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President's Report

by

Livingston Farrand

1926-27

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

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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

1926-27

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 1926-27.

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

Fred M. Randall, a Trustee of the University, elected by the Alumni, died in Detroit on March 19, 1927. He graduated from Cornell with the Class of 1900. He was president of the Cornell University Association of Michigan and a director-at-large of the Cornell Alumni Corporation.

Ernest Albee, Professor of Philosophy, died on May 25, 1927. He was instructor in philosophy from 1892 until 1902, when he was promoted to an assistant professorship, and in 1907 he was elected to a professorship.

George P. Bristol, Professor of Greek, emeritus, died on May 16, 1927. He came to Cornell as assistant professor of Greek in 1888; from 1890 till 1898 his rank was that of associate professor, and in 1898 he became professor of Greek. He was Director of the Summer Session from 1906 till 1918 inclusive. In 1921 he retired from active service.

Dick J. Crosby, Professor in Extension Service in the College of Agriculture, died on November 15, 1926. He was Professor of Extension Teaching in 1915-17 and since 1917 had held the title of Professor in Extension Service.

Charles E. Nammack, Professor of Clinical Medicine, Department of Medicine, died on October 4, 1926. He had held the professorship continuously since the opening of the Medical College in New York City in 1898.

Robert G. Reese, Professor of Clinical Medicine, Department of Ophthalmology, died on October 18, 1926. He had been a member of the staff of the Medical College in New York City since 1898.

THE TRUSTEES

Professor Frank Thilly was elected Faculty Representative on the Board in succession to Professor G. L. Burr, whose term had expired at the end of the calendar year 1926.

E. R. Eastman was re-elected President of the State Agricultural Society and hence has remained a Trustee. W. F. Pratt was re-elected by the State Grange as its representative on the Board. T. B. Wilson was re-appointed by the Governor as Trustee for another five-year term.

At the meeting of the Board held in June 1927, Mynderse Van Cleef, R. H. Treman, and J. T. Newman were elected Trustees to succeed themselves for terms of five years.

The Alumni of the University elected three Trustees: S. Wiley Wakeman to succeed himself for a five-year term; Dr. Mary M. Crawford for five years to fill the trusteeship which expired in 1927 and which had been left vacant since the resignation of William Metcalf in the spring of 1926; and Alfred D. Warner, Jr., for a period of three years to fill the trusteeship left vacant by the death of F. M. Randall.

At the meeting of the Board held in November it was voted to increase by one the number of members of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds elected by the Board, and R. H. Treman was elected to that additional membership. The Committee on Buildings and Grounds later created a sub-committee on landscape development, with R. H. Treman as chairman, and also a sub-committee on buildings and utilities, with J. DuPratt White as chairman.

At the April meeting it was voted to increase from five to seven the number of members elected by the Board on the Finance Committee and at the June meeting the Trustees voted to defer the election of these two additional members until the next meeting of the Board.

The annual election of College Faculty Representatives on the State College Council resulted in the election of Professors H. C. Thompson and J. M. Sherman in succession to Professors E. A. White and R. S. Hosmer for the College of Agriculture, and of Professor Martha Van Rensselaer in succession to Professor Flora Rose for the College of Home Economics.

THE FACULTY

The following appointments and promotions in the Faculty have been made during the past year. George Young, Jr., Acting Dean of the College of Architecture; R. Louise Fitch, Dean of Women; Colonel J. W. Beacham, Jr., Professor of Military Science and Tactics

(detailed by the War Department in succession to Colonel J. C. Nicholls); W. H. Burkholder, Professor of Plant Pathology; G. W. Cunningham, Professor of Philosophy; Marie Fowler, Professor of Home Economics; E. H. Kennard, Professor of Physics; R. E. Loving, Acting Professor of Physics; Allan Nevins, Professor of American History; Otto Rahn, Professor of Bacteriology in the Dairy Department; A. D. Seymour, Jr., Acting Professor of Architecture; Ethel B. Waring, Professor of Home Economics; H. E. Whiteside, Professor of Law; W. C. Andrae, Assistant Professor of Experimental Engineering; R. H. Bardwell, Acting Assistant Professor of Veterinary Medicine; Dorothy Barnard, Acting Assistant Professor of Home Economics; T. L. Bayne, Assistant Professor of Rural Education; E. L. Brunett, Assistant Professor of Poultry Diseases in the Veterinary College; T. C. Billig, Assistant Professor of Law; Olympio Brindesi, Acting Assistant Professor in the College of Architecture; W. H. Farnham, Assistant Professor of Law; S. E. Harris, Acting Assistant Professor of Economics; J. R. Johnson, Assistant Professor of Organic Chemistry; V. K. Johnston, Acting Assistant Professor of Political Science; P. T. Homan, Assistant Professor of Economics; Elizabeth Lacey, Assistant Professor of Home Economics; Clive McCay, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry; E. G. Mead, Acting Assistant Professor of Music; C. W. Mason, Assistant Professor of Chemistry; Robert W. Nafe, Assistant Professor of Rural Social Organization; W. W. Nicholas, Acting Assistant Professor of Physics; Peter Olafson, Assistant Professor of Pathology in the Veterinary College; H. H. Race, Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering; Myra J. Robinson, Acting Assistant Professor of Home Economics; J. G. Tarboux, Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering; Charlotte Weiss, Assistant Professor of Home Economics; K. D. Wood, Assistant Professor of Mechanics of Engineering; J. L. Woodward, Acting Assistant Professor of Political Science.

In the Medical College in New York City the following have been promoted or appointed: I. S. Haynes, Professor of Clinical Surgery, emeritus; John Rogers, Professor of Clinical Surgery, emeritus; George Woolsey, Professor of Clinical Surgery, emeritus; J. W. Churchman, Professor of Experimental Therapeutics and Director of the Laboratory; Bernard Samuels, Professor of Clinical Surgery, Department of Ophthalmology; James S. Denton, Assistant Professor of Pathology; L. A. Hoag, Assistant Professor of Pediatrics; H. E. B.

Pardee, Assistant Professor of Pediatrics; M. K. Smith, Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery.

The following appointments and promotions have been made in the Extension Staff of the State Colleges: Charles Chupp, Extension Professor of Plant Pathology; Van Breed Hart, Extension Professor of Farm Management; W. E. Ayres, Extension Assistant Professor of Dairy Industry; Mildred Carney, Extension Acting Assistant Professor of Home Economics; H. B. Hartwig, Extension Assistant Professor of Agronomy; Grace Morin, Extension Assistant Professor of Home Economics; G. E. Peabody, Assistant Professor of Extension Teaching.

In the Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva the following have been appointed: H. B. Tukey, Acting Chief of Research (with the title of professor); L. C. Anderson, Associate in Research (with the title of assistant professor); G. P. Van Eseltine, Associate in Research (with the title of assistant professor).

The following officers have presented their resignations: F. H. Bosworth, Dean of the College of Architecture (he retains his professorship); R. W. Thatcher, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Stations; E. H. Woodruff, Professor of Law; C. C. Bidwell, Professor of Physics; Cora E. Binzel, Professor of Rural Education; Otto Kinkeldey, Professor of Music; A. H. Nehrling, Professor of Floriculture; Nellie Louise Perkins, Professor of Home Economics; Harmon Smith, Professor of Clinical Surgery, Department of Laryngology; G. A. Works, Professor of Rural Education; W. A. Brownell, Assistant Professor of Rural Education; R. A. MacKay, Assistant Professor of Political Science; W. C. Montgomery, Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery, Department of Laryngology; Irene Nehrling, Assistant Professor of Home Economics; Stacy May, Assistant Professor of Economics; Alwin Berger, Associate in Research in the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva (with the title of assistant professor); L. A. Dalton, Extension Assistant Professor of Field Crops; Erma H. Underwood, Extension Assistant Professor of Home Economics; Margaret Wylie, Extension Assistant Professor of Home Economics.

