheerfully and efficiently assumed additional heavy burdens to a point where relief of some kind must soon be found. This is particularly true of the county agent staff, which, in spite of the cumulative effect of additional duties over a period of several years, has not been increased in size and is operating on curtailed budgets.

In general, New York farmers are facing improved economic conditions due to a higher general level of commodity prices and an eased credit situation. Higher prices for milk and eggs have been partly offset by relatively still higher prices for feeds. Prices received for apples were substantially higher but the crop was small and growers in some sections sustained heavy capital losses from winter injury. A serious price situation developed for potatoes as a result of very high production in the northeastern states. Cabbage also sold for less than cost of production. Dairymen in northern and some western counties were drought-stricken.

Conditions in the milk industry have continued to present problems of great difficulty. Uncertainties and delays with respect to marketing agreements have caused confusion. High cost of grain feeds, higher quality standards imposed by law, cattle diseases, and finally damage to pastures and severe shortage of forage crops, became literally as well as figuratively almost the last straw.

Dairymen and other farmers have given every evidence of eagerness to obtain advice from the extension service and have followed recommendations with almost embarrassing confidence. Membership in the farm and home bureau associations has increased and meetings of all types conducted by the extension staff have been characterized by larger attendance and keener interest. This attitude on the part of rural people is also reflected in the consumption of bulletins, circulars, and news items. The publication office has been unusually active with the largest output of any year during the past twenty. A total of 1,490,885 bulletins, nearly 21,000 more than last year, were requested. The news service issued 1,462 items which had a total aggregate circulation of 298,445,580.

Relationships with other organizations are harmonious and mutually helpful. They have never been better.

Within the institution, substantial progress has been made toward better integration of extension teaching programs. Plans now being drawn evidence closer cooperation between subject-matter departments and better understanding of reciprocal relations between extension and research. Particularly the experiment station staff at Geneva and the Veterinary College are working more closely than ever with the extension division.

The Department of Agricultural Economics has made a contribution to economic thought, too well known to require comment. In spite of heavy losses of personnel for duties of large responsibility both within the State and in wider fields, the main features of the extension program of the department have been carried forward with surprisingly small losses of continuity. The entire extension service must lean increasingly during the next few years on new factual data and interpretations of changes and apparent trends which this department will largely supply.

APPROPRIATIONS

No material changes in appropriations occurred during the past year except the repeal of salary decreases and the restoration of salaries to the amounts that existed before statutory cuts were applied to all state salaries. This has been a very great help in maintaining the morale of the staff.

The passage of the Federal Bankhead-Jones Act, appropriating additional moneys for teaching, extension teaching, and research, will permit a considerable increase in the program of the colleges and experiment stations during the next five years and will at the same time bring considerable competition from other institutions for well-trained men.

A NEW LIBRARY BUILDING

One of the imperative needs of the state is a new library building at the College of Agriculture. The state has purchased and owns a collection of books, reports, and periodicals of great value. Literally thousands of copies of foreign reports, early bulletins, and scientific journals could never be replaced at any price. They contain the background and the basic material upon which much of the new science must be built.

Today this great educational resource is located in a non-fireproof building in highly congested quarters where it cannot be made efficiently available to students and scientists.

In order to protect this priceless collection of literary materials from loss by fire and to make it entirely available for scientific use, a new library building should be provided as early as the finances of the state will permit.

STUDENT BODY

Changes in the economic position of agriculture have been accompanied by an increased student body in practically all of the agricultural colleges of the United States during the past year. The New York State College of Agriculture had a slow increase in student registration throughout the depression and this has been accelerated with the beginning of recovery in all business. This increase seems likely to continue for several more years. It is partly due to a greater faith in agriculture on the part of farm people, to a general turning of farm-reared city people back to the country, and to the success of agricultural-college graduates in salaried positions and in practical farming.

Society as a whole is just beginning to appreciate the agricultural foundations under many important commercial activities and to realize that agriculturally trained men are valuable parts of these organizations. As a result, graduates in agriculture are in particular demand by manufacturers and distributors of dairy and poultry feeds, fertilizers, farm equipment, milk and dairy products; by electrical utility companies in the building and servicing of rural lines, by rural banks, by all kinds of rural credit organizations, by marketing and statistical agencies interested in farm commodities, and by many other commercial and industrial groups.

Like other colleges, agricultural colleges have a large number of registrants who leave after one or two years of work and do not subsequently complete their courses. Because of this situation, studies have been made of the reasons for discontinuance and far more care is being used in dealing with applicants for admission. It is possible, within a certain range of accuracy, to forecast the applicant's success in university work and it is hoped through study and experience to improve the method of doing so. The organization of two-year courses designed for farm boys who presumably can spend but one or two years at college has given opportunity for trying two types of approach to college training in agriculture. At the present time, if an applicant gives evidence that he is fitted by interest and experience for college work in agriculture but is somewhat doubtfully prepared for work in the basic sciences, he is admitted to a two-year course in which the emphasis is more largely on the applied phases. He is allowed to transfer at the end of two years only if during that time he has shown interest and ability in the scientific aspects of his work. Experience so far justifies this effort and suggests

that perhaps the approach through the two-year courses may be the better one for most students. At any rate, what is being attempted is to carry students as far as possible in lines to which they are adapted rather than to set up barriers that will at the outset cut off or discourage all except those of certain types of interest. So far, 25 per cent of those taking the two-year courses have been allowed to transfer to the four-year course. Of the 42 thus transferring, all but two have either been graduated or are still in the college. Of those receiving the degree, 75 per cent have ranked scholastically in either the first or the second fifth of their respective classes and none below the fourth fifth.

The enrollment in the College of Agriculture for the past year was as follows:

Four-year students:		
Freshmen	323	
Sophomores	250	
Juniors	223	
Seniors	207	
Total		1003
Special students		41
Two-year students:		
Dairy farming	60	
Other live-stock farming	2	
Poultry farming	16	
Fruit growing	18	
Vegetable growing	2	
Marketing of fruits and vegetables	6	
Manufacturing and marketing of dairy products	21	
Commercial floriculture	12	
Total		137
Winter-course students:		
Agriculture (general)	35	
Dairy industry	37	
Poultry husbandry	14	
Fruit growing	8	
Flower growing	17	
Vegetable crops	4	
Total		115
Graduate students		329
Summer-school students		816
Total		2441
Less number counted twice		105
Net total		2336

CARL E. LADD,
Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture,
and Director of Experiment Stations.

APPENDIX IX

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

To the President of the University:

SIR: We have the honor to submit the annual report of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva for the year 1934–35.

This brief report is derived from the detailed report of the Station prepared by Director U. P. Hedrick and the heads of divisions of the Station staff. The complete document, of which this is but the briefest summary, indicates a year of very satisfactory accomplishment.

WORK IN PROGRESS

Assurance of interesting work to come is given in a list of 202 projects on which members of the Station staff are now working. These projects include: 38 in Bacteriology; 32 in Botany; 17 in Chemistry; 15 in Dairying; 30 in Entomology; 52 in Pomology; and 18 in Vegetable Crops.

PUBLICATIONS

During the past year, the Station has printed 27 publications: 5 technical bulletins; 8 general bulletins; and 14 circulars. In addition to these Station publications, 52 papers written by members of the staff have been printed in the scientific journals of the country. A complete list of Station publications and journal articles is to be found in the full report, constituting a most satisfactory record of productiveness at the Station. A new Station publication, Farm Research, a quarterly, is being well received by the farmers of the State.

APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriations for the Station for the fiscal year 1934–35 were $1,350 less than for the preceding year. This decrease was more than offset, however, by special appropriations of $5,000 for investigational work with hops and $3,500 for work with the corn ear worm. The Station also has had approximately $12,000 from the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration of the State of New York, which has enabled it to maintain a full corps of laborers. The required savings in the State budget, under the headings Personnel, Printing, Maintenance and Operation, and Maintenance Undistributed, seriously handicapped the Station in some of its work, so that it has not been possible during this fiscal year to maintain several important investigations that had been undertaken in the years before the State required savings to be made from monies appropriated.

FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS-IN-AID

In addition to the work being carried on under the appropriations made by the State, eleven investigational fellowships and grants-in-aid were supported by commercial companies dealing in agricultural products. These investigatorships and grants-in-aid have greatly broadened the scope of the work carried on by the Station and have made possible investigations of several agricultural products which, without the financial aid thus supplied, could not have been attempted.

CHANGES IN STAFF

For the first time in several years, there are no reports of deaths in the Station staff. During the present fiscal year, there have been fewer changes in the staff by appointments or resignations than in many years past. These are as follows:

Appointments. Dr. L. A. Carruth, Investigator in Corn Ear Worm Work, effective July 1, 1935.

Dr. L. B. Norton, Assistant in Research (Chemistry), effective July 1, 1935.

Resignations. E. Cooper Smith, Assistant in Research (Chemistry), effective July 1, 1935.

Leaves of Absence. Dr. W. H. Rankin, Associate in Research (Botany) was granted a leave of absence for one year, effective June 1, 1934, which leave has been extended for the year 1935–36.

Karl Brase, Assistant in Research (Pomology), was granted leave for three months, October, November, and December, 1934, for study at Cornell University.

G. P. Van Eseltine, Associate in Research (Pomology), was granted six months sabbatic leave, beginning March 1, 1935.

ASSOCIATIONS WITH OTHER STATE INSTITUTIONS

Director Hedrick calls attention in his report to the cordial and helpful relations the Station at Geneva enjoys with the State College of Agriculture, the New York State Veterinary College, and the New York State College of Home Economics, sister State institutions in Cornell University. He emphasizes the fact that, through closer relationships of the Station with these three divisions of Cornell University, unnecessary duplication of work has been eliminated and important cooperative efforts have been established. He also emphasizes the fact that the relations with the Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany have become from year to year closer and more helpful. It is a pleasure for us to record as well that the close relationship of the Station and the State institutions mentioned now seem to be most pleasant and helpful.

CARL E. LADD,
Dean, and Director of Experiment Stations.
U. P. HEDRICK,
Director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station.

APPENDIX X

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF HOME ECONOMICS

To the President of the University:

SIR: The annual reports for the past nine years have attempted to give a continuing description of the goals, the growth, and the educational philosophy underlying the development of the College of Home Economics.

Since this is the tenth annual report of the New York State College of Home Economics, it seems a fitting time to define as clearly as may be its conception of its place in the field of education.

Home economics education is the result of the thinking which women have done about their own needs, interests, and activities. It represents the kind of education which they believe will give them the best opportunity to play the specific rôle of woman in the social organization. It is the field of education most closely related to the home and the family. Its departmental organization and subject matter deal with the problems underlying family life. Home economics should be of great service in helping to bring about the changes which must take place in the family as a social institution if it is to serve a modern world.

The broad objective of the College has been that which is becoming general in all fields of education: to study the total needs of those to be educated, and to use the resources of formal education as a means to the end of an all-round development of the individual and toward more satisfying and effective living

for him. Progress has been made in this area of education in various ways: in the detailed scrutiny and study of the applicants to be admitted to the College, and the careful consideration given both to their readiness to profit by college experience and to the readiness of the College to give them experiences fitting their needs; in a careful program of student guidance beginning before the student's arrival, a program which has become an integral part of every course in each department; in a program of education for instructors, to aid them better to understand people and to use that understanding in dealing with students. Developments in the student guidance program are fully described in the complete 1935 annual report of the College of Home Economics.

Some of the specific objectives of the College may be summarized as follows: to help women feed themselves and their families adequately, healthfully, and economically; to aid them to understand clothing and textile values, to recognize the aesthetic and the psychological meaning of clothing in family life, and to solve family clothing problems effectively; to make them sensitive to comfort and beauty in environment and enable them to create it in the home; to give them knowledge of the value of money and of how to spend it in a way that will buy for all members of the family the most satisfying living that is possible; to guide them to better understand human behavior, and to be able to meet the problems of human relations as these express themselves in family and community life; and to give to children the guidance in behavior that will insure improved family and community relations and will increase harmony and satisfaction in daily living.

It may well be argued that these goals of home economics should be those of all education, since they concern much of life and living; and as formal education becomes reorganized, it seems safe to prophesy that home economics as a separate field of education will change, and that much of it will merge into general education.

