# CORNELL UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

Volume XVI

Number 18

Thirty-third Annual

# President's Report

by Livingston Farrand

1924-25

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

Ithaca, New York
Published by the University
October 1, 1925



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# PRESIDENT'S REPORT

FOR 1924-25

To the Board of Trustees of Cornell University:

I have the honor to present the following Report on the progress of the University during the academic year 1924-25.

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

William H. Sage. A trustee of the University from 1888 to 1904. Mr. Sage died at Albany on October 23, 1924.

George A. Blauvelt. A trustee from 1919 to the time of his death on October 16, 1924.

Burt G. Wilder. Professor of Neurology and Vertebrate Zoology, Emeritus. Died at Newton Centre, Massachusetts, on January 21, 1925. Professor Wilder was a member of the original Faculty of the University and retired from active service in 1910.

James E. Creighton. Sage Professor of Logic and Metaphysics and Faculty Representative on the Board of Trustees. Died October 8, 1924. Professor Creighton was the senior member of the Faculty and served as Dean of the Faculty of the Graduate School from 1914 to 1923.

#### THE TRUSTEES

On January 1 two Faculty Representatives took their seats on the Board of Trustees—Professor R. A. Emerson to succeed James P. Hall, whose term had expired, and Professor Frank Thilly to fill the unexpired term of Professor J. E. Creighton, whose death occurred in October.

In January, 1925, E. R. Eastman, as President of the New York State Agricultural Society, succeeded H. E. Babcock as a member of the Board and W. F. Pratt was re-elected by the New York State Grange.

The Governor of the State re-appointed Horace White a Trustee for five years and appointed G. R. Van Namee to fill the unexpired term of the Trusteeship left vacant by the death of G. A. Blauvelt in October.

At the June meeting of the Board of Trustees George F. Baker, H. R. Ickelheimer and C. M. Schwab were elected to succeed themselves for terms of five years.

F. M. Randall and M. M. Upson were elected Alumni Trustees in succession to L. L. Seaman and G. J. Tansey, whose terms had expired.

The following were elected to fill vacancies in the standing committees of the Board: William Metcalf, jr., the Committee on Buildings and Grounds; R. H. Williams, the Medical College Council; M. M. Upson, the State College Council. The Faculty of Agriculture elected Professor R. S. Hosmer a member of the State College Council and the Faculty of Home Economics elected Professor Martha Van Rensselaer to membership in that Council.

#### THE FACULTY

The following appointments and promotions in the Faculty have been made during the past year: R. A. Emerson, Professor of Plant Pathology, Dean of the Graduate School; W. M. Wilson, Professor of Meteorology, Emeritus; A. A. Allen, Professor of Ornithology; L. L. Bernard, Acting Professor of Rural Social Organization; C. C. Bidwell, Professor of Physics; T. R. Briggs, Professor of Physical Chemistry; W. B. Carver, Professor of Mathematics; W. L. Conwell, Professor of Railroad Engineering; G. I. Dale, Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures; A. C. Davis, Professor of Experimental Engineering; D. C. Gillespie, Professor of Mathematics; Frances Hunter, Professor of Home Economics; O. H. Larsen, Acting Professor of Agricultural Economics; M. L. W. Laistner, Professor of Ancient History; C. B. Moore, Professor of Rural Education; Nellie L. Perkins, Professor of Home Economics; L. C. Petry, Professor of Botany; P. F. Sharp, Professor of Dairy Chemistry; S. H. Slichter, Professor of Economics; L. C. Urguhart, Professor of Civil Engineering; A. H. Wright, Professor of Zoology; Harry Caplan, Assistant Professor of Classics; H. B. Davis, Acting Assistant Professor of Economics; Faith Fenton, Assistant Professor of Home Economics; M. G. Fincher, Assistant Professor of Veterinary Medicine; M. L. Holmes, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management; E. F. Hopkins, Assistant Professor of Plant Physiology; E. V. Howell, Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering; M. S. Kendrick, Assistant Professor of Rural Economy; H. D. Laube, Assistant Professor of Law; M. D. Leonard, Assistant Professor of Entomology; R. A. MacKay, Assistant Professor of Political Science; Stacy May, Assistant Professor of Economics; Edith Nason, Assistant Professor of Home

Economics; Irene Dahlberg Nehrling, Assistant Professor of Home Economics; E. W. Nelson, Acting Assistant Professor of History; C. M. Nevin, Assistant Professor of Geology; L. C. Norris, Assistant Professor of Poultry Husbandry; Jacob Papish, Assistant Professor of Chemistry; H. C. Perkins, Assistant Professor of Mechanics of Engineering; W. V. Price, Assistant Professor of Dairy Industry; J. N. Spaeth, Research Assistant Professor of Forestry; H. S. Stephenson, Assistant Professor of Veterinary Materia Medica; D. S. Welch, Assistant Professor of Plant Physiology; Adelin White, Acting Assistant Professor of Rural Education; Faith M. Williams, Assistant Professor of Home Economics.

The following appointments to the staff of the Medical College in New York City have been made: A. R. Stevens, Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery; Department of Urology; H. B. Richardson, Assistant Professor of Medicine.

The following have been appointed to the Extension Staff of the State Colleges: H. E. Botsford, Extension Professor of Poultry Husbandry; Helen Canon, Extension Professor of Home Economics; A. M. Goodman, Extension Professor of Rural Engineering; Claribel Nye, Extension Professor of Home Economics; Nancy McNeal Roman, Extension Professor of Home Economics; J. A. Cope, Assistant Extension Professor of Forestry; K. H. Fernow, Assistant Extension Professor of Plant Pathology; Erma E. Hollen, Assistant Extension Professor of Home Economics; Dora Sonnenday, Assistant Extension Professor of Home Economics; Ann W. Watkins, Assistant Extension Professor of Home Economics.

The following have been appointed in the Experiment Station at Geneva: A. C. Dahlberg, Chief in Research, with the title of Professor; L. K. Jones, C. B. Sayre, and R. H. Shriner Associates in Research, with the title of Assistant Professor.

During the absence of Dean A. R. Mann on leave the administration of the College of Agriculture has been in the hands of a Committee of Administration consisting of Director Cornelius Betten as Chairman and Acting Dean, Director R. H. Thatcher, and Director C. E. Ladd.

The following members of the Faculty have presented their resignations: R. H. Keniston, Dean of the Graduate School and Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures; I. C. Hall, Professor of Bacteriology; J. R. Schramm, Professor of Botany; W. M. Wilson, Professor of Meteorology; B. C. Holtzclaw, Assistant Professor of

Greek; Lois Farmer Meek, Assistant Professor of Home Economics; Winifred Moses, Assistant Professor of Home Economics; R. E. Rettger, Assistant Professor of Geology; F. E. Rice, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Chemistry; Seth Wakeman, Assistant Professor of Education; E. F. Guba, Assistant Extension Professor of Plant Pathology.

### THE STUDENTS

The official enrollment of students for the year ending June 30. 1925 was 5698 as compared with 5588 for the previous year. In my last Report attention was called to the situation created by the increasing demand for admission to certain colleges of the University and notably that of Arts and Sciences. After careful consideration of all the factors involved and upon recommendation of the Faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences, the Trustees voted to limit the number of admissions to the freshman class of that College to five hundred. The process of selection from the large number of applicants offered many difficulties but steps were taken immediately to deal with the problem. A committee of the Faculty was appointed, which committee makes a careful study of the credentials of each applicant. While the evidence as to scholastic standing and capacity is given leading consideration, careful inquiry is made in each case as to the character, personality, and general promise of useful service and citizenship. The information so gathered is being carefully scrutinized and from such information a selection will be made of those individuals who, in the judgment of the committee, seem to offer the most promise of future worth.

It is recognized that no decisive criteria for judgment are available but there is also no question in the minds of the Faculty that certain improvements can be brought about and the results of the year's experience will be awaited with keen interest.

A similar limitation is being administered in the College of Architecture as well as in the College of Medicine in which last the procedure has been in operation for several years.

I have no particular comment to offer on the general character and morale of the student body except to report that the year has been characterized by general good order and discipline, only interrupted by such minor or individual infractions as are incident to any community of the size of Cornell.

The self regulation of student conduct, which is now so well recognized, has continued to operate with success. There is some doubt

expressed as to the success of the so-called honor system and certain specific problems connected therewith, are being given renewed attention by both faculty and students. It is obviously difficult in an institution as complex in its organization as Cornell to create a unified public opinion upon which as a basis any such system must necessarily depend for its success. There is reason to expect, however, that continued experience and acceptance of responsibility by the student body will solve this problem as it has many others relating to student behavior and discipline.

In this connection it is appropriate to emphasize the part which the new Willard Straight Hall may be expected to play in the social life of the University. Mention has just been made of the importance of obtaining a sound public sentiment upon which self government or any democracy must rest. It is the confident expectation that the new center of student life so generously provided by the donor of Willard Straight Hall will contribute in a marked degree to that end. One of the chief aspects of this new center will be its government and administration by the students themselves. Every effort will be made to encourage not only acceptance of responsibility but independence of operation always within the general limits of policy and procedure which must necessarily be laid down by the Trustees and Faculty. The University is fortunate in having obtained Mr. Foster M. Coffin, formerly Alumni Representative, as Director of the Hall.

#### MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT

The most conspicuous addition to the material equipment of the University is Willard Straight Hall which is now rapidly approaching completion and which it is hoped will be open for use very shortly after the beginning of the next academic year. From the architectural point of view, as well as from that of promise of usefulness, this generous gift of Mrs. Elmhirst is welcomed with particular enthusiasm.

Owing to delay in legislative appropriations the work on the new buildings of the College of Agriculture has been temporarily checked. Steps preliminary to the construction of the Plant Industry Building have, however, been taken by the removal of the greenhouses to their new site north of the Dairy Industry Building. There is every reason to hope that the Legislature of 1926 will provide the necessary funds for completion of these much needed buildings.

An interesting addition now under construction is presented by

two units of the Faculty Apartment Houses on Thurston Avenue. Unless unforeseen obstacles intervene these will be available by the

opening of the University year.

Acting under the authority of the Board of Trustees and by advice of the Architectural Advisory Board, the firm of York and Sawyer has been commissioned to prepare plans for new buildings for the College of Engineering and for extension of the University Library. While funds for such construction are not in sight, the critical need is so evident that the wisdom of preparing definite plans at this time is obvious.

For similar reasons F. L. Ackerman has been commissioned to prepare detailed architectural plans for a new gymnasium to be located in the neighborhood of the present intersection of East and South Avenues.

A special committee of the Cornellian Council has undertaken an active campaign to obtain funds for a memorial unit in the Men's Dormitory Group. It is to be hoped that this effort will meet with success and that the construction of certain additional units for which funds are already partly in hand may be inaugurated during the coming year.

Much thought has been given during the year just past to the development of the natural possibilities of the Cornell campus from the point of view of landscape art and embellishment. It is recognized that without greatly increased resources elaborate enterprises in this field cannot be undertaken but beginnings have been made which are of far-reaching significance. The appointment of Mr. Bryant Fleming as Consulting Landscape Architect to the University and to the Architectural Advisory Board has already proven of significant value in formulating the campus plans. Under the provisions of the generous gift of Colonel Henry W. Sackett the work of preserving and replanting the gorges which bound the University grounds is now actively proceeding under the immediate direction of Professor E. Gorton Davis.

The report of the Comptroller contains a list of donations for various purposes which have come to the University during the year. These total nearly \$500,000 and are encouraging evidence of public confidence in the work of Cornell.

The Messenger Foundation, which provides for lectures by distinguished visiting authorities, was inaugurated last year by Professor James H. Breasted, of the University of Chicago, who spent

a month at the University and delivered a course of twelve lectures on The Origins of Civilization with great success. The Messenger Lecturer for 1925–26 will be Professor R. A. Millikan of Pasadena and for 1926–27 Professor H. J. C. Grierson of Edinburgh.

Under the provisions of the Schiff Fund, Professor Kurt Koffka of Giessen, Germany, spent the academic year as visiting professor and was a valued addition to the Faculty.

Through the generous cooperation of the International Education Board, Professor O. H. Larsen of Copenhagen spent the spring months as visiting professor in the College of Agriculture with great benefit to the students as well as to his colleagues in the Faculty.

In addition to these visiting professors an important group of authorities was brought to Cornell for single lectures under the provisions of the Schiff and Goldwin Smith Funds. The importance of these visits by men of eminence can hardly be over-estimated and additional resources which would enable various departments of the University to obtain the presence of leading figures in their fields of knowledge are much to be desired.

As usual, the reports of the Deans of the several Colleges, appended hereto, give a clear picture of the particular problems with which Cornell is dealing at the moment.

A step of importance is the establishment of the College of Home Economics under the provisions of the act of the last Legislature in relation thereto. While no profound change in operation is brought about by that action, it is a deserved recognition of the leadership won by that Department in recent years.

The presence of the State Colleges, admittedly one of the great assets of Cornell, offers certain problems of organization which the faculties of the University are now seriously considering. It is inevitable that, with the artificial lines set up for administrative efficiency, academic complications should result. It is a pleasure to report that representatives of the faculties of the State and Endowed Colleges are meeting in a full spirit of cooperation to the end of coordinating the courses of study in related fields. Marked progress is being made in the coordination of courses in the Biological Sciences and in Education and consideration is being given to other subjects.

The Dean of the University Faculty in the course of his report calls attention to the decline in the number of applications for undergraduate scholarships, for which decline no reason is clear. Whether it is to be interpreted in terms of economic conditions or not remains an

open question. This comment by the Dean suggests a situation to which careful consideration is being given. I refer to the problem of the student of insufficient financial resources and the provisions for his aid.

Cornell has always been distinguished for the welcome which it extends to the poor but promising and worthy student and for the sound democracy which the presence of such a group does much to insure. It would be unfortunate from every point of view if anything should occur which would jeopardize the maintenance of that atmos-

phere.

It must be recognized, however, that with the increased size of the University and the relatively small size of the city of Ithaca, together with the increased cost of living, the opportunities for self support on an adequate scale are insufficient. It is also true that there are every year in the University many students who by reason of scanty funds are forced to devote so much energy to outside remunerative work that not only does their academic standing suffer but in many cases their physical health is seriously impaired. This situation creates a heavy demand upon the funds at the disposal of the University for loans to worthy students. These funds have increased during recent years in a very encouraging way, as may be seen in the Comptroller's report. While we could still use to advantage for this purpose more money than the income of such funds now offers, the day is not far distant when, if the University maintains its present size, our loan funds will be entirely sufficient to meet every legitimate demand.

Nothing is more appealing to the average right-minded individual than the case of a student struggling against odds for an education and this attitude prompts a considerable number of gifts to the University, restricted to that purpose. I venture to suggest that whenever opportunity offers the donors of such funds be urged to include in the terms of their gift a clause permitting the Trustees to apply the income to other University purposes if and when in the future the conditions may indicate the desirability of such action.

In this connection it is interesting to note the tendency in American universities to call upon such students as may be in a favorable financial position to pay a larger proportion of the cost of their education than is now the case. This is sound policy from every point of view. The obvious method of accomplishing the end is by increasing the tuition charges and with such steps Cornell is familiar.

In order to guard against undue hardships to desirable but less favorably situated students careful provision should be made whenever tuition is increased for lessening the burden upon such students by compensating provision through scholarships or loans.

The Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences reports steps of importance in strengthening the fundamental departments which are grouped in that College. I must call attention again to the physical disadvantages under which the College of Arts and Sciences labors by reason of the crowded condition of Goldwin Smith Hall. I have no practical suggestion to offer for relief until added construction will permit the location of certain departments of the College of Arts and Sciences in other buildings on the quadrangle. It is, however, a serious situation which demands the attention of the Trustees.

The Dean of the College of Engineering discusses the registration of students in that college, which shows a slight decrease as compared with the preceding year, and it is pointed out that this is in accordance with the trend in engineering schools in all parts of the country.

The Board has had presented to it in successive years the critical need of the College of Engineering for new buildings and equipment. The lapse of another year without relief has made that need all the more apparent.

I wish to record as well the demand for greater provision for research in the many fields of engineering. The location and the organization of Cornell offer particular advantages in this direction if adequate financial support were available. I commend this point to the careful consideration of the Board and of the Engineering College Council, which was appointed last year.

The report of the Dean of the College of Law shows a gratifying increase in the attendance of that College and points out specific conditions of development for which the College must prepare in the near future if its relative position is to be maintained and strengthened.

The important step of placing the College on a graduate basis will be inaugurated in September 1925.

The crowded condition of the Library of the College of Law and the inadequate provision for its care become each year more serious. I urge that a study of this problem be made with a view to recommending practical steps for relief.

It is also clear that the creation of additional professorships in the College of Law cannot long be postponed if efficiency of instruction is to be assured. The addition of even one full chair to the present

faculty would greatly ease the existing pressure.

The Medical College has closed a year of successful operation, although the reduced income of the College has presented serious obstacles to its development. It is a particular satisfaction to report that the interesting experiment known as the Cornell Clinic is now on a self-supporting basis.

As is well known to the Trustees, it will be necessary to obtain satisfactory hospital provision as well as greatly increased endowment if the Medical College is to fulfill its possibilities. Conversations have been under way for several years looking toward the obtaining of the needed facilities and support with distinct hope of a successful conclusion. There is nothing definite to be reported at this time.

The Dean of the College of Architecture emphasizes a problem which has significance beyond the limits of that College. He raises the important question of the functions of a possible College of Fine Arts which must be determined before intelligent plans can be constructed for a new building or the development of an adequate curriculum in this field.

The year in the State Colleges has been one of progress as the reports of the respective Deans will clearly show. Particularly interesting has been the co-operation in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics with the International Education Board, the General Education Board, and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial. The administrative situation created by the absence of Dean Mann on his important mission in Europe for the International Education Board has been met by the Administrative Committee, consisting of the three Directors of the College of Agriculture. These officers have discharged their added responsibilities with notable efficiency and success.

In the academic situation of the University I doubt if any problem exceeds in importance that of the University Library. I refer particularly to its inadequacy of accommodation, both for books and readers, and the attenuation of its funds available for purchases. The Trustees are already giving careful attention to the question of building and with this must be considered the necessity of increased maintenance funds.

It is evident from the catalogue of immediately critical needs which has just been rehearsed that the amount of money required for their satisfaction reaches a sobering total. This should not be a cause

of discouragement but Cornell University must obviously look forward in the immediate future to a systematic effort to obtain the required resources. It is equally obvious that the sum called for will greatly exceed the possible capacity of the Alumni or of those immediately connected with the University and Cornell must look to a wider public for the necessary support. We believe that the record of the University is one which can be counted upon to command the attention and respect of many persons in a financial position to assist and who are not in any present recognized relation to Cornell. To secure the necessary interest of such individuals we must look to the Alumni and there is no question that their cooperation will be gladly given.

Nothing in the recent history of the University has been more noticeable or more cheering than the loyal and enthusiastic support of the institution and its policies shown by its graduates. Not only by financial contributions through the Cornellian Council but in countless expressions in other ways this loyalty has reacted most favorably upon the spirit of the institution at Ithaca. While regretting the unavoidable delay in increasing the remuneration of the teaching staff to a point approaching adequacy, the Faculty shows undiminished devotion to their task. It is recognized that the Trustees are fully alive to the outstanding necessity of improving the living conditions of the staff and it is fair to describe the present Cornell atmosphere as one of genuine optimism.

In conclusion I wish to record my deep appreciation of the unfailing support which the Administration has enjoyed during the year just past from the Trustees, the Faculty, the Students, and the Alumni.

Respectfully submitted,
LIVINGSTON FARRAND,
President.

# SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

To the Board of Trustees:

I have the honor to submit herewith a summary of the financial operations of

Cornell University for the fiscal year 1924-25:

This year the increase in the tuition charge in the colleges of Arts and Sciences, Architecture and Engineering from \$250 to \$300 took effect. The resultant increase in tuition was \$132,599.71. The gifts of alumni through the Cornellian Council available for current expenses increased from \$48,743.63 to \$77,833.51.

With the exercise of careful economy the expenses of the year of the endowed colleges at Ithaca were kept within the income available so that the year ended with a credit balance of \$2,596.54. By this balance and by an appropriation of \$35,000 from profits realized upon securities sold during the year, the debit balance of the income account on June 30, 1924, of \$434,802.15 was reduced to \$397,205.61.