The Messenger Lecturer on the Evolution of Civilization for 1927 was Dr. H. J. C. Grierson, Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh.

The George Fisher Baker Lecturers in Chemistry were: first term, 1926-27, Dr. Fritz Paneth, Professor of Chemistry in the University

of Berlin; second term, 1926-27, Dr. A. V. Hill, Foulerton Research Professor of Physiology, University of London.

Lecturers on the Jacob H. Schiff Foundation for the Promotion of Studies in Human Civilization were: first term, 1926-27, Professor H. A. Lorentz of the University of Leyden; second term, 1926-27, Professor J. L. Brierly, Professor of International Law and Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.

As is evident from the list of faculty changes contained in the preceding pages, several critical situations have been presented during the year.

The decision of Professor Woodruff to apply for retirement from active service has been received with universal regret. By reason of distinction both of professional service and of personality, his position in the Cornell community was outstanding.

A serious blow to the University was the resignation of the Director of the State Experiment Station at Geneva, Dr. R. W. Thatcher, who withdrew to accept the presidency of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Dr. Thatcher's service had been notable and since the union of the Experiment Station with Cornell University he had made himself an honored and important member of the Cornell faculty. It is a satisfaction to report that this difficult post has been filled by the appointment of Dr. F. B. Morrison of the University of Wisconsin, who comes with the complete endorsement of the staff of the Experiment Station and of the faculty of the College of Agriculture. Director Morrison will assume his new duties at the opening of the coming year.

The office of the Dean of Women, left vacant by the resignation of Miss Georgia L. White, has been filled by the appointment of Miss R. Louise Fitch. Dean Fitch took office at the beginning of the academic year and has discharged the responsibilities of her difficult post to the satisfaction of all concerned.

THE STUDENTS

The official enrollment of students for the year ending June 30, 1927 was 5,776, as compared with 5,818 for the previous year. The problem of the selection of entering students continues to be one of great difficulty. The conditions reported a year ago with regard to the College of Arts and Sciences in the matter of applications for admis-

sion have continued. With a limitation of the number of admissions to five hundred, there were over two thousand preliminary applications for consideration. The Committee on Admission of that College labored during the entire year in an attempt to select the most promising material from the mass of applications.

Similar pressure, although naturally in smaller numbers, has presented itself to the College of Architecture and a procedure of selection along the same lines as those employed by the College of Arts and Sciences is now in operation.

While not yet prepared to make specific recommendation to the Board of Trustees, the experience of the last two years is pointing unmistakably toward the desirability of a concentration of procedure in the admission of new students in a bureau or director of admissions, which shall act for all the colleges of the University at Ithaca. Experimental as the present methods may be, there is no doubt in the minds of the faculty and administration that constant improvement in the entering material is being obtained.

No special comment on the general good order in the student body is called for. Any disturbances were of a minor character and were promptly handled by the Committee on Student Affairs.

The most notable development in undergraduate life was the coming to a head of a feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of many members of the faculty, as well as of the students, with the operations of the Honor System as it existed. While recognizing many advantages which the Honor System had undoubtedly produced, it was evident that its success was incomplete and the devices for its administration were becoming yearly more complex and unsatisfactory in operation. After repeated conferences between members of the faculty and representatives of the student body, the University Faculty voted to restore to each college faculty jurisdiction in the conduct of examinations and similar exercises. The several faculties are now actively canvassing the situations in their colleges with a view to reaching understandings with the student bodies as to such modifications of the existing system as shall offer promise of improvement. It is expected that in a general way the Honor System will be retained in most of the colleges of the University, but probably with provision for faculty participation in the reporting of infractions, the investigation of such reports and the assessment of penalties where violation is proven.

It is a pleasure to record that Willard Straight Hall, which serves the entire student body, has continued its operation with notable success.

MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT

The only new construction of importance on the University campus during the past year has been the range of greenhouses for the College of Agriculture. Certain important plans for future development have, however, been completed. Of such plans one of the most interesting was the successful effort, under the leadership of Robert E. Treman, to secure funds for the erection of a War Memorial, which is to consist of two towers with a connecting cloister in the center of the east face of the men's dormitory group on West Avenue. The announcement of this achievement to the alumni gathered at Commencement in June aroused great enthusiasm. The architects are now engaged in preparing the specifications with a view to a speedy inauguration of the construction. The possibility of building certain units in the dormitory group adjoining the War Memorial is also being considered, and if they are provided for they will make a striking addition to that group.

The Trustees have been kept informed of the progress of the plans for a new water supply for the University, which plans have been prepared under the direction of Ezra B. Whitman. The plans are now completed and approved and it is expected that construction will begin immediately.

With regard to the Plant Industry Building for the College of Agriculture, I regret to report that the Legislature of last year made no provision for construction but authorized the expenditure of sufficient money to clear the site and lay the foundations. It is hoped that this beginning will insure an appropriation by the next Legislature of an amount sufficient to complete this much needed structure.

It is with great satisfaction that I report to the Board the promising situation which exists with regard to the Medical College in New York City. The negotiations for the union with the New York Hospital have been brought to a successful culmination and by the authority of the Board an instrument has been executed providing for a definite operating union of the two institutions and for its administration. To carry this through very large sums of money are needed by both the contracting parties, and through generous bequests and gifts

which cannot yet be publicly specified the needed financial support is regarded as assured. It would be difficult to overestimate the significance of this enterprise. It is not too much to say that if wisely administered this new medical foundation may become a leading institution not only in this country but in the world.

A most welcome gift and one of far-reaching significance was \$130,000 received from the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Trust to establish a research professorship in forest soils. An additional sum for the maintenance of the chair will be received from the same source for a limited period. This carefully considered foundation will ensure research of a high order in connection with the work of the Department of Forestry.

As supplementing in a degree the important foundation just named, the University has also during the year received from the heirs of the late Mathias H. Arnot, a forest tract of seventeen hundred acres in a convenient location for the use of the Department of Forestry.

Another encouraging and important addition to the University resources is the establishment of the John E. Sweet Professorship in the College of Engineering with an endowment of \$200,000. The plans for the Sweet Professorship were conceived during the Semi-Centennial Endowment Campaign and have now been achieved through the generous contribution of more than \$60,000 by Frank G. Tallman of the Class of 1880.

It is a pleasure to report that the appointment of a landscape architect as a member of the permanent staff of the University has stimulated the work on the gorges and glens on either side of the University campus, under the generous provision which has been made by Colonel Henry W. Sackett of the Board of Trustees.

I earnestly recommend to the attention of the members of the Board the reports of the Deans appended hereto, in which the many problems that face a great university are discussed in detail. The opportunities which lie open are many and it is often discouraging to the devoted members of the teaching force that means are not available for taking advantage of otherwise obvious possibilities. At the same time, there exists no atmosphere of discouragement. I cannot overemphasize the debt Cornell University owes to the loyalty of the members of the Faculty who are producing notable results in spite of the handicaps of very limited financial support.

I shall take occasion at a later date to catalogue for the purposes of emphasis the more serious of the current needs of the University.