Research in the field of home economics, probably because of its very nature, has been comparatively slow in its development. The interests of home economics are in life, its protection and care, and hence they are general in nature. Research is only now becoming concerned with the general, recognizing its values and finding ways to promote it. The research of the Department of Economics of the Household and Household Management, and some of the research now under way in the Department of Foods and Nutrition and in the Department of Family Life, are of this nature and point to the possibilities for similar future developments in other branches of home economics. During the past six years a great amount of data have been accumulated concerning student applicants, incoming students, and a history of these students from the freshman through the senior year, which, when analyzed, promise to throw important light upon the effect of home influence and family life on the growth of children. A small beginning was made with this analysis in the past year.

Perhaps the most important developments within the college in the past year have been the strengthening of every department, along with a more complete integration of all departments in the broadening ideal and conception of home economics, in the understanding of teaching, research, and extension as three parts of one problem, in the increased sharing of mutual problems, and in improved plans for all-round guidance of students as well as for the development of the staff. A more complete description of the development in resident teaching, research, and extension may be found in the annual report of the college for this year.

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

As in previous years the limited personnel and support of the College made it necessary to exclude from enrollment a large number of applicants who met the college entrance requirements. The number of persons who applied for entrance into the college in September 1935, including freshman and advanced standing applicants, is 452—the largest number ever to apply. This is about four times the number that can be accommodated. While this demand for education through

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1934–35

Fund	Original appropriation	Expenditures previously reported	Amount available or unexpended July 1, 1934	Receipts (college and Smith-Hughes) 1934–35	Expenditures 1934–35	Balance	
						Lapsed	Unexpended June 30, 1935
State							
1932–33 Equipment of Home Economics Building	$250,000.00	$245,351.06	$ 4,648.94	.....	$ 4,648.94	.....	.....
1933–34 Maintenance	295,791.00	261,281.89	34,509.11	.....	19,123.26	$15,385.85	.....
1934–35 Maintenance	295,791.00	.....	295,791.00	.....	261,694.52	.....	$34,096.48
1934–35 Equipment of Home Economics Building	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00	.....	1,063.15	.....	23,936.85
	$866,582.00	$506,632.95	$359,949.05	.....	$286,529.87	$15,385.85	$58,033.33
Federal							
Purnell	$14,947.75	.....	$14,947.75	.....	$14,947.75	.....	.....
Smith-Lever	72,127.05	.....	72,127.05	.....	72,087.30	$39.75	.....
Capper-Ketcham	12,250.00	.....	12,250.00	.....	12,247.57	2.43	.....
Additional federal cooperative	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....
Smith-Hughes	.....	.....	.....	$750.53	750.53	.....	.....
	$101,324.80	.....	$101,324.80	$750.53	$102,033.15	$42.18	.....
College							
Tuitions and fees Sales and services	.....	.....	$32,462.55	$104,141.09 77,834.49	$177,279.17	.....	$37,158.96
	.....	.....	$32,462.55	$181,975.58	$177,279.17	.....	$37,158.96
Grand total	.....	.....	$493,736.40	$182,726.11	$565,842.19	$15,428.03	$95,192.29

home economics is to a certain extent the result of its support by the State, it probably also reflects the public's rapidly growing appreciation of its social values.

The following statement of enrollment divides students into the total number exclusive of hotel administration students, and into hotel administration, since, although partially housed in the college and in step with its educational policies, that department is not an integral part of the college and is not supported by it.

The student enrollment in home economics (exclusive of hotel administration) for 1934–35 is as follows:

Freshmen		97	
Sophomores		116	
Juniors		117	
Women	116		
Men	1		
Seniors		114	
			444
Special students			10
Women	9		
Men	1		
			454
Graduate students			24
Summer-school students			133
			611
Less number counted twice			20
			591

The enrollment of students in hotel administration is as follows:

Freshmen	65	
Sophomores	45	
Juniors	37	
Seniors	38	
		185
Special students		9
		194
Graduate students		2
Summer-school students		52
		248
Less number counted twice		5
		243

THE STAFF OF THE COLLEGE

Number employed

During the year 1934–35 the college of Home Economics, exclusive of the Department of Hotel Administration and of the administrative staff paid jointly by the College of Home Economics and Agriculture, employed a total of 117 persons, some of them for part-time service. Reduced to full-time this number becomes $102^{1}/_{12}$. Divided according to major function this full-time number is distributed as follows: administration 4; teaching $34^{5}/_{6}$; research 3¼; extension 19½; clerical 27½; care of building 13.

Hotel Administration employed, including instructors employed jointly by the College of Home Economics and Agriculture, during the same period, a total of 27 persons. Reduced to full-time this number becomes 16. Divided according to major functions this number is distributed as follows: teaching 12; clerical 3; care of building 1.

Changes in faculty

One new member, Lucy Taylor, was added to the teaching staff of the College of Home Economics during the year. Miss Taylor, now acting assistant professor in the Department of Household Art, has had extensive teaching experience, and also has been special lecturer on interior decoration at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City and at Vassar College, besides conducting her own school, the Studio of Interior Decoration, in New York.

In the Department of Economics of the Household and Household Management, Emmejean Stephens (B. S. 1933, Oregon State College) was appointed part-time instructor in the homemaking apartments, and Delpha Wiesendanger (A.B. 1921, University of California; M.S. 1935, Cornell University) was appointed research assistant for one term; at the close of the term Miss Wiesendanger was appointed extension instructor in the same department, for one term. Four new assistants were appointed in the Department of Family Life: Mrs. Jane B. Bates (Ph.B., University of Chicago); Mrs. Mary R. Peabody; Dr. Jerome Frank (A.B. 1930, M.A. 1932, Ph.D. 1934, Harvard University); and Christine A. Heller (B.S. 1933, Cornell University). Mrs. Peabody's place was taken by Mrs. Hazel Newhall at the beginning of the second term. In the Department of Foods and Nutrition, Katherine Curran (B.S. 1926, Cornell University) was appointed assistant for the first term, and Dorothy Scofield (B.S. 1932, Cornell University) and Lois Purdey (B.S. 1934, Cornell University) were appointed assistants for the second term.

In the extension division of the College, Mrs. Eileen Sehl Androus was made acting assistant state leader of home demonstration agents. Previous to her appointment, Mrs. Androus was home demonstration agent in Onondaga County, and president of the State Federation of Home Demonstration Agents. G. Dorothy Williams (B.S. 1919, M.S. 1930, Columbia University), who was home demonstration agent in Chemung County, was granted leave to accept appointment as acting extension instructor in 4-H Club work in the Department of Foods and Nutrition.

Resignations were accepted from the following: Mrs. Dorothy B. Scott, assistant professor in household art, October 1, 1934; Day Monroe, professor in economics of the household and household management, May 1, 1935; Mrs. Myrtle S. Betten, instructor in textiles and clothing, June 30, 1935; Emmejean Stephens, part-time instructor in the homemaking apartments; Mrs. Jeannette McCay, assistant in foods and nutrition, January 31, 1935; Mrs. Emily Macloon Allen, instructor in foods and nutrition, February 14, 1935; Anna L. Nestmann and Eleanor Bates, assistants in foods and nutrition, June 30, 1935. In the extension division, the resignation of Bess McDermand, assistant state leader of home demonstration agents, was accepted, effective on October 15, 1934; G. Dorothy Williams resigned as acting extension instructor of 4-H Club work in foods and nutrition, to return to Chemung County.

The retirement of Helen Curtis, assistant agent at large in home crafts, became effective on December 31, 1934. Mrs. Glennie Kellogg, housekeeper, retired on November 1, 1934.

To become effective on July 1, 1935, or later, for the college year 1935–36, the following appointments were made: Mrs. Pauline W. Wells (B. S. 1923, Teachers College, Columbia University) as instructor in the Department of Textiles and Clothing; Therese E. Wood (B.S. 1923, Western Reserve University), as extension instructor for 4-H Clubs in the Department of Foods and Nutrition; Patricia Helen O'Hara (Ph.B. 1933, University of Chicago) as research assistant in the Department of Foods and Nutrition.

Promotion was granted to Alice M. Burgoin, who became assistant professor and assistant manager of the cafeteria, and to Mary Ella Cushman, who became extension assistant professor in home economics.

CARL E. LADD,
Dean of the New York State College of Home Economics.
FLORA ROSE,
Director of the New York State College of Home Economics.

APPENDIX XI

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the College of Architecture for the academic year 1934–35.

The matter of attendance continues to be one of concern. Through five years the building industry has been prostrate and there is as yet no definite sign of improvement. This situation has naturally affected attendance in the Schools of Architecture throughout the country. In the thirty schools reporting to the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, the loss in attendance since 1929–30 has been 37%, and during the same period admissions have fallen 45%. These losses have affected the high tuition schools more severely than the others but for some reason Cornell seems to be an exception.

Our figures as of last Fall show an increase instead of the expected decrease. The total registration at the beginning of the year was 171, which is close to the possible maximum but we cannot expect to hold this level through the next few years as the applications for admission to the Freshman class continue to decline. At the end of the academic year, the number of applicants for next Fall is much below that for any recent year.

Our one Fellowship and three Scholarships continue to be in demand and form the basis of a very satisfactory though not large increase in graduate work.

The five Scholarships, intended for graduates of four-year schools, which were authorized by the Board of Trustees at the beginning of this year have attracted favourable attention and promise to be the basis of satisfactory relations with a number of such schools.

The course in Regional Planning, sponsored jointly by the Colleges of Architecture and Engineering, has passed through its first trial term with most satisfactory results. The total enrollment was sixty-seven, drawn from four colleges and a total of eight departments. Considered from the geographical standpoint, these sixty-seven students come from twenty states and two foreign countries. Thus it is evident that the idea of making an appeal to a diversified group has in practice proved to be a workable one under our conditions. In addition to the general introductory course, two specialized seminars for students with particular interests have been conducted and one very promising piece of graduate work is already under way. No small part of the credit for the initial success of these courses should be given to the members of the Faculty in other Colleges. Their cooperation has been enthusiastic and sustained. Several have given lectures covering phases of planning lying in their special fields and many have assisted in other ways. A good start has been made in acquiring the current literature and lines have been laid down for a continued building up of our library in this field. Under the crowded conditions existing in White Hall, the addition of the few books and the one Professor called for by the courses in Regional Planning, is an item of major importance. It has necessitated the moving of the College lecture room to the second floor and various changes in office and library arrangements. The excessive expenditure of money and effort necessary to make these seemingly simple adjustments is a measure of the acute situation with respect to overcrowding that exists throughout the College.

I am glad to note a further allocation of $1600 from the Carnegie Corporation Fine Arts fund. This has been applied to the library and is particularly useful at this time when other funds are restricted. For the most part this money will be used to strengthen our working collection of reproductions that are so much used in Professor Finlayson's courses.

As experience of actual operation is gained, it becomes increasingly evident that the union of the work in Architecture and Landscape Architecture, effected

in 1922 was well considered. Slowly through the years we have been developing the idea of making each of these courses support and supplement the other. It has taken time to discover the possibilities of cooperation between departments and to work out methods but a notable piece of work has been done by the men directly concerned.

This Summer, for the first time, a course will be offered which will emphasize the interdependence of Architectural and Landscape Design. Only advanced students will be admitted. For this year Professors Bosworth and Montillon will be in charge but if the experiment proves successful as a whole, that arrangement will be varied from year to year. The advance registration is satisfactory but the whole idea must be thought of as experimental at this stage.

During the year, with the assistance of the School of Civil Engineering, a new program of instruction in Landscape Construction has been worked out and it will be put in effect beginning next Fall. This will remedy one of the outstanding and long standing defects in our program; one which has been recognized and deplored for many years. This development is not only much needed but especially timely as changes that are taking place in professional practice seem to call more and more for this type of instruction.

I am glad to report that the Fellowship in Landscape Architecture of the American Academy in Rome was awarded this year to James McKenzie Lister, of the class of '33, and this year a member of the Graduate School. Mr. Lister is the eighth Cornell man to hold this Fellowship. It has been awarded thirteen times. The College was also represented by a finalist in the Competition in Architecture and in Painting. While it is always a satisfaction to place students in these competitions, I should not like to over-emphasize the importance of doing so. Many of the more thoughtful teachers in the Schools of Architecture have, for a number of years been seriously questioning the value of competitions, as we have known them. In moderation, the stimulus of competition can assist in producing sound academic results but abuses easily creep in here just as in athletics or horse racing. Our policy has been to minimize the emphasis on competitions both within the school and outside but not to withdraw entirely, as some schools have done.