Of this deficit, accumulated during the few preceding years, \$120,714.93 resulted from the purchase of land bordering on the campus and desired by the University to protect or supplement the existing campus; \$78,053.23 was for the equipment of new buildings, and \$198,438.45 resulted from the ordinary running

expenses of the University.

In the Medical College in New York City the net deficit in current income was \$67,085.47, which, added to the accumulated deficit July 1, 1924, of \$67,633.34, resulted in an accumulated deficit at the close of the year of \$134,748.93. This deficit results almost entirely from the failure of income from the International Traction Company securities received as part of the endowment of the college.

The expenses of the State colleges at the University, in excess of certain income available from University and Federal funds, are met from appropriations by the State of New York. The expenses of the Veterinary College were \$178,469.62; of the College of Agriculture, \$2,317,736.24; and of the New York State Experi-

ment Station at Geneva, N. Y., \$262,939.31.

Gifts were received during the year to the amount of \$498,200.63. Of this amount \$160,024.40 came through the Cornellian Council. On account of principal of the Semi-Centennial Endowment Fund subscriptions, \$147,959.97 was received, making \$3,581,943.26 paid to date on account of the total of \$6,501,287.01 of such subscriptions.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES D. BOSTWICK,

Comptroller.

Note: The complete report of the Comptroller and the Treasurer, bearing the certificate of audit of Messrs. Haskins & Sells, certified public accountants, 37 West Thirty-Ninth 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 Secretary of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

### 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 1924-25.

Since my last report the Faculty has lost by death two of its members, Professor Emeritus Burt Green Wilder and Professor James Edwin Creighton. Professor Wilder was appointed Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology in 1867, among the earliest appointments to the young faculty, and was active continuously from that date until 1910, when he retired as Professor of Neurology and Zoology, emeritus. Professor Wilder was a vigorous and popular teacher and was one of the first men at Cornell to lift ordinary undergraduate instruction

to the level of research.

Professor Creighton was appointed instructor in Philosophy in 1889 and was promoted to the professorship of Logic and Metaphysics in 1895, a chair he occupied until his death on October 8, 1924. He was the responsible editor of the *Philosophical Review* for over thirty years, and to his painstaking, learned, and exacting guidance is largely due the creation of a department of philosophy conspicuous for its graduate work. In the last quarter of a century no member of the Faculty had devoted to its problems more untiring and solicitous attention. At the time of his death he was a Faculty representative in the Board of Trustees. Unfortunately, ill health kept him from active participation in the Board's deliberations almost from the date of his election.

During the year the Faculty had the unusual experience of having no special session. It met in nine regular sessions and one adjourned session, the first session of the year having been adjourned out of respect to the memory of Pro-

fessor Creighton, who died on the day of the scheduled meeting.

The Faculty membership for the year 1924-25 was as follows; At Ithaca, 346; Medical College in New York City, 71; Experiment Station at Geneva, 8; Total 425. In addition to the active membership there were 24 professors emeriti.

#### FACULTY REPRESENTATIVES ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

In accordance with its procedure adopted on October 11, 1924, the Faculty elected Professor Rollins Adams Emerson to serve as its representative in the Board for a term of three years, January 1, 1925, to January 1, 1928, and Professor Frank Thilly for a period of one year beginning January 1, 1925. The election of Professor Thilly was to fill the vacancy created by the death of Professor Creighton. The Faculty voted on November 12 that a member who has been elected to serve as representative in the Board of Trustees for a period of not more than one year shall be eligible to re-election. On the subject of Faculty representation in the Board of Trustees I add here an interesting letter from Dean Hall, which the Faculty placed upon its records of February 11:

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The Law School

Office of the Dean Chicago, January 21, 1925

To the Members of the Cornell Faculty:

I cannot let the expiration of my term as a Faculty Representative on the Cornell Board of Trustees pass without expressing to the members of the Faculty again the pleasure I have had in this service and my appreciation of the opportunity it has given to renew and strengthen the ties of former years. As I have already written the President, it has been one of the happiest experiences of my academic life, and, while I cannot believe that Cornell has profited by it as much as I have, I am for myself very glad that you saw fit to try

the experiment of a non-resident Representative. I understand that nothing in the nature of a formal report for the period of my service is either expected or desired, but I wish to say-for what it may be worth-that in my judgment there has been no action taken by the Board during this time that did not give sympathetic and adequate consideration to such academic and educational points of view as might be supposed to be held by any substantial number of the Faculty, and that no important action whatever has been taken save with practical unanimity. Cornell has as much reason to be proud and satisfied with the service of its active trustees as with the work and reputation of its better departments; and the spirit of unity and hopefulness that is one of the fine spiritual creations of the new administration is rapidly welding Trustees, Faculty, students and alumni into a greater, better, and more harmonious Cornell than we have ever known. Not since the visions and ideals of its earliest years has the future seemed so full of promise as at the end of this first quarter of the new century; and I cannot close with a better hope than to wish length of days to the spirit of our leader and the enthusiasm of all who work with him for Cornell.

Very sincerely,

J. P. HALL.

#### WAR ALUMNI

The rights and privileges of alumni, without academic degrees, were conferred upon the following students, who served in the army or navy during the World War, but were unable to return to the University to complete their studies: Harold George Brewer, Arts ex-'19; Ezra Halsey Day, M. E. ex-'19; Murray McConnel, C. E. ex.'17. The Faculty on May 13, 1925, modified its requirements for the distinction of War Alumnus by fixing the completion of two terms in the University as the minimum academic residence.

#### MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS

On April 15, 1925, the Faculty authorized the Department of Military Science and Tactics to transfer freshmen and sophomore cadets to athletics, the number not to exceed two hundred. During the period when drill was required only of freshmen the Faculty had fixed this number at one hundred.

The Faculty authorized its standing Committee on Military Science and Tactics to exclude students from re-registration who, except for reasons beyond their control, fail to complete their Drill requirements term by term in the fresh-

man and sophomore years, as prescribed by the Faculty's rule.

High standards of training and morale in the Cornell Unit of the Reserve Officers Training Corps have been maintained throughout the year under the administration of the Commandant, Colonel J. C. Nicholls.

#### THE COMMITTEE ON STUDENT AFFAIRS

During the year, including the Summer Session of 1925, the Faculty through its standing Committee on Student Affairs dismissed eleven students for conduct detrimental to the welfare of the University. Although the number is larger than usual, the maintenance of discipline in the University presents no strikingly difficult problems. A serious breach of law and order was committed by a considerable percentage of the freshman class in a rush at the Strand Theatre following the Cap Burning ceremony. Measures have been taken which promise to prevent a recurrence of this disorder, which required disciplinary action by the Committee. The University's sole rule governing the conduct of students is as follows:

A student is expected to show both within and without the University unfailing respect for order, morality, personal honor, and the rights of others.

In a population of five thousand young men and women the most effective agent for the enforcement of the foregoing rule is found, not in disciplinary machinery, but in the instinctive respect which the great majority of students have for sound and wholesome traditions and in the spirit of reverence for the University and its work instilled in youth by the professors and administrative officers. The Proctor, whose observation of student conduct is probably wider and more accurate than that of any other individual in the University, reports that the use of intoxicating liquor has greatly and demonstrably diminished in the last few years.

By joint action of the Committee on Student Affairs and the Administrative Board of the Summer Session all subscription dances during the Summer Session

were abolished.

#### UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS

In the last few years there has been a decline in the competition for these scholarships. In 1914 there were 137 competitors. In 1919 and the five following years the figures were: 108 (1919), 93 (1920), 77 (1921), 75 (1922), 80 (1923), 78 (1924). It is not clear to what cause this decline is due. The general economic prosperity perhaps lessens the pressure for students to seek this type of support which involves a high standard of preparation, or the teachers in High Schools and preparatory schools are less concerned in directing the attention and training of students to this form of self-help. During the past year the Faculty's Committee vacated three of the twenty scholarships in the freshman class and three in the sophomore class for unsatisfactory records.

In the competitive examination held in September, 1924, the percentage of

candidates who elected the several examination subjects, English being required

of all students, was as follows:

				Mathe	ematics
French	Spanish	Latin	German	Elementary	Advanced
33.28%	16.58%	71.68%	6.40%	43.52%	23.04%

PHYSICAL TRAINING AND THE GYMNASIUM

In my report for 1921-22 I referred to our outworn Gymnasium and its in-adequacy to provide for the physical training of students during the winter months. Among the building needs of the University this, in my opinion, is the most urgent. The present structure is now wholly obsolete for the University's student population. During spring and autumn the facilities for open air exercise are very numerous, but during a considerable part of the winter the student's chief resources for physical recreation and the maintenance of health are the winter sports on Beebe Lake, the cramped and unattractive accommodations of the Gymnasium, the small quarters on the top floor of the Schoellkopf building, and walking, an obsolescent form of exercise in the rising generation. A new gymnasium should be built at as early a date as possible or the old one reconstructed, the latter alternative being probably in the long run the more expensive and the less satisfactory.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, 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

The enrollment during the academic year has been 583, an increase over that of 1923-24 of slightly more than ten per cent. This is not notably greater than the average increase in enrollment during the past four or five years and indicates normal growth.

The number of students registered during the summer of 1924 was 365, an increase of twenty per cent over the number registered during the preceding summer. In the summer enrollment under personal direction there was an increase of twelve per cent over that of 1923. The most notable increase was in the number of students registered in the Summer Sessions. There were nearly twenty-four per cent more registrations in the Summer Sessions of 1924 than in those of 1923. This increase is not peculiar to the past summer but has been noted in previous reports. It does, however, indicate that certain problems growing out of graduate

instruction in the summer must be met without delay.

Students registered under personal direction during the summer are ordinarily candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and must have completed before such registration not less than two terms of graduate work. Under the supervision of some member of their special committee, such students are as a rule able to work more or less independently. In some fields, notably certain branches of biology and agriculture, research can be conducted more readily in summer than at other times. Members of the Faculty, as well as graduate students, find it desirable therefore to be in residence during the summer. On the whole, the work of students under personal direction in the summer is highly satisfactory and involves few difficulties.

On the other hand, the rapidly increasing enrollment of graduate students in the Summer Sessions presents problems of major importance. Most of the courses offered in the Summer Sessions are designed for undergraduates or special students. To this condition, presumably, is due the refusal of the Faculty to grant residence credit to candidates for the Doctor's degree for work done in the Summer Sessions. Registration of graduate students in the Summer Sessions is, therefore, limited to candidates for a Master's degree and to non-candidates. Of students who were not candidates for an advanced degree, 69 were registered during the summer of 1924 and only 60 during the academic year. Of candidates for the Doctor's degree, there were 259 enrolled during the academic year and only 72 during the summer. Of candidates for a Master's degree, 319 were

registered during the academic year and 293 in the Summer Sessions.

If the tendency of the past few years toward a rapidly increasing enrollment of candidates for the Master's degrees in the Summer Sessions is to be encouraged, adequate provision for graduate instruction should be made at once. Although candidates for the Doctor's degree may not obtain residence credit directly for work done in the Summer Sessions, candidates for a Master's degree receive credit for such work and may, on recommendation of their special committees, after having been granted that degree, have this residence credited toward the Doctor's degree. This condition, as well as the interests of candidates for a Master's degree who do not later undertake work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, makes it imperative that the whole problem of graduate instruction during the summer be given serious attention. Provision for more advanced courses in the Summer Sessions is the most obvious immediate need.

R. A. EMERSON,
Dean of the Graduate School

#### STATISTICS OF ATTENDANCE OF GRADUATE STUDENTS

Number of students registered dur-	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
ing the academic year  Number of students registered dur-	583	529	540	534	438
ing the summer, as below	365	304	265	219	164
Summer Sessions Third Term	261	211	135 84	88 76	79 65
Personal Direction	104	93	46	55	20

#### CLASSIFICATION OF GRADUATE STUDENTS

Graduate students receiving advanced degrees, classified according to the degree received:

Doctors of Philosophy	1924-25 60 141	1923-24 81 112	1922-23 50 114	1921-22 47 114	1920-21 44 84
Masters of Arts	50	44	42	36	34
Masters of Science	54	38	36	32	21
Masters of Science in Agriculture.  Masters in Landscape Archi-	13	13	12	14	9
tecture	1	3	I	3	2
Masters in Forestry	2	2	I	6	6
Masters in Architecture	I	1	0	3	I
Masters of Civil Engineering Masters of Mechanical Engi-	9	5	16	14	7
neering	7	5	2	1	4
ing	4	I	4	5	-
Total	201	193	164	161	128

Graduate Students classified according to the degree for which they are candidates:

	Academic	Year	Summer
Honorary Fellows	. 5		
Doctors of Philosophy	. 259		72
Masters degrees, as below	. 319		293
Masters of Arts	. 109		117
Masters of Chemistry	. 2		_
Masters of Science	. 88		80
Masters of Science in Agriculture	. 22		22
Masters in Forestry			3
Masters in Landscape Architecture	. 2		_
Masters of Architecture	. 4		-
Masters of Civil Engineering	. 9		1
Masters of Electrical Engineering	. 8		1
Masters of Mechanical Engineering	. 11		-
Non-candidates			69
Total	. 583		365

Graduate students classified according to the group in which the major subject falls:

			1000 00	TOOT -00	T000 01
	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
Group A, Languages and Literatures		64	68	60	48
Group B, History, Philosophy, Edu	1-				
cation and Political Science		131	95	102	40
Group C, Physical Sciences	129	132	129	113	77
Group E, Engineering, Architecture	52	49	61	85	42
Group F, Science Departments, New					
York City	3	6	7	0	0
Group D, Biological Sciences	1181	TIE	178	171	TOT
Group G, Agricultural Sciences	631	145	1/0	171	191
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	40
Honorary Fellows	5	2	2	3	1

# INSTITUTIONS FROM WHICH STUDENTS ENTERED THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

Alabama Polytechnic Institute	1	Indiana University	2
Alfred University	1	Iowa State Teachers College	2
Allegheny College	2	Iowa, State University of	2
Alma College	1	Japanese Agricultural College	1
Amherst College	3	Kansas State Agricultural College	1
Boston University	1	Kansas, University of	
Bowdoin College			4
Bowdoin College	3	Kentucky, State University of	3
Drigham Voung University	I	Kings College, University of	1
Brigham Young University	2	Kyoto Imperial University	1
British Columbia, University of	3	Lafayette College	1
Bucknell University	I	Laval University	I
Budapest, University of	1	Lowell Textile School	1
Butler College	2	McMaster University	2
California, University of	3	Madras University	1
Cambridge University	I	Maine, University of	I
Central Missouri State Teachers		Maryland, University of	2
College	I	Massachusetts Agricultural College	I
Chicago, University of	3	Massachusetts Institute of Tech	3
Cincinnati, University of	2	Melbourne, University of	I
Clark University	2	Mercer University	Î
Clemson Agricultural College	2	Michigan Agricultural College	
Coe College	ī	Michigan, University of	3
Colgate University.		Willaga College	I
College of the City of New York.	9	Millsaps College	1
Colorado Collego	1	Minnesota, University of	4
Colorado College	1	Mississippi A. & M. College	3
Colorado, University of	5	Missouri, University of	4
Columbia University	1	Montana, University of	1
Converse College	1	Montreal, University of	I
Copenhagen Technical Royal Col-		Mt. Holyoke College	5
lege	1	Nanking, University of	3
Cornell University	230	Nanyang College	10
Dartmouth College	3	Nebraska, University of	2
Davidson College	3	Nebraska Wesleyan University	I
Denver, University of	I	New Hampshire University	3
DePauw University	1	New York State Teachers College	2
Dickinson College	1	New York University	I
Doshiska University	1	North Carolina State College of	-
Earlham College	ī	Agr and Eng	2
Elmira College	3	Agr. and Eng North Carolina, University of	2
Elon College	I	Northwestern University	2
Franklin and Marshall College		Northwestern University	3
Furman University	I	Norwegian School of Agriculture.	I
George Washington University	2	Oberlin College	9
Georgia School of Technology	1	Ohio Northern University	I
Georgia, University of	2	Ohio State University	10
Gettychurg College	I	Ohio Wesleyan University	1
Gettysburg College	1	Oklahoma, University of	3
Goucher College	2	Oregon Agricultural College	2
Grove City College	1	Oregon, University of	3
Gustavus Adolphus College	1	Paris, University of	1
Hamilton College	2	Peabody College	I
Harvard University	1	rei-rang, University of	1
Haverford College	1	reking Govt. College of Agricul-	
Hiram College	1	ture. Pennsylvania State College	2
Hobart College	3	Pennsylvania State College	8
Hokkaido University	I	I chilsylvalila. University of	2
Huron College	2	Fillippines, University of the	
Huron College Idaho, University of	1	Foliona College	4
Illinois, University of	6	Porto Rico, University of	3
		Totally OL	1

			O
Deinanton II-incomiter		T-1-14 C 11	
Princeton University	3	Trinity College	I
Purdue University	1	Tufts College	I
Queen's University	2	Ursinus College	1
Randolph Macon Women's College	3	Utah Agricultural College	4
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	I	Utah, University of	3
Rhode Island State College	2	Valparaiso University	2
Rice Institute	2	Vassar College	1
Ripon College	I	Virginia Military Institute	I
Rochester, University of	1	Virginia Polytechnic Institute	2
Rose Polytechnic Institute			
	1	Wabash College	1
Rutgers College	1	Wake Forest College	2
Saskatchewan, University of	3	Washburn College	1
Smith College	2	Washington, University of	2
South Dakota, University of	1	Wellesley College	10
Southern California, University of	I	Wells College	1
Southwestern University	2	Weslevan University	2
Sydney, University of	I	West Virginia University	4
Syracuse University	1	Western Maryland College	2
Talladega College	1	Western Reserve University	1
Talladega College Tangshan Engineering College			
Tample University	5	Western University	2
Temple University	1	Wheaton College	1
Tennessee, University of	3	William and Mary College	2
Texas A. & M. College	3	Wisconsin, University of	5
Tokyo Imperial University	1	Wofford College	I
Toronto, University of	3		
Transylvania University	1	Wooster College	I
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRI	BUTIC	ON OF GRADUATE STUDENTS	
OLOGRAFIICAD DISTA			
Alabama	2	Philippines	5
Arkansas	I	Porto Rico	4
California	7	Rhode Island	2
Colorado	8	South Carolina	6
	4	South Dakota	2
Connecticut		Tennessee	6
Dist. of Columbia	4	Texas	6
Florida	2	Utah	4
Georgia	9	Vermont	4
Hawaii	I	Vermont	7
Idaho	8	Virginia	
Illinois	8	Washington	5
Indiana	10	West Virginia	4
Iowa	6	Wisconsin	1
Kansas	4		
Kentucky	3	Australia	3
Louisiana	2	Bermuda	I
Maine	2	Brazil	I
Maryland	6	Canada	21
Maryland	15	China	33
Massachusetts		Denmark	I
Michigan	6	Egypt	1
Minnesota		England	1
Mississippi	2	France	2
Missouri	6	Campana Campan	ī
Montana	1	Germany	
Nebraska	2	Greece	I
New Hampshire	4	India	3
New Jersey	9	Japan	7
New York	235	Norway	1
North Carolina	12	Russia	3
North Dakota	1	South Africa	4
Ohio	22	Syria	I
Oldehama	2	A STREET OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	-
Oklahoma	37	Total	583
Pennsylvania	37		0-0

# APPENDIX III

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

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the College of

Arts and Sciences for the academic year 1924-25.

The registration in the College as reported by the Registrar of the University has been 1977 students, of whom 645 were women and 1332 men. These figures show an increase of 58 over the registration of 1923–24, which was 1919. The increase is entirely in men students, the number of women being the same for

each of these two years.

In my report of last year attention was called to the inadequacy of our facilities for housing and instructing so large a number of students in this College. In order to meet the situation a ruling of the Trustees was enforced that "all prospective undergraduate students intending to register in the University at Ithaca for the first term of the academic year shall be required to apply for registration not later than August first of that year." Thus, despite the increase in the total number of students registering in the College throughout the year, the class of entering freshmen was reduced to 490, whereas in the preceding year

it had been approximately 535.

It was apparent, however, that this particular means would no longer be effective in reducing the number of admissions once it became generally known that the ruling would be enforced. Accordingly, after discussing the situation in committee and on the floor of the faculty, it was voted by the faculty to recommend to the Trustees of the University that the number of freshmen students to be admitted to this College in any one year should be limited to 500. In confirmation of this proposal action was taken by the Board of Trustees on November 22, 1922: "that the number of freshmen students admitted to the College of Arts and Sciences be limited to five hundred, it being understood that such limitation shall apply only to candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and that this rule shall not be so administered as to exclude applicants holding state scholarships who satisfactorily comply with all requirements for admission."