Pressing as these many demands are, the year just past has been one of encouragement on the material side. Certainly the vigor of the University has been maintained and, I believe, heightened. It is, as always, a pleasure to acknowledge gratefully the unfailing support which the administration is receiving from the Board of Trustees, as well as from the Faculty, students and alumni. The unity of purpose of which this attitude is proof makes the work of this and other administrative offices a satisfaction and a high privilege.

Respectfully submitted,

LIVINGSTON FARRAND,

President.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

To the Board of Trustees of Cornell University:

I have the honor to submit herewith the financial statement of Cornell University covering the fiscal year July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1927, inclusive.

The cost of conducting the endowed colleges at Ithaca during the year exceeded the available income by \$80,218, thereby increasing the accumulated deficit to \$461,545.63. The Trustees appropriated to apply on this deficit \$50,000 from profits received from securities sold during the year, thus reducing the debit balance of the income account to \$411,545.63. Of this deficit accumulated during the past few years something over \$136,000 resulted from the purchase of land bordering upon the campus and desired by the University to protect or supplement the existing campus; \$78,000 was for the equipment of new buildings; and the balance from the ordinary running expenses of the University. The year's deficit was caused in part by unexpected demands arising during the year and an over-estimate of some items of income. The largest single item was a decrease of about \$35,000 in tuition and fees from students. The greater part of this occurred in the second semester and is apparently due to the growing policy of limiting registrations.

The permanent endowment or income-producing funds of the University aggregate \$19,405,426.63, of which nearly \$15,000,000 are for the benefit of the University at Ithaca and \$4,456,176.79 for the Medical College in New York City. The investment of these funds so as to produce the highest rate of interest compatible with safety is one of the important duties of the Trustees, and the Finance Committee, to which this duty is entrusted, has been remarkably successful. Where securities are given to the University for the benefit of specific funds they are held as constituting the investment of such fund. Except where special restrictions require that the principal and interest on gifts to the University be kept separate from other funds, all investments are regarded as made for the University as a whole, and the annual income arising from such investments, after the deduction of two per cent of the income as an insurance reserve against losses, is distributed pro rata among the several specific funds, held by and being the property of the University.

Some years ago the Trustees decided that in the investment of university funds the committee should not be confined to so-called trust fund investments, but that its members should use their best judgment. Realizing that losses would occasionally occur, provision was made for an insurance reserve fund, above mentioned, and this fund, with the occasional use of a portion of the profits realized from bonds sold, has been more than adequate to care for the losses incurred. The endowment funds thus constitute an investment trust. The securities purchased are distributed over a wide range of industries and organizations. The usual investment is from \$25,000 to \$50,000 in an issue, which means only one-fourth or one-half of one per cent of the entire funds.

The average rate of return received upon the investments during the past year and credited to the several funds was 5.53 per cent, and the market valuation of the securities, excluding gifts, exceeded the book value, which is usually the cost value or market value on April 1, 1923, when our present system was installed, by nearly \$1,000,000.

During the past three years, from the net profits received on securities paid or sold after adequate charge-offs, \$126,000 has been transferred to the income account of the University toward reducing the deficit therein, and about \$93,000.00 added to the insurance reserve account, which now amounts to \$145,756.55. Thus the integrity of the endowment funds seems well secured against any probable business depression.

The subscriptions (exclusive of gifts for special purposes, such as buildings, which, under the resolution of the Board of Trustees, form part of the Semi-Centennial Endowment Fund) secured by the Semi-Centennial Endowment Committee aggregate \$6,651,598.67.

From this amount there has been charged off as
uncollectable

By the Treasurer	\$71,821.46	
By the Cornellian Council (Classes 1920-23) . . .	97,273.32	169,094.78
		<hr/>
Leaving the net subscriptions July 1, 1927		\$6,482,503.89
Of these there have been collected		3,922,376.08
		<hr/>
Leaving the balance uncollected July 1, 1927		\$2,560,127.81

Of these uncollected subscriptions \$829,402.70 are from the classes of 1920-23 inclusive, payable through the Cornellian Council, and not yet due; \$1,296,331.32 are payable at the convenience of the donor; and \$142,306.73 are payable at definite dates which have not yet been reached. This leaves a balance of only \$291,087.06 of subscriptions which by their terms, have matured but have not yet been paid. During the year, in addition to \$27,869.61 paid through the Cornellian Council, there was paid into the University, on account of the principal of subscriptions \$125,116.25. Of this amount \$23,403.28 was paid on account of principal maturing prior to the beginning of the year; \$21,219.31 on principal maturing during the year; and \$80,493.66 on account of subscriptions not yet matured or payable at convenience. Interest amounting to \$42,691.75 was collected. Ninety-six extensions of time of payment were granted and eighty-nine subscriptions were paid in full.

The gifts received by the University during the year that were recorded in this office aggregated \$1,008,321.50. Many gifts were undoubtedly made direct to departments and did not pass through our books.

The activities and loyal service of the Cornellian Council, and of the many alumni cooperating with it, have continued during the year. The success of their efforts is attested by the total amount turned over to the University of \$394,678.32 as compared with \$246,159.60 received the previous year. The amount received for unrestricted use for current expenses increased from \$107,602 to \$116,137.82.

There are four items of special interest, however, to which I call attention, to wit: the continuation of Colonel Sackett's generous gifts making possible the beautifying of the Fall Creek and Cascadilla gorges bounding the campus; the completion of the John E. Sweet professorship fund of \$200,000 commenced during the Semi-Centennial Endowment Campaign; the provision by the heirs of the late Mathias Arnot of a forest of 1700 acres for the use of the Department of Forestry in the College of Agriculture; and the successful campaign of the

committee under the leadership of Mr. R. E. Treman, '09, making possible the erection of the War Memorial Towers as a continuing reminder of those sons of Cornell who gave their lives in the World War. These particular activities of the Council are of great value to the University, but the project which has the first appeal to those charged with the immediate administration of the University is the steadily growing amount of unrestricted income available to the Trustees to meet the University's current needs.

The donations other than those received through the Cornellian Council and the Semi-Centennial Endowment Campaign aggregate \$437,313.34. They show the growing interest of the alumni and of the public in the welfare of the University. They range from \$130,000 to establish a professorship to a \$5.00 addition to a book purchasing fund as a memorial to a faithful and beloved professor. They include a number of scholarships established by alumni and groups of alumni, loan funds, research funds, and provision for the upkeep and improvement of the physical plant. One of the most interesting items is the establishment by a large number of beekeepers of a fund to provide for the purchase of books relating to apiculture. Many of these gifts are profits received from a particular hive of bees designated for this purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES D. BOSTWICK, *Comptroller*.

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 1926-27:

Since submitting my last report, death has laid a heavy hand on the Faculty's membership. Professor George Prentice Bristol, after long and stoically endured illness, died on the 16th of May. He had been a member of the Faculty continuously since 1888, and since 1921 had lived in retirement as professor emeritus. His manifold services as professor of Greek, Registrar, and Director of the Summer Session were discharged with extraordinary ability and brought him a large range of personal contacts, through which he became one of the most deeply beloved members of the academic community.

Professor Ernest Albee died May 25th. Almost immediately after the establishment of the Sage School of Philosophy, he became a member of the instructing staff (1892). For many years he was co-editor of the *Philosophical Review* and for a third of a century he exercised an almost unrivalled influence in training graduate students in critical methods of historical research.