The Faculty of the department of Fine Arts has given much thought to its program during the year. Toward the end of the year several changes in curriculum and procedure were adopted that promise well for the future of this work. The courses in Composition in particular have been readjusted to secure better integration. Next year will be looked upon as a trial year in this respect but it is hoped that a definite advance has been made.

Next Fall Professor Dunbar will return from his protracted leave of absence. The work in History will be much strengthened and it will be possible for Professor Phelps to carry out plans he has had in mind for a long time.

For a number of years the basic work in Mathematics has given concern. This year, under Dr. Snyder, the problem seems to have been thoroughly solved. The department of Mathematics can fortunately continue him in this field to consolidate these results.

During the past year or two much has been written and more has been said about keeping our schools of Architecture abreast of the times and in line with newer methods of Construction and Design. Much of it has been hysterical, some of it specious, and a little of it important. The Faculty of this College has been watching and weighing rather than acting in any wholesale fashion. Many of the so called new developments seem strangely familiar, some of the others merely strange. In appraising what we have actually done in this direction, it can be said that the course in Applied Design, started two years ago, is now out of the experimental stage and on a satisfactory working basis. The courses in Design on the other hand are being conducted, as for many years, without stylistic bias of any sort and it is more than doubtful whether any departure from this program will even be considered.

One matter that seems to call for more attention than arrangement of courses and methods is the temperamental and practical equipment of the men who are actually doing the teaching. Out of sixteen men engaged in teaching courses in

Architecture and Landscape Architecture, eleven are members of the American Institute of Architects or the American Society of Landscape Architects, and of these eleven, five are Fellows. It is unlikely, under these conditions that the general tone of instruction will fall hopelessly behind the times.

This year another, the fifth, alumni letter was sent out, giving the main outlines of the work of the College through the past two years. Judging from letters received in reply, this custom of keeping the alumni body informed of developments as they occur is well worthwhile.

To close an annual report without some mention of pressing needs might seem to imply that no such needs are felt; to press for consideration of them at this time would indicate a lack of any just sense of proportion. It may suffice to say that pressing needs do exist and are ready for discussion at an appropriate time.

GEORGE YOUNG, JR.
Dean of the College of Architecture.

APPENDIX XII

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith the report upon the work of the College of Engineering for the year 1934–35.

The most important event among faculty matters last year was the appointment of Director S. C. Hollister as head of the School of Civil Engineering. Director Hollister comes to us with a long and successful experience both in practical work and university teaching, and his appointment solves a difficult problem. We have great hopes that under his guidance the school will not only retain its high position in the academic field, but will also progress to higher levels of excellence.

The most important change in the curriculum of the College was the adoption by the School of Civil Engineering of a course in Administrative Engineering similar to those already offered by the other schools of the college, thus providing an outlet to the management side of industry in all three schools. The course in Administrative Engineering in the School of Mechanical Engineering still grows rapidly and the graduates of the course are finding places in industry.

An interesting cooperative experiment in Regional and City Planning was inaugurated, sponsored largely by the College of Architecture, but with the aid of the School of Civil Engineering whose students should find this work helpful. A grant of money by the Carnegie Corporation made it possible to secure the services of a distinguished practicing engineer, Mr. Gilmore Clark, and the experience of this first year would indicate that this new work will fill a need of the student body in all colleges of the University. The work offered has been designed to appeal to non-technical students, and students in the Colleges of Agriculture, and Arts and Sciences.

Financial distress was again quite marked among many of our students and again the McMullen fund has been of great aid. Eighty scholarships of $200 each were awarded to underclassmen which with other scholarships, loan funds, etc. no doubt enabled many boys to stay in college who otherwise would have had to withdraw. The McMullen Fund now amounts to about $860,000 and is still growing rapidly. In general the undergraduate scholarships have been awarded to sophomores, juniors, or seniors largely because the financial demand was greater than the money available, and it has been thought wise to confine these grants to men who have at least qualified as sophomores. Next year, however, 15 scholarships of $200 each will be awarded to incoming freshmen. For this purpose the United States has been divided into 15 regions and an alumni committee ap-

pointed in each region. The applications will be checked by the Director of Admissions and a committee of the faculty and the applications of the five leading candidates in each region will then be sent to the regional committees who will make the final selection. It is to be regretted that these scholarships are so small, as they are really not very attractive to men at some distance from Cornell, but if the fund continues to grow there is a possibility that their value may be increased.

Some time ago Dr. H. H. Horner of the State Department of Education inaugurated a movement to standardize professional degrees in the state and suggested that we consider the advisability of changing the baccalaureate degrees of C.E., M.E., and E.E. to some form of bachelor's degree so as to be more in line with practice elsewhere. This matter has been under consideration by the engineering faculty for some time. Such a change of itself would not be momentous and it is true that the variety of engineering degrees should be simplified. The situation, however, has been complicated by a movement among practicing engineers which has manifested itself in the formation of the Engineers' Committee on Professional Development and which has the support of the major engineering societies in this country. Among many changes advocated by this group is the suggestion that all professional degrees, so called, (that is C.E., M.E., E.E., etc.) should be given only after the man has graduated and had at least five years of practical experience. Without discussing the merits of such a procedure it is entirely foreign to the practices of Cornell University. Anticipating that considerable pressure will be put upon the College to change the present degrees the faculty of the college has requested the University Faculty to make a ruling on such a procedure before going further with the matter. The importance of the movement lies largely in the possibility and probability of the requirement of such a degree for admission to membership in the major societies and the engineering faculty does not wish to abolish the existing degrees if there is no possibility that the granting of the professional degree in absentia will meet the approval of the University Faculty.

The magnificent gift of $500,000 by the late Mr. Herman H. Westinghouse to aid the work of the college is most gratefully acknowledged. In addition to some small but much needed salary adjustments, the sum of $6000 was allotted from the income of this fund to be used for research and $1000 for a publication fund. This has given a great impetus to research in all three schools and a number of research projects have been prosecuted during the year and will be continued this coming year in addition to new projects now being developed. This fund is sure to be a great stimulus to the research work of the college.

Up to this time the principal outlet for such publications has been the two college periodicals, namely, the *Civil Engineer* and the *Sibley Journal*, reprints from these magazines being bound where suitable for bulletins. The only money available for this has been the general college appropriation, and this has been totally inadequate. Three bulletins were published last year through the aid of the new fund, namely, numbers 18, 19 and 20 as follows.

(1) The Habits and Laws of Decomposition of Supercooled Solutions with Special Regard to Austenete by Professor G. B. Upton.

(2) Some General Properties of Liquid Organic Dielectrics by Professor V. Karapetoff.

Some Transmission Line Transients. Graphical Evaluation by Fourier's Series by J. A. Strelzoff.

(3) A Study of Hydraulic Pipe Fittings by Professor Schoder.

With the same amount of money available for the coming year greater progress should be made.

For many years the College of Civil Engineering published a technical magazine, *The Civil Engineer*, and Sibley College published a corresponding magazine called the *Sibley Journal of Mechanical Engineering*. These papers are unique in that they have been edited and managed by the students themselves with faculty advice. When the two colleges were consolidated in 1920 the magazines were continued in their existing form as there were certain reasons advanced at that time opposing such a consolidation. As time passed it has become increasingly obvious

that logically, financially and so far as alumni support is concerned a single magazine has manifest advantages. Beginning next year, therefore, these two old and well known magazines will appear as one under the name *The Cornell Engineer* and the combination should result in a better and more influential paper.

Grateful acknowledgement is made of the gift of a very valuable piece of apparatus for the study of heat transfer by Mr. Willis Carrier, Cornell '01, and President of the Carrier Engineering Corporation. This apparatus was developed for Mr. Carrier for the purpose of making advanced studies in heat transfer and will be of greatest use in certain studies now being conducted under the direction of Professor Diederichs.

The number of undergraduate students in the college decreased slightly from the last year, but this decrease was balanced somewhat by an increase in graduate students. In civil engineering alone twenty-three Chinese students were registered for advanced degrees. This was most fortunate, for civil engineering at Cornell, as everywhere, has suffered a greater loss of student body than other fields of engineering instruction, due to the falling off in railroad work and also in structural steel enterprises.

Conditions in the industrial field appeared to be somewhat better this spring and for the first time in several years we were visited by personnel agents from large industrial enterprises and quite a number of our graduating class obtained positions. A great demand for technical men is predicted by some industrial leaders, but so far there is no marked indications of such a demand.

Ten years ago last spring the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education met at Cornell and the meeting was so successful that the suggestion was often made that Cornell invite the Society to again visit us. This was done and the Society, meeting here just after Commencement in June 1934, registered an enrollment of about 1150 which was 400 more than ever before attended the convention. The meeting was most successful in every way and reflected great credit upon Professor Conwell, the General Chairman, and all members of the faculty and their wives, all of whom entered into the spirit of the affair with remarkable energy.

Immediately after Commencement this spring the American Society of Electrical Engineers held their spring meeting at Cornell with a registration of nearly 900 as the guests of the School of Electrical Engineering. Again this faculty and their wives under the general direction of Professor Robert Chamberlain functioned as perfect hosts and the meeting was adjudged a great success. This is the first time that a major engineering society has held a meeting at Cornell, but the idea should be followed up as this is one of the very best ways of placing the merits of Cornell before the public. Cornell has superior facilities for conventions of this sort and it would seem desirable to have one or more of these conventions every year between Commencement and Summer School.

DEXTER S. KIMBALL,
Dean of the College of Engineering.

APPENDIX XIII

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to present the Report of the Director of the Graduate School of Education for the year 1934–35.

ENROLLMENT*

During the year 616 different undergraduates have taken work in Education or Rural Education. Of these, 236 were men and 380 were women. Two hundred and forty-four were registered in the Department of Education, and 372 in the Department of Rural Education. The following table gives further information regarding this enrollment that may be of general interest.

DATA REGARDING UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT IN EDUCATION

	Registered in Rural Education	*Registered in Education*	*Total*	1933–34 *Total*
Senior standing				
Men	67	31		
Women	71	75	244	242
Junior standing				
Men	59	28		
Women	89	58	224	250
Sophomore standing				
Men	27	14		
Women	44	38	123	86
Freshman standing				
Men	0	0		
Women	0	0	0	2
Special				
Men	10	0		
Women	5	0	15	3
	372	244	616	583
Total				
Men	163	73	236	200
Women	209	171	380	383

*These figures do not include the summer session enrollment.

The faculty is continuing its efforts to discover sound procedures for selecting those who should be encouraged to make secondary school teaching a life work.

On the graduate level 66 students carried either a major or a minor in Education or in Rural Education. Thirty-one had a major in the field, while 35 had a minor only. Of the 19 candidates for the Doctor's degree 11 were majoring in the field. Further interesting data regarding these students are given in the following table.

DATA REGARDING GRADUATE STUDENTS IN EDUCATION

	1934–1935			1933–1934
	First term	*Second term*	*Both terms*	*Both terms*
I. Number of different students registered				
a. With Education* as a major	22	20	31	41
b. With Education* as a minor only	27	27	35	33
Total	49	47	66	74
II. Number who are candidates for				
a. Ph.D. (major in Education*)	7	8	11	11
b. Ph.D. (minor in Education*)	6	6	8	18
c. M.A. or M.S.	21	26	29	27
d. M.A. Ed. or M.S. Ed.	8	5	9	16
e. Other degree	3	0	3	1
f. No degree	4	2	6	1
III. Geographical distribution				
a. Number of different states represented	14	12	14	18
b. Number of foreign countries represented	1	3	3	3
c. Number from New York	29	27	39	41

*Education or Rural Education.

PLACEMENT OF TEACHERS

The following paragraphs are selected from the report of Dr. M. L. Hulse as secretary of the Bureau of Educational Service.

"A partial distribution of placements of both experienced and inexperienced teachers for the academic years 1933–34 and 1934–35 is shown below. It is encouraging to note a steady gain in total placement each year. Although the increase in the total number of seniors placed is not marked, there has been a decided increase in the number of seniors in vocational agriculture and home economics finding positions. There has been a corresponding decrease in the placement of seniors in academic subjects. As indicated in previous reports, it becomes increasingly difficult for any but the superior candidate without experience to meet the competition for teaching positions in academic subjects.