The administration of this limitation of new students has been placed by the Faculty in the hands of a Committee on Admission consisting of the Dean as Chairman, the Secretary of the College, and Professor W. B. Carver as executive secretary of the Committee. This Committee has devised the following scheme

of selection.

Application for admission to the College is initiated as heretofore with the Registrar of the University, and with the Treasurer who receives from each applicant a deposit of \$25. As rapidly as these applications are filed the Registrar fills out a form giving the name and preparatory school of the applicant, together with a statement of his credentials and the method by which he proposes to satisfy the conditions of entrance. Copies of this form are sent to the Committee, and to the applicant. The Committee then sends blank forms which have been prepared, one to the applicant and another to the principal of the school which the applicant is attending, or which he last attended. "Form I," sent to the applicant, is a fairly elaborate questionary, with the aid of which detailed information is secured concerning the applicant's personality, interests, family conditions, object in securing a college education, etc. "Form II," sent to the principal of the school, asks searching questions regarding the applicant's aptitude for scholastic work, the position he occupies in his class, his scholastic successes and failures, his interests in the social environment of the school, and invites a personal testimonial regarding the applicant's character and promise of achievement. The internal evidence of the applicant's own statements on Form I, and the detailed statement of the principal on Form II, are the chief data employed by

the Committee in estimating the promise of applicants for admission. In addition to these sources of information, the applicant is also requested to name three persons of his acquaintance, not relatives or teachers, who can testify as to his character and ability to profit by a college education. Letters are sent to these sponsors requesting a frank statement concerning the general qualifications of the

applicant.

As these replies are received, they are assembled and studied by the Committee, after which they are thrown into three general classes: Class A, those applicants whose credentials leave no doubt as to their promise; Class B, those who for one reason or another, such as low standing in their classes, or possible social defects, are graded as doubtful; and Class C, those who are judged to be unpromising. The members of Class A are notified that they will be admitted in September, 1925, provided they satisfy the formal requirement of the fifteen units prescribed at entrance, including the units specified in special subjects. The members of Class C are notified that the information at the disposal of the Committee does not warrant their acceptance.

The members of Class B are advised that they must await a final decision by the Committee at a date not later than August 15 when their credentials, includ-

ing their entrance records, are complete in our files.

The procedure followed by the Committee in this first year of selective admission is necessarily tentative and experimental. The work is therefore being administered with the greatest degree of flexibility, both in fairness to applicants who are not fully acquainted with the limitation that has been set, and also in order that the Committee may collect a wide range of information which will enable the College to adopt a uniform method of selection with due regard for

the diverse merits of its applicants.

A number of problems have already been suggested, though no solutions have been attempted. One of these problems concerns the geographical distribution of our students. An analysis made by the Registrar of 478 freshmen who entered the College in September shows that 347, or 72.6%, last attended a school in New York State, while 82, or 17.1% last attended a school in one of the two adjacent states, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Only 49, or about 10% of these freshmen came from schools of other than these three states. Would it not be desirable to have a wider geographical distribution of students, and can we encourage applicants of the proper calibre in larger numbers from more remote regions?

Another problem concerns the student's age at entrance. The regulations prescribe that men shall be at least 16 and women 17 years of age, but the average age of all freshmen appears to be 18 and the median age even higher. This fact, coupled with the Registrar's discovery that 478 freshmen offered a surplus of credit averaging 1.41 points beyond the normal requirement of fifteen units, causes one to wonder if the traditional four years of College work is not a longer period of time than some of these students should find profitable before they pass into active pursuits of gainful occupation, or into the graduate and professional

courses of study.

The new method of admission will furnish, prior to matriculation, information of each individual applicant, such as we have not previously had. We hope to make use of this information, both in assisting the student in planning his course of study, and by following his career in the College with greater care than has hitherto been possible. Some answer to the two problems mentioned, as well as to many other questions of moment, will undoubtedly be given by correlating

the student's preparatory school and college records.

The suggestion made in last year's report, regarding the desirability of organizing the Biological work of the University in the interest of undergraduate students of this College, has been carried out. A committee appointed by yourself to consider this subject, and consisting of Professors B. F. Kinsgbury, J. G. Needham, and H. D. Reed, Chairman, has, after a careful study of the situation, effected the organization of a Department of Animal Biology which, together with the existing department of Botany, will serve the needs of this College in the general field of Biology. The new plan brings together all relevant courses,

irrespective of the professional college with which they chance to be affiliated. The departments, as previously listed in the College, which enter into this combination are Anatomy, Biology, Entomology and Embryology, Physiology and Biochemistry, and Zoology. The courses hitherto offered, together with others which have been added to make the plan complete, have been rearranged with regard to prerequisites and normal sequences, and will now be published together as an integral offering of undergraduate courses in the field of Animal Biology. It is hoped that many will now be directed to this rich field of study and research who, in the past, have seemed to suppose that the biological work of Cornell was too specialized and too professional to meet the needs of a student in Arts and Sciences.

The following changes have been made by the faculty in the group requirements for graduation. The subject of Mathematics which hitherto has been a member of the fourth group of studies, with Physics and Chemistry, now becomes an independent group. The number of groups in which a student must distribute his elections is thus increased from seven to eight; but whereas the present requirement is a minimum election of six hours in each group, the student will hereafter be permitted to omit one of the eight groups—excepting groups I, English and Public Speaking, and 2, Foreign Languages, each of which must be

satisfied before the end of the sophomore year.

By a further change Astronomy has been added to Chemistry and Physics in Group 4, although this subject will not at present be open to freshmen students. By recent enactment of the Faculty 21/2 units in Mathematics will be required for entrance to the College, beginning with the class entering in 1927. This action adds intermediate algebra to the prescribed subjects for admission. The advanced requirement appears to be one that is now met by at least 90% of those who entered the College this year, and is in accord with the entrance requirements of other universities.

By the generosity of Mr. George C. Boldt, jr., three scholarships have been established in the College in memory of his father, George C. Boldt. These scholarships carry an annual stipend of \$500 each, and by action of the Faculty, will be awarded to male students of the senior class at the close of their junior year, on the basis of scholarly attainment and the need of financial assistance. The Faculty has placed the administration of these scholarships in the hands of a committee of three: Professors T. R. Briggs, A. B. Faust, and Donald English,

Chairman.

The annual reports of the various departments of the College suggest a variety of problems, the solution of which, in many instances, involves financial assistance, although in some, the questions are those of policy and administration. A few of these problems are selected for your consideration, in order that certain more pressing departmental needs may be recorded, together with a statement of such

steps as are now being taken to meet them.

The Department of Astronomy is about to assume a more important place in the College, now that this subject has been added to the group of physical sciences from which an election is required of most students. It is not improbable that the elementary course in Astronomy will function as a significant feature in our curriculum. In connection with courses offered in Physics and Mathematics, advanced work in Astronomy will no doubt, be elected by larger numbers of students. This development, which we anticipate, raises a question as to whether Astronomy is not a department which should more properly belong among the pure sciences of this College, than in its present situation as a department of Civil Engineering. Without relinquishing its obligations to provide courses in Geodesy for students of Engineering, it is possible that the Department could find a more natural field and a more ready support if its maintenance were transferred to the budget of this College.

The Department of Chemistry is now equipped with admirable completeness to meet the demands of its special course leading to the degree of B. Chem., to furnish instruction in the elementary phases of Chemistry, required by this and other colleges of the University, and to provide advanced courses and facilities of research in a wide variety of special fields. The most crying need of the department is an increase in its budget in order to make possible a sliding scale of salaries for assistants, which shall lead upwards from \$500 to \$900 per year. The assistants in Chemistry constitute a body of 54 men, mostly graduate students, and the present uniform stipends of \$500 and \$600 appear to be too meagre to compensate adequately for the work done, or to attract to these positions men of

the quality needed as assistants and research workers.

In the Department of Classics the resignation of Assistant Professor B. C. Holtzclaw takes effect at the close of the year. During his four years at Cornell Professor Holtzclaw has made his influence felt as a capable and inspiring teacher of Greek. In order to fill this vacancy Dr. Harry Caplan, Instructor in the Classics, has been advanced to the grade of Assistant Professor. By a redistribution of courses and sections it will be possible to carry the work of the department without the addition of another teacher, although need will possibly be felt

for the assistance of a reader.

In the Department of Economics the organization and conduct of the large elementary courses under the direction of Assistant Professors Slichter and Kendrick has been very satisfactory. We regret the withdrawal of Dr. Kendrick to take up a more specialized field of work in the College of Agriculture. The principal needs which the department now feels are an expansion of its teaching staff, in order that a larger offering may be made, especially to students of an advanced grade, and an increase in office facilities for purposes of conference between faculty and students. The provision of a new laboratory for Accounting on the third floor of Goldwin Smith Hall, together with the partitioning of the room thus vacated into smaller offices, will, in some measure, relieve the present congestion.

The Department of Education has profited greatly, as has the University community, by the presence this year of Dr. Kurt Koffka of the University of Giessen as Acting Professor of Education on the Jacob H. Schiff Endowment. Both by his personality and by his acute and stimulating thought, Professor Koffka has made a deep impression upon the students of the department and upon the faculty at large. The contribution made by his series of twelve public lectures will live after his departure in the form which they will take upon publication in the International Library of Psychology, Philosophy and Scientific Method.

The Department of English has effected a reorganization of its elementary courses which involves a larger participation in this work by the older and more experienced members of the staff. A special course in Elementary English is now planned for students of this College, which will be supplemented by an elective

of one hour to be conducted by Professor Sampson.

The Department of Geology has announced a new course treating of some of the larger problems of Geology, which will follow and supplement the work done in its elementary one-term course. The chief needs of this department are more adequate housing, and an improvement in the salary scale of laboratory assistants. The department also suggests a summer field class in which students of Geology might be given a better field training than they now get in the short excursions about Ithaca.

The Department of Government has been perfecting the organization of its work, and next year, with the additional offerings made possible by the appointment of Assistant Professor Robert A. McKay to the staff, it will have a wellrounded sequence of courses. The department has achieved gratifying results by the employment of tutorial methods, and by the development of independent projects of study, even in its elementary classes, where a limited number of the best students are allowed to work informally in lieu of certain routine requirements exacted of the rest of the class.

The elementary course in Ancient History has been conducted with marked success by Mr. F. E. Marcham, Lecturer. With the appointment of Mr. M. L. W. Laistner to the chair of Ancient History, the courses of this department will next year be resumed on the usual plan. Since Mr. Marcham was obliged to restrict his enrollment to one hundred, Professor Bretz's introductory course in American History was opened this year to a limited number of freshmen students. Henceforth the courses in Ancient and English History will be expected to make provision for freshmen, although in special cases students of this class will still be

admitted to Mr. Bretz's course by permission.

In the Department of Mathematics regret is felt over the retirement of Assistant Professor Marston Morse, who leaves us to accept appointment at Brown University. The staff of the department will, however, be strengthened next year by the return of Professor D. C. Gillespie who has been absent this year on sabbatic leave. As regards departmental needs, hope is expressed that funds may soon be available to supplement an amount already appropriated in order that Rooms 20 and 22 of White Hall may be refitted to serve as a departmental library.

In the Department of Philosophy the death of Professor J. E. Creighton has been a serious blow. We have sadly missed both his wise counsel in the faculty,

and his marked ability in the classroom.

The new elementary course in Physics seems to meet the requirements of this College more adequately than did the old one which it replaces. The department finds a pressing need for additional clerical assistance, in order that the members of the teaching staff may be relieved of certain routine duties, and thus be enabled to devote more time to teaching and research.

The Department of Psychology registers a need for additional assistance in the conduct of its laboratory courses, and for a mechanician to prepare apparatus

for teaching and research.

The Department of Public Speaking calls attention to the very unsatisfactory quarters which it now occupies, and especially to its need of a seminary room for the use of advanced students. Additional appropriations are desired for the purchase of a speech-recording apparatus, for the support of debating, and for the work in Dramatic Art. The suggestion is also made that the University would benefit by a clinic for the treatment of a considerable number of students with defective speech. The department would be glad to co-operate in supplying this lack which it finds "obvious in view of the highly organized work in hygiene, medical inspection, and corrective physical training."

The Department of Romance Languages has suffered a serious loss in the resignation of Professor R. H. Keniston, who has accepted appointment in the University of Chicago. The place thus vacated has been filled by the appointment of Professor G. I. Dale of Washington University, a graduate of Cornell. Effort was made during the year to secure an outstanding teacher with secondary school experience who should assume charge of the elementary courses of the department. Although this effort failed, it will probably be renewed, unless it should seem feasible to discontinue some of the courses which parallel work done in secondary schools.

The Department of Zoology, which like Geology is housed in McGraw Hall, calls attention to the unsatisfactory character of the quarters it occupies, and also requests an appropriation for additional clerical assistance.

During the past year, the various committees of the College have served faithfully and well.

In the Committee on Educational Policy the vacancy occasioned by the illness and death of Professor Creighton has been filled by Professor Becker.

By action of the Faculty, the Committee on Academic Records will hereafter consist of nine members appointed by the Dean, each to serve for a period of three years, when he becomes ineligible to immediate reappointment. This action brings the Committee into line with other standing committees of the College.

The Underclass Advisory Board has conducted its work in a most satisfactory way, under the capable leadership of its chairman, Professor Laurence Pumpelly, whose retirement, after the completion of his term of office at the end of the academic year, is deeply regretted.

The Committee on the Goldwin Smith Lectures, so ably conducted by its chairman, Professor O. G. Guerlac, has arranged for thirty-two public lectures

in the course of the year. These lectures have been largely attended and have proved a distinct educational asset, both to the College and to the University

community.

The Committee on the Goldwin Smith Reading Room has succeeded in securing additional book-presses and new lighting. The room has also been re-decorated, and a considerable addition to the supply of books will be on the shelves next autumn.

R. M. OGDEN, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

# APPENDIX IV REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW

To the President of the University:

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report regarding the College of Law for the year 1924-25. The total registration throughout the past two years has been as follows: 1024-5 1023-4

	1924-5	1925-4
Third year	37	24
Second year	50	27
First year	76	52
Special	4	5
Total Law Students	167	108
Seniors in Arts and Sciences taking all law work of the first		
Vear	30	22
Students of other colleges in the University electing some		
courses in College of Law	9	35
Total receiving instruction in College of Law	206	165
Of the 167 law students 43% live outside the state of New Yo	rk.	
The following table shows the amount of collegiate prepara	tion wh	ich the
regular law students registered during the past year have had:	CLOIL WA	1011 0110
2 years of college work at Cornell		66
2 years of college work at Cornell		38
2 years of college work outside Cornell		4
3 years of college work at Cornell		10
3 years of college work outside Cornell		31
College degrees from Cornell		18
College degrees from other universities		10
Total		167
10tal		/

As a result of the examinations held in June, 1924, and February, 1925, there were dropped from the college 7 students, all first year men; and there were placed on probation 25 students, the total being made up of 15 first year men, 9 second year men, and one third year man.

Since June 1, 1924, 22 students have been recommended for the degree of LLB. and have had that degree conferred upon them by the Trustees.

During the second term of the year 1924-25 Professor O. L. McCaskill has been on sabbatical leave of absence. Leave of absence has been granted to Dean Bogert for the college year, 1925–26. Professor Charles K. Burdick has been appointed by the trustees acting Dean for that year.

Herbert D. Laube has been recommended to the trustees for appointment as assistant professor of law for a period of two years commencing September, 1925. It is expected that he will take over certain courses during the absence of Dean Bogert in 1925–26, and the absence of Assistant Professor Whiteside in 1926–27. Mr. Laube is now a professor of law in the St. Louis University School of Law, where he has achieved an excellent reputation as teacher and scholar. He holds the degrees of A.B. from University of Wisconsin; A.M. from University of Michigan; LL.B. from Columbia University; and S.J.D. from Harvard. He has had three years experience in the practice of the law.

Much to the regret of the faculty and students of the College, the Honorable Charles M. Hough, for many years a non-resident lecturer on Patent Law and Bankruptcy in the college, was obliged to withdraw from his lectureship on account of ill health. Judge Hough's courses have been interesting, and exceedingly stimulating and helpful to the students. His visits to the school have been an

inspiration to the students and faculty alike.

The non-resident lecturers for the college year 1924–25 were: L. Ward Bannister, Esq., of Denver, Colorado, "Water Rights and Irrigation Law", 6 lectures; Hon. Leonard C. Crouch, of Syracuse, Justice of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Fourth Department, State of New York, "Trial Practice", 3 lectures; Hon. Thomas Ewing, of New York City, Former United States Commissioner of Patents, "Patent Law", 6 lectures; Hon. Frank Irvine, of Ithaca, former Public Service Commissioner for the state of New York, 2nd District, "Public Service Law and Practice", 2 lectures; Hon. Robert von Moschzisker, of Philadelphia, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, "Dangers in Disregarding Fundamental Conceptions when Amending the Federal Constitution", the Frank Irvine lecturer on the Phi Delta Phi Foundation.

The total registration in the College of Law in the summer of 1924 was 83, as contrasted with 44 in 1923. The faculty was composed of the following members: Henry W. Ballantine (Minnesota), Contracts; Armistead M. Dobie (Virginia), Damages, Taxation; O. L. McCaskill, Practice; Austin W. Scott (Harvard), Trusts; Robert S. Stevens, Partnership, Private Corporations; William R. Vance (Yale), Insurance, Wills; Horace E. Whiteside, Personal Property, Agency.

During the year, 1328 volumes have been added to the library, making a total of 58,814. Of these volumes 373 were gifts. Among the more important sets added or completed during the year were: American Maritime Cases; Constitutional Review; Conveyances; Federal Reporter; League of Nations (Treaty Series); Remington on Bankruptcy; Reports of Patent Cases; Revised Reports; Revue Legale (New Series); Review Trimestrielle du Droit Civil; Shepard's California Citations; United States Circuit Court of Appeals (C. C. A.); United States Supreme Court Reports (Co-op ed.).

The librarian has been remarkably successful in disposing of that portion of the Benno Loewy law library which consists of duplicates. He has received

\$2,083.20 from such sales.

Earl J. Bennett, Esq., of the class of 1901, has during the past year given the sum of \$1,000 for use in making additions to the admirable collection of statute law which he founded. This generous gift will enable the librarian to fill in some gaps in the collection, and gradually to perfect it.

During the year the faculty recommended to the trustees that an effort be made to obtain the briefs and records on appeal in the New York Court of Appeals, and to have them bound as permanent records for the library. These records are frequently very useful in the intimate examination of cases. All the larger law school libraries have one or more sets. There are now in the library the bound records covering volumes 81 to 177 of the New York reports, for the years 1880-1903. These records are not entirely complete. Through the kindness of the Hon. Frank H. Hiscock, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, the current records, commencing January 1, 1925, have been presented to the College. Although funds are not available immediately for the binding of these appeal papers, they will be stored and bound as soon as an appropriation for that purpose is made.

At the commencement of this year, Edgar A. Hamilton, Esq., LL.B., 1913, the executive head of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Baltimore, Md., established a prize of \$1,000 to be known as the Corporate Suretyship Prize, and to be given to a senior in the College of Law during the year 1924-25. The holder of

the prize is required by the terms of the gift to devote special study to the subject

of Corporate Suretyship, and to write a paper on that topic.

During the year there has been consideration of the question of graduate instruction by the members of the law faculty. A faculty committee has conferred with the Dean of the Graduate School. The faculty believes it impossible at present to offer instruction and research which might lead to a graduate degree in Law. The limited number of the present faculty, and the consequent press of undergraduate work upon them, makes it impossible to ask them to give more courses or to supervise extensive research work. It was felt, however, by the faculty that such members of the law faculty as desired to do so might indicate to the faculty of the graduate school their willingness to give instruction to students in the Graduate School, studying for masters' degrees, and to supervise a limited amount of research on their part. All of the members of the law faculty except one thereupon expressed a willingness to undertake a limited amount of graduate work. The dean of the Graduate School was notified of such action by the individual members of the law faculty and it is understood that certain law courses will be announced as available to graduate students during the next college year.