Professor Edward Bradford Titchener died on the 3rd of August. He and Professor Albee came to Cornell in the same year. In 1892 he succeeded Professor Frank Angell, who had accepted a call to Stanford University, and immediately began a rarely fruitful and vigorous career in experimental psychology. Since 1910 he had been Sage Professor of Psychology in the Graduate School, but he continued to give a course of lectures to undergraduates, which on account of his consummate skill as an expositor became not only one of the most populous courses in the University's curriculum, but an outstanding model in the art of teaching. The Faculty has been adorned by few men who have been so widely and favorably known in the world of scholars.

Numerical changes in the membership of the University Faculty, which is composed of the President, professors and assistant professors, the Librarian and assistant Librarians, the Registrar, the Secretary of the University, and the Dean of Women, are indicated in the following statistics:

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Resident in Ithaca.....	331	350	362
Resident in New York City.....	69	73	71
Resident in Geneva.....	9	9	10
Resident on Long Island (Research Professor).....	1	1	1
	<hr/> 410	<hr/> 433	<hr/> 444

During the academic year the Faculty held nine regular sessions (second Wednesday in each month) and one special session (May 17th), called to consider the question of modifying the Honor Code in conducting examinations.

FACULTY REPRESENTATIVES ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

During the year until January 1, 1927, the Faculty was represented on the Board by Professor Emeritus G. L. Burr, Professor R. A. Emerson, and Professor V. A. Moore. On January first Professor Frank Thilly succeeded Professor Burr, whose term of office expired on that date. Grateful recognition of Professor Burr's services to the Faculty is here recorded. His intimate knowledge of the history of the University, its policies and affairs, fitted him in a quite unusual way for serving in an informative and advisory capacity the interests of both Trustees and Faculty.

THE SECRETARY OF THE FACULTY

On October 20th the Secretary of the Faculty, Professor J. P. Bretz, presented his resignation, which was reluctantly accepted, and Professor R. P. Sibley was

elected in November to succeed him. Professor Bretz had served the Faculty as its Secretary since October 13, 1920, and to him the Faculty owes during this period the admirable precision of its records.

THE LIBRARY AND HECKSCHER COUNCILS

At the November Session the Faculty elected Professor W. B. Carver (Group of Science) and Professor H. R. Smart (Group of Letters) to membership in the Library Council and Professor S. L. Boothroyd (Group of Science) to membership in the Heckscher Council.

THE UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS

Two years ago I called to your attention the decrease in the number of applicants for the undergraduate scholarships that are awarded on a competitive basis. The number has now increased from seventy-eight candidates in the September examination of 1924 to one hundred and twenty-one in September, 1926. The quality of preparation has also materially improved, as is apparently indicated by the fact that during the past year only one scholarship was vacated for unsatisfactory work, whereas in 1924-25 the Committee on Scholarships was obliged to vacate six. The new rule requiring all candidates to take examinations in English and Mathematics (the division between advanced and elementary Mathematics has been abandoned) has provided, in the opinion of the Committee, a more satisfactory test. One elective subject is chosen by each candidate from the following list of foreign languages: Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian. The percentage of candidates who took examinations in the several subjects is indicated in the following table:

English	Mathematics	Latin	French	Spanish	German
100%	100%	49%	25%	20%	6%

In this connection I would call to your attention the Faculty's action taken on May 11th, in accordance with which the subject of Spherical Trigonometry was stricken from the list of entrance subjects on the recommendation of the Department of Mathematics and with the approval of the several colleges concerned.

WAR ALUMNI

On the Faculty's recommendation the Board of Trustees conferred the distinction of War Alumnus on the following students, who served with honor in the World War, and were unable to return to the University for the completion of their academic work and the award of a degree: Frank B. Bateman, a member of the class of 1919 in Arts and Sciences; Henry Karsten, class of 1920 in Mechanical Engineering; Reuben Curtis Moffat, class of 1918 in Arts and Sciences; and Paul Skelding, class of 1919 in Arts and Sciences.

THE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

The question of holiday recesses at Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Easter, how long they shall last and when they shall begin, has been a perennial problem for Faculty and students. On November 10th the Faculty voted, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees (approval voted January 22d), to move the Christmas vacation forward three days, the action to remain in force for a period of three years beginning with 1926-27. The effect of the action is to fix the beginning of the Christmas recess at 1 P. M. on a Saturday and the resumption of work on a Monday, two weeks and two days from the former date. The Thanksgiving recess was extended from one day to three days and the first day of instruction in the autumn advanced from Monday to the preceding Thursday to compensate the loss of instruction days. In my opinion the working year of the University is too short; the vacations and holiday recesses too long. In Cornell University, however, the working year is equal to or longer than the academic year in universities of similar rank, and this fact contributes to prevent a consideration of this subject on its merits. Faculties are not only bound by their own traditions, but they are averse to getting out of alignment with usages in sister institutions. One hears constantly of suggestions and petitions to extend

the holidays, but rarely a suggestion that the academic year should be made a real working year. The immense investment in a university such as this is idle for approximately 33% of the time, if one excludes the partial use of the Summer Session. Yet one of our contemporary shibboleths is economy. Young men and women of university age are at a time of life when they are physically and mentally able to work continuously for a much longer year than the universities provide. A less broken year of work at college, with properly exacting standards, would probably leave fewer habits to be unlearned when graduates secure positions or engage in professions that require persistent industry and are confronted with a calendar that is not sprinkled with pleasant vacation oases. A considerable extension of the University's calendar year might well be utilized to decrease the time of undergraduate education or to increase its content.

MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS

Under the provisions of the Morrill Act, the University is obligated to offer instruction in military science and tactics, but there is no obligation to include this subject in the requirements for graduation. At the present time, however, the University requires all male members of the freshman and sophomore classes to pursue military work three hours a week in each academic year of their under-class residence, and the fulfillment of this requirement, in addition to the scholastic requirements of the several colleges, is necessary for graduation. For a good many years and particularly since the World War, there has been wide-spread activity among the students to induce the Faculty to place this subject on an optional basis. On February 8th the Faculty took under consideration a petition signed by 1796 students asking that military science be made optional, to which the Faculty replied by the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the present policy of the University requiring of all undergraduate students two years of Drill or Physical Training be continued, and

"Resolved further, That in view of the limited space and equipment of the gymnasium it is not practicable at the present time to make any change in the existing rule which requires that all male members of the freshman and sophomore classes take Military Science and Tactics."

The action was based on the assumption that either military science or physical education (which is required of all women members of the freshman and sophomore classes) should be required for graduation. Approximately 1800 students now take Drill and if an option between this subject and physical education were permitted, the gymnasium facilities would presumably be inadequate to accommodate the transfers. It is my belief, however, that as soon as an adequate and much needed gymnasium is provided, this option should be granted. If an option of this sort were granted, it would doubtless result in a decrease in registrations for Drill. Nevertheless, there would, in my opinion, continue to be a very large number of students taking this subject and it would ultimately prove highly advantageous to the morale and efficiency of the Military Department itself.

At the close of the year the Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Professor J. C. Nicholls, who had served with distinction as Commandant since 1921, was retired by the War Department. Colonel Nicholls was not only an excellent administrator of the affairs of his own department, but, as a member of important Faculty committees, was a very wise counsellor. In past years the War Department on several occasions has, with happy results, detailed to the University as Commandant, officers who were Cornell graduates (e. g., Colonel E. L. Phillips, '91, the late General George Bell, '94, and the late Colonel F. A. Barton, '91). To succeed Colonel Nicholls the Government has sent Colonel J. W. Beacham, jr., a graduate of the Law School in the class of 1897.