	*For 1933–34**		*For 1934–35**	
Number placed:				
Seniors	64		70	
Graduate students in residence	47		40	
Graduate students in field	40		64	
Graduates in residence (special students)	4		1	
Graduates in field	31	186	54	229
Positions filled:				
Through Bureau on direct notice from employer to University	52		86	
Through University outside Bureau	12		13	
Through individual effort with aid of Bureau	40		26	
Through individual effort alone	59		64	
Through outside placement bureaus and commercial agencies	19		31	
Uncertain	4	186	15	229

*Although placements are made in advance, they are recorded as of the academic year in which the teaching is done.

	For 1933–34*	For 1934–35*
Institutions supplied:		
Colleges, universities and normal schools	22	43
Private schools	11	14
Public schools	123	144
Summer camps	2	0
Collegiate centers	0	6
FERA	0	3
Other institutions	28 186	19 229

*Although placements are made in advance, they are recorded as of the academic year in which the teaching is done.

"A marked increase in the number of graduate students in the field and of graduates in the field for the year 1934–35 may be noted. In many cases these placements represent the change of an experienced teacher to a more desirable position. Whether this increase is due to more favorable conditions or to larger enrollment in the Bureau, it is difficult to say. It is clear, however, that many graduates who failed to secure positions as seniors have improved their chances of getting employment by taking advanced work or by doing substitute teaching in the schools.

"It is worthy of comment that the Bureau was more successful in direct placement for the year 1934–35 than for the previous year. Furthermore, the marked increase in college and university placement indicates a more favorable situation at that level. This is particularly true of the smaller institutions.

"The Bureau received direct notice of 313 vacancies for the year 1934–35. This represents an increase of 144 vacancies reported over the previous year. Candidates were recommended for 283 vacancies, in most cases two or three candidates being recommended for each position. Eighty-five, or approximately 30% of the vacancies, were filled by our candidates.

"Placement in secondary schools for the coming year (1935–36) has been heavy for teachers of vocational agriculture and home economics and light for teachers of academic subjects. There have been some indications during the months of July and August that the demand for academic teachers is increasing.

"New registrations in the Bureau have averaged about 300 each year; that is, in the period of three and one half years just completed, approximately 1,100 Cornell students and alumni have requested placement service. It is obvious that the services of the Bureau do not terminate with the initial placement of a registrant. Turn-over in the teaching profession is large; in many instances, registrants have requested assistance every two years. The burden of keeping records up to date and of replying promptly to all requests for credentials becomes increasingly heavy as the registration increases. To insure prompt and efficient service to both registrants and employers, periodic surveys become absolutely essential. Also, as registration increases, the number of registrants contacting employers on their own initiative increases, with a resulting heavy demand for the forwarding of credentials. In order to maintain the level of service established by the Bureau, an increase in funds and clerical service to parallel the increase in registration is urgently requested."

PARENT-TEACHER INSTITUTE

The tenth annual Parent-Teacher Institute, conducted under the auspices of the Department of Rural Education and the New York State Congress of Parents and Teachers, was held at the University April 8–12. A total of 415 were registered this year as compared to 360 last year and 320 the year preceding. Of the 415, 128 completed the course of instruction. Among those in attendance were 15 district managers or their representatives and 10 members of the State Board of Managers. The program this year dealt with the educational needs of exceptional children. Many enthusiastic comments have been made regarding the usefulness of this program.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN THE SUMMER SESSION

Because of the demand for further training on the part of educational workers who are in service, the summer session is a particularly important period for the Graduate School of Education. In the summer session of 1934, 21 instructors offered 41 courses to 504 individuals who had 1,030 registrations in Education. In addition, three instructors offered five unit courses of two weeks each to 86 different persons with a total of 161 registrations. Of the 504 persons taking work in the field, 390 had a Bachelor's degree or better. Of the 390, 240 were registered in the Graduate School for the following degrees: Doctor of Philosophy, 18; Master of Arts, 67; Master of Science, 46; Master of Arts in Education, 48; Master of Science in Education, 61. Of the total number, 296 were men and 208 were women. Three hundred and ninety-six were residents of New York State; 105 were residents of 31 other states; three were residents of two foreign countries. One hundred and seven of the group were principals and superintendents; 206 were high school teachers; 43 were elementary teachers; 48 held a variety of other positions; 100 had no position. During this summer session the Graduate School of Education initiated a policy of holding weekly luncheon meetings for men in Education. Five such meetings were held with an average attendance of 132.

ACTIVITIES OF STAFF MEMBERS OUTSIDE OF THE UNIVERSITY

Again members of our staff have been called upon to perform many services in various capacities outside of the usual campus duties. The following memberships on committees of state and national scope are worthy of mention: New York State Literacy Test Commission; Regents Commission on Mentally Retarded and Gifted Children; Committee on cooperation in Educational Research in the State of New York; Joint Committee of the N.E.A. Department of Rural Education, the National Vocational Guidance Association and the Southern Women's Educational Alliance to study the problems of guidance in rural schools (chairman); Committee on Resident House Advisers of the National Interfraternity Council (chairman); New York State Examination Board; Board of Directors of the American Nature Association; Executive Committee of the New York State School Boards Association; Agricultural Committee of the American Vocational Education Association; three committees of the North Atlantic Region working under the direction of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, namely, (1) ways and means of measuring and evaluating Home Economics Education, (2) the training of Home Economics teachers, (3) research and service studies in Home Economics Education; Commission on the Secondary Curriculum of the Progressive Education Association; Board of Trustees of the George Junior Republic.

Members of the faculty have also acted in other capacities as follows: President of the American Nature Study Society; contributing editor of "School Science and Mathematics"; contributing editor of "Social Science Magazine"; member of the advisory board of "School Activities"; consulting editor of "The Nation's Schools"; associate editor of "Agricultural Education"; membership on the board of judges of Vocational Home Economics work for the State of Pennsylvania.

Members of the staff are called upon for lectures and addresses in many states. In the Department of Rural Education 11 members of the staff during the year 1934–35 lectured 84 times to approximately 10,700 people in New York State alone.

OTHER MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Dr. Philip G. Johnson, Associate Professor of Education in the University of Nebraska, has been appointed Acting Assistant Professor of Education beginning in September, 1935. Dr. Johnson will divide his time between the Ithaca Board of Education and the University, taking responsibility for the development of our program in training secondary school teachers of science.

Because of pressure of work on the campus it has been necessary to reduce the amount of itinerant teacher training work carried on in the fields of Agricultural Education and Home Economics Education. The appointment of Miss Margaret

Hutchins, of the State Department of Education, as instructor in Rural Education, and the establishment of an additional assistantship in Agricultural Education will, we believe, enable us during the coming year to reestablish that important service to former students teaching vocational subjects.

We have entered upon a definite program for maintaining contact with Cornell graduates who are in the teaching profession. During the year luncheon meetings were held at the Rochester, Buffalo, Utica, and Potsdam meetings of the New York State Teachers Association. A dinner meeting of Cornellians at Syracuse in connection with the annual meeting of the Association of Academic Principals of New York was largely attended despite numerous counter attractions. The usual breakfast for Cornell men and women was held in connection with the meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, at Atlantic City, in February.

Cooperating in the effort to reduce the number of different degrees granted in New York, the Graduate School has, on the recommendation of the faculty in Education, discontinued the degree of Master of Arts in Education. The Master of Science in Education degree will continue to be offered as heretofore.

During the second term arrangements were made whereby five honorary scholarships in the Graduate School of Education were provided for principals and teachers in public schools in the State of New York, located in places of less than 4,500 population, who are granted leave of absence for a year of graduate study.

NEEDS OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

During the last few years, while the economic situation has been creating so many problems for us all, we, in Education, have directed our attention to a more complete integration of our offerings in order that our available energy may give the largest possible results. As the financial situation improves we earnestly hope that it will be possible to secure additional funds not only for the improvement of existing phases of our work but that we may be enabled to enter upon new types of activities that must be engaged in by a major institution contributing to the training of educational workers for the state and the nation. I have recently addressed to the administrative authorities of the University a memorandum outlining some of the more pressing of these needs.

All of us are indebted to Professor Moore for the effective way in which he managed the affairs of the Graduate School of Education during the second term while the director was on sabbatic leave.

JULIAN E. BUTTERWORTH,
Director of the Graduate School of Education.

APPENDIX XIV

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD OF THE SUMMER SESSION

To the President of the University:

SIR: On behalf of the Administrative Board of the Summer Session I have the honor to report for the session of 1934 as follows:

ATTENDANCE

	Men	*Women*	*Total*
In Summer Session	632	432	1064
In Summer Session of Agriculture	528	384	912
	1160	816	1976
Less Double Registrants	207	114	321
	953	702	1655

ANALYSIS

Graduate Students in Summer Session	99	85	184
Graduate Students in Agriculture	70	41	111
Graduate Students in Both	139	57	196
	308	183	491

OF THE SUMMER SESSION REGISTRANTS

Undergraduates of Cornell	153	30	183
First Cornell degree	36	31	67
Second Cornell degree	17	20	37
Undergraduates of other institutions	81	90	171
Degrees from other institutions	267	213	480
Students holding Normal School Diplomas	2	29	31
	556	413	969

TEACHERS

	1930	*1931*	*1932*		*1933*			*1934*	
	Total	*Total*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
High School	229	273	254	118	105	223	128	117	245
Grades	107	101	78	5	42	47	10	58	68
Colleges	76	127	86	48	28	76	48	29	77
Normal Schools	3	5	12	2	0	2	2	1	3
Superintendents	3	2	2	2	0	2	4	0	4
Principals	17	36	34	43	0	43	40	2	42
Supervisors	6	10	5	0	3	3	0	2	2
Kindergarten	4	6	1	0	3	3	0	2	2
Others	34	37	20	9	2	11	11	11	22
Junior High Sch.	25	20	23	10	21	31	3	23	26
Junior Colleges	1	0	3	3	3	6	2	0	2
	505	617	518	240	207	447	248	245	493

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

		1933		1934
New York		1033		1125
Pennsylvania		119		130
New Jersey		42		75
Other Middle States (Including Md., D. C., Del.)		19		18
New England		62		90
Southern States		79		78
West Virginia	8		9	
Virginia	16		13	
North Carolina	4		8	
South Carolina	6		9	
Georgia	7		9	
Florida	5		5	
Alabama	5		3	
Mississippi	6		3	
Kentucky	8		6	
Tennessee	3		2	
Louisiana	1		1	
Arkansas	4		2	
Texas	6		7	
New Mexico	0		1	
Central States		43		54
Ohio	22		24	
Indiana	3		4	
Michigan	6		14	
Illinois	12		12	
Middle West		21		32
Missouri	7		5	
Kansas	2		4	
Wisconsin	3		6	
Minnesota	0		1	
Iowa	2		5	
Nebraska	3		4	
Oklahoma	4		6	
Wyoming	0		1	
North Western and Pacific Coast		10		20
South Dakota	2		1	
North Dakota	0		0	
Montana	0		1	
Colorado	3		3	
Utah	0		1	
Arizona	0		0	
Washington	1		0	
Oregon	1		3	
California	2		11	
Idaho	1		0	
Foreign Countries		36		33
		1464		1655

SUMMER SESSION ATTENDANCE BY COURSES

Subject	*1927*	*1928*	*1929*	*1930*	*1931*	*1932*	*1933*	*1934*
Architecture	—	17	24	19	23	11	—	—
Astronomy	19	24	14	16	27	22	33	39
Chemistry	205	213	264	255	260	196	148	181
Drawing and Painting	59	107	83	67	86	38	24	33
Economics	252	210	242	227	222	154	135	113
Education	365	388	373	375	410	563	429	544
Engineering								
Drawing	10	11	4	5	4	—	—	—
Descriptive Geometry	38	29	20	19	17	13	—	—
Kinematics	20	20	29	18	11	—	—	—
Electrical Engineering	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	28
Materials of Construction	26	29	32	33	25	6	—	20
Mechanics	92	88	75	71	75	54	50	12
Hydraulics	27	14	23	22	18	7	—	28
Business and Industrial Management	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	19
Structural Engineering	105	111	99	94	75	35	50	48
English	590	561	521	309	399	330	264	425
Geography, Geology	220	191	160	140	175	112	103	75
German	51	63	88	67	90	44	36	60
Government	40	84	41	27	30	31	24	25
Greek	5	16	26	14	11	—	—	—
Health Education	31	24	19	32	18	15	14	23
History	320	355	268	211	229	155	122	138
Latin	75	48	45	42	48	31	37	35
Mathematics	236	388	286	250	183	150	132	108
Music	162	106	157	76	49	52	36	35
Philosophy	115	102	76	90	64	38	29	33
Physical Education	188	107	159	138	127	41	69	41
Physics	110	114	130	148	165	194	172	76
Physiology and Biochemistry	—	—	4	12	22	26	18	12
Psychology	117	129	109	118	122	106	88	76
Public Speaking	166	163	209	148	174	139	135	145
Romance Languages								
French	202	175	182	112	151	94	82	73
Spanish	62	54	38	34	34	27	17	22