The curriculum of the college has undergone a careful examination for the purpose of ascertaining whether any subjects or branches of the law are being over or under emphasized, and what subjects might profitably be added to the curriculum. As a basis for a report on this subject, a faculty committee compared our curriculum with that of thirteen other law schools, believed to be leading schools of the country. The committee made some recommendations as to increases and decreases in the amount of time to be allotted to various courses, and recommended that a course in Labor Law be added. The faculty acted upon these recommendations and modified the curriculum offered by the college. A questionnaire was sent to ninety-seven graduates of the college, who had taken the course in Practice Court, for the purpose of ascertaining their views with respect to the value of this course. Forty answers were received. Nearly all of those answering were enthusiastic in their praise of the Practice Court and believed that the time devoted to it should not be diminished.

On the recommendation of the President a conference was held with certain representatives of the College of Arts and Sciences, for the purpose of considering the courses given in both colleges which are similar, or to a greater or lesser extent, duplicate one another. Special attention was given to Constitutional Law, International Law, Labor Law, Jurisprudence, and Taxation. The result of the conference was that the representatives of both faculties obtained an accurate knowledge of the content of the courses under examination. Such knowledge will probably lead to a molding of the courses in such a way as further to differentiate them in method and function. It was agreed that certain law courses might be announced in the circular of the College of Arts and Sciences, if the several departments in that college thought that these courses were of value to Arts and Science students; and similarly the law faculty, with the permission of the departments concerned, is announcing related courses given in Arts and Sciences. Provision will be made in the future for obtaining from each student as he enters the Law school a record of the courses in Arts and Sciences which he has taken, in order to shape his law school curriculum so as to avoid undesirable duplication. Students in Arts and Sciences intending to study law at Cornell will also be notified of the related courses in the law school, so that they may make suitable elections in the curriculum of the College of Arts and Sciences.

A luncheon of the Cornell Law Association was held at Philadelphia in July 1924, at the time of the meeting of the American Bar Association. About thirty members attended. The Hon. Charles E. Hughes was to have addressed the

gathering, but was prevented by urgent business in Washington.

At the autumn meeting of the Law Association the Hon. Silas H. Strawn of Chicago, addressed the Law Association and the College of Law, on the topic, "A Few Fundamentals". At this meeting, William L. Ransom, Esq., LL.B., 1905, of New York City, was elected president of the Association. He has already given much time and energy to the work of the Association.

Several conferences of the officers and executive committee of the Association have been held during this year, and as a result three scholarships of \$200 each have been offered to the University for the year 1925-6. One scholarship is given from the funds of the Association, one by Judge Ransom, the president of the Association, and one by E. J. Marshall, Esq., LL.B., '94, of Toledo, Ohio. These scholarships will, if accepted by the trustees be awarded by the faculty to students in the College of Law. Due to the fact that the college is now a graduate school, but few of the university scholarships, prizes, and loan funds are available to students in the law school. The establishment of the three scholarships mentioned above is therefore especially welcome. It will doubtless enable some worthy students to remain at their work here, who otherwise might be forced to leave the university.

The Law Association has also energetically undertaken the publication of a directory of its members, which will be used as a basis for the exchange of legal business. This directory will be very useful to the members of the Association and it is believed will stimulate a desire to join the Association, on the part of

many Cornell lawyers who are not now members.

The Cornell Law Quarterly has successfully completed its tenth year of publication. It is in satisfactory financial condition and has over a thousand paid subscribers. Since only about eighteen hundred law degrees have been conferred by Cornell University, the subscription list of the Quarterly is believed to be rather remarkable in size. Of course many of the eighteen hundred graduates have now died, or are not in practice. The completion of the tenth year of publication was celebrated by the present and former editors of the Quarterly at dinner given in Ithaca on May 22, at which the Hon. Frank H. Hiscock, Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, and the Hon. Robert von Moschzisker, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, were the guests of honor.

The entrance requirement of a college degree will become effective in the law school in September, 1925. It is interesting to note that the general tendency among law schools continues to be one of increased entrance requirements. During the last year, two more New York State law schools (Albany and Buffalo) have announced advances which soon will require two years of college work, and one school (New York Law School) has set a standard of one year of college work for 1926. In 1927, eight of the ten schools in the state will require two or more years of college work for entrance, one will require one year, and only one school will be content with high school preparation. This same tendency is manifested

in other sections of the country.

One of the greatest needs of the college, is the addition of an eighth man to the staff of the faculty. No law school in the United States which has an equivalent standing is operating on the basis of a seven-man faculty. All the better schools have from eight to sixteen faculty members, and the tendency is toward increase. The standard teaching load for a faculty member in the best law schools is now six hours a week. At Cornell the load is almost exactly seven hours and is only kept within reasonable bounds by the process of alternating courses. Twelve courses in the curriculum are offered only every other year. This system of alternation somewhat limits the opportunities of the students, and furthermore handicaps the teachers in the school, because it requires them to keep in constant touch with decisions, statutes, books and articles relating to six or seven topics of the law, instead of the normal number, four or five. It is desirable as soon as possible to eliminate these alternating courses, and give each course every year. This can be done only by the addition of another man to the faculty. This additional teacher is also needed on account of the extreme desirability of adding one or two courses to the curriculum, as, for example, Roman Law and Comparative Law. The salary scale of the college continues to be somewhat below that maintained in other schools of corresponding scholastic rank. It is hoped that there can be, in the near future, an increase in this direction which will enable the university to retain its teachers as against all outside academic competition.

It is believed that some good could be accomplished for the school and its graduates by a more thorough organization of the work of placing graduates in law offices and other positions. At the present time, the dean maintains an em-

ployment bureau for each year's graduating class, and aids many in securing positions. He has no list of recent graduates who would like to make a change, nor has he any adequate data as to Cornell law offices where assistance is desired. If this work were organized and coordinated, much greater efficiency could be achieved. Perhaps the Cornell Law Association might profitably undertake this function.

In my opinion much good could be accomplished on behalf of the College of Law if its faculty were brought into closer contact with the colleges of this section of the country, so that college students expecting to study law might have our institution brought to their attention. Whatever can be done with dignity and propriety towards affecting a liaison with neighboring colleges ought to be undertaken. This is especially important during the first few years when the college is operating on a graduate entrance requirement.

George G. Bogert, Dean of the College of Law.

### APPENDIX V

# REPORT OF THE 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 year 1924-25.

The work of the College during the past year has been highly satisfactory and productive. Instruction under the new curriculum, which is now in complete operation, appears to have been more effective and it is the opinion of the Faculty that it will continue to increase in efficiency. The staff of instruction has been energetic and enthusiastic and the success of the College has been due to the devotion of its teaching staff. Research activities have been more numerous and have given better results than perhaps in any year in the history of this College. While appreciating the fact that the primary purpose of the Medical College is the instruction of students, research has always been held to be vital for the spirit necessary to develop physicians and investigators of the highest type. This was appreciated by the founders of the College and from the first the College has maintained a notable position among teaching institutions largely because of this fundamental concept.

The Faculty members of the Council, Professor Conner and Professor Elser, have been untiring in their efforts. Their serious consideration of the problems of the College has been reflected in the Council by the readiness with which the trustee members have invariably supported the recommendations of the Faculty. Professor Conner having served for nine years and believing that it is for the best interests of the College to have various representatives in the Faculty serve on the Council, declined re-election and Professor Hartwell was elected to succeed him. Professor Hartwell has devoted many years to the welfare of the institution, having demonstrated his ability upon numerous occasions, and will

undoubtedly render valuable service in this capacity.

There have fortunately been few changes in the Faculty. Professor Dana, who since the beginning of the College, has been head of the sub-department of Neurology, now desires to relinquish his administrative duties and a part of his teaching. He is one of the most highly cultured and distinguished neurologists in the world and has contributed his wealth of knowledge for the benefit of the students of this University, and the College is reluctant to have him disassociated from it. He has long been interested in historical medicine, having acquired a notable collection of books and prints bearing upon the subject, and I am happy to report that during the Spring term he gave a series of lectures on the subject which were highly appreciated by the students and Faculty. It is proposed to

continue and develop them further under Professor Dana's direction. This will fill a long felt need in the course of instruction, and it is hoped mark the beginning

of a comprehensive course in this important subject.

Assistant Professor Kennedy has been promoted to Professor of Clinical Medicine, Department of Neurology, and will assume the administration of the sub-department. Professor Kennedy is a teacher and clinician of the highest ability who has been connected with the College for ten years and we are most fortunate in being able to command the services of such a distinguished scientist to succeed Dr. Dana.

Professor Keyes, who has been Head of the sub-department of Urology, and Director of the Urological Service at Bellevue Hospital for fourteen years, desired to relinquish his duties at the Hospital. He will, however, continue to head the department. Dr. A. Raymond Stevens has been appointed Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery, Department of Urology, and Director of the Urological Service at Bellevue Hospital.

Major John M. Hewitt, Professor of Military Science and Tactics, assigned to the College by the War Department, having completed his tour of duty, has been transferred and will be succeeded by Major William H. Allen. Professor Hewitt has rendered notable service in stimulating interest among the students in military science and his departure is regretted by the Faculty and students alike.

Dr. David P. Barr, A.B., 1911, M.D., 1915, who held the position of Assistant Professor of Medicine, has been called to Washington University where he assumed the Professorship of Medicine at the beginning of the current academic year. Professor Barr received practically all of his training at Cornell and has gone to his new post with the best wishes of his colleagues.

The University has also been honored by the appointment of another Cornell graduate, William S. McCann, A.B., Ohio State, 1911, Cornell University, M.D.,

1915, to the Professorship of Medicine at the University of Rochester.

It is a source of great satisfaction to the Faculty that these young men have been so signally honored and we believe that in producing scientists and teachers to assume such important posts, the University is fulfilling its highest function.

The generally satisfactory work of the student body continues to justify the wisdom of limiting the classes to our capacity of efficiency and to select those applicants who appear to be best qualified for the study of medicine. The method of selection continues to be a difficult problem and no satisfactory solution has been evolved. The expense of medical education is so great, that it is a serious matter to admit students who fail during the course. Every effort should be made to develop methods of elimination which will reduce the number of dropped students to a minimum.

Detailed reports of various departments are on file in my office and I shall not attempt to review them in detail but shall simply mention the more important

features.

The medical clinics at Bellevue and New York Hospitals have continued their high standard of efficiency in teaching and research. The Bellevue Clinic under the direction of Professor DuBois, in affiliation with the Russell Sage Foundation, is training a number of young men and actively investigating numerous problems. A new development which is contemplated next year under the Department of Medicine is the establishment of a laboratory of Applied Therapeutics. This has become possible through an appropriation by the Chemical Foundation, Inc., and will be in charge of Dr. John W. Churchman, who has been appointed Associate Professor of Applied Therapeutics. Dr. Churchman has long been interested in studying the effects of various diets upon bacteria and has made notable contributions in chemotherapy.

Professor Gibson, head of the Department of Surgery, has for some years been anxious to establish a course in experimental surgery. A beginning has been made this year by offering an elective course to senior students under the supervision of Assistant Professor Coryllos, who is admirably trained for this work. It is hoped to develop and expand a course so that it may be included as a part

of the regular curriculum.

The Department of Anatomy, under Professor Stockard, in addition to carrying heavy teaching, has been especially active in investigations.

Professor Chambers has made considerable progress in his studies of the physical structure of the cell and protoplasm. His work is receiving wide appreciation not only in this country but abroad and he is at present giving a series of lectures in London, Oxford, Cambridge, Liverpool, and Edinburgh upon the invitation of at least several British Universities which organized a common lecture fund. Professor Chambers has also been awarded the John Scott Medal and Prize of \$1,000 by the University of Pennsylvania, for his instrument for microinjection and the work he has been able to do with it on cell structure. Associate Professor Morrill is continuing his investigations on the influence of various substances on growth and regeneration following amputation of extremities in the salamander. These studies have given some important results in connection with the influence of various portein diets on regenerative growth. Dr. Nonidez has published several papers during the past year on the influence of the gonads as glands of internal secretion on changes in growth and body structure in birds. Professor Stockard and Dr. Papanicolaou have continued their work on the influence of ovarian and testicular hormones on the physiological reactions of the female mammal. In association with Professor Ward at the Woman's Hospital they have been able to extend this work on lower animals to the human and have made significant observations on the ovulation cycles. In association with Dr. Bagg of the Memorial Hospital they have also studied the effect of radium on some of the glands of internal secretion. In order to carry on his researches concerning the problem of growth development and heredity, Professor Stockard has felt the necessity for a farm on which groups of animals in large numbers could be observed through a period of years. This has at last become possible through an appropriation by the Rockefeller Foundation which will provide for a farm of some twenty acres, together with the necessary buildings and equipment, and for maintenance and investigations during the period of five years. This generous aid will enable Professor Stockard, who is the foremost student of such problems, to make observations which have not heretofore been possible anywhere.

The Department of Physiology has had one foreign Rockefeller Fellow and one National Research Fellow, as well as Professor Ling of the Peking Medical College working in the laboratory this year. These men are excellently chosen and have been of aid and a stimulus to Professor Lusk and his associates.

Professor Benedict, head of the Department of Chemistry, reports a very satisfactory year. With his associates he has continued his studies on carbohydrate metabolism and has developed new methods for the determination of various compounds found in the blood. The principal research activities of the department have been centered upon the isolation of a new compound from the blood and studies of its properties. Professor Benedict repeats that there should be an Assistant Professorship created in the department as soon as feasible.

The Department of Pathology has continued to function admirably in teaching. Professor Ewing, however, reiterates that he has insufficient space and personnel to carry on extensive researches. It is hoped that both of these deficiencies may be met in the near future.

The Department of Bacteriology and Immunology has enjoyed an unusually active year. Under the new curriculum the teaching in the department has been extended and the added burden has been borne very satisfactorily. Several contributions have been published and a considerable volume of research work is under way.

The Departments of Pharmacology and Hygiene have continued numerous activities along research lines. Owing to the changes in the curriculum, Professor Torrey has had no teaching and has therefore been able to devote his efforts entirely to research. With Dr. Kahn he has continued his studies on the bacterial flora of the intestinal tract and several notable contributions may be anticipated. Professor Hatcher has continued his studies on the effects of various drugs, especially digitalis and morphine. He has been especially interested in the behavior

of drugs after they enter the blood stream and he has developed methods for the extraction of alkaloids from the blood and tissues.

The various sub-departments of Medicine and Surgery, which include the specialties, are, generally, in a satisfactory condition so far as teaching is concerned. It would, however, be more satisfactory if the heads of these departments, generally speaking, exhibited more interest in the affairs of the College and became better acquainted with the problems of the Faculty. This is particularly the case in connection with the Clinic. In most instances the work of teaching is not heavy and its effectiveness is largely dependent upon the manner in which the various divisions of the Clinic function. Indeed, the operation of the Clinic has become perhaps the most important duty with which the head of the department may be concerned. Various efforts have been made from time to time to enlist the cooperation of the heads of the departments ranking as specialties but in such instances these have been unavailing. On the other hand, several of the professors have given considerable attention to other clinics. It is my opinion that the most effective operation of the Clinic has become so important that the Faculty must insist upon active cooperation and participation on the part of all departmental heads.

The Clinic has been operated upon a pay basis since November 1, 1921, and continues to be a most interesting experiment in medical sociology. The results have surpassed expectations and it may now be regarded as having passed the experimental stage. Various problems have from time to time been foremost in its operation. Owing to the unexpected demand for such service it was at first difficult to provide adequate professional service. This was, however, accomplished within the first year of operation and the high standard which was then established has been effectively maintained. The next serious matter which faced us was to make it actually self-supporting by moderate increases in the fees and by effecting economies in administration. It has during the past year become definitely self-supporting. At the present time it is accumulating a small surplus which will in all probability be used up during the summer months. The College has continued its annual appropriation, equalling the amount necessary to run the Clinic prior to placing it on a pay basis, and is permitted to use this sum for the benefit of the Clinic. It is now proposed to use this appropriation for research work in the Clinic itself and in the various laboratories allied to it. Appropriations will be made to aid specific pieces of work along practical lines. The results will be reviewed and in such cases where the problem has not been solved but gives promise the work will receive continued support. The Out-Patient Department offers an admirable field for the study of ambulatory and incipient tests which have heretofore been largely neglected and it is hoped that by giving support to such studies important results may be achieved, particularly in the field of preventive medicine.

The Senior Class was again privileged to participate in a Symposium on Tuberculosis arranged by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University under the direction of Dr. James Alexander Miller. Cornell gave a Symposium on Cancer at the Memorial Hospital to which the Senior Class of the College of Physicians and Surgeons was invited, together with our seniors. Both symposia were highly meritorious and serve to correlate bits of information which have been gained throughout the medical course. Such interchanges between medical schools avoid duplication of effort and serve as well to promote cordial relations between rival institutions.

I am pleased to report that the relations existing between the College and the various hospitals with which we are associated, appear to be cordial and I believe mutually beneficial. The governing bodies and officers of the New York, Bellevue, Nursery and Child's, Woman's Hospital, and the John E. Berwind Maternity Clinic invariably afford hearty cooperation. In the latter institution, the professional conduct of which is entrusted to Cornell, our students receive a superior training in practical obstetrics. Cornell is also responsible for the entire professional work at Memorial Hospital, which continues to be a very active and important institution. The responsibility which is chiefly borne by Pro-

fessor Ewing is a heavy one and the Faculty realize that personally and collectively

it is our duty to afford him all practicable aid and support.

In previous reports I have referred to the one outstanding deficiency in the organization of the College, namely, a large general Hospital which will fully cooperate for the benefit of medical science and education. This question has been given very serious consideration by the officers of the administration and the Committee on Educational Policy. There are many difficulties in the way of securing such an ally but the future of the College in that and all other respects never appeared so bright as at the present time, and I believe we may comfortably anticipate a future which will gratify our aims and ideals.

WALTER L. NILES, 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 present this report of the Ithaca Division of the Medical

College for the academic year 1924-25.

The revised curriculum as reported last year has been continued and while to most of us at Ithaca it does not seem to be an improvement on the former arrangement, it is still too early to form a judgment. With the decreased required hours in classroom and laboratory it was hoped that the students would devote the free time to outside reading, but the free time is so little and the work is all so new to them that practically all of the students confine themselves to routine work. This, in my opinion, is as it should be. In the first year or two of the course the work ought to be carefully planned for the student, and if in the medical course, free time for outside work along independent lines is to be provided it should be in the last years, after a background for such work has been laid.

There have been, as usual, some changes among the younger members of the staff of instruction, but the senior members have remained as last year with the exception of Dr. Howard S. Liddell who resigned to accept a fellowship of the National Research Council. I wish to commend the work of the teachers in the college. All of them have been most conscientious and efficient in performing

their duties as teachers and very active as investigators.

In the Department of Anatomy the teaching work has continued very heavy. The instruction is mostly laboratory work so that the hours required of the instructors are far too many. While the number of medical students and the time necessary for their instruction has remained as it was last year, there has been an increase in the number of Arts students. This was particularly marked in the elementary course on the "Structure of the Human Body," where the registration reached nearly one hundred. It was therefore necessary to change the instruction from demonstrations to lectures and to add four additional optional demonstrations a week. If this increase in registration continues it will be necessary to increase the staff of the department.

The collections are growing steadily, but with the increased required teaching the staff has too little time for their care and preparation. The increased use causes more rapid deterioration. It will soon be necessary to have an Assistant to devote his entire time to them. The other needs of the department have been

outlined in previous reports.

In the Department of Histology and Embryology there has been an increase in the number of students taking courses. The work has been normal and satisfactory and Dr. Kingsbury is high in his praise of the instructors and assistants. The promotion of Dr. Howard B. Adelmann from an instructorship to an assistant

professorship is a most satisfactory acknowledgement of ability and devotion to duty. It should add strength and permanence to the department. Dr. Kingsbury had been granted a leave of absence for the second term. This he did not take, partly for family reasons and partly because he volunteered to give half of the lectures in the large Arts course in Physiology during Dr. Simpson's illness. His wide acquaintance with the literature of Histology, Embryology and allied lines, and his enthusiasm for research makes him a most stimulating teacher

for both beginning and advanced students.