At the University's request participation in the annual competition for designation by the War Department as a "distinguished college" in the teaching of Military Science and Tactics was discontinued.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

THE UNIVERSITY CONCERTS

For the enjoyment and education of the academic community five concerts were scheduled by the Faculty's Committee on Music as follows:

November	10	The Flonzaley Quartet
December	2	The Detroit Symphony Orchestra
January	18	Hans Kindler, Cellist
February	24	Wanda Landowska, Piano and Harpischord
March	15	Dusolina Giannini, Soprano
April	28	The Cleveland Orchestra

For 1927-28 the Committee has arranged the following program:

October	31	The Boston Symphony Orchestra
December	1	The English Singers (in the University Theater)
December	14	Paul Kochanski, Violinist
January	24	Sophie Braslau, Contralto
February	21	Harold Bauer, Pianist
March	20	Giovanni Martinelli, Tenor
April	13	The London String Quartet (in the University Theater)

These concerts have established themselves firmly in the community's esteem and have become an important factor in the University's system of education. In the resignation of Professor Kinkeldey from the Department of Music the Committee has suffered an inestimable loss. For the past four years he has been the Committee's guiding spirit and the high type of musical art presented in these concerts has been due to his controlling counsel.

THE HONOR CODE IN EXAMINATIONS

On March 9, 1921, the Faculty approved an honor code formulated by the undergraduates for the conduct of examinations and by the Trustees and Faculty the students were invested with authority to administer it. From time to time dissatisfaction with the administration, as well as with the principle on which the code is based, has been voiced by Faculty and students alike. Following a number of conferences and discussions by the Central Honor Committee and its associated college committees, as well as casual and informal discussions by various members of the academic community, the Faculty at a special meeting on May 17th adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the conduct of examinations and other academic work in each college be referred to the several college faculties; each college may observe the existing honor code, or adopt other rules for the conduct of its examinations and academic work, provided that such rules or regulations be approved by the University Faculty before becoming effective in such college."

By the Faculty's action the provisions embodied in the foregoing resolution go into effect at the beginning of the year 1927-28. The Law School at its own request and with the approval of the University Faculty reverted to its former method of conducting its examinations on an honor basis.

W. 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 1926-27.

ENROLLMENT AND DEGREES GRANTED

The enrollment during the past academic year has been 677, an increase of only 18, or 2.7 per cent, over that of 1925-26. The enrollment during the summer of 1926 was 414, a decrease of 15, or 3.5 per cent, from that of 1925. Of these summer enrollments, there was an increase of 5 in the Summer Sessions and a decrease of 20 in registrations under personal direction.

Of the students enrolled during the regular terms, 346 were candidates for the doctor's degree and 255 candidates for master's degrees. Of the students registered during the summer, there were 115 candidates for the doctor's degree and 259 candidates for master's degrees. Among students enrolled as non-candidates, there were 11 who hold the doctor's degree. It is a favorable indication of our facilities for advanced study that Cornell attracts students of this class.

During the regular terms, students were enrolled from 45 states of this country and from 25 foreign countries, including our insular possessions. Of our 677 students, 292 were residents of New York State, 277 of other states, and 108 of foreign countries, the respective percentages being 43.1, 40.9, and 16.0.

The number of universities and colleges from which students entered the Graduate School was 207, 49 of which are foreign institutions. The number of students who entered the Graduate School from the undergraduate colleges of Cornell was 227, from other institutions of the United States 369, and from foreign institutions 81, the respective percentages being 33.5, 54.5, and 12.0.

A total of 225 advanced degrees have been conferred during the year. Of these, 91 were doctor's and 134 master's degrees, an increase of 20 doctor's and a decrease of 7 master's degrees in comparison with those of the preceding year.

GRADUATE WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND RELATED FIELDS

During the past year a study has been made of statistics of enrollment, of degrees granted, and of the present occupations of students to whom advanced degrees have been granted for work in agriculture and related subjects, from the organization of the Graduate School in 1909 to the present year.

From statistics published in the annual reports of the President, it appears that the total number of regular term enrollments, not number of students enrolled, for the eighteen years has been 8047. Of these it is estimated that approximately 40 per cent were in fields supported in the State colleges.

During this eighteen-year period, there were granted a total of 2267 advanced degrees, of which 901, or 39.8 per cent, were for work in agriculture and related fields, mostly the biological sciences. Approximately the same percentage of doctor's and of master's degrees were granted in fields allied to agriculture as in all fields combined, namely, about 37 per cent doctor's and 63 per cent master's degrees.

Of students who have received the doctor's degree in fields related to agriculture, 36 per cent enrolled from New York State, 51 per cent from other states, and 13 per cent from foreign countries. The corresponding percentage for students who have been granted master's degrees are 37, 46, and 17, respectively.

Of the 308 former students who were granted doctor's degrees for work in fields allied to agriculture during the seventeen-year period from 1909-10 to 1925-26, four are deceased and the present location of 13 is unknown. The source and present location of the remaining 291 doctors are shown in the tabular statement below.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Present Location	Enrolled from:			Total
	New York	Other States	Foreign Countries	
New York.....	44	34	3	81
Other states.....	57	109	4	170
Foreign countries.....	3	8	29	40
Total.....	104	151	36	291

Of the 508 students who received master's degrees during the seventeen-year period, 30 who later took the doctor's degree are listed in the tabular comparison above, 10 are deceased, and the present location of 31 is unknown. The source and present location of the other 437 are given in the following tabular statement.

Present Location	Enrolled from:			Total
	New York	Other States	Foreign Countries	
New York.....	82	29	6	117
Other states.....	76	170	3	249
Foreign countries.....	6	5	60	71
Total.....	164	204	69	437

Of the 291 doctors considered above, the present occupation of only one is unknown. Of the 437 masters listed in the tabular statement above, the occupations of 71 have not been reported (13 of them are women who married since receiving their degrees and who are presumably to be listed as housewives), leaving 366 whose occupation is known.

Of the 290 doctors, 231, or about 80 per cent, are engaged in professional, educational, or research work in colleges, universities, and agricultural experiment stations, 69 per cent in the United States and 11 per cent in foreign countries. Of the 366 former students who hold master's degrees, 190, or 52 per cent, are similarly engaged, 44 per cent in the United States and 8 per cent in foreign countries.

On the staff of the United States Department of Agriculture and in other federal, state, and county agricultural and educational work, both in the United States and in foreign countries, there are 9 per cent of our doctors and nearly 9 per cent of our masters, whose degrees were obtained for work in fields allied with agriculture.

None of our doctors and somewhat less than 9 per cent of our masters are connected with secondary schools as teachers or administrators.

Few of our former students who have received advanced degrees in agricultural fields are engaged in farming or similar pursuits, the percentage being 2.1 for our doctors and 7.1 for our masters. The percentages of doctors and masters who are employed by commercial concerns for agricultural work are 2.4 and 6.6, respectively.

There are in non-agricultural and non-educational pursuits 3.1 per cent of our doctors and 6.3 per cent of our masters.

It is evident from the foregoing that graduate students in fields supported by the College of Agriculture, including not only the technical agricultural sciences but the allied biological sciences as well, are in the great majority of cases holding professional, educational, or research positions largely in connection with colleges and universities; few of them are engaged in farming or commercial pursuits. I have little doubt that if similar studies could be made of former graduate students in the physical sciences and in the humanities, very much the same results would be found.