SUMMER SCHOOL OF BIOLOGY

Botany	46	67	71	59	81	83	60	56
Zoology	70	95	118	98	74	59	107	104
Botany and Zoology (Courses dealing with both plants and animals)	27	19	25	16	26	26	18	14
	143	181	214	173	181	168	185	174

COST PER STUDENT HOUR (1934)

Subject	*Student Hours*		*Cost*		*Cost per Student Hour*	
Design	80		$ 500.00		$ 6.25	
Astronomy	32		325.00		10.15	
Chemistry	542		4400.00		8.11	
Drawing and Painting	46		500.00		10.81	
Economics	268		2150.00		8.03	
Education	849		3775.00		4.44	
Engineering	371		3000.00		8.08	
Mechanics		86		650.00		7.56
Hydraulics		50		500.00		10.00
Structural Engineering		166		1150.00		6.90
Electrical Engineering		31		350.00		11.29
Business and Industrial Management		38		350.00		9.21
English	754		3700.00		4.91	
Geography and Geology	144		1900.00		13.19	
German	148		1300.00		8.71	
Government	50		650.00		13.00	
History	230		2500.00		10.86	
Latin	70		650.00		9.29	
Mathematics	368		4575.00		12.43	
Music	56		1250.00		22.32	
Philosophy	58		500.00		8.59	
Physical Education	48		300.00		6.25	
Hygiene	42		1150.00		27.38	
Physics	181		3275.00		9.96	
Physiology	41		650.00		15.85	
Psychology	138		1375.00		9.96	
Public Speaking	214		2900.00		13.55	
Romance Languages	184		2300.00		12.50	
French		136		1650.00		12.13
Spanish		48		650.00		13.54
Total	4914		$43625.00		$ 8.87	

It is gratifying to note that our general enrollment showed an increase as compared with the session of 1933, the total being 1655 as compared to the total of 1464 for 1933. The registration in the general Summer Session was 1064 as against 976 for 1933 and the total figure in the Summer Session of Agriculture was 912 as compared with 734 for 1933. There were, however, more persons registered in both sessions, the double registrants in 1934 being 321 as against 246 for 1933. The increase in the number of undergraduates of Cornell attending was very slight, the comparable figures being 183 as against 175. The number of registrants who had taken their first degree at Cornell showed a falling off from 84 to 67 and those holding a second degree from Cornell a slight increase from 25 to 37. Undergraduates from other institutions increased rather more, there being 171 as against 133 for 1933. Students holding degrees from other institutions increased from 431 to 480 and students holding Normal School diplomas from 21 to 31. The number of teachers in attendance increased from 447 to 493. This increase was rather evenly spread over teachers of various grades. The total number of graduate students, that is, persons regularly registered in the Graduate School, showed an increase from 456 to 491, although the number of graduate students taking work in the Summer Session only, dropped from 219 to 184. This was balanced by the number of graduate students divided between the two sessions, the increase being from 155 to 196, with an increase of graduate students in the State Summer Session alone from 82 to 111. This last increase is explained by a considerable number of principals of the smaller schools of the State who came into the State Ses-

sion to begin work qualifying them for the new principal's certificate now required by the New York State Department of Education. Altogether there is reason to believe that the low point of Summer Session registration has been passed and that we may look for steady increases from this time on.

The table of geographical distribution shows that the increase was in general rather evenly spread over the United States. The decrease of one student, from the 1933 session, from the Middle States of Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia and a decrease of one student in the Southern States as against 1933 is not unexpected. Although we have never drawn large numbers from the Central States, the Middle Western States and the Pacific Coast, yet the percentage of increase from these territories was rather marked, a 20% increase from the Central States, a 31% increase from the Middle West and a 100% increase from the Pacific Coast. This is perhaps the most encouraging feature of our report. The number attending from Foreign Countries showed a decrease of three students which under prevailing conditions is better than we might have expected.

The table showing attendance by courses does not exactly reflect the general increase in enrollment and presents an interesting situation which creates certain difficulties in planning the future offering of the session. The enrollments in Chemistry, Education, English, History, and Public Speaking showed satisfactory increases with slight increases in some other departments. On the other hand Economics continued its decline, which, as will be seen from the table, has been steady since 1929. Geography and Geology, and French followed the same trend. Physics has always shown fluctuations, but this year despite a good offering and an excellent staff showed a sharp falling off. Mathematics also showed a progressive decrease from the high point of 1928. Psychology has decreased since 1931. The interpretation of these data is not easy. In many cases there seems to be a relation between falling off in undergraduate enrollment and lessened attendance on the courses. In other cases the answer cannot be determined so readily. It is evident that the task of presenting a well rounded program for the future is more difficult than if our increase had been equally distributed over all departments.

The table showing cost per student hour reflects the reduction of salary schedule. This reduction, you will recall, averaged a little over 10% for the entire staff, the percentage of reduction being heavier for Professors as compared with Assistant Professors and Instructors. The cost per student decreased from $11.09 to $8.87, a 20% decrease from 1933. The fact of increased enrollment accounts for the larger decrease in cost since the number of student hours earned increased from 4451 to 4914. Despite the decrease in salary level a few departments showed an increase in cost per student hour, namely Astronomy, Electrical Engineering, Geography and Geology, Government, Physics and French. This is in accordance with the decreased enrollment in these particular departments. All other departments showed a decrease in cost, although in some departments not commensurate with the decrease in salaries. Education and English continue to be the most profitable departments, the cost per student hour being $4.44 in Education, and in English $4.91, as compared with the general average of $8.87. We are still confronted with the problem of determining to what extent the offering of departments showing high cost should be curtailed or entirely eliminated. This can be answered mainly in terms of the extent to which the University desires to maintain expensive offerings in favor of a broader opportunity for prospective students. It is pleasant to report that the action of the Trustees in reducing Summer Session salaries was accepted by the members of the staff with a very fine spirit, since it was evident that no other course was possible. This fine attitude is to be commended.

Your Chairman wishes to call to your attention the importance of maintaining strong offerings in the Department of Education. Over a period of years this department has been the most remunerative of the departments and has maintained an adequate offering at extremely low cost. The endeavor during the session just closed to maintain this record and at the same time to offer courses made imperative by the new demand of the State Department for certification of principals, resulted in a failure to offer certain courses which would be attractive to city

school teachers, both of the high school and elementary school grades, who come to us each summer for instruction, both in academic subject matter and in Education. In view of the extremely low costs it would seem that courses might well be added to meet the needs of this group even at the risk of increasing student hour cost. This recommendation is the more important in the light of legislation just passed by the Board of Regents of the State of New York whereby the certificates for secondary school teachers are no longer issued on a life basis, but must be renewed at regular intervals during the teachers' tenure. This renewal involves courses taken in Summer Session at regular intervals and will inevitably bring a larger number of classroom teachers into the session than has been the case in the last few years. It is probable that the first effect of this regulation will be felt in the enrollment for the 1935 session and that it will be cumulative in the following summers. The inevitable result will be an increased demand for advanced courses suitable to the needs of teachers of experience. It is probable also that this will increase the number of women attending the Summer Session. As you know, the number of women in attendance in relation to men has been steadily declining over a period of years.

By action of the University faculty taken at the close of the year 1933–34 a reform long needed was recommended to the Board of Trustees and, I understand, has been approved by them. By this action the separate administration of various fields of Summer Session work has been abolished and in future the Summer Session, the New York State Summer Sessions and the School of Biology will be administered as one unit, with a single budget and a single Director who will be assisted by an advisory board. Accordingly as a result of this legislation your Administrative Board goes out of existence at the close of the fiscal year of the Summer Session, which has been considered to be December 1. In retiring from this responsibility your Administrative Board and its Chairman wishes to express to you and to the Trustees of the University its very great appreciation of the support rendered to its efforts and the sympathetic consideration extended to its requests. Your Chairman wishes to express his obligation to the Administrative Board for the support and encouragement they have given to him during the eleven years he has acted in the Chairmanship. The wisdom of the Board in its direction of the session has been marked. Your Chairman wishes also to commend the work of Professor B. S. Monroe as Secretary of the Board. He has had a number of responsibilities, two of which stand out especially: First, in the preparation of the annual Announcement of the session and care of all matters pertaining to printing, advertising and postal regulations. The other is his excellent work as Chairman of a cooperating committee on registration whereby the single registration plan for the entire campus operated in the summer just closed has been one of the most effective steps taken in recent years to demonstrate the possibility of unification of all branches of the session and the elimination of much confusion and unnecessarily complicated procedure on the part of the students.

In reviewing the development of the session during the past eleven years your Chairman would mention certain definite advances. First, the recognition by the Administration and the University authorities of the increased importance of the Summer Session as an integral part of University work, having an important bearing upon the work of the regular session and accordingly to be supported, so far as the resources of the University allow, on the same basis as other colleges of the University. Specifically, this is a recognition of the fact that a Summer Session should not be considered as dependent entirely upon fees of students for its maintenance, but should share as do the other colleges of the University in the proceeds of the endowment funds of the institution. Thus certain offerings imperative to the general welfare of the University can be maintained which would otherwise be prohibitive on account of excessive cost. This principle is only beginning to be accepted by most of our institutions and through the wisdom of our Administration, Cornell is being considered as a leader in this aspect of University Administration. The marked development of the session as a school for graduate work is another important development. For the session of 1924, of a total registration of 2070 students, 190 were graduate students or 9 percent. In

the session of 1934, as has been seen, of a total registration of 1655, 491 were graduate students registered for advanced degrees, almost exactly 30%. Certain factors, some of which have been described in this report, indicate clearly that this graduate responsibility will be heavier in the future than in the past. The marked change in character of the student body has also frequently been commented upon. Finally, the improvement noted in recent sessions in character of academic work, greater maturity of student body, absence of student irregularities and a generally wholesome tone to the session, all of which characteristics were especially marked in the session just closed, has been the result of careful planning, strict regulation of social affairs, refusal to accept students who are not in good standing in their respective institutions, and numerous other measures too varied to be catalogued.

In conclusion your Chairman again wishes to express his deep personal obligation to you for your unfailing support and sympathetic co-operation in rendering his task the easier.

R. H. JORDAN,
Chairman, Administrative Board of the Summer Session.

APPENDIX XV

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF WOMEN

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the Dean of Women, for the year 1934–35.

The enrollment of undergraduate women in Cornell University was less than the previous year by twenty-six, the total for 1934–1935 being 1128. Since the number who were permitted to work for board and room in town was as large as the previous year, the dormitories were left with vacant rooms during the second semester. The thirteen sorority houses had one hundred and eighty-five in residence, twenty-three less than the previous year. Several, because of this, had a difficult time financially, but with the help of interested alumnae, completed the year without heavy indebtedness. Only one house, Kappa Alpha Theta, engaged a new chaperon, and she was Mrs. Claude Case, widow of a former Cornell faculty member.

During the Summer Session of 1934, Miss Gertrude Nye was taken seriously ill. She could not complete the Summer Session at Risley, and was unable to return during the following year. At the close of the college year 1934–35, she sent in her resignation as Head Resident of Risley, since her health had not improved sufficiently to make it possible for her to continue with her work there. She began her work in capacity of Head Resident when Risley was opened in 1913, and has given twenty-one years of efficient service and exceptional devotion to the residents of Prudence Risley Hall.

Miss Fredrika Heyl, who had been assistant to Miss Georgia White for two years when the latter was Dean of Women at Cornell, served as Head Resident of Risley during Miss Nye's absence this year.