In the Department of Physiology it has been necessary to make many readjustments because of Dr. Simpson's serious illness and the lack of one instructor. Shortly after the Christmas holidays Dr. Simpson was completely laid up for the rest of the year. By late June he had regained his strength sufficiently to be able to be back in Stimson Hall and to undertake again the management of his department. If this improvement continues he will, by fall, be able to take over also, in addition to the direction of research, light teaching duties. To provide for the instruction during Dr. Simpson's illness a considerable amount of added work was assumed by Dr. J. A. Dye, Instructor in the department. In the elementary course in Physiology he completed the lectures in the first term and gave half the lectures during the second term, until the spring recess; all of them thereafter. Dr. B. F. Kingsbury gave the lectures to half this class until the spring recess. In this course there were two hundred forty-two students registered in the first term and four hundred seventy-seven in the second. In the second term, to care for the advanced teaching of medical students, the laboratory work was directed and given by Dr. Dye with the help of the assistants and an additional temporary assistant. The lectures and recitations were given in part by Dr. Dye, special fields being taken over by Professors from other departments who were especially qualified for the work and who volunteered for the service. Professor Sumner gave the Physiology of Nutrition, Professor Papez the Physiology of the Nervous System, and Professor P. A. Fish of the Veterinary College the Physiology of the Special Senses and the Endocrines. To all of these gentlemen our sincere thanks are due for their efficient service. The management of the department I have undertaken, advising with Dr. Simpson whenever possible. While the work has lacked the guidance of Dr. Simpson's vigorous and stimulating teaching, the courses have been carried on very satisfactorily. Research has been less active than in former years, nevertheless the investigations under way by the staff and some graduate students have been continued. The facilities of the Physiology Field Station have been of great assistance. Dr. Liddell, the Fellow of the National Research Council, who has continued his research work here this year has been reappointed by the Council for another year.

In the Department of Biochemistry the work has continued as in former years. A special room has been fitted up for teaching and research in metabolism, thus

giving added facilities in this important field.

Of the thirty students admitted to the first year class at Ithaca this year twentythree were seniors in Arts Colleges,—twenty-one from Cornell and two from other institutions. Two of those who already had received their A.B. degrees were from Cornell and five from other institutions. Five members of the class were women. These students were selected from a large number of applicants and there are more applicants for next year's class than for this. With the increasing number of those applying the problem of selecting those to be admitted is becoming increasingly difficult each year. While the grades obtained by the students in their undergraduate Arts courses must continue a valued criterion in their selection, the Faculty is convinced that marks alone are not at all a satisfactory guide to the selection of students and that other factors are of as great, perhaps greater, importance. To obtain from former instructors and Professors a just estimate of a student's qualifications for the study of medicine is not at all easy and the weighing of the information obtained requires careful judgment. If the contacts of the students with their teachers in the Arts Colleges were somewhat more intimate so that a better judgment could be obtained from them the problem would be considerably simplified for us. So often now-a-days the contacts of students with their teachers in college are only casual.

The books in the Charles Edward VanCleef Memorial Library, under the direction of Professor Emeritus Gage, are being classified, arranged, and catalogued. The progress already made makes them much more easily available.

The part time librarian employed to do this has been most helpful.

In previous reports I have discussed the importance of the Ithaca Division of the Medical College in its relation to the other departments of the University here at Ithaca and to the Medical College in New York. It does not seem to me that the importance of these relations has diminished. The considerable amount of instruction that is given directly to the students, graduate and undergraduate, in other colleges of the University at Ithaca, is not alone the only effect. The very presence of a part of the Medical College upon the campus exerts an influence upon the other colleges and departments which, while difficult to define, is very appreciable and important. To strengthen this influence requires the building up of these departments in the Medical College along certain lines. To effect this demands that, as in the past, the teachers shall be selected for their abilities not only as investigators and teachers of Medical subjects but also because of the influence that they are able to exert upon this larger group. A separate endowment for the Ithaca Division of the Medical College would be most desirable. It is hoped that before long some far-sighted friend of the University may see this opportunity and grasp it.

ABRAM T. KERR,

Secretary of the Ithaca Division of the 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 1924-25.

The Veterinary College has operated in the usual way and with satisfactory results. The methods of teaching have been given special attention. The rapid development of new knowledge concerning the nature, prevention, and treatment of animal diseases renders the formulation of courses of instruction that embody adequately the subject matter that should be covered and that should be utilized by the practitioner, an increasingly difficult task in the time available. The opportunities for service in the veterinary profession are so diversified that there is a demand for either lengthening the course or requiring one or more years of university training for entrance. However, the situation at present suggests more attention to the curriculum and the teaching rather than increasing the compulsory requirements for the degree. It is believed emphatically that every student who is able to do so should obtain a thorough education before entering the veterinary college, and such a course is recommended most earnestly.

Since the close of the World War there has been a steady reduction in the number of veterinary students in this country; while in certain parts of Europe, the reverse has been true. There were registered for this academic year 76 undergraduate and 5 graduate students, or a total of 81. In the 12 recognized veterinary colleges in the United States, there was a total enrollment of 523 students, or an average of 44. The number is about equally divided among the four classes which means that there will be graduated not to exceed 130 veterinarians each year for the next four years, or less than three for each state in the union. The approaching scarcity of trained veterinarians is already recognized and the opportunities in the profession are becoming better known. An understanding of

the necessity of veterinary service to animal husbandry and public health will attract a sufficient number of students. The indications are favorable for a

larger registration this fall.

The veterinary college has given instruction to 170 students in other colleges of the University with a total of 461 credit hours. The greater part was given in the subjects of Bacteriology, Pathology, and Physiology. Because of the illness of Dr. Simpson, Professor of Physiology in the Medical College, Dr. Fish took over 22 of his lecture hours in human physiology. The University has given instruction to veterinary students in animal husbandry, botany, chemistry, histology, and zoology.

The South Wing of James Law Hall has been completed and equipped. It has provided adequate office room, an amphitheatre, a satisfactory diagnosis laboratory, and a library with spacious stack and reading rooms. These have increased greatly the facilities of the college and given it a completeness that has not existed heretofore. The amphitheatre provides a suitable place for the annual

veterinary conferences and other large gatherings.

There have been few changes in the faculty. Dr. John M. Hendrickson, of Ohio State University, was engaged as assistant in the study of poultry diseases, and Drs. M. G. Fincher and H. C. Stephenson have been promoted from instructors to assistant professors. The college has been very fortunate in retaining

members of its teaching and research staff.

The non-resident lecturers this year include Dr. Theobald Smith of the Rocke-feller Institute for Medical Research, Princeton, N. J., Dr. U. G. Houck, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington; D. C., and Dr. Alexander Kotlan from the Royal Veterinary College of Hungary, who gave lectures of unusual interest. In addition, several practitioners gave most helpful talks on topics of immediate practical importance to senior students. These lectures have fulfilled their purpose, which is to emphasize the essential factors embodied in efficient profess onal service.

The seventeenth annual conference for veterinarians was held in January. The attendance was large and the keen interest taken by the practitioners in the papers and their discussions is an indication that the veterinary profession of the State is appreciative of this assistance and that it is trying to meet its obligations to the live stock owners and to the State. The spirit of optimism that prevailed

suggested faith in the future of the profession.

The Diagnosis Laboratory has rendered valuable assistance to the practi-tioners and live stock owners as heretofore. There has been a steady increase in the number of specimens of diseased tissues and organs received for identification. In addition there is a growing interest in cooperating with the college in applying autogenous vaccines for the more perplexing infections among cattle. The results have been encouraging in some cases and in others quite the reverse. Dr. Carpenter has done considerable work in determining the incidence of Brucella abortus in market milk—more especially from herds in which abortion exists. The laboratory has furnished, at the cost of production, the usual amount of tuberculin to practitioners. There has been a reduction in the amount of hog cholera serum requested. This is as it should be, for the practitioners of the State are able by its proper use to control this heretofore destructive disease. There have been a few cases of rabies. For a period of more than a year there was not a positive case among the many specimens sent for diagnosis. Anthrax has been less prevalent than heretofore. One of the real benefits to the State of the diagnosis laboratory is that with the increasing use made of it by the practitioners the destructive diseases of animals communicable to man are gradually disappearing.

The research work has continued with very satisfactory results. Infectious abortion in cattle and the immunization of young pigs against hog cholera, have been the chief topics of study at the Veterinary Experiment Station. Decided progress has been made in illucidating the intricate problems connected with the mode of infection in the Bang abortion disease and the determination of the immunity produced in the affected animals. Data of much importance relative to the agglutination test and its value in the control of abortion are being ac-

cumulated. These investigations have demonstrated that the disease can be controlled successfully by the practitioners who heed the findings and follow their teachings. The study of poultry diseases has been helpful. Fowl plague, that has been known in Europe for many years, was identified in fowls sent to the college for diagnosis and we were the first to report it in the United States. Many other important researches are in progress, and will be found in detail in

the annual report of the college to the legislature.

The legislature of 1925 appropriated \$137,020 for maintenance, including \$17,500 for researches on cattle, swine, and poultry diseases. This is an increase of \$8,160 over the present budget. In 1924 an appropriation of \$37,000 was made for the construction of a second story to the Surgical Hospital. Plans for this are completed and it is expected that the work will be done this summer. The college has been treated generously from the point of view of teaching, but when the vast investment in live stock in the State and the heavy losses from animal diseases are considered, it is felt that much larger sums could be devoted advantageously to research. The protection of animal husbandry lies in the acquisition of knowledge of animal diseases and the formulation of methods for their control. These depend on research and this college is the only agency of the State engaged in, or equipped for, that work.

The immediate needs of the college are advances in salaries for the instructing staff. The great reduction in the number of veterinary students and the corresponding increase in the opportunities and demands for competent veterinarians naturally attract underpaid teachers, and good teaching requires experienced men. For research adequate to the needs of our animal husbandry, a new labora-

tory and animal house and more workers are required.

The entire faculty has cooperated fully to the end that the college should fulfill its mission in the University and to the State.

V. A. MOORE,

Dean of the New York State Veterinary College.

# APPENDIX VIII REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS IN THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

To the President of the University:

SIR: We have the honor to submit a report of the New York State College of Agriculture, the New York State College of Home Economics, and the Agricultural Experiment Stations under the administration of the University, for the academic year 1924–25. Inasmuch as the State College of Home Economics was designated by the state legislature and separately organized in the middle of the second term of the year we at this time offer a report common to the two college units as heretofore, postponing the beginning of a series of separate reports for the College of Home Economics until after a full year of separate operation.

## TEMPORARY ADJUSTMENTS IN ADMINISTRATION

At its meeting in June, 1924, the University Board of Trustees granted Dean A. R. Mann leave of absence in order that he might be free to render an important service in the great work now being carried on by the International Education Board. That Board undertakes to aid education on an international scale by pooling in some measure the educational resources of the various countries, by aiding persons or agencies whose exceptional contributions to education have been made ineffective by the war, and by supporting through initial stages enterprises that have promise both of worth and of future growth from their native support. An important phase will be the giving of opportunity for persons

occupying strategic educational positions in one country to strengthen their work by study in another country. In carrying forward this program particular attention is given to the fields of agriculture, forestry, veterinary medicine, and home economics; and Dean Mann was selected by the International Education Board to lay the groundwork of this part of their international service. Recognizing both the distinguished honor thus accorded to Dean Mann and his eminent qualifications for the task, the University has cooperated by releasing the Dean on August 1, 1924, with the expectation that his leave in Europe will continue through two years. The experience gained by Dean Mann in this large and significant undertaking will not fail to find application later to the work of the College and the agriculture of the State.

During Dean Mann's absence the immediate administration of the College is entrusted to a committee composed of the directors of research, extension, and

resident instruction.

#### THE STATE APPROPRIATIONS

The total of the appropriations made to the College by the legislature of New York State in 1925, including deficiency items, is \$1,625,230, a net increase of \$95,670 over the total of last year. Part of the increase (\$37,500) results from the action of the legislature of 1924 in raising the State's annual contribution to the county home bureaus to \$600 and in placing the county junior extension work on a similar supporting basis. While this was determined by the legislature of 1924 no appropriations were actually made at the time and the legislature of 1925 therefore voted the appropriation of not only \$20,400 for 1925-26 but also \$17,100 for the deficiency of 1924-25. The item of fuel, light, power, and water was increased over that of last year by \$26,000, the figures for both years including deficiencies. Of the total increase about \$52,000 is applicable to the salaries of the staff of instruction, research, and extension in agriculture and in home economics. While providing but half of what were judged to be imperatively needed salary advances this gives very substantial and greatly appreciated relief to a considerable number of the staff. The appropriation shows decreases of \$15,000 in accessory instruction in Cornell University and of \$10,400 in repairs. Lesser deviations from last year's schedule in other items bring the total net increase to \$95,670.

## THE PURNELL ACT

The Purnell Act providing increased support for the Experiment Stations, after having been under consideration for some years, was enacted into law by the National Congress and becomes effective July 1, 1925. The state legislature has assigned the funds thus appropriated to Cornell University for use in the Experiment Stations under its administration. Under the terms of the law each of the states receives an allotment of \$20,000 the first year with annual increments of \$10,000 until the total received in 1929–30 and thereafter is \$60,000. The funds are applicable to research in any of the lines of work ordinarily falling within the scope of colleges of agriculture and of home economics, but the law makes special reference to "such economic and sociological investigations as have for their purpose the development and improvement of the rural home and rural life"—newer phases not clearly contemplated under the earlier acts in support of research.

For the purpose of considering procedure under the Purnell Act with a view to unifying the programs carried forward and of providing a measure of cooperation, a meeting of Experiment Station Directors was held at St. Louis on April 20 and 21, 1925. This conference recommended the following problems of national scope:

In the field of Agricultural Economics:

Distribution and marketing of farm products. The problem of surpluses of farm products.

In the field of Home Economics:

Vitamin contents of food in relation to human nutrition. Rural home management studies. In the field of Rural Sociology:

Rural social organization and agencies essential to a permanent and effective agriculture.

In the field of Production:

Factors influencing the production and quality of meats.

The conference also suggested problems for cooperative attack in regions designated as North Atlantic States, South Atlantic and Cotton States, Corn Belt States, and Intermountain and Pacific States. For the North Atlantic States the cooperative program already adopted by them was approved.

#### SPECIAL GRANTS

The General Education Board has made a grant to the University of \$10,000 a year for five years for increasing the facilities for graduate study in the Department of Rural Education. It is proposed to inaugurate graduate work in the methods of extension teaching and to expand the work in elementary education. In connection with the latter development Dr. Clyde B. Moore, until now of the University of Pittsburgh, has been appointed Professor of Rural Education. The undoubted shift of emphasis from the problems of production to those of distribution and to those of rural social conditions, which has been evident for some years, has resulted in an effort on the part of the College to make a corresponding expansion of program in these newer fields. This grant is a welcome aid in this direction and together with the added appropriation for marketing first made by the State last year and the Purnell funds from the Federal Government.

will make a strong center of work in these allied subjects.

The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial has made to the University a grant of \$13,000 annually for four years to be used in initiating work in child care and training in the College of Home Economics. This has been supplemented for 1924-25 by grants of \$3000 for the purpose of providing quarters and equipment and of \$7000 for carrying on extension work in child care and training in selected counties in the State. There can be no doubt of the great need for the type of work indicated nor of the eagerness of the demand for it on the part of the homes of the State. It represents a large undertaking for the College of Home Economics and provision will need to be made not only for carrying the work after the expiration of the special grant under which it is begun, but for strengthening the work in psychology, sociology, and other contributing fields. The College of Home Economics is fortunate in having the work begun under Dr. Nelie L. Perkins, who has for some time been lecturer in social psychiatry in the University of Michigan and director of the Wayne County Psychopathic Clinic connected with the juvenile court at Detroit, Michigan.

A grant of \$750 was received from the American Agriculturist establishing a temporary fellowship for the study of the marketing of farm products, the holder to be under the direction of the Staff of the Department of Agricultural Eco-

nomics and Farm Management.

The Williamson Vegetable Growers' Association fellowship for the investigation and demonstration of the control of diseases and pests of muck crops, after having been in operation for seven years, has been renewed for two years from

April I.

The New York State Grange has withdrawn the twelve scholarships for many years open on competitive examination to those intending to enroll in the winter courses. Instead of offering these scholarships, the Grange will now make loans to the students of the winter courses.

### THE STATE COLLEGE OF HOME ECONOMICS

The bill designating the School of Home Economics as the State College of Home Economics, whose passage was presaged by the legislative action of last year, was passed by the legislature of 1925 and became law by signature of the Governor on February 24, 1925. This is in recognition of the fact that the services rendered by the two colleges are so distinct as to require the separate organization of the faculties and of some other agencies of administration. It will be of

very great advantage, particularly to the home makers of the State, to have a separate college responsive to their needs in the fields now recognized as within the scope of home economics. It is at the same time apparent that a degree of uniformity of procedure in the two Colleges is essential, particularly in the administration of state and federal funds and in the organization of many of the college activities. To conserve the advantages of unified action the two Colleges have been placed under the administration of the same Dean, and the services of other agencies, such as the library, business office, publication office, and secretary's office, will be used in common.

While for many years the lines of work in Home Economics have been fairly well differentiated, the Board of Trustees has this year approved the organization of the following departments: Foods and Nutrition, Textiles and Clothing, Household Art, Household Management, Institution Management, and Family Life.

## THE COLLEGE BUILDING PROGRAM

While the executive and legislative authorities of the State have expressed their approval of rapidly furthering the college building program to which the State is expressly committed, no further appropriations for this purpose were made in 1925, the view being advanced that this program should be a part of the larger state building program for which a state bond issue is proposed. The College must therefore resign itself to still another year of the really embarrassing space conditions that have hampered the work for many years. Of the appropriations made in 1923 there remains available a sufficient amount to provide for certain operations necessary in preparation for the erection of the plant industry and library buildings but not enough to make in addition more than a small beginning on the construction of these buildings. Chief among the preparatory operations is the construction of a new greenhouse range for the Departments of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture and Vegetable Gardening, and this work was begun in May. During the summer the rural engineering laboratories will be removed to a site to the south of the animal husbandry group, the offices of the departmental staff having already been shifted to the new The old college heating plant will be remodeled into a garage dairy building. to accommodate the college automobiles and tractors now inadequately cared for in the area in the rear of East Roberts Hall. These various operations do not in themselves increase the working space of the departments but they serve to clear the site of the new buildings. The plans for these buildings are complete so that it should be possible to enter upon construction promptly after the funds are made available.

#### COOPERATION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION BOARD

Aside from the release of Dean Mann from his regular duties for two years, commented on above, there have been other cooperative efforts on the part of the College and the International Education Board during the year. It has been a pleasure to welcome to the College a number of men of recognized position in educational work in Europe, sent here by the Board, who have spent a number of weeks here in studying the organization of agricultural education in the United States and in getting into intimate touch with the work of some of the departments of the College. It is a pleasure also to acknowledge the generosity of the Board in providing the services of Professor O. H. Larsen of Copenhagen for a period of six months. Professor Larsen was appointed as Professor in the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management and he has brought a distinct contribution because of his knowledge and experience in the field of cooperative marketing, so well developed in his home country.

The International Education Board has also joined with the College in a project carried on with the University of Nanking in China. The plan contemplates a thoroughgoing study of plant improvement in China upon the basis of modern methods of hybridization and selection. The College will release, for part of the year and through a series of years, some of its experts in plant breeding and their support will be furnished by the International Education Board and

the University of Nanking, the latter institution providing also the land and facilities for the work to be done. The plans definitely include the training of native Chinese to carry forward plant improvement work permanently and it is hoped that several centers for such work may be developed in China. The beginning of this project is undertaken by Dr. H. H. Love who is in China for the season of 1925.

## CHANGES IN THE COLLEGE STAFF

The staff has lost by resignation during the year, M. V. Atwood, Professor in Extension Service and Assistant Chief of Publications, August 9, 1924, Winifred Moses, Assistant Professor of Home Economics, June 30, 1924, and E. F. Guba, Extension Assistant Professor of Plant Pathology, May 30, 1925. With the end of the academic year will also terminate the service of Dr. J. R. Schramm as Professor of Botany. After eleven years of noteworthy service Dr. Schramm is undertaking, at the request of the Union of Biological Societies and of the National Research Council, the very important task of instituting and editing an abstracting journal including the whole range of the biological sciences and covering the

biological literature of the world.