TUITION FEES IN THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

By action of the Board of Trustees certain adjustments have been made in tuition fees whereby graduate students, in whatever field they are working and whether in summer sessions or the regular academic year, will pay approximately the same fees. Heretofore graduate students whose major subjects were in the fields of the State Colleges and who were residents of the State paid no tuition fee. Hereafter all graduate students will be required to pay this fee irrespective

of their residence and of the field in which they are studying. Graduate students enrolled in the summer sessions have heretofore been required to pay, throughout their entire period of residence, the regular tuition fees of the summer schools. Since, to obtain a master's degree, a student must be in residence for not less than four summer sessions, the total fees for summer work have been about twice those charged students enrolled for the same degree during regular terms. Hereafter, graduate students registered in summer sessions will be required to pay the regular tuition fee, but, when a student has paid during summer sessions or summer sessions and regular terms combined an amount equal to the tuition and administration fees he would have been required to pay if he had been registered for the same degree during the academic year only, he is absolved from the payment of further tuition fees in the summer sessions.

These adjustments, equalizing tuition fees throughout the Graduate School, have removed inequalities in our previous requirements for which, whatever may have been true in the past, there is no longer clear justification.

The tuition and administration fees for graduate study at Cornell are materially less than are similar fees in any other of the larger endowed universities of the East. On the other hand, our fees are considerably greater than those charged by several of the larger state universities of the West and Middle-west to residents of their own states and about equal to the fees charged by these institutions to non-residents. Since, as shown in a preceding section of this report, approximately 40 per cent of our enrollments and nearly the same percentage of advanced degrees have been for work in fields supported in our State Colleges, to raise our fees to the level of fees in the larger endowed universities would probably seriously cripple graduate work here in agriculture and its related fields. These fields are now strongly supported in the larger state universities. We are, therefore, in direct competition with them, as well as with the larger endowed universities.

Greatly increased tuition fees would exert an influence not only to lessen the number of enrollments in our Graduate School, but would presumably narrow the geographical distribution of enrolling students. That our graduate students now come from almost every state of the country and from many foreign countries is a fortunate factor in our development.

Another important reason for maintaining our graduate fees at as low a level as is consistent with providing proper facilities for a high standard of work is the fact that a large percentage of our doctors and masters engage in teaching and research. Statistics of our former students whose advanced degrees were obtained in agriculture and related sciences, mostly biological, have been noted briefly in a preceding section of this report. It is presumable that a similar situation obtains for our doctors and masters in other fields. The teaching and research professions do not afford large salaries. Moreover, students who have reached the stage in their education when they can enter a graduate school must ordinarily be self supporting. To discourage further training on their part after their first degree has been obtained could not do other than react unfavorably upon the grade of university and college teachers of the future.

R. A. EMERSON,
Dean of the Graduate School.

STATISTICS OF ATTENDANCE OF GRADUATE STUDENTS

	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
Number of students registered during the academic year.....	677	659	583	529	540
Number of students registered during the summer as below.....	414	429	365	304	265
Summer Sessions.....	284	279	261	211	135
Third Term.....	0	0	0	0	84
Personal Direction.....	130	150	104	93	46

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

CLASSIFICATION OF GRADUATE STUDENTS

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

	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
Doctors of Philosophy.....	91	71	60	81	50
Master's degrees, as below.....	134	141	141	112	114
Masters of Arts.....	57	55	50	44	42
Masters of Science.....	53	60	54	38	36
Masters of Science in Agriculture	5	6	13	13	12
Masters in Landscape Archi- tecture.....	1	0	1	3	1
Masters in Forestry.....	6	3	2	2	1
Masters in Architecture.....	4	1	1	1	0
Masters of Chemistry.....	0	1	0	0	0
Masters of Civil Engineering....	4	5	9	5	16
Masters of Mechanical Engi- neering.....	4	7	7	5	2
Masters of Electrical Engineer- ing.....	0	3	4	1	4
Total.....	225	212	201	193	164

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

	<i>Academic Year</i>	<i>Summer</i>
Doctors of Philosophy.....	346	115
Master's degrees, as below.....	255	259
Masters of Arts.....	113	158
Masters of Chemistry.....	4	1
Masters of Science.....	98	93
Masters of Science in Agriculture.....	8	5
Masters in Forestry.....	5	
Masters in Landscape Architecture.....	1	
Masters of Architecture.....	2	
Masters of Civil Engineering.....	14	2
Masters of Electrical Engineering.....	7	
Masters of Mechanical Engineering.....	3	
Non-candidates:		
Honorary Fellows.....	1	
Resident Doctors.....	11	
Others.....	64	40
Total.....	677	414

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

	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
Group A, Languages and Literatures	98	69	75	64	68
Group B, History, Philosophy, Edu- cation and Political Science.....	155	179	138	131	95
Group C, Physical Science.....	140	151	129	132	129
Group E, Engineering, Architecture	54	61	52	49	61
Group F, Science Departments, New York City.....	3	2	3	6	7
Group D, Biological Sciences.....	166	145	118	145	178
Group G, Agricultural Sciences.....	61	52	63		

INSTITUTIONS FROM WHICH STUDENTS ENTERED THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

Acadia.....	2	Helsingfors.....	1
Adelphi.....	1	Hendrix.....	1
Alabama Poly. Inst.....	4	Hiram.....	2
Allegheny.....	3	Hobart.....	1
Alma.....	1	Hood.....	2
Amherst.....	4	Hope.....	1
Arizona.....	1	Hunter.....	1
Arkansas.....	2	Idaho.....	1
Armour Inst. of Tech.....	1	Illinois.....	10
Bombay.....	1	Indiana.....	3
Boston.....	2	Institutio of Agronomo, Chile.....	1
Bowdoin.....	2	Iowa State.....	8
British Columbia.....	3	Kagoshima.....	1
Brown.....	1	Kansas.....	7
Brussels.....	1	Kentucky.....	2
Bucknell.....	1	Kiangsu.....	1
Buffalo.....	2	Knox.....	1
Butler.....	3	Kogyokuska.....	1
California.....	4	Kyoto Imperial.....	1
Cal. Inst. of Tech.....	1	Lafayette.....	2
Cincinnati.....	2	Lake Erie.....	1
Clark.....	1	Lake Forest.....	1
Clemson.....	3	Laval.....	1
Coe.....	1	Leland Stanford.....	2
Colgate.....	4	Letran.....	1
Coll. of City of N. Y.....	2	London.....	1
Coll. of Industrial Arts, Texas.....	1	Louisville.....	1
Colorado.....	4	Macdonald.....	1
Colorado Agricultural.....	2	McGill.....	2
Colo. State Teachers.....	1	Madras.....	1
Columbia.....	4	Madrid.....	1
Conn. Agricultural.....	2	Maine.....	2
Cooper Union Inst.....	1	Maryland.....	1
Cornell College, Iowa.....	1	Mass. Agricultural.....	2
Cornell University.....	227	Mass. Inst. Tech.....	4
Dartmouth.....	3	Melbourne.....	1
Delaware.....	1	Meredith.....	2
Denison.....	2	Michigan.....	5
DePauw.....	5	Michigan Agr.....	3
Dickinson.....	4	Michigan State.....	1
Duke.....	1	Middlebury.....	1
Durham, England.....	1	Midland.....	1
Earlham.....	1	Minnesota.....	3
Edinburgh.....	3	Mississippi.....	1
Elmira.....	7	Miss. A. & M.....	2
Florida.....	3	Missouri.....	7
Florida State.....	1	Monmouth.....	1
Furman.....	3	Mt. Holyoke.....	4
Geneva.....	1	Nanking.....	2
George Washington.....	2	Nanyang.....	1
Georgetown.....	1	Naperville.....	1
Georgia.....	2	Nebraska.....	7
Glasgow.....	1	Nevada.....	2
Goucher.....	4	Newcomb.....	1
Grinnell.....	2	New Hampshire.....	3
Halle.....	1	New Rochelle.....	1
Hamilton.....	1	N. Y. State Teachers.....	1
Harvard.....	1	North Carolina.....	2
Haverford.....	2	N. Carolina A. & M.....	1