The women of the University were greatly saddened by the very sudden death, on April 3, of Mrs. Maude Biggs, who had held the position of Head Resident of Unit III of Balch since it was first opened in 1928. She had been exceptionally successful in her work, and much beloved by her students, and her death was a great shock to them. The position was filled for the first two weeks by Mrs. Madison Bentley of Ithaca, and for the remainder of the year by Mrs. Alma P. Brook, who resigned from her position as Hostess at Ida Noyes Hall, University of Chicago, to come here.

The graduate women numbered one hundred and twenty. Two cottages on the campus were used as residences for some of these women—Risley Cottage (613

Thurston Avenue), with Miss Helen Haskell as chaperon, and Risley Terrace (308 Wait Avenue), with Miss Anne Sauerlander as chaperon.

LOANS AND GIFTS

Loans from the various funds have been granted to all who needed such. The small gifts made possible to some thirty students each year through interest on the Dormitory Fund have been of great value. This year was the fifth year the fund has been used in this way, and closes the five year period of experimentation granted by the Trustees. The Federation of Cornell Women's Clubs has recommended that five scholarships of $200 be granted each year in place of these small gifts. The Cornell Women's Club of Syracuse continues to send a check for $50 each year as a memorial to a former member. The Ithaca Women's Club gave a gift of $25 to an Ithaca girl, and plans to do this annually "preferably to a senior". The F. E. R. A. assists a number of women students with varying amounts of work.

SOCIAL LIFE

The social life continues among the students, increasing slightly in amount each year. This year, the President of the Men's Student Council and the President of the Women's Self Government Association discussed mutual problems of campus life among the men and women and co-operated in every way to diminish some of the least desirable features of campus social life. Through their co-operation, the hours of the very late dances were cut some, with the hope that it may be possible to reduce them further this coming year. A more detailed report on social life has been made earlier in the year. Dormitories have held successful and interesting special social affairs—formal dinners, dances, Christmas parties, and other seasonal affairs.

W. S. G. A.

The Women's Self Government Association has functioned well under the leadership of Miss Marjorie McAdoo as president. This organization expects to function even more satisfactorily this coming year with the change in financial status made possible by Trustee action granting to them a certain amount of the Recreation fee to replace their customary "Lump Sum". Plans for administering this are being worked out by the W. S. G. A. officers concerned, the University Treasurer's Office, and the Dean of Women.

EMPLOYMENT

The percentage of women students requiring employment of some kind to augment their available finances continues to be about the same, approximately twenty-five per cent. Miss Eleanor Simonds continued her work through the year as Head of this department.

VOCATIONAL TALKS

During one week end in March, several Cornell women who have been especially successful in their respective fields of work came to Cornell to consult with the women students regarding preparation, opportunities, and possibilities in these various lines of work. Miss Mary Donlon, President of the Cornell Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Ruth Shreve, Chairman of the special committee of Alumnae, Miss Marjorie McAdoo, President of W. S. G. A., Miss Edith Ouzts, Hostess of Willard Straight Hall, and the Dean of Women held many conferences to arrange the program, and see that the necessary publicity was secured. About seven hundred women availed themselves of the privilege of hearing, and conferring with, one or more of these women, and received much valuable information and assistance from them. The Cornell women volunteered their services, and their contribution was greatly appreciated by the undergraduates. This program was in addition to the regular conferences held each year on vocations.

SUMMER SESSION 1934

The Summer Session enrollment of women increased by about one hundred over the previous year. This was not enough to warrant opening Balch Halls, but Risley and Sage were in use, Risley with Miss Nye in charge, and Sage with Miss Seely as Head Resident. The latter building was used for rooms only. Risley Cottage and Risley Terrace were also used, and the remainder of the women students lived in approved rooms in town homes.

OFFICE AND ASSISTANTS

Mrs. Elizabeth Leonard, who had been an Assistant to the Dean of Women for four years, resigned in July, 1934, to make her home in Washington, D. C. It seemed impossible during the year to find time to secure another assistant, so the extra work was distributed between the Dean of Women, and her one assistant, with the added services of Miss Pauline Bird, an expert secretary, who gave full time services during part of the year, and for the remainder of the year, half time.

Several studies were made during the year which have been of value in planning for future work. One is a continuation of the correlation between mental ratings, deciles, and numerical grades. This has been carried on for two years with the same group to see improvement, if any, and study causes for failure to do satisfactory work by those with high mental ratings. A study of the division of women students into decile ratings according to colleges has also been made, and a study of background and nationality.

Conferences with students, most of them voluntary, consume a great deal of time but are most interesting and apparently of value to the students also.

R. LOUISE FITCH,
Dean of Women.

APPENDIX XVI

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS

To the President of the University:

SIR: In my report last year I presented comparative figures for a five-year period. The tables that follow, showing admissions for September 1934, are numbered so as to correspond to the tables in last year's report and make the figures easily comparable.

TABLE I

This table shows the number who applied and the number of new students admitted to each of the undergraduate colleges. Only those have been counted as applicants who actually filed formal applications for admission as regular students; persons merely indicating intent to enter, whether by letter or by interview, are not included. So-called "special students" are counted separately. Under "admitted" are included those who met all University requirements and the particular requirements of the college concerned and who were consequently notified that they were entitled to matriculate as regular students, whether they afterwards registered or not. (For figures on registration see the Registrar's report.)

A. Applications and admissions from secondary schools:

College	*Applied*	*Admitted*
Arts and Sciences		
A.B.	948	416
B.Chem.	73	40
Agriculture	564	299
Home Economics	318	93
Hotel Administration	93	54
Architecture	39	21
Engineering	270	184
	2305	1107

B. Applications and admissions by transfer from other higher institutions:

College	*Applied*	*Admitted*
Arts and Sciences		
A.B.	175	67
B.Chem.	8	2
Agriculture	97	45
Home Economics	54	10
Hotel Administration	33	15
Veterinary Medicine	79*	15*
Architecture	17	12
Engineering	53	31
	516	197

C. Special students, including the two-year Special Courses in Agriculture.

College	*Applied*	*Admitted*
Arts and Sciences		
A.B.	4	4
Agriculture	15	11
2 yr. Special	124	93
Home Economics	4	4
Hotel Administration	4	2
Architecture	2	2
Engineering	1	1
	154	117
Grand Total	2975	1421
Less "specials"	154	117
Total "regulars" (for comparison with totals given in last year's report, which excluded "specials")	2821	1304

The total applications for 1934 show an increase of 228 and the admissions an increase of 85 over those for 1933. It is of interest to note that the total of regular students admitted in 1934 is just one less than the total admitted in 1929, the first year for which this office submitted a report.

TABLE II

Students admitted from secondary schools (see I, A) divide as follows according to the method by which each one offered the greater part of his entrance credit:

Certificate	314
Regents	765
Examination	0
College Board	28
	1107

Many students present entrance credit by more than one of the four methods. The following shows the number offering credit by any one of the four methods:

Certificate	704
Regents	793
Examination	61
College Board	60

Two hundred twelve schools used the certificate privilege in 1934.

*As the Veterinary College now requires at least a year of college work before entrance it is placed here in Table B rather than Table A. The figures given are for applications and admissions from outside the University only, and do not include applications and admissions from other colleges within the University.

TABLE III

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

Total new applicants trying the September entrance examinations	129
Applicants who completed entrance requirements by examination	73
Applicants trying examinations but failing to meet requirements thereby	56

The proportion of passing grades (60 or above) for all subjects to the total number of grades reported was, in 1934, 52%.

TABLE IV

Freshmen admitted from private schools in the United States:	
From schools in New York State	76
From schools in other Middle States	33
From schools in New England	44
From schools in other States	47
Total	200

Having presented these statistics, I have the feeling which comes to me every year when I write this report,—that I have said nothing, after all, about the real work of this office. Its real work, however, can hardly be described in the neat conventionality of statistics, as it deals, not with figures, but with human beings.

EUGENE F. BRADFORD,
Director of Admissions.

APPENDIX XVII

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fifth annual report as Registrar of the University. The report covers the academic year 1934–35 including the Summer Session of 1934, and, for convenience, work between the end of the second term 1933–34 and July 1, 1934, but excluding work between the end of the second term of 1934–35 and July 1, 1935.

THE YEAR

	Days in Session	*Sundays*	*Holidays*	*Vacation*	*Total*
Summer Vacation, June 19–July 8				20	20
Summer Session, July 9–Aug. 17	35	5			40
Summer Vacation, Aug. 18–Sept. 23				37	37
First Term, Sept. 24–Feb. 6	101½	14			115½
Thanksgiving Vacation, Nov. 29–Dec. 2				4	4
Christmas Vacation, Dec. 22–Jan. 6				15½	15½
Midyear Recess, Feb. 7				1	1
Spring Vacation, March 30–April 7				8½	8½
Spring Day, May 18				1	1
Second Term, Feb. 8–June 17	103½	17			120½

ATTENDANCE FOR THE YEAR 1934–35

College		Graduates	Class 1939	Class 1938	Class 1937	Class 1936	Class 1935	2-yr. Spec. Agr.	Special	Total	Duplicates	Net Totals
Agriculture	Men		5	258	227	193	185	132	33	1033		
	Women			46	32	22	26	5	8	139		
	Total		5	304	259	215	211	137	41	1172		
Architecture	Men		23	28	24	33	32		1	141		
	Women		5	3	4	4	2		2	20		
	Total		28	31	28	37	34		3	161		
Arts	Men		10	330	304	321	310		8	1283		
	Women		2	128	137	129	140		4	540		
	Total		12	458	441	450	450		12	1823		
Engineering	Men		4	202	185	202	230		1	824		
	Women			1	1		1			3		
	Total		4	203	186	202	231		1	827		
Graduates	Men	606								606		
	Women	147								147		
	Total	753								753		
Home Economics	Men		5	56	45	40	38		5	189		
	Women		1	100	109	122	118		9	459		
	Total		6	156	154	162	156		14	648		
Law	Men				49	55	35			139		
	Women				1	4				5		
	Total				50	59	35			144		
Medicine	Men			64	79	62	60			256		
	Women			12	8	6	6			32		
	Total			76	78	68	66			288		
Veterinary	Men			36	31	28	59		1	155		
	Women			1		1				2		
	Total			37	31	29	59		1	157		
Total	Men	606	47	974	935	934	949	132	49	4626	61	4565
	Women	147	8	291	292	288	293	5	23	1347	2	1345
	Total	753	55	1265	1227	1222	1242	137	72	5973	63	5910

*DISTRIBUTION OF DUPLICATES, 1934–35

	Men	*Women*	*Total*
Graduate School—Agriculture	10		10
Graduate School—Architecture	1		1
Graduate School—Arts	6	1	7
Graduate School—Veterinary	1		1
Arts—Agriculture	2		2
Arts—Architecture	3		3
Arts—Engineering	9		9
Arts—Hotel	5		5
Arts—Medicine	11		11
Arts—Special Arts	1		1
Agr.—Home Economics	1		1
Agr.—Engineering	1		1
Agr.—Hotel	1		1
Agr.—Special Agr.	2	1	3
Agr.—Veterinary	2		2
Arch.—Engineering	1		1
Engineering—Hotel	2		2
Graduate School (Personal Direction)	27	5	32
Graduate School (P)—Arts		1	1
Graduate School (P) State Summer Session		1	1
Graduate School (P)—Summer Session	1	1	2
Graduate—Graduate	29	15	44
Graduate in SS—Grad. (Personal Direction)	4	1	5
Graduate—State Summer Session	205	85	290
Graduate—Summer Session	237	144	381
Summer Session—Agriculture	7	2	9
Summer Session—Architecture	17		17
Summer Session—Arts	93	29	122
Summer Session—Engineering	83		83
Summer Session—Home Economics		5	5
Summer Session—Hotel	1		1
Summer Session—Law	2		2
Summer Session—State Summer Session	62	51	113
Summer Session—Veterinary	1		1
State Summer Session—Agriculture	51	3	54
State Summer Session—Architecture	2		2
State Summer Session—Arts	4		4
State Summer Session—Home Economics		19	19
State Summer Session—Hotel	3		3
State Summer Session—Veterinary	1		1
Total	889	364	1253

ATTENDANCE AT SUMMER SESSION, ETC.