Professor Wilford Murry Wilson retired from active service as Professor of Meteorology on June 30, 1925, having on January 24 reached the age of sixtyfive years. Dr. Wilson attended Alleghany College and later took the degree of M.D. from the Memphis Hospital Medical College. He entered the service of the Government in 1885 as an observer in the Signal Corps, which later became the U. S. Weather Bureau. In this service he has continued for forty years at many posts and in charge successively of the weather bureau stations at Memphis, Milwaukee, and Ithaca. Dr. Wilson came to Cornell University in 1906, soon began his lectures in meteorology, and in 1910 was appointed Professor of Meteorology. He was the first man to receive appointment as Professor of Meteorology and the first to organize a Department of Meteorology. For eighteen years Dr. Wilson has conducted undergraduate courses, during seven years he has directed the work of graduate students, and during the last five he has taken an active part in the agricultural extension program. His contribution in the last-named field involved the formulation at the College of highly specialized fruit-spray forecasts and harvest forecasts, and the cooperation of many persons at the College and in the counties in broadcasting these forecasts. In 1924 the fruit-spray forecasts were used in twenty-eight counties, and the harvest forecasts in thirtyfive counties. This service has been so conspicuously successful that Congress has now made an appropriation for its development on a wider scale. Dr. Wilson is to retain his position as Meteorologist and Section Director of the Weather Bureau with headquarters at Ithaca. The College congratulates Dr. Wilson upon his fine career and wishes for him many happy years among his long-established associations.

During the year 1924-25 twelve members of the professorial staff have been on sabbatic leave of absence during one or both terms. In addition, Professor P. W. Claassen was released for the year in order that he might accept the invitation of Hsing Hua College in China that he spend a period there in teaching and in reorganizing the college courses in biology. Director Thatcher was in Washington during several weeks as a member of the President's Agricultural

Commission.

The following appointments became effective during the year: J. Nelson Spaeth, Research Assistant Professor of Forestry, Joshua Allan Cope, Extension Assistant Professor of Forestry, Dr. Paul F. Sharp, Professor of Dairy Chemistry, Dr. Faith M. Williams, Assistant Professor of Home Economics. Dr. M. D. Leonard was given temporary reappointment as Assistant Professor of Entomology, in order to complete for publication the state list of insects, and as already noted above, Professor O. H. Larsen of Copenhagen was added to the staff of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management for a period of six months.

Appointments effective July 1, 1925, have been approved by the Board of Trustees as follows: Dr. Loren C. Petry, Professor of Botany, Dr. Clyde B. Moore, Professor of Rural Education; in the College of Home Economics, Dr. Nellie L.

Perkins, Professor of Home Economics, and Dr. Edith H. Nason, Assistant Professor of Home Economics. Dr. L. L. Bernard has been appointed Acting Professor of Rural Social Organization during the first term of 1925–26 to take the work of Professor Dwight Sanderson, who will be on sabbatic leave.

## THE STUDENT ENROLLMENT

The enrollment of students in agriculture since 1914 has followed a closely similar course in all of the older and larger colleges. Taking the ten largest colleges of agriculture together, their highest enrollment was reached in 1915–16. The war brought a sharp decline to about one-half the prewar figures. The two years following the close of the war saw a sudden return to nearly the highest previous figures, due in part to the return of students whose course had been interrupted by war service. Since then there has been a steady decline, bringing these colleges again to about one-half the prewar enrollments. This College followed the same general trend but the loss during the war was greater than the average and the recovery of numbers immediately after the war was far less marked than in many of the other colleges. In our own College the decrease in undergraduates in agriculture has been in part counterbalanced by increases in home economics and in graduate students so that the total enrollment is now less than twenty-five per cent below that of 1915–16.

The enrollment of 1924-25 is given below in comparison with the preceding year. Of the 1239 regular and special students, 483 may be regarded as automatically transferred from the College of Agriculture by the organization of the

State College of Home Economics:

0.000	1923-2	4 1	924-2	25
Freshmen	. 421		397	
Sophomores	. 300		313	
Juniors	. 233		279	
Seniors	. 220	1,174	215	1,204
A TABLE OF STREET			-	
Special students		36		35
Winter-course students:				
Agriculture (general)	. IOI		67	
Dairy Industry	. 48		43	
Poultry Husbandry	. 52		50	
Fruit Growing	. 18		10	
Flower Growing	. IQ		8	
Vegetable Gardening	. 2	240	2	180
			-	
Graduate students		202		231
Summer-school students		584		621
				_
And the American American		2,236		2,271
Less number counted twice		100		104
		_		
		2,136		2,167
SPECIAL CONVENTIONS				-

The College welcomes during the course of a year a considerable number of gatherings of short duration for which the facilities and the staff of the College are gladly made available. The following events were held during 1924-25:

	Attendance
Summer Conference of Town and Country Pastors, July 7-19	35
1924 Poultry Judging School, July 7–12.	106
Tompkins County Picnic, July 30	200
1 to w 1 of k State Seed Improvement Association. August 1	TOE
Cortland County Picnic, August II	150
Farmer-Banker Meeting, August 25, 26	60
Annual Conference of Extension Workers, October 27-November	212
Clothing Training School, October 21-November 11	33

1924 Poultry Production Exhibition, December 2-4 (695 exhibitors,	
1027 birds)	500
Canning Crops Conference, January 6-0	60
Beekeepers School, January 26–31	92
1925 Farmers Week, February 9-14	3620
N. E. Section Am. Soc. of Agricultural Engineers, April 10-11	45

## THE EXPERIMENT STATIONS AND THE EXTENSION SERVICE

The research and extension activities have been prosecuted with vigor during the year. The economic condition of the farm population has been very difficult and one would expect this to be reflected particularly in the support given to extension work. In spite of difficult conditions existing, the counties have maintained the full complement of farm bureaus, have made appropriations for two new home bureaus, and have made temporary provision for one new county club agent during the year. Moreover the attendance at community extension meetings has increased materially over the past two years.

In the research field the two most noteworthy developments are those growing out of the passage of the Purnell Bill, previously referred to, and the grant of \$20,500 to be expended through the Experiment Station at Geneva for the study of the production of canning crops and particularly of the diseases and the injurious insects affecting vegetables and fruits grown for canning.

The results of both research and extension are best recorded statistically and in terms of concrete things accomplished. For this detailed information reference is here made to the report of the College presented to the legislature in January

and printed by the State.

It is a pleasure to record, in conclusion, our appreciation of the generous contribution of time and thought to the problems of the College of Agriculture by which you have very greatly aided us in the work of administration. We are under similar obligation to the responsible representatives of the State Government with whom the needs of the College have been considered.

CORNELIUS BETTEN, Director of Resident Instruction. R. W. THATCHER, Director of Experiment Stations. C. E. LADD,

Director of Extension.

## APPENDIX IX

# REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE

To the President of the University:

SIR: I beg to make herewith the annual report of the College of Architecture

for the academic year 1924–25.

The number of applications for admission to the college this past September was so much in excess of the number for which educational facilities were available that the task of making a reasoned selection was an even greater one than heretofore. During the past few years this problem of how such a selection might be best made has been one which has received constant study by the Committee on Admissions. In October the decision was reached by that Committee and confirmed by the Faculty that this selection should be based on such knowledge as could be gathered of the applicant's personality, character, and fitness for professional work in addition to scholastic standing. This information is now being gathered in the case of every applicant by means of questionnaires, filled out by the applicant, his school principal, and by such other persons as the applicant may refer to.

Beginning with those who applied for admission this past February this procedure has been followed, but I believe that as yet it is too soon to evaluate the

success or failings of our present procedure.

Last March a request was made that the Board of Trustees authorize the preparation of plans for a building for this College. If the preparation of such plans is undertaken questions will be raised which can be answered only by a deter-

mination as to what the future of this College should be.

This College is engaged in the preparation of students for the practice of the profession of Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and either that of the Painter or Sculptor. In so far as its instruction covers the fundamental graphic arts it is a School of Fine Arts. Music is classed as one of the Fine Arts. Educationally it has comparatively little in common with the graphic arts, yet there is a certain value in a close physical association of all the fine arts if it is desired that the influence of the Fine Arts in the future be made more potent, be made to extend beyond that group of students enrolled in professional courses. In somewhat the same manner the question of the relation of Archaeology and Aesthetics to the History of Art, and the practice of art as a part of the present curriculum of this college is one which can hardly be settled by this Faculty. It is rather a question for which the answer, to a certain degree, will be indicated by a decision as to what place a School of Fine Arts should take in the University. Up till now this college has to an almost exclusive extent directed its efforts towards the training of those students enrolled in it.

As yet there has been but little demand for courses primarily designed for the the non-professional students nor has this Faculty attempted to any great degree

to stimulate such demands.

The answers to these questions are of importance in so much as to some extent they determine what part, in the future, this educational division of the University should strive to play; what importance the appreciation and understanding of the Fine Arts should properly assume in general education.

This Faculty believes that this College has as its first duty the thorough training of its own students but at the same time it feels that in the future the influence

which might be exerted by it could well be extended over a wider field.

These questions are questions in which the Faculty is vitally interested and for which it desires answers, but it is hardly competent to answer them itself. They are questions of general University policy.

F. H. Bosworth,
Dean of the College of Architecture.

## APPENDIX X

# REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the work of the

College of Engineering for the year 1924-25.

The most important matter that came before the College during the past academic year was the participation in the investigation of engineering education now being conducted by the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education and made possible through the granting of a fund of \$100,000 by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Practically all engineering schools and colleges in this country were invited to cooperate in this investigation by sending out questionnaires to faculty, alumni, and students and by doing a certain amount of the work of summarizing these questionnaires. This work has now been completed and the documents referred to have been submitted to the central committee of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. In addition to these studies, the Committee of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.

tion, through the director of the investigation, is also making a study of other phases of the problem and also of engineering education in European countries. The scope of this investigation is very broad, involving studies of the background and antecedents of both students and faculties, an examination of existing curricula, and a statistical study of the field occupied by graduates and former students of engineering colleges. It is too early to make any prediction as to the value of the results that will be obtained, but the preliminary reports are very encouraging. At any rate the entire matter of technical education is being examined more thoroughly than it has ever been before.

The total number of students registered in the college again decreased somewhat as compared with the preceding year. This is in accord, however, with the general trend all over the country. Statistics compiled by the Bureau of Education of the United States have shown a steady decline in the number of such students for several years. No doubt this is partly due to the great interest now manifested in the new Schools of Business Administration such as that recently established at Harvard. A similar decline in the number of engineering students accompanied the rapid rise of colleges of agriculture a number of years ago.

Locally, there is the added reason of a very rigid enforcement of our entrance requirements. These being somewhat higher than most institutions of similar character in this country tend naturally, and we believe wisely, to discourage any but those who are well prepared to do college work in these lines from making application. The two great problems in engineering education now appear to be the intelligent selection of students and the improving of the methods of instruction. It is doubtful if we shall see any radical change in curricula either as to content or length of the college period. While the total number of students has decreased, the number registered in the School of Civil Engineering has somewhat increased. This is interesting and encouraging, for this line of engineering has not been very active for some years. The good roads movement may account to some extent for this revival.

There is little to report concerning the curriculum of any of the three schools of the college, no notable changes having been made in any of them during the year. Such changes as have been made are in the direction of liberalizing the

several courses and this is of course highly desirable.

Considerable progress has been made in research and two bulletins have been issued under the auspices of the newly established Experiment Station, namely, a bulletin on A Double Integraph for Electrical Line Transients, the work of Professor Karapetoff; one on Empirical Relations for Coals of the United States by F. C. Evans; and one on Viscometry in the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering, the work of Professor Upton. At least two more bulletins are in preparation for next year.

Other research work has been conducted as follows.

Professor Schoder has nearly completed his long experimental study in hydraulics and expects to publish results in the near future. Professors Scofield and Wright have made good progress in investigating the changes of temperature and expansion during the setting of lumnite and Portland cements, mortars, and concretes. Professor Conwell is investigating soils for highway purposes.

Under the direction of Director Diederichs and with the aid of the Heckscher Foundation the following researches have been conducted: Flame propagation in closed cylinders, Heat transmission from steam to heavy oil. The nature of martensite, The behavior of Deisel Engine oils under varying pressure and temperature.

In Electrical Engineering Professor Ballard has continued his research on vacuum tubes and Professor Karapetoff has continued his work on the mechanical

solution of equations involved in electrical design.

The College has received the following gifts and donations during the year and grateful acknowledgment is hereby made.

From the Bell System Laboratories: A Variable Frequency Oscillator, an Amplifier Voltmeter-Milliammeter, an Artificial Transmission Line, and several pieces of auxiliary apparatus.

From the Philadelphia Electric Company: A number of Voltmeters, Ammeters, and Tachometers.

From the Brown Boveri Company: A Voltage Regulator of their own manu-

facture.

From Goddard and Goddard Company: A number of Milling cutters and similar apparatus.

From National Engineering Company: A Simpson Sand Mixer.

From Weirton Machine Company: A Lee Steam Turbine direct connected to a Gould Centrifugal Pump.

From Public Service Corporation of New Jersey: A 25 K. W. Curtis Turbine.

From Yarnell-Waring Company: A Lea V notch Recorder.

From Wayne Tank and Pump Company: A feed water softening apparatus.

The School of Civil Engineering is indebted to the National Geological Survey for material assistance in rebuilding the gauging station in Fall Creek at Forest Home, having received from it the loan for an indefinite period of an Au Waterstage recorder. The Ward Kurtz Company has also given material assistance in conducting tests on concrete cements.

In addition to these gifts of a material nature Dr. and Mrs. Toms of Nyack, N. Y., founded the Allen Park Toms Award in memory of their son, a graduate of the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering. This award has a value of \$250 and is founded for the purpose of aiding worthy students. Three undergraduate scholarships were provided for from the McMullen bequest. These will go into

effect next October.

It does not appear to be necessary to recapitulate the many needs of the College since you are already fully cognizant of them. Concerning these needs the most hopeful advance is the new building plans that are now being developed. With these completed a determined effort to secure new buildings will, without doubt, be rewarded with success; and the time has come when this matter cannot be longer delayed.

Dexter S. Kimball,

Dean of the College of Engineering.

# APPENDIX XI 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 as follows for the session of 1924:

TOTAL ENROLLMENT			
In the Summer Session	Men 845 221	Women 807 385	Total 1652 606
Less Double Registrations	1066	1192 159	2258 260
Summer Session of Law	965 69	1033	1998 72
(Including I Double Registration)	1034	1036	2070
GRADUATE STUDENTS			
Graduate Students in the Summer Session.  '' 'Agriculture.  '' both.	45 30 17	73 15 10	118 45 27
Total	92	98	190

## ANALYSIS OF SUMMER SESSION REGISTRANTS

Undergraduates of Cornell	256	62	318
" other institutions	112	132	244
Students holding Cornell degrees	39	30	69
degrees from other institutions	132	230	362
Students holding normal school diplomas	8	192	200

## TEACHERS

	1922 Total	Men	1923 Women	Total	Men	1924 Women	Total
High Schools	160	46	194	240	54	206	260
Grades	260	16	230	246	9	212	221
Colleges	39	31	19	50	44	23	67
Normal Schools.	3	2	3	5	I	4	5
Kindergarten	_	_	13	13	_	9	9
Superintendents.	2	I	_	I	-	_	_
Principals	16	6	2	8	10	I	II
Supervisors	- 4	I	1	2	_	I	I
Others	3	5	- 8	13	1	15	16
	487	108	470	578	119	471	590

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

	7000		1001	
New York	1923		1924	
	1095		1132	
Pennsylvania			108	
New Jersey	121			
Other Middle States	98		80	
(Including Md., D. C., Del.)			0	
New England	99		118	
Southern States	78	,	95	
West Virginia		6		5
Virginia		6		12
North Carolina		14		II
South Carolina		4		8
Georgia		8		6
Florida		2		3
Alabama		7		10
Mississippi		5		5
Kentucky		6		5
Tennessee		7		13
Louisiana		4		3
Arkansas		I		4
Texas		8		10
Central States	89		88	
Ohio		46		48
Indiana		13		io
Illinois		20		18
Michigan		10		12
Middle Western States	39		41	-
Missouri	33	12	-1-	12
Kansas.		2		3
Wisconsin		7		4
Minnesota		3		
Iowa.		8		4 8
				6
Nebraska		4		0
Oklahoma		3		4

32						
North Western and Pacific Coast				17	1	5
South Dakota				-/	_	I
Montana					I	_
Colorado					6	2
New Mexico					I	_
Utah					I	2
Arizona					I	_
Washington					I	3
Oregon					I	2
California					5	3
Idaho				-	_	2
Foreign Countries				78	9	5
			-		_	_
				191	4	1998
SUMMER SESSION ATTI	ENDANC	E BY C	OURSES	3		
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Astronomy	_	_	_	_	12	16
Chemistry	265	137	189	134	189	165
Drawing and Painting	_		_	50	38	60
Economics	252	131	135	236	351	277
Education	125	109	141	166	315	392
Engineering:						
Shop Work		39	30	48	18	13
Drawing	29	58	67	18	27	13
Descriptive Geometry	_	_	_	27	28	27
Kinematics	_	_	_	_	42	54
Mechanics	-	91	95	83	87	116
Hydraulics	-	19	25	20	21	26
Structural Engineering	_	50	67	83	90	115
English	366	407	520	465	591	595
Geography and Geology	224	235	213	315	247	280
German	52	66	49	60	39	75
Government	83	82	72	20	60	57
History	227	175	199	218	268	245
Hygiene	16			.0	12	66
Latin		30	45	48	42	
Mathematics	240	313	364	319	268	293
Philosophy	339	375	452	38	115	114
Physical Education	II	83	75 51	99	116	115
Physics	364	121	151	186	155	133
Psychology	163	132	177	201	164	208
Public Speaking	117	110	115	114	145	146
Romance Languages:					-40	-4-
French	274	232	228	205	185	185
Spanish	103	109	128	83	80	75
Zoology	49	81	_	_	*	*
				_		_
	3409	3116	3588	3274	3829	4035
SHAMED SOUR	OF P	TOLOGY				
SUMMER SCHOOL						
Botany					.57	.47
Zoology					*55	*83
Botany and Zoology(Courses dealing with both Plants and A					. 13	20
Courses dealing with both Plants and A	nimals	5)				

## SUMMER SESSION OF LAW

First Term Second Term	37 32	62 63
		_
	69	125

COS	F PER ST	UDENT	HOUR (19	24)		.,
Subject	Student		Cost		per Student	Hour
Astronomy	35		\$300		8.57	
Chemistry	543		3700		6.81	
Drawing and Painting	122		1050		8.60	
Economics	734		2700		3.67	
Education	712		3125		4.38	
Engineering	1124		5975		5.31	
Descriptive Geometry	Part of	88	0,,0	450	0.0-	5.12
Mechanical Drawing		31		450		14.52
Mechanics		447		1650		3.69
Hydraulics		84		600		7.14
Shop		26		600		23.07
Structural Engineering		262		900		3.43
Railroad Surveying		48		500		10.41
Highway Engineering		30		375		12.50
Kinematics		108		450		4.17
English	1092		3450		3.16	
Geography	438		2700		6.16	
German	208		1050		5.05	
Government	102		450		4.41	
History	438		2350	14.0	5.36	
Hygiene	52		375		7.21	
Latin	122		1100		9.01	
Mathematics	1015		5100		5.02	
Music	194		1650		8.50	
Philosophy	230		825		3.58	
Physics	462		3000		6.49	
Psychology	410		1800		4.39	
Public Speaking	257		1800		7.00	
Romance Languages:						
French	468		2700		5.77	
Spanish	228		1650		7.23	
					_	
	8986		\$46850		5.22	

46 110 full time instructors at \$46,850 = \$425.91 average salary.

By way of comment, the number of registrants, 1998, should be compared with the number for 1923, 1894, and for 1922, 2148. This latter number included the figure for the School of Physical Education, 432, which was discontinued following that session. You will see, then, that we had the largest registration of bona fide Summer Session students that we have had in recent years. The number of graduate students, 190, should be compared with 224 in 1923 and 135 in 1922. The seeming decrease for 1924 as compared with 1923 does not mean that there were fewer graduate students working during the Summer Session, but that a very considerable group were enrolled under the new plan of "personal direction" study and did not register for courses in the Summer Session. In the past this group actually registered for the Summer Session in order to get residence credit. There was a sufficient number enrolled this year under personal direction to have brought the figure up to last year's, had they been included. The number (318) of undergraduates of Cornell can be compared with the figure, 420, registered in 1922. The figure for 1923 is not available. The undergraduates from other institutions, 244, may likewise be compared with 189 in 1922. This comparison shows a certain falling off for our own undergraduates and an increase for the

350

7.617

number from other institutions for the current summer, but the data do not indicate whether this is more than a passing tendency. There are not satisfactory figures for comparison for degree holding students of past years, but it is significant that so many graduates from other institutions are attending our Summer Session Comparative figures for teachers enrolled are given and seem to show certain definite trends. No further comment seems necessary on this table.