N. Carolina State.....	1	Strasbourg.....	1
Northwestern.....	3	Sydney.....	1
Norway, Agr. Coll. of.....	2	Syracuse.....	4
Norwich.....	1	Tangshan.....	7
Oberlin.....	6	Tarkio.....	1
Occidental.....	1	Tennessee.....	3
Ohio.....	3	Texas.....	3
Ohio State.....	5	Texas Christian.....	1
Ohio Wesleyan.....	3	Tokio Tech. Coll.....	1
Ontario Agr.....	6	Toronto.....	6
Oregon.....	1	Transvaal.....	2
Oregon State Agr.....	4	Tsing Hua.....	1
Ottawa.....	1	Ultuna, Sweden.....	1
Oxford.....	1	Union.....	1
Peabody.....	1	Utah.....	3
Peiyang.....	1	Utah Agr.....	4
Peking.....	1	Utrecht.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	2	Valparaiso.....	1
Penn. State.....	11	Vassar.....	3
Penn. State Forest School.....	1	Vermont.....	2
Philippines.....	5	Virginia.....	1
Pittsburgh.....	1	Va. Polytechnic.....	3
Pomona.....	7	Virginia Union.....	1
Porto Rico.....	1	Wabash.....	1
Princeton.....	2	Wake Forest.....	4
Purdue.....	7	Wales.....	1
Queen's.....	1	Washburn.....	1
Queensland.....	1	Washington.....	3
Randolph Macon.....	1	Washington State.....	3
Reed.....	1	Wellesley.....	2
Rhode Island State.....	1	Wells.....	2
Rice Institute.....	2	Wesleyan.....	2
Rio de Janeiro.....	1	Western Ontario.....	1
Roanoke.....	1	Western Reserve.....	1
Rochester.....	4	Westhampton.....	1
Rose Poly. Inst.....	1	West Point.....	1
St. John's.....	1	West Virginia.....	4
St. Stephen's.....	1	W. Va. Wesleyan.....	1
Saskatchewan.....	2	Wheaton.....	3
Shaw.....	2	Whittier.....	1
Simmons.....	2	William Smith.....	1
Smith.....	1	Wilson.....	1
S. Dakota St. Coll.....	1	Wisconsin.....	7
Southeastern.....	1	Wooster.....	2
Stellenbosch.....	3		

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATE STUDENTS

Alabama.....	2	Kentucky.....	3
Arkansas.....	3	Louisiana.....	1
California.....	16	Maine.....	4
Colorado.....	6	Maryland.....	4
Connecticut.....	3	Massachusetts.....	13
Dist. of Columbia.....	3	Michigan.....	6
Florida.....	4	Minnesota.....	5
Georgia.....	1	Mississippi.....	1
Idaho.....	2	Missouri.....	11
Illinois.....	9	Nebraska.....	7
Indiana.....	16	Nevada.....	2
Iowa.....	7	New Hampshire.....	4
Kansas.....	6	New Jersey.....	12

New York.....	292	Canada.....	20
North Carolina.....	11	Chile.....	1
North Dakota.....	1	China.....	36
Ohio.....	18	Czechoslovakia.....	1
Oklahoma.....	2	England.....	2
Oregon.....	2	Finland.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	43	France.....	1
Rhode Island.....	1	Germany.....	1
South Carolina.....	6	Holland.....	1
South Dakota.....	1	India.....	2
Tennessee.....	3	Japan.....	6
Texas.....	7	Norway.....	1
Utah.....	4	Philippine Islands.....	9
Vermont.....	2	Poland.....	1
Virginia.....	9	Porto Rico.....	3
Washington.....	7	Scotland.....	4
West Virginia.....	7	South Africa.....	6
Wisconsin.....	1	Spain.....	1
Wyoming.....	1	Sweden.....	1
		Wales.....	1
Australia.....	4	West Africa.....	1
Bermuda.....	1	Yugo-Slavia.....	2
Brazil.....	1		

APPENDIX III

REPORT OF THE ACTING 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 1926-27.

ADMISSION AND REGISTRATION

The registration in the College, as compiled by the Registrar, totaled 2059 students, of whom 687 were women and 1372 were men. The total registration for the previous year was 2029 students, showing for the total registration of this year an increase of 30 students over the registration of last year. The proportion of men to women remains fairly constant. During the past three years the percentage of women has been 33.6 for two years ago, 32.6 for one year ago, and 33.4 for the past year. In the above total there are included 139 students who were registered for the degree B. Chem., of whom 130 were men and 9 were women. In the previous year 135 students were registered for the B. Chem. degree.

The Committee on Admission, which passes upon the admission of all new students to the College, was confronted with an even greater task in the second year of its work than in the previous year. A considerably larger number of applications for admission was received. As the competition for a place on the approved list of admissions became keener, the necessity for more complete information about the qualifications of the applicants became evident, so that not only were there more applications to study but ways and means had to be devised for obtaining this additional information and for organizing it for comparative study. The chief burden of this work during the first two years fell upon Professor W. B. Carver, chairman of the committee, and it is with regret that I record his withdrawal from the committee in October of last year. The College is much indebted to him for his painstaking work not only in the selection

of students but also in the development of a method of procedure. This latter work, which was necessarily very extensive during the first two years, will prove very effective and helpful in the future labors of the committee.

In addition to admissions by transfer from other colleges and institutions, almost exactly 500 new students were admitted to the College during the past year as candidates for the A.B. degree, of which number approximately 480 students matriculated in September, and the remaining few in February. The number admitted as transfers was 71 in September and 16 in February. As the practice of admitting students at mid-year, on transfer from other institutions, has in general been discontinued in accordance with faculty legislation, the latter number was made up almost entirely of students from other colleges at Cornell. During the year 38 new students were admitted to the College as candidates for the B. Chem. degree, only a few of whom were transfers. The registration for the year included 25 special students, the majority of whom had not been previously registered in the College. Altogether about 640 new students were admitted to the College during the year.

To halt the slow but persistent growth in the registration in the College and if possible to reduce the total registration which, in the opinion of the Faculty, is far too large for our present facilities of instruction, it evidently will be necessary, in filling our limited quota of new students, to group together students entering as freshmen and students entering as transfers. Such a policy has been kept in mind in the selection of new students for next year.

During the past two years there has been a substantial reduction in the number of hopelessly poor students admitted to the College. For various reasons a certain number of such students will always be passed unknowingly by the Committee on Admission. The benefit derived by the College from the work of this committee is to be found not only in the recognized reduction in the number of decidedly inferior students admitted, but in the prevention of what otherwise would have been a noticeable growth in that number. Also, as mentioned in Dean Ogden's report of last year, the information accumulated and passed on by the Committee on Admission, together with the reports from the Committee in charge of mental ability tests, has been of great assistance to the Advisory Board for Underclassmen in passing judgment upon students deficient in scholarship. Furthermore, it has thus been possible to recognize many able students from the start and to give them some of the added attention and encouragement that they deserve.