	Men	*Women*	*Total*
Graduate, Personal Direction	120	36	156
Graduate, 1934 SS., S.S. Agr.	306	185	491
Summer Session, 1934	648	419	1067
Summer Session, Agriculture, 1934	525	391	916
Short Winter Agriculture, 1934–35	109	6	115
Totals	1708	1037	2745

*To accompany the table showing attendance for the year 1934–35.

MATRICULATES

	Men	*Women*	*Total*
Graduate	255	121	376
Advanced Standing	193	56	249
First Year	899	273	1172
Special Students	13	12	25
2 Year Agriculture Special	91	2	93
Medicine (New York City)	47	9	56
Summer Session 1934	169	228	397
State Summer Session 1934	117	206	323
Summer Graduate (Personal Direction)	10	1	11
Totals	1794	908	2702
Duplicates	151	113	264
Net Totals	1643	795	2438

DEGREES

September, 1934; February, 1935; and June, 1935

	Men	*Women*	*Total*
A.B.	233	145	378
B.Chem.	30		30
B.S. (a)*	175	27	202
B.S. (b)		109	109
B.S. (c)	35		35
D.V.M.	56		56
B.Arch.	18	2	20
B.L.A.	1		1
B.Fine Arts	3		3
C.E.	48		48
M.E.	56		56
E.E.	33		33
B.S. in Admin. Eng'g	43		43
Chem. Eng'g	1		1
A.M.	22	26	48
A.M. in Educ.	9	1	10
M.S.	32	17	49
M.S. in Educ.	3	2	5
M.S. in Agr.	8	1	9
M. in Forestry	1		1
M.C.E.	11		11
M.Arch.	1		1
M.S. in Eng'g	7		7
M.M.E.	2		2
Ph.D.	123	13	136
LL.B.	35		35
M.D.	59	5	64
Totals	1045	348	1393

*a, means Agriculture; b, Home Economics; c, Hotel.

For table showing the number of students in each course and degrees granted since the opening of the University in 1868 see President's Report 1932–33.

EUGENE F. BRADFORD,
Registrar.

AGE AT GRADUATION (Supplement to Appendix XVII)

The following table shows in years and months the age at graduation of the class of 1935. For the age at graduation, taken at ten-year periods from 1870 to 1900, and at five-year periods from 1900 to 1930, see the Report of the Registrar, 1933–1934.

Class of 1935

	Minimum	*Median*	*Maximum*
Agriculture			
Men	19–8	22–10	39–3
Women	20–7	21–11	26–8
Architecture			
Men	21–3	23–5	44–2
Women	22–5	23–3	24–1
Arts			
Men	18–11	21–8	28–1
Women	19–8	20–6	27–9
Engineering			
Men	20–	22–3	39–10
Masters			
Men	20–7	27–7	72–5
Women	20–2	27–5	47–4
Doctors			
Men	24–	29–3	47–3
Women	20–7	27–2	46–10
Home Economics			
Men	21–5	22–7	25–9
Women	19–2	22–1	36–4
Law			
Men	22–	24–5	27–2
Medicine			
Men	22–11	25–11	35–3
Women	24–3	26–6	36–9
Veterinary			
Men	20–9	23–4	61–8

APPENDIX XVIII

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the Librarian of the University Library for the year beginning July 1, 1934 and ending June 30, 1935.

Well-nigh forty-four years ago, on October 7, 1891, the building in which this report is written, erected and endowed by Henry Williams Sage, was dedicated with solemn ceremonies. A memorial volume, containing a description of the new building, preserves for us the addresses made by six speakers who were unanimous in their belief that this new building would solve the University's library problems for many years to come. They were all generous, enthusiastic, optimistic lovers of Cornell, who then proclaimed their faith in the University and uttered their glowing hopes for its development. But in one point their vision was not as broad as they believed. The building which they so hopefully dedicated ceased, at least ten years ago, to be wholly adequate for the University's actual needs.

The "description" in the memorial volume gives the capacity of the book-stacks then provided as 400,000 volumes. The later conversion of space not originally intended to hold books has added materially to the capacity of the building. But the figures given in this librarian's report for books actually housed in the building include 729,275 items, exclusive of maps and charts, which present a space problem of their own. These figures count pamphlets and all such smaller items as figure with definite, single and independent entries in the library catalogue. They are often bound together, as many as twenty or thirty in one volume.

By actual count the number of real volumes, book-binder entities, or their unbound equivalents (of which the University Library holds more than it should) amounted one year ago to 561,468. The actual number of such book-binder volumes in the original book-stacks, for which the memorial description gives a capacity of 400,000 is now 349,225. The estimate of the builders was therefore too high. And our present figure is reached only by resorting to a system of compression and congestion which, as has been repeatedly pointed out in librarians' reports, not only hampers the proper functioning of a library with respect to its users, but is actually harmful to the books and bindings entrusted to our care.

For this condition there is but one real remedy—a new library building, which would also provide proper working space for the technical staff required for a collection of this size. If, under present financial conditions, an undertaking of such magnitude cannot be envisaged, the dangerous congestion alone could be remedied for a reasonable period by the construction in the Southwest angle of the present building of the inexpensive extension for which definite plans have been submitted.

The continued shrinking of endowment income beyond the low of last year has at any rate prevented a reckless disregard of the space limitation, and kept the increase in pressure lower than a normal year's growth would have produced. As in the last few years, the special grant of $5,000, made by the Trustees on the recommendation of the Cornellian Council, has tided us over a situation in which growing needs and demands of the Faculty and the student body were faced with diminished purchasing power. Additional aid was given this year by the administration of the book fund of the George Fisher Baker Non-Resident Chemistry Lecturers Endowment, which carried for one year the cost of a number of expensive journals and continuations, the burden of which would otherwise have fallen upon the Library's book fund.

STAFF

During the period covered by this report the following changes have taken place in the staff. Mrs. Muriel Farr Bennett, Catalogue Reviser, and Miss A. E. Beal, Cataloguer, resigned. Mrs. H. Rosalind Speed and Miss Laura Jennings were appointed as Cataloguers. Miss Gertrude Losie, the Librarian's stenographer, resigned, and was replaced by Mrs. Ann Wood.

During the year death laid its hand upon the library staff for the first time in many years. On July 8, 1934 the Librarian Emeritus, Mr. Willard Austen, died at the age of 73. Mr. Austen, who attended Cornell University from 1887 to 1891, had entered the service of the University Library in 1889. In 1892 he was made Assistant Librarian, and on the retirement of Librarian George W. Harris he became librarian in 1915. After his own retirement in 1929 Mr. Austen continued to live in Ithaca and was often seen in the library, never losing his interest in the institution whose course he had guided for so many years. To his memory his successor is anxious to pay this tribute of respect, in the firm conviction that he expresses the common feeling of all the members of Mr. Austen's staff who are still in the service of the University.

FACULTY RESEARCH ASSISTANT

The funds provided by the Carnegie Corporation have made it possible for the Faculty to utilize for another year the services of Mr. Henry H. King, who has now performed the duties of a faculty research assistant for more than two and one half years. It is the unanimous opinion of those who have called upon Mr. King for aid in research that the institution of a Faculty Research Assistant has amply justified itself.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF STUDENT EMPLOYEES

The Library has profited greatly by the Federal Employment Relief System. Some twelve to fourteen students were assigned to the Library. While none of them were competent to do the kind of technical library work which our inadequate staff copes with heroically year after year, their less skilled labor was employed to great advantage. They were marshalled into a corps of book census takers who completed the count of binder's volumes actually on the shelves, for which figures were given in the beginning of this report. They learned to wrap neatly books and magazines which, for lack of binding money, had perforce to be left unbound. They provided us with a handy typed list of the 2,500 journals and periodicals kept current in our library. Their largest task was to extract from the public card catalogue, and type in an alphabetical list, the "subject-heads" used in that catalogue. The catalogue is more than half a century old. Up to the present no official subject list had been available.

EXHIBITION

The reproductions of the miniatures in the "Hortulus Animae" (1521) which were exhibited last year, remained on exhibition this year, until they were replaced by a display of interesting items from Cornell's great Icelandic Collection. The collection originally gathered by Cornell's first librarian, Willard Fiske, was bequeathed to the University together with separate endowments for its continuation, for the salary of a Curator, and for the expenses of an annual publication, on Fiske's death in 1904. The exhibition, prepared by the present Curator, Professor Halldór Hermannsson, shows a fifteenth century manuscript Icelandic law codex, several of the earliest books printed in Iceland, and a series of reproductions of miniatures and facsimiles of whole Icelandic manuscripts. A special case is devoted to the material relating to the Norse discovery of America five hundred years before Columbus.

ACCESSIONS

The total amount expended for books during the year was $28,865. Miss Ingersoll, Head of the Accessions Division, reports that the total number of additions to the accession book was 10,756. Of these 8,802 went into the general library, the remainder into special collections. Of the general acquisitions 3,982 were purchased and 4,820 were gifts.

	Items added	*Present extent*
General library	8,802	654,632
Fiske Dante Collection	65	10,549
Fiske Petrarch Collection	14	4,444
Fiske Icelandic Collection	165	20,197
Wason Chinese Collection	346	21,134
Wordsworth Collection (Gift of Mr. Victor Emanuel)	5	2,546
Cornell University theses	530	11,184
Philological Seminary Collection	8	1,142
Philosophical Seminary Collection	1	995
German Seminary Collection		769
French Seminary Collection		24
Latin and Greek Seminary Collection		326
American History Seminary Collection	4	663
Manuscripts	9	940
Cornell University maps and plans		203
Maps	7	1,152
U. S. Coast Survey charts		950
U. S. Geological Survey topographical sheets	70	3,788
U. S. Geological Survey atlases		216
British Geological Survey maps		600
College of Architecture Library	125	2,478
Barnes Hall Library	23	3,613
Chemistry Library (Special)	2	364
Comstock Memorial Library	134	1,575
Economics Laboratory Collection		340
Entomological Laboratory Collection		2,403
Forestry Library		1,881
Flower Veterinary Library	315	10,738
Goldwin Smith Hall Library	21	3,505
Gray Memorial Library (Electrical Engineering)	23	781
Hart Memorial Library (English Literature)		4,758
Kuichling Engineering Library	10	2,209
Rockefeller Hall Library (Physics)	1	1,189
Van Cleef Memorial Library (Medicine)	156	4,175
Total, including manuscripts and maps	10,826	776,463
New York State College of Agriculture Library	3,600	81,536
New York State College of Home Economics Library	490	6,016
Law Library	2,039	75,709
Total on entire campus	16,955	939,724

CATALOGUE DIVISION

The following figures are submitted by Miss Speed, head of the Catalogue Division:

Volumes and pamphlets catalogued	11,230
Maps catalogued	102
Manuscripts catalogued	5
Titles added to the catalogue	6,496
Typewritten cards added	11,106
Printed cards added	11,598
Cards added to Library of Congress Depository Catalogue	63,245
Additions to cards	5,395
Volumes recatalogued	181
Cards corrected or dated	3,676

CLASSIFICATION AND SHELF DIVISION

The figures reported by Mr. De Grassi for this division are:

Books classified	9,394
Documents	245
Manuscripts	7
Maps	92
Theses	235
Books reclassified	15
Presses moved	348
New presses added	7

PERIODICAL DIVISION

Miss Leland, Head of the Periodical Division reports:

Periodicals currently received	
By subscription	1,279
By gift and exchange	1,238
Total	2,517
Number of current periodicals on open shelves in Periodical Reading Room	654
Number of volumes on open shelves	3,577
Issued for brief home use	442
Periodical volumes bound during the year	2,492

The list of publications of Faculty members, appended to the President's report was edited as usual by Miss Leland.

READERS DIVISION

This is the second year in which by a special grant of the Trustees it was possible to keep the Reading Room open for readers on Sunday. The number of students using the room on Sundays has fully warranted the additional expenditure. Mr. Willis, Associate Librarian, who is in charge of the Reading Room and of Inter-Library Loans, provides the following figures:

Days open to the public	338
Registered borrowers	
Faculty	1,086
Students	
College year	4,970
Summer Session	222
Recorded use	
Reading Room (Number of books)	100,956
Seminary rooms	3,465
Laboratories and Departments	2,589
Home use (including 12,522 "seven-day" loans)	34,740

INTER-LIBRARY LOANS

Loaned to other libraries (volumes)	981
Borrowed from other libraries	231

The number of university, college, and industrial libraries that borrowed from Cornell was 151. They included:

University of Rochester	76	Eastman Kodak Company	21
Keuka College	44	Colgate University	19
Corning Glass Works	36	E. I. du Pont de Nemours	18
University of Buffalo	34	Ohio State University	18
Wells College	31	Syracuse University	18
Columbia University	29	Bryn Mawr College	15
Hobart College	28	Brown University	14
Iowa State University	27	Hamilton College	13
New York University	27	Princeton University	12

Cornell borrowed books from 35 other libraries. As usual our debt is greatest to the Library of Congress.