The matter of geographical distribution gives some ground for thought. Although most states of the Union are represented in the Summer Session, yet it would seem reasonable to draw more largely from the Central and Middle Western States than is the case. The question is raised whether it would not be worth

while to extend our advertising in this district more widely.

Regarding the attendance in the various courses, the table shows the trends for the past six years. One very encouraging feature is the increasing enrollment in Education, which seems to justify the policy of expansion which has marked this department in the past few years.

The work in Drawing and Painting seems to be a legitimate development of

the Summer Session which is very encouraging.

The enrollment in the Music courses for the past two summers would seem to indicate a steady demand for certain courses dealing with music in the public schools in addition to courses similar to those offered in our regular session. It would seem that the policy of making a conservative offering of this sort in cooperation with our Department of Music is worthy of continuation.

The large enrollment in Physical Education was confined almost entirely to the unusual number of persons who elected the course in Equitation offered in conjunction with the Department of Military Science. There was much favorable comment regarding this course and also some rather definite criticism. In view of the fact that the horses used are the property of the United States Government and that there is no assurance that they will always be at the disposal of our resident Military staff for instructional purposes, it is very likely that this course will be omitted in future.

The courses in Public Speaking were attended as largely in 1924 as they had been in 1923, which indicates that the growth of this department is likely to be permanent. In this connection it is desirable to call attention to the dramatic presentations made by the Public Speaking Department throughout the session. Groups of plays were offered each week on from two to three evenings, a nominal fee being charged to cover the cost of presentation. This development proved so successful that it seems desirable to encourage a continuation along these lines for the coming summer.

The courses offered in Engineering show a decided increase in enrollment, which speaks well for the interest manifested by that college in the summer work.

A table is presented showing the cost per student hour for each department involved in Summer Session work. A comparison should be made of each one of these items with the average cost for all courses, namely, \$5.22 per student hour for the entire offering. It is felt, that a relatively high cost of any course may be entirely justifiable if the course is intrinsically valuable. However, as long as the Summer Session is of necessity practically self-supporting, it must be borne in mind that no particular course should show too great a deviation above the average.

The tables presented give a very definite basis for consideration of certain enlargements of the staff and extensions of the curriculum for the session of 1925, in order to make the session more valuable to our increasing number of earnest

students.

A word should be said about the social conditions during the Summer Session. It has been the experience of all the larger institutions that a small minority of the summer enrollment is made up of students who are not fundamentally interested in scholastic work and this group is the source of certain difficulties in the way of proper conduct and deportment. The Cornell Summer Session has had this experience during the past few years, and, while the presence of certain students of this sort is perhaps inevitable, it does seem that the number may be minimized and the opportunities for distraction from serious work may be lessened if certain regulations are put into effect toward that end. It is therefore recommended that the Administrative officers of the University, who are particularly entrusted with the regulation of student conduct, confer with the purpose of taking whatever means are possible to regulate the session of 1925 somewhat more carefully

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

# APPENDIX XII REPORT OF THE DEAN OF WOMEN

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year 1924-25.

## REGISTRATION

The registration of women for the year 1924-25 as shown by colleges was as follows:

REGIS	STRAT	ION	BX	COLLI	EGES	S					
Arts											630
Agriculture											505
Graduate School									•		82
Law											9
Engineering.											2
Architecture											25
Veterinary										 	2
Medicine—Ithaca											3
Medicine—New York											37
Total for year											1295
Total registration in Ithaca.											1258

The total attendance of women for the year was 1295, an increase of 6 over the preceding year. The total registration in Ithaca was 1258. The subjoined tables show the attendance of women students during the past five years and also the distribution among colleges.

DISTRIB	UTION	BY CO	OLLEGES	OF	WOMEN	STUDE	NTS DI	URING	LAST I	IVE Y	EARS
Year	Arts	Agr.	Grad.	Law	Eng.	Arch.	Med.	Vet.	Total	Dup.	Net
1920-21	650	392	65	10	12	II	41		1181	13	1168
1921-22		396	64	7	8	19	50	2	1201	6	1197
1922-23	627	427	76	4	5	26	44	2	IZII		IZII
1923-24	651	470	91	6	3	25	39	2	1289		1289
1924-25	630	505	82	9	2	25	40	2	1295		1295

REGISTRATION BY COLLEGES AND CLASSES

#### Arts Agr. Med. Eng. Arch. Law Vet. Grad. Total 1925 . . . . . 132 98 243 1926.... III 136 254 1927 . . 179 133 319 1928. . . 166 126 305

1929	II	6			I				18
Spec Grad	6	31						82	37 82
Med. N. Y			37						39
				_		-		-	
	630	505	40	2	25	9	2	82	1295

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

## DEGREES

During the year	1924-25,	262 women received degrees from Cornell University	7,
		distributed as follows:	

Bachelors of Arts		125
Bachelors of Science in Agriculture		36
Bachelors of Science in the College of Home Economics		43
Doctor of Veterinary Medicine		I
Bachelor of Architecture.		I
Bachelors of Fine Arts		3
Masters of Arts		29
Masters of Science.		7
Master of Architecture		T
Master in Landscape Architecture		T
Destant of Distant 1	•	6
Doctors of Medicine		9
Total		262

### HOUSING

## REGISTRATION BY RESIDENCE

		First Term	Per cent	Second Term	Per cent
Prudence Risley		192	16.07	195	17.48
Sage College		186	15.58	185	16.59
University Houses		149	12.47	135	12.10
Approved Houses		163	13.64	140	12.57
Sororities		229	19.15	213	19.11
At Home		147	12.30	131	11.75
Working for Room and Board Special Arrangement		40 89	3·34 7·45		3.59 6.81
operat mrangement		-09	7.43	70	0.01
Total in Halls and University Houses. Total not in Halls and University House		527 668	44.12 55.88		46.17 53.83
Total for semester	 	1195	100.00	1115	100.00
Withdrew second semester				143	
Entered second semester.		63			
		1258		1258	

No marked changes have taken place in the housing situation for women during the past year and the need for more dormitories for women is still immediate and urgent.

## SELF-SUPPORTING STUDENTS

The subjoined table indicates the number of women who are known to be meeting part or all of their own expenses while in college and the types of work in which they are engaged.

# CLASSIFICATION OF WOMEN STUDENTS WHO HAVE DONE REMUNERATIVE WORK DURING THE YEAR 1924-25

Working for Room and Board in private families Working for Room and Board in Sorority Houses.		40 22
Chaperons		12
Charge of night door		2
Waiting Table		
Dormitories		80
" substitutes		25
Sororities		13
Outside dining rooms		8

Telephone														17
Telephone	 	•												-1
Elevator.														17
Laundry														2

It was necessary for me to be away from Ithaca from February until May, on account of illness. During this period my assistant, Miss A. Elizabeth Neely, '19, as acting Dean, carried on the work of the office in such a way as to win the most cordial response and hearty cooperation, not only from the women of the University but from all those with whom she worked.

Georgia L. White, Dean of Women.

# APPENDIX XIII REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR

To the President of the University:

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my twenty-ninth annual report as Registrar of the University. The report covers the academic year 1924–25 including the Summer Session of 1924.

	THE YEAR					
Summer Session, July 5—Aug. 15       36       6       42         Summer vacation, Aug. 16—Sept. 23.        39       39         First term, Sept. 24—Feb. 4       101½       16       1       118½         Christmas vacation, Dec. 21—Jan. 4.        15½       15½       15½         First term, vacation, Feb. 5.        1       I         Spring vacation, Apr. 5—Apr. 12.       8½       8½       8½						
Summer vacation, Aug. 16—Sept. 23.	Summer vacation, June 17—July 4				18	18
First term, Sept. 24—Feb. 4		36	6			42
Christmas vacation, Dec. 21—Jan. 4 $15\frac{1}{2}$ $15\frac{1}{2}$ First term, vacation, Feb. 5	Summer vacation, Aug. 16—Sept. 23				39	39
First term, vacation, Feb. 5	First term, Sept. 24—Feb. 4	101 1/2	16	I		1181/2
Spring vacation, Apr. 5—Apr. 12 8½ 8½					151/2	151/2
	First term, vacation, Feb. 5				I	I
Second term, Feb. 6—June 15	Spring vacation, Apr. 5—Apr. 12				81/2	81/2
	Second term, Feb. 6—June 15	1031/2	17	I		1211/2

STUDENTS

The accompanying table shows the attendance for 1924–25, gives the number of students who have received instruction this year, including those in the 1924 Summer Session, in the 1924 Summer School in Agriculture, in the 1924–25 Winter Courses in Agriculture and the Summer School in Law, but excluding duplicates, as 7415.

The accompanying table shows the attendance in each course since the open-

ing of the University in 1868.

## MATRICULATES

The following table shows that 2698 students have registered during the present year for the first time. The table also shows the method of admission. Students entering for the first time in the Summer Session and in the Summer School in Agriculture are not considered as matriculates, but for convenience are listed in this table.

Graduates	182	Coll. Ent. Board Exams	21
Advanced standing	275	Medical (N.Y.C.)	59
Regents' credentials	570	Summer Session (1924)	775
	483	Summer School in Agr. (1924)	228
By examination	9	Sum. Grad. (Per. Dir.)	4
As special students	52	Summer School Law	40
Advanced standing	570 483 9	Summer Session (1924) Summer School in Agr. (1924)	77.

The small number entering by some of the methods mentioned above is due to the fact that two or more methods have been combined in a single case, the student, however, being listed in the group to which the major portion of his entrance belongs.

## ADMISSION FROM OTHER COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The Registrar has charge of all credentials presented by applicants coming from other institutions. This system has given uniformity of action on similar certificates when the applicants enter different colleges at this University.

In the following list should be included properly a number of cases of special students who, coming from other colleges, would have been eligible for admission to advanced standing. Such students, however, preferred to be admitted as specials. Some later changed to a regular course but are not included in the tables.

The number of students admitted to advanced standing as candidates for the first degree during the past thirty-nine years, is, as nearly as may be ascertained, as follows. The former courses in Chemistry, Pharmacy, Medical Preparatory, and Optional have been omitted from the table but the numbers have been retained in the totals.

returned in the	co caro.						Civil	Mech.	For				No. of
Year	Arts	Phil.	Let.	Sci.	Agr	Arch	Eng.	Eng.	estry	Law*	Vet.	Med	. Cases
1886-87	2	8	I	4	I	4	6	18					50
1887-88	6	4	I	I			II	10					37
1888-89	5		6	5	2	2	12	21					64
1889-90		5	6	3	2	1	2	25					50
1890-91	4 8	5 8	2	4	I		14	28					69
1891-92	7	9	2	5	2	2	10	52					9ó
1892-93	6	6	I	5 8		6	II	44					87
1893-94	5	6	5	8		6	6	56					98
1894-95	4	2	3	3	2	3	6	44					71
1895-96	5	II	4	7	3	3	9	33					85
1896-97	10	4	2	4	3	3	II	42		12	5		100
1897-98	II	6		7	9	2	15	41		15	I		108
1898-99	27	6	I	7	4	3	16	56	I	6	2		134
1899-00	28			í	5	3	25	64	I	7	4		138
1900-01	37				4	6	6	64	3	10	2	2	134
1901-02	38				6	2	29	92	5	7	_	2	184
1902-03	33				8	2		105	9	12	I		194
1903-04	31				9	5	39	112	,	9	I	I	207
1904-05	29				ó	5		101		3			IOI
1905-06	39				14	5 8	36	89		I			187
1906-07	40				19	5	55	86		15			220
1907-08	43				22	10	60	79		II			225
1908-09	37				21	10	53	71		5	I	5	203
1909-10	47				41	7	30	88		9			222
1910-11	41				44	8	44	47		II			195
1911-12	36				52	6	38	57		7	4		209
Year	Arts				Agri.	Arch.	Engi	neering	g	Law	Vet.	Med.	No. of Cases
1912-13	57				76	8		83		7	I		232
1913-14	58				76	5		78		7	-		224
1914-15	70				87	5		93		7	I	6	269
1915-16	85				94	7		75		9	4	8	282
1916-17	76				84	9		73		9	2	10	263
1917-18	64				45	3		50		12	2	4	180
1918-19	87				52	3		79		II	6	6	244
1919-20	126				102	8		146		9	2	8	401
1920-21	75				68	13		134		5	5	3	303
1921-22	95				62	6		100		13	2	I	279
1922-23	61				74	14		75		7	6	5	242
1923-24	59				82	12		72		21	I	5	252
	60				90	13		62				6	
1924-25 *No data prior t	60				90	13				41	3	6	275

<sup>\*</sup>No data prior to 1896-97

Of the 275 admitted in 1924-25, 138 registered as freshmen, 78 as sophomores,

47 as juniors, 12 as seniors.

During the past thirty-nine years there have been admitted from 560 other institutions of collegiate rank 6,989 students. The distribution in general of these students can be seen by reference to the table on page xciii of the Report for the year 1907–08.

ADMISSION ON SCHOOL CERTIFICATE, REGENTS' CREDENTIALS, AND EXAMINATIONS

The Registrar has charge of the credentials of those entering by school certificate, by Regents' credentials and by examinations, including the examinations conducted by the College Entrance Examination Board.

During the past sixteen years the number of applicants admitted by school certificate, by Regents' credentials, and by examinations, has been as follows:

	01-60,	11-01,	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	21-91,	81-11	61-81	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25
Certificate Regents Examin. Col.Ent.E	329 14	311	517 420 12	601 404 11	587 476 6	647 494 9	683 520 28	605 544 9			636 575 12	646 543 7	600 527 8	527 596 4	595 605 2	483 570 9
am. Bd.		14	18	13	14	27	7	13	20	22	31	23	23	33	34	21
Total	944	857	967	1029	1083	1177	1238	1171	1027	1323	1254	1219	1157	1160	1236	1083

The inserted table gives the number admitted to graduation. Care has been taken to discriminate between closely allied degrees, but such have been grouped so as to show at a glance the number in each department.

DAVID F. Hov, Registrar.

# APPENDIX XIV REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN<sup>\*</sup>

To the President of the University:

Sir: I herewith respectfully submit the annual report of the use made of the University Library so far as the use is recorded, together with the work necessary to make and keep the library materials available for use. The special needs of the library are set forth in the reports from the several divisions into which the

work falls

The library has been open for use during the year 308 days, from 8 until 10:30 when the university is in session, and from 9 until 5 on vacation days. The doors have been closed on Thanksgiving day, Christmas and New Year's days, Fourth of July, and Labor day, being open on all other public holidays. The library is the literary laboratory of the university and students have access to this laboratory more hours during the day than they have to any other laboratory. The evening opening necessitates a larger force of workers, as no one is expected to be on duty more than seven hours a day, and if student help were not available, the cost of keeping the library open so many hours would be greatly increased. There is, however, great need for a trained library worker to take charge of the work during the evening hours instead of the monitorial plan, as at present.

ACCESSIONS DIVISION

The accessions to the University library are shown by the accompanying table. The library has been passing through a trying time during the past few years. The earnings of the book funds are the same as in past years but the cost of books has increased so much that in some cases the purchasing power has been reduced by half. The Sage endowment is entirely taken up by the annual grants allotted to the various groups of subjects, about which books are bought. Urgent requests are made for more money in many of these divisions, but the annual grants cannot be increased.

The earnings of the Fiske endowment, so much as is allotted to the purchase of books, is used for binding, and a reserve fund for special needs. The increased need for these purposes makes a demand on this fund beyond its capacity and we are not able to grant some requests for things greatly needed.

The acquisition of new sets of periodicals and society publications has been kept up to a certain extent, for which a reserve fund from sales of duplicates has

been to a certain extent available.

The special book funds seem to be caring for purchases in the special fields, but the general book endowment funds need to be increased.

BOOKS, BOUND	PAMPHLETS.	MAPS.	MSS	ETC.
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General Library, exclusive of the following		491,883
Anthon Collection, purchased 1868	6,770	12.0
Bopp Collection, purchased 1868	2,014	
Sparks Collection, purchased 1872	5,717	
White Historical Library, gift 1891	23,177	
Zarncke Collection, gift 1883	13,000	
British Patents, gift 1868	3,108	
		53,879
Fiske Dante Collection, gift 1893	9,179	001-17
Fiske Petrarch Collection, gift 1905	4,145	
Fiske Icelandic Collection, gift 1905.	17,441	
Wason Collection, gift 1918	9,946	
Volumes of C. U. Theses Deposited	7,415	
Philological Sem. Collection.	1,085	
Philosophical Sem. Collection.	888	
German Sem. Collection.	769	
French Sem. Collection.	24	
Latin Sem. Collection	324	
American History Collection	614	
The state of the s	014	53,960
Maps in Cornell University Library	1,063	53,900
C. U. Plans deposited	200	
U. S. Coast Survey Charts.		
U. S. Geological Survey Topog. sheets	960	
II C Coolegical Curvey Topog, sheets	2,431	
U. S. Geological Survey Atlases	213	
British Geological Survey Maps.	600	6-
British Geological Survey Maps	600	5,467
British Geological Survey Maps.  Manuscripts.		
Manuscripts	766	5,467 766
Manuscripts.  Gen. Law Library, gifts and purchases.	766 46,314	
Manuscripts.  Gen. Law Library, gifts and purchases.  Moak Law Library, gift 1893.	766 46,314 12,500	
Manuscripts.  Gen. Law Library, gifts and purchases. Moak Law Library, gift 1893. Flower Vet. Library, gift.	766 46,314 12,500 6,454	
Manuscripts.  Gen. Law Library, gifts and purchases.  Moak Law Library, gift 1893. Flower Vet. Library, gift Barnes Hall Library, gift	766 46,314 12,500 6,454 2,728	
Manuscripts.  Gen. Law Library, gifts and purchases. Moak Law Library, gift 1893. Flower Vet. Library, gift Barnes Hall Library, gift Goldwin Smith Hall Library.	766 46,314 12,500 6,454 2,728 2,681	
Manuscripts.  Gen. Law Library, gifts and purchases. Moak Law Library, gift 1893. Flower Vet. Library, gift. Barnes Hall Library, gift. Goldwin Smith Hall Library. Van Cleef Memorial Library.	766 46,314 12,500 6,454 2,728 2,681 1,864	
Manuscripts.  Gen. Law Library, gifts and purchases. Moak Law Library, gift 1893. Flower Vet. Library, gift Barnes Hall Library, gift Goldwin Smith Hall Library Van Cleef Memorial Library. Evans Mathematical Library.	766 46,314 12,500 6,454 2,728 2,681 1,864 420	
Manuscripts.  Gen. Law Library, gifts and purchases. Moak Law Library, gift 1893. Flower Vet. Library, gift Barnes Hall Library, gift Goldwin Smith Hall Library. Van Cleef Memorial Library. Evans Mathematical Library. Comstock Memorial Library.	766 46,314 12,500 6,454 2,728 2,681 1,864 420 868	
Manuscripts.  Gen. Law Library, gifts and purchases. Moak Law Library, gift 1893. Flower Vet. Library, gift Barnes Hall Library gift Goldwin Smith Hall Library Van Cleef Memorial Library Evans Mathematical Library Comstock Memorial Library Kuichling Collection, gift 1010.	766 46,314 12,500 6,454 2,728 2,681 1,864 420 868 2,130	
Manuscripts.  Gen. Law Library, gifts and purchases. Moak Law Library, gift 1893. Flower Vet. Library, gift Barnes Hall Library, gift Goldwin Smith Hall Library Van Cleef Memorial Library Evans Mathematical Library Comstock Memorial Library Kuichling Collection, gift 1919. Architectural College Library	766 46,314 12,500 6,454 2,728 2,681 1,864 420 868 2,130 1,360	
Manuscripts.  Gen. Law Library, gifts and purchases. Moak Law Library, gift 1893. Flower Vet. Library, gift Barnes Hall Library, gift Goldwin Smith Hall Library Van Cleef Memorial Library Evans Mathematical Library Comstock Memorial Library Kuichling Collection, gift 1919 Architectural College Library Economics Laboratory Collection	766 46,314 12,500 6,454 2,728 2,681 1,864 420 868 2,130 1,360 340	
Manuscripts.  Gen. Law Library, gifts and purchases. Moak Law Library, gift 1893. Flower Vet. Library, gift Barnes Hall Library, gift Goldwin Smith Hall Library Van Cleef Memorial Library Evans Mathematical Library Comstock Memorial Library Kuichling Collection, gift 1919. Architectural College Library Economics Laboratory Collection Entomology Laboratory Collection	766 46,314 12,500 6,454 2,728 2,681 1,864 420 868 2,130 1,360 340 2,403	
Manuscripts.  Gen. Law Library, gifts and purchases. Moak Law Library, gift 1893. Flower Vet. Library, gift Barnes Hall Library gift Goldwin Smith Hall Library Van Cleef Memorial Library Evans Mathematical Library Comstock Memorial Library Kuichling Collection, gift 1919. Architectural College Library Economics Laboratory Collection Entomology Laboratory Collection Prudence Risley Hall Collection.	766 46,314 12,500 6,454 2,728 2,681 1,864 420 868 2,130 1,360 340 2,403 841	
Manuscripts.  Gen. Law Library, gifts and purchases. Moak Law Library, gift 1893. Flower Vet. Library, gift Barnes Hall Library, gift Goldwin Smith Hall Library Van Cleef Memorial Library Evans Mathematical Library Comstock Memorial Library Kuichling Collection, gift 1919. Architectural College Library Economics Laboratory Collection Entomology Laboratory Collection	766 46,314 12,500 6,454 2,728 2,681 1,864 420 868 2,130 1,360 340 2,403	766
Manuscripts.  Gen. Law Library, gifts and purchases. Moak Law Library, gift 1893. Flower Vet. Library, gift Barnes Hall Library, gift Goldwin Smith Hall Library Van Cleef Memorial Library Evans Mathematical Library Evans Mathematical Library Evans Memorial Library Comstock Memorial Library Kuichling Collection, gift 1919 Architectural College Library Economics Laboratory Collection Entomology Laboratory Collection Prudence Risley Hall Collection. Gray Memorial Library	766  46,314 12,500 6,454 2,728 2,681 1,864 420 868 2,130 1,360 340 2,403 841 472	
Manuscripts.  Gen. Law Library, gifts and purchases. Moak Law Library, gift 1893. Flower Vet. Library, gift Barnes Hall Library, gift Goldwin Smith Hall Library Van Cleef Memorial Library Evans Mathematical Library Comstock Memorial Library Comstock Memorial Library Kuichling Collection, gift 1919. Architectural College Library Economics Laboratory Collection Entomology Laboratory Collection Prudence Risley Hall Collection Gray Memorial Library  N. Y. S. College of Agriculture Library	766  46,314 12,500 6,454 2,728 2,681 1,864 420 868 2,130 1,360 340 2,403 841 472 37,647	766
Manuscripts.  Gen. Law Library, gifts and purchases. Moak Law Library, gift 1893. Flower Vet. Library, gift Barnes Hall Library, gift Goldwin Smith Hall Library. Van Cleef Memorial Library. Evans Mathematical Library. Comstock Memorial Library. Kuichling Collection, gift 1919. Architectural College Library. Economics Laboratory Collection. Entomology Laboratory Collection. Prudence Risley Hall Collection. Gray Memorial Library. N. Y. S. College of Agriculture Library. N. Y. S. Forest College Library.	766  46,314 12,500 6,454 2,728 2,681 1,864 420 868 2,130 1,360 340 2,403 841 472  37,647 1,181	766
Manuscripts.  Gen. Law Library, gifts and purchases. Moak Law Library, gift 1893. Flower Vet. Library, gift Barnes Hall Library, gift Goldwin Smith Hall Library Van Cleef Memorial Library Evans Mathematical Library Comstock Memorial Library Comstock Memorial Library Kuichling Collection, gift 1919. Architectural College Library Economics Laboratory Collection Entomology Laboratory Collection Prudence Risley Hall Collection Gray Memorial Library  N. Y. S. College of Agriculture Library	766  46,314 12,500 6,454 2,728 2,681 1,864 420 868 2,130 1,360 340 2,403 841 472 37,647	766
Manuscripts.  Gen. Law Library, gifts and purchases. Moak Law Library, gift 1893. Flower Vet. Library, gift Barnes Hall Library, gift Goldwin Smith Hall Library. Van Cleef Memorial Library. Evans Mathematical Library. Comstock Memorial Library. Kuichling Collection, gift 1919. Architectural College Library. Economics Laboratory Collection. Entomology Laboratory Collection. Prudence Risley Hall Collection. Gray Memorial Library. N. Y. S. College of Agriculture Library. N. Y. S. Forest College Library.	766  46,314 12,500 6,454 2,728 2,681 1,864 420 868 2,130 1,360 340 2,403 841 472  37,647 1,181	766