Library of Congress	53	Harvard College Library	13
University of Rochester		University of Chicago	10
Sibley Musical Library	30	American Museum of Natural History	9
Medical Library	10	U. S. Army Medical Library	9
University Library	5	Yale University	8
Columbia University	21	New York State Library	6
Teachers College	13	Princeton University	6

GIFTS

Once again the Librarian feels constrained to pay a special tribute of thanks to donors, who in these days of diminished purchasing powers, have contributed freely to our growth. This year's gifts and exchanges, totalling 4,820, exceeded last year's number by 385. Two anonymous donors have added to our books on the drama a collection made by the late Joseph Whitmore Barry around the turn of the century and until shortly before the World War. It consisted of about 2,000 volumes, mostly bound, largely single plays by contemporary playwrights. The remainder includes books on the theater, many modern novels, and a number of general works on literature, art, and music. There were also forty volumes of bound and unbound periodicals, and finally, some one hundred and forty scrap books containing excerpts from the daily press on dramatic or theatrical subjects, or collected extracts from the periodical literature of the day dealing with particular dramatists or actors. A second large gift came from benefactors of long standing. Mr. William F. E. Gurley donated a large collection, numbering about 5,000 items, of instrumental parts for musical compositions for small band or other small instrumental ensembles. Mr. and Mrs. Gurley have likewise continued to send frequent shipments of books, Shakespeareana as well as books in other fields.

One gift came to us this year which sets an example to be held up for emulation. The Class of 1899 is collecting a class fund which is eventually to be added to the general fund of the University. In the meantime the administrators of the class fund turned over to the Library in its hour of need the accumulated interest amounting to six hundred dollars. The sense of gratitude for such a timely gift is shared by wide circles in the University community.

Emeritus Professors as well as active Faculty members have contributed as liberally as in past years. Emeritus Professor W. F. Willcox has been especially generous in his gifts of books on the social sciences.

Dr. N. M. Crouse of Ithaca has remained a constant donor. Dr. Henry P. DeForest again sent a number of periodicals from the Cornell Club of New York and also secured for us interesting and valuable volumes from the medical library of the late Dr. Charles Francis Chapman, the gift of Mrs. Ella Jane Whitlock Chapman. From Mrs. Andrew D. Carnegie and the Carnegie Corporation came the impressive ten-volume edition of the writings of Andrew D. Carnegie. The Club of Odd Volumes of Boston gave us five volumes from its series of publications. Mr. Dudley Fay of Auburn presented a forty-volume edition of the works of Washington Irving and the twenty-five volumes of "The Historian's History of the World".

From the French Embassy in Washington came "Documents diplomatiques français (1871–1900)". The Friedrich List Gesellschaft of Basle donated an eight-volume edition of the works of Friedrich List. M. Armand Godoy of Paris sent a number of his own works. Mrs. G. Whitney Hoff gave us the sumptuous catalogue of her collection of autograph letters, and from Mr. J. J. Hoff we received the French edition of the Life of Mrs. Hoff. Mr. Henry Ickelheimer presented a subscription for R. Offner's "A Critical and Historical Corpus of Florentine Painters". Mr. Leon Kelso sent his "Key to Species of American Owls". Mr. Carter R. Kingsley donated thirty volumes of the "Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Steuben County, N. Y. (1859–1894)" as well as other books. From

Mr. James McCall came nine volumes of "The Bath (N. Y.) Plaindealer" in the eighteen-nineties, and Vol. 2 of the "Craftsman" (Rochester, N. Y., 1830–1831). The H. A. Manning Company, through the Ithaca Chamber of Commerce, added thirty-two items to our collection of American city directories.

Professor Dayton C. Miller presented us with the catalogue of his collection of books relating to the flute. Mr. F. J. Nettlefold sent the catalogue of his collection of bronzes. Dr. Sigmund Spaeth donated his "The Art of Enjoying Music". From Mr. Myron Taylor came several works on the Underhill family. Mr. Stevens L. Werner gave two works by D. H. Lawrence.

OTTO KINKELDEY,
Librarian.

APPENDIX XIX

PUBLICATIONS 1934–35

The University Library keeps alphabetically arranged the publications of University Officers, so far as received at the Library, and for this purpose copies are solicited. Omissions in the following list are due to incomplete information.

Cornell University. Official publication. v. 26, 1934–35.
Cornell University. Agricultural Experiment Station. Bulletin. Ithaca, N. Y. No. 601–633, 1934–35.
—— Memoir. Ithaca, N. Y. No. 163–180, 1934–35.
Cornell University. College of Architecture. Report of the Dean. 1933–34. *Cornell University. Off. pub. v. 26, no. 6. App. XI. 1934.*
Cornell University. College of Arts and Sciences. Report of the Dean. 1933–34. *Ibid. v. 26, no. 6. App. III. 1934.*
Cornell University. College of Engineering. Report of the Dean. 1933–34. *Ibid. v. 26, no. 6. App. XII. 1934.*
Cornell University. Director of Admissions. Report. 1933–34. *Ibid. v. 26, no. 6. App. XVI. 1934.*
Cornell University. Law School. Report of the Dean. 1933–34. *Ibid. v. 26, no. 6. App. IV. 1934.*
Cornell University. Dean of Women. Report. 1933–34. *Ibid. v. 26, no. 6. App. XV. 1934.*
Cornell University. Graduate School. Report of the Dean. 1933–34. *Ibid. v. 26, no. 6. App. II. 1934.*
Cornell University. Graduate School of Education. Report of the Director. 1933–34. *Ibid. v. 26, no. 6. App. XIII. 1934.*
Cornell University. Library. Report of the Librarian. 1933–34. *Ibid. v. 26, no. 6. App. XVIII. 1934.*
—— Publications (by Cornell University and its officers). 1933–34. *Ibid. v. 26, no. 6. App. XVIII. 1934.*
Cornell University. Medical College. Report of the Director. 1933–34 *Ibid. v. 26, no. 6. App. V. 1934.*
Cornell University. Medical College, Ithaca Division. Report of the Secretary 1933–34. *Ibid. v. 26, no. 6. App. VI. 1934.*
Cornell University. President. Annual report. 1933–34. *Ibid. v. 26, no. 6. 1934.*
Cornell University. Registrar. Report. 1933–34. *Ibid. v. 26, no. 6. App. XVII. 1934.*
Cornell University. Summer Session. Report of the Administrative Board. 1934. *Ibid. v. 26, no. 6. App. XIV. 1934.*
Cornell University. University Faculty. Report of the Dean. 1933–34. *Ibid. v. 26, no. 6. App. I. 1934.*

New York State College of Agriculture. Report of the Dean for the year 1933–34. *Ibid. v. 26, no. 6. App. VIII. 1934.*
New York State College of Home Economics. Report of the Dean. 1933–34. *Ibid. v. 26, no. 6. App. X. 1934.*
New York State Veterinary College. Report of the Dean. 1933–34. *Ibid. v. 26, no. 6. App. VII. 1934.*
New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. Report of the Dean. 1933–34. *Ibid. v. 26, no. 6. App. IX. 1934.*
New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. Geneva, N. Y. Bulletin, 645–652. 1934–35.
—— Circular. 145–158. 1934–35.
—— Technical bulletin. 224–228. 1934–35.
Areopagus. Ithaca, N. Y. v. 3. 1934–35.
Cornell alumni news. Ithaca, N. Y. v. 37. 1934–35.
Cornell civil engineer; monthly publication of the Association of Civil Engineers at Cornell University. Ithaca, N. Y. v. 43. Oct., 1934–June, 1935.
Cornell countryman. Ithaca, N. Y. v. 32. Oct., 1934–June, 1935.
Cornell daily sun. Ithaca, N. Y. v. 55. 1934–35.
Cornell extension bulletin. Ithaca, N. Y. No. 289–305. 1934–35.
Cornell junior extension bulletin. Ithaca, N. Y. No. 47–49. 1934–35.
Cornell law quarterly; published by the faculty and students of the Cornell Law School. Ithaca, N. Y. v. 20. Dec., 1934–June, 1935.
Cornell rural school leaflet. Ithaca, N. Y. v. 28. Sept., 1934–Mar., 1935.
Cornell Society of Hotelmen. Bulletin. Ithaca, N. Y. v. 7, no. 3–v.8, no. 2. 1934–35.
Cornell veterinarian. Ithaca, N. Y. v. 25. 1935.
Cornellian. Ithaca, N. Y. v. 67. 1935.
Cornellian Council bulletin. Ithaca, N. Y. v. 20. 1934–35.
Farm economics. Ithaca, N. Y. No. 87–90. 1934–35.
Islandica. Ithaca, N. Y. v. 24. 1935.
Philosophical review. New York, Longmans, Green and Co. v. 44. 1935.
Sibley journal of engineering. Ithaca, N. Y. v. 49. 1935.
Widow. Ithaca, N. Y. v. 41. 1934–35.
Adair, F. E. Glomus tumor; a clinical study with a report of 10 cases. *Amer. journ. surg. v. 25, no. 1 (Jul., 1934): 1–6.*
—— The diagnosis and treatment of breast lesions. *New Eng. journ. med. v. 212, no. 8 (Feb. 21, 1935): 336–338.*
—— The attitude of the modern surgeon toward the cancer problem. *Journ. of med. v. 16 (Mar., 1935): 8–14.*
—— Highly malignant carcinoma of the breast with bulky axillary metastasis. Treated by irradiation only. *Ann. surg. v. 100 (Aug., 1934): 373.*
—— Epithelioma of the hand secondary to irradiation. *Ibid. v. 100 (Aug., 1934): 373–375.*
—— Neurogenic sarcoma extending from the pelvis to a hammer toe. *Ibid. v. 100 (Aug., 1934): 375–377.*
—— *Discussion:* Coley. Malignant tumor of synovial membrane of knee-joint. *Ibid. v. 101 (Feb., 1935): 810–811.*
Adams, Bristow. The how and why of clear soups. *True story v. 31 (1934): 96–97.*
—— The ocean's finest gift to man. *Ibid. v. 31 (1934): 122–123.*
—— Olive oil is versatile. *Ibid. v. 31 (1934): 116–117.*
—— Salads for spring pep. *Ibid. v. 32 (1935): 114–115.*
—— Some fence! *Cornell countryman v. 32 (1934): 4.*
—— Gentlemen stay sober. *Areopagus v. 3 (1934): 6.*
—— After all! *American forests v. 40 (1934): 578–579, 598.*
—— *Reviews:* Uncle Pete's Poems. *Cornell alumni news v. 37, no. 8 (1934): 10;* Smith. The real Ezra. *Ibid. v. 37, no. 13 (1934): 7.*

—— *Editor.* Publications for the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, and the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station at Ithaca, New York, 1934–35.

Adams, J. C. A reconstruction of the stage of the Globe playhouse. *Folger Shakespeare Library Prints. The Shakespearean Theatre. n. d. (1935).*

Adelmann, H. B. The "De ovorum gallinaceorum generationis primo exordio progressuque, et pulli gallinacei creationis ordine" of Volcher Coiter. *Ann. med. hist. v. 5 (1933): 327–341, 444–457.*

—— A study of cyclopia in Amblystoma punctatum with special reference to the mesoderm. *Journ. exp. zool. v. 67 (1934): 217–281.*

—— Studies on the somites of Amblystoma punctatum. I. The replacement of the second, third, and fourth somites by the corresponding somites from older or younger donors. H. B. Adelmann and B. L. Maclean. *Anat. rec. v. 58 (1934): 249–271.*

—— Studies on the somites of Amblystoma punctatum. II. The result of the dorso-ventral reversal of the second, third and fourth somites. H. B. Adelmann and B. L. Maclean. *Ibid. v. 58 (1934): 273–297.*

—— The embryological basis of cyclopia. *Amer. journ. ophth. v. 17 (1934): 890–891.*

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