724,452

## IMPORTANT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

The following sets of periodicals were added to the library:

Aus der Natur. 66 v. 1852-75. Kunstwart. 33 v. 1887-1920.

Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde. 1898-1922.

Zeitschrift für die neutestamentliche Wissenschaft. 16 v. 1900-15.

Journal of theological studies. 25 v. 1900-24. Revue des etudes juives. 66 v. 1880-1913.

Hebraica v. 1-11. 1884-95. American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures. v. 12-40. 1895-1924. Zoologisch-botanische Gesellschaft in Wien. Abhandlungen. 14 v. 1902-24. Niederländisches Archiv für Zoologie. 5 v. 1871-82.

R. Universite di Roma-Istituto di Anatomia. Recherche. 1873-1924.

Annales mycologici. 13 v. 1903-15. Zeitschrift für Botanik. 7 v. 1909–15. Mycologisches Centralblatt. 5 v. 1912–15. New Phytologist. 13 v. 1902-14. Plant World. 15 v. 1897-1912.

Through an anonymous donor the following were added to our music collection:

Denkmäler der Tonkunst in Oesterreich. 49 v. 1894-1918.

Denkmäler deutscher Tonkunst. 50 v. 1892-1915.

Palestrina. Werke. 33 v. Musica Sacra, ed. F. Commer. 28 v. Musica Sacra, ed. Bote & Bock. 16 v.

Collectio operum musicorum Batavorum, ed. Commer. 12 v.

Lasso, O. di. Sämtliche Werke. 20 v. Handel, G. F. Werke. 98 v.

Internationale Musikgesellschaft. Publikationen. 29 v. Internationale Musikgesellschaft. Zeitschrift. 11 v. Internationale Musikgesellschaft. Sammelbände. 11 v. Vierteljahrschrift für Musikwissenschaft. 10 v.

Kirchenmusikalischer Jahrbuch. 20 v.

Siona. 36 v. 1876-1911.

Gesellschaft für Musikforschung. Publikationen. 29 v.

Jahrbuch des Musikbibliothek Peters. 19 v.

Les Maitres musiciens de la renaissance française, ed. Expert. 23 v.

Important purchases other than periodicals:

Voeltzkow, A. Reise in Ostafrika, 1903-5. 20 v. 1906-23.

Bandini. Catalogus codicum Mss. Biblioteca Laurentianae. 11 v. 1764-1793.

Rusca, A. De Inferno. 1621.

Harrington, Sir J. Orlando Furioso. 1634. Karsten, G. Vegetationsbilder. 15 v. 1903-24. Biographie nationale de Belgique. 23 v. 1866-1924.

From Mr. Wm. F. E. Gurley, '75 we received the following incunabula:

Augustin. Libros de Trinitate. 1489.

Nicolaus de Lyra. Postillae super Biblia. 1481.

Among gifts should be mentioned 35 volumes in Braille from Dr. L. L. Seaman, '72. The classification work has not only taken care of the current accessions, but the Loewy books dealing with Freemasonry, so far as they have been unpacked, numbering several hundred titles, have been classified by the Library of Congress system of classification, although not catalogued, so they are available for consultation at the shelves, by any who desire to do so.

The work of receiving and recording the current periodical literature is done by the periodical division, where also all periodicals are made ready for binding. This work is of prime importance since periodicals wrongly bound and wrongly lettered are a constant annoyance to users. The record of the work of this division

is as follows:

Periodicals received by subscription	1,240
Periodicals received by gift and exchange	1,048
Vols. of periodicals bound	3,010

The use of newspapers and general periodicals kept in this division falls under the supervision of this division also. For this use over 3,000 bound volumes are kept on the open shelves and about 700 current publications in the periodical room.

## CATALOGUE DIVISION

The importance of keeping books added to the library fully catalogued does not need emphasis and to this end all the available space for doing this work has been used during the past year, but very little more than current orders have been taken care of. The large collection of Loewy and Wynne books, are still uncatalogued, because there is no room to add to the force of workers in the catalogue division. So far as these collections are on shelves it has been possible to select out items wanted and make them available for use but the large part of the Loewy books are still in packing boxes, for want of shelf space.

The work done by this division is shown by the following:

No. of vols. and pamphlets catalogued.

No. maps catalogued.

No. of Manuscripts catalogued.

No. of written cards added to catalogue.

No. of printed cards added to catalogue.

No. of cards added to the L. C. catalogue.

No. of cards added to the Harvard catalogue.

No. of cards added to the Harvard catalogue.

No. of cards added to the Harvard catalogue.

3,520

In addition to the regular work, the catalogue division has received and prepared for printing the annual list of publications by the members of the university.

## SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

The four special collections for which curators are needed are the White Historical library, the Fiske Italian collection, the Fiske Icelandic collection, and the Wason Chinese collection. Three of these have special curators. Additions to the Chinese collection have been curtailed because the full earnings of the endowment have not been received, and so much of the general book funds were borrowed to cover the cost of orders out at the time the collection was received that but few new orders have been placed. When the full earnings on this fund are available, a special curator will be needed to keep the collection up to standard.

The curators of the other special libraries report a crowded condition of the

shelving space, and for the White library, the curator says:

"The shelves are so crowded that it is impossible to have the books arranged as they should be. There should be more room for students. There are now twelve desks available while this year we should have had twenty-four to be able to assign one to each graduate student who needed one. Even with double the number we have, none would have been left for members of the faculty, visiting students, and undergraduates, who often need suitable places to work in the library for longer and shorter periods."

## READERS DIVISION

The use made of the library, the end towards which all the other divisions are working, is shown by the following statement, as far as the use has been recorded:

and the state of the state of the disc state of	Jech I cool o
Registered borrowers	1,931
Borrowing libraries	153
Vols. given out for reading room use	121.704
Vols. given out for seminary use	4.605
Vols. given out for laboratory use	6.227
Vols. given out for home use	43.40I
Vols. lent to other libraries	385
Vols. borrowed from other libraries	105

During the year, 25,651 volumes have been reserved for use in the library and not allowed to go out except over nights and holidays.

The crowded condition of the library is not so marked in the reading room as elsewhere, although at times every seat is occupied. Some readers, using the general reading room, are doing a class of work that should be done in a seminary or special research room, but the lack of such accommodations prevents making such assignments. The library has never had facilities for placing at the disposal of scholars, that come to use the library, research rooms away from the constant confusion inevitable in a reading room used by undergraduates.

## STACKS DIVISION

As the library increases in size, the work of this division becomes increasingly important. Books must be in their places or accounted for when wanted, if a

library is serving its users.

The annual inventory always finds a good many volumes on the wrong shelves and a considerable number missing altogether, inevitable in a much-used library. The inventory of the books deposited in the department libraries shows a larger number of books missing from these collections than the size of these collections warrant. Closer supervision over these outlying libraries should be provided and a more frequent checking of the books than is now done.

Because of the congested condition of the book stacks in the main library a great deal of extra shifting and rearrangement of books has been necessary during the year in order to keep them in classified order without which nothing can be

found. The supervisor of the stacks reports:

"The question of space demands immediate attention. With the putting up of additional presses against the stair railings, every foot of space in the building has been utilized for stack purposes. There is no space left and unless steps are taken at once, it will be necessary to pile books on floors and tables as has already been done in some cases.

This condition defeats the first principle of the library, viz., quick service, since it is obvious that with congestion there cannot be order, and without order

there cannot be service."

WILLARD AUSTEN, Librarian.

## APPENDIX XV

## PUBLICATIONS 1924-25

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 publications. v. 15, 1923-24.
Cornell University. Agricultural Experiment Station. Bulletin. 427-438.

1924-25. Ithaca, N. Y.

— Memoir. No. 68, 75-89. 1924-25. Ithaca, N. Y.
— Annual report of the Dean. 1924. Albany, N. Y. 1925.

Cornell University. College of Architecture. Report of the Dean, 1923-24.

Cornell University. Official publications. v. 15, No. 18. Appendix IX. 1924. Cornell University. College of Arts and Sciences. Report of the Secretary. 1923-24. Cornell University. Official publications. v. 15, No. 18. Appendix

III. 1024.

Cornell University. College of Engineering. Report of the Dean, 1923-24. Cornell University. Official publications. v. 15, No. 18. Appendix X. 1924. Cornell University. College of Law. Report of the Dean, 1923-24. Cornell University. Official publications. v. 15, No. 18. Appendix IV. 1924.

Cornell University. Dean of Women. Report, 1923-24. Cornell University.

Official publications. v. 15, No. 18. Appendix XII. 1924.

Cornell University. Graduate School. Report of the Dean, 1923-24. Cornell

University. Official publications. v. 15, No. 18. Appendix II. 1024. Cornell University. Library. Report of the Librarian. 1923-24. Cornell Uni-

versity. Official publications. v. 15, No. 18. Appendix XIV. 1924. Publications, 1923-24 (by Cornell University and its officers). Cornell Uni-

tersity. Official publications. v. 15, No. 18. Appendix XV. 1924.

Cornell University. Medical College. Report of the Dean, 1923-24.

University. Official publications. v. 15, No. 18. Appendix V. 1924.

Cornell University. Medical College, Ithaca Division. Report of the Secretary, 1923-24. Cornell University. Official publications. v. 15, No. 18. Appendix VI. 1924.

Cornell University. President. Annual report, 1923-24. Cornell University.

Official publications. v. 15, No. 18, 1924.

Cornell University. Registrar. Report, 1923-24. Cornell University. Official publications. v. 15, No. 18. Appendix XIII. 1924.

Cornell University. Summer Session. Report of the Administrative Board, 1924. Cornell University. Official publications. v. 15, No. 18. Appendix XI. 1924.

Cornell University. University Faculty. Report of the Dean, 1923-24. Cornell University. Official publications. v. 15, No. 18. Appendix I. 1924.

New York State College of Agriculture. Report of the Dean for the year 1923-24. Cornell University. Official publications. v. 15, No. 18. Appendix VIII. 1924. New York State Veterinary College. Report of the Dean, 1923-24. Cornell University. Official publications. v. 15, No. 18. Appendix VII. 1924. Cornell alumni news. v. 27. Ithaca, N. Y. 1924-25. Cornell chemist. v. 14. Ithaca, N. Y. 1924-25.

Cornell civil engineer; monthly publication of the Association of Civil Engineers at Cornell University. v. 33. October, 1924—June, 1925. Ithaca, N. Y. Cornell countryman. v. 22. October, 1924—June, 1925. Ithaca, N. Y. Cornell daily sun. Ithaca, N. Y. 1924—25.

Cornell extension bulletin. No. 82-104, 107-111, 113. Ithaca, N. Y. 1924-25.

Cornell graphic. v. 2. Ithaca, N. Y. 1924-25. Cornell junior extension bulletin. 12. 1925.

Cornell law quarterly; published by the faculty and students of the Cornell University College of Law. v. 10. December 1924-June, 1925. Ithaca, N. Y. Cornell rural school leaflet. v. 18. September, 1924-March, 1925. Ithaca, N. Y.

Cornell University medical bulletin. v. 14. New York. 1924-25.
Cornell veterinarian. v. 15. Ithaca, N. Y. 1925.
Cornellian. v. 57. Ithaca, N. Y. 1925.
Cornellian Council quarterly. v. 10. Ithaca, N. Y. 1924-25.
Journal of physical chemistry. v. 29. 1925. Ithaca, N. Y.
Philosophical review. v. 34. 1925. New York, Longan, Green and Co.
Sibley journal of engineering. v. 20. 1025. Ithaca, N. Y.

Sibley journal of engineering. v. 39. 1925. Ithaca, N. Y. Widow. v. 33. Ithaca, N. Y. 1924-25.

Adams, Bristow. Importance of Itha-can aid Cornell campaign to University. Cornell daily sun, v. 45, no. 130, 1925.

Use of airplane in forest fire prevention. Cornell daily sun, v. 45, no. 113,

1925.

What would you do if Cornell were confronted by disaster? Cornellian Council bulletin, v. 10, no. 8: 1, 1925.

Why don't they talk United States? American agriculturist, v. 114, no. 3,

Editor. Cornell University. Agricultural Experiment Station. [Publications] 1924-1925; New York State. College of Agriculture at Cornell University. [Publications] 1924-25; Extension service news, 1924-1925; Service sheet, 1924-1925.

Associate editor. Cornell alumni news, 1924-1925.

— Editorial adviser. Cornellian Council bulletin, 1925.

Adams, J. Q. Chief pre-Shakespearean dramas. New York, Houghton Mifflin

Company; London, G. G. Harrap and Co., 1924. 712 p.

A life of William Shakespeare. 2d and rev. ed. New York, Houghton

Mifflin Company; London, Constable and Co., 1925. 561 p.

Shakespeare as a writer of epitaphs. Manly anniversary studies in language and literature, 1923: 78.

Collaborator. A register of bibliographies of the English language and liter-

Koegh. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1925. 507 p.

Reviews: W. W. Greg. Two Elizabethan stage abridgements, "The battle of Alcazar" and "Orlando Furioso." Journal of English and Germanic philology, v. 23: 605, 1924; Stratford life (Fripp, E. I. Master Richard Quyny, bailiff of Stratford-upon-Avon, and friend of William Shakespeare) Saturday review of literature, v. 1:560, 1925.

— Joint editor. Cornell studies in English.

Adelmann, H. B. The morphological plan of the head, by B. F. Kingsbury and H. B. Adelmann. Quarterly journal of microscopical science, v. 68:239, 1924. Albert, C. D. Machine design questions and problems, by E. F. Garner and C. D. Albert. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1924. 155 p.

Allen, A. A. August shores. Bird-lore, v. 25:274, 1923. When the wild ducks fly. Bird-lore, v. 25:338, 1923.

Ring out the old. Bird-lore, v. 25:414, 1923. Ring in the new. Bird-lore, v. 26:69, 1924.

The study of birds. Bird-lore, v. 26:135, 1924. Vacationing with birds. Bird-lore, v. 26. 208, 1924.

The grouse disease. American Game Protective Association. Bulletin, v. 13:12, 1924.

Birds' nests and how to find them. Bird-lore, v. 26:283, 1924.

The birds of an old orchard. Bird-lore, v. 26:352, 1924. Where are the summer birds at Christmas. Bird-lore, v. 26: 432, 1924.

Birds and bird-lore. Book of popular science. The Grolier Society. 1924. The function of the college in the field of ornithology. Bird-lore, v. 27:64,

1925.

The return of the birds. Bird-lore, v. 27:131, 1925.

Bird-lore, v. 27:204

Observing birds at close range. Bird-lore, v. 27:204, 1925. The grouse disease in North America. Maryland conservationist, v. 2:3, 1925.

Editor. Bird-lore, School Department.

Allen, R. P. Metallic luster. II. Wilder D. Bancroft and R. P. Allen. Journal

of physical chemistry, v. 29:564, 1925.

Anderson, R. J. The phytosterols of wheat endosperm. R. J. Anderson and F. P. Nabenhauer. American Chemical Society. Journal, v. 46:1717, 1924. Reduction of sitosterol. Preparation of dihydrositosterol or sitostanol, by R. J. Anderson and F. P. Nabenhauer. American Chemical Society. Journal,

v. 46:1953, 1924. The separation of unsaturated from saturated sterols. R. J. Anderson and F. P. Nabenhauer. American Chemical Society. Journal, v. 46:1957, 1924.
 Sitosterol. R. J. Anderson and F. P. Nabenhauer. American Chemical

Society. Journal, v. 46:2113, 1924.

A contribution to the chemistry of grape pigments. II. Concerning the anthocyans in Clinton grapes. R. J. Anderson and F. P. Nabenhauer. Journal

of biological chemistry, v. 61:97, 1924.

A contribution to the chemistry of grape pigments. III. Concerning the anthocyans in Seibel grapes. Journal of biological chemistry, v. 61:685, 1924. Studies with phytosterols. R. J. Anderson and F. P. Nabenhauer. New York State. Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y. Technical bulletin 108, 1924.

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