WORK OF THE YEAR

The administrative work of the year has been handled very effectively by the Secretary of the College and his assistants, working in close cooperation with the three standing committees. It is anticipated that with a greater continuity in the personnel of the College office, as is now in prospect, the administrative formalities will be handled with even greater smoothness and dispatch.

Members of the Faculty in the College have been on leave of absence during the year as follows:

Howard Bernhardt Adelman, Assistant Professor of Histology and Embryology (second term).

Otis Freeman Curtis, Professor of Botany (year).

Charles Love Durham, Professor of Latin (first term).

Charles Henry Hull, Goldwin Smith Professor of American History (year).

Earle Hesse Kennard, Assistant Professor of Physics (year).

Abram Tucker Kerr, Professor of Anatomy (second term).

Carleton Chase Murdock, Assistant Professor of Physics (year).

Robert Morris Ogden, Dean of the College and Professor of Education (second term).

Frederick Clarke Prescott, Professor of English (second term).

Harold Lyle Reed, Professor of Economics and Finance (year).

William Strunk, jr., Professor of English (first term).

Harry Porter Weld, Professor of Psychology (second term).

Walter Francis Willcox, Professor of Economics and Statistics (first term).

Resignations effective during the year or for next year are as follows:

Frederick Owens, Assistant Professor of Mathematics, to accept the headship of the mathematics department in Pennsylvania State College.

Forrest Glen Tucker, Assistant Professor of Physics, to accept a professorship in Oberlin College.

Stacy May, Assistant Professor of Economics, to accept a professorship in Dartmouth College.

Charles Clarence Bidwell, Professor of Physics, to accept the headship of the physics department in Lehigh University.

Robert Hannah, Assistant Professor of Public Speaking, to accept a similar position in the University of Michigan.

Otto Kinkeldey, Professor of Music, to return to an attractive position in the New York Public Library.

Robert Alexander MacKay, Assistant Professor of Political Science, to accept a professorship in Dalhousie University.

With one possible exception none of the vacancies created by these resignations has yet been filled by a permanent appointment. To fill such vacancies is becoming increasingly difficult.

In the deaths of three active members of the Faculty, Ernest Albee, Professor of Philosophy; Edward Bradford Titchener, Lecturer in Psychology; and Louis Agassiz Fuertes, Lecturer in Ornithology, the College and the University community at large have suffered a severe loss.

Non-resident lecturers were in attendance for more or less extended periods as follows:

Hendrik Antoon Lorentz, Emeritus Professor of Physics at the University of Leiden, gave lectures in Physics and held conferences with graduate students for the first ten weeks of the year.

Fritz Paneth, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Berlin, was Lecturer in Chemistry on the George F. Baker Foundation during the first term, and Archibald Vivian Hill, Foulerton Research Professor of the Royal Society, filled the same position during the second term.

Seven Professors of American History from other institutions were guests of the Department of American History at various times throughout the year, each for a period of three days. They gave no lectures but met all graduate students in American History in conferences and frequently discussed problems with some of them individually.

The consensus of opinion from members of the departments concerned is that the presence of these distinguished lecturers and visitors was not only invaluable from the standpoint of instruction given but afforded inspiration for students and faculty alike.

The Goldwin Smith Lectures have been continued with marked success. The committee in charge is to be congratulated upon its discerning selection of eminent lecturers and indirectly of timely topics, thus assuring a good attendance and a widespread interest on the part of students and other members of the University community.

Under an arrangement mutually agreed to by all directly concerned, a Department of Comparative Study of Literature has been authorized by the Board of Trustees, and Professor Lane Cooper, for many years a member of the staff in English, has been placed in charge. This change in organization does not, however, contemplate any increase in the number of courses offered in the college.

A very gratifying report has been received from the Department of Classics telling of the continued interest in the beginners' course in Greek which was started a few years ago as an experiment, and of the maintenance of this interest through three or four years by so many undergraduates.

The question of extending the privilege of informal study to a selected group of underclassmen has been in the minds of several members of the Faculty for some time. Early in the year the Committee on Educational Policy and the Advisory Board for Underclassmen, acting as a joint committee, spent much time in a serious study of many phases of the problem, and finally presented an informal report on the subject to the Faculty for its consideration, recommending in effect that:

1. Informal study consisting of supervised and directed reading of a more or less general nature be extended to a limited number of sophomores.
2. Such students be assigned to a special group of advisers who would be willing to undertake the work.

Considerable lack of sympathy for the plan proposed was manifested in the discussion given to it by the Faculty, and the subject was referred back to the joint committee for further consideration and later report. There was no marked unanimity of opinion in the arguments against the plan, some disapproving of it for the same reasons for which others favored it. Perhaps the unfavorable opinion upon which there was the greatest agreement was that advisers could not be found who would feel willing and competent to direct reading outside their own fields. Influenced by this and other considerations, the committee recommended to the Faculty at its next meeting the following plan of informal study for sophomores, which was adopted without discussion:

(1) That the number of students admitted to informal study for sophomores shall not exceed fifty, applicants to be drawn, at the beginning of their second year and in the order of their scholastic standing, from those students who have a grade of "B" or better in one-half the hours they have passed.

(2) That the administration of the plan of informal study for sophomores be vested in the Advisory Board for Underclassmen.

(3) That each sophomore who joins this group for informal study be given three hours of supplementary credit at the end of the term.

(4) That no such student be permitted to register for more than four courses, and that his courses shall not total more than fifteen hours.

(5) That his right to continue in this selected group for a second term will depend on a student's maintaining an average of "B" in the total number of hours for which he is registered in the first term.

(6) That for purposes of counting towards graduation, the satisfaction of underclass requirements, and the prerequisites to upperclass informal study, the grade of these hours of supplementary credit shall be considered the same as the student's average, for the term, in the courses for which he is registered.

(7) That the relation of this plan of informal study to the present system of informal study will be referred to the Committee on Educational Policy and the Committee on Academic Records, meeting jointly, for consideration and report.

(8) That the joint Committees contemplate a review of this plan of informal study after three years, with a view of considering the advisability of introducing a system of final comprehensive examinations.

This plan contemplates the greatest of freedom on the part of the student in the selection of what he will study informally and how he will study it. He is welcome to go to any member of the Faculty for suggestions and advice about it, although it is anticipated that in many cases he will receive the most help and encouragement from his underclass adviser.

In order to acquaint those who might become eligible for sophomore Informal Study, the purposes and details of the plan were explained in person by the Chairman of the Advisory Board shortly before the close of the school year to the 100 freshmen ranking highest on the basis of records in the first term. The 50 ranking highest for the year have been notified of their eligibility, and asked to inform the College office whether or not they are planning to register for "Informal Study." All have replied, only six of them negatively and those chiefly on account of a heavy pre-medical schedule. Doubtless some are willing to try the experiment simply because it is something new, but there is no doubt that the majority sincerely regard it as a privilege not to be abused and are eager to try their hand at more or less independent study. Their success will in no

small part depend in many cases upon the response they receive from members of the Faculty whom they may approach for suggestions. The plan may have possibilities, if rightly handled.

At the close of the year the University Faculty requested each College Faculty to assume responsibility for the conduct of examinations in that college, the plan adopted in each case to be subject to approval by the University Faculty. In this College the three standing committees, Educational Policy, Academic Records, and Advisory Board for Underclassmen, acting as a joint Committee, studied the situation and later invited representatives from the student body to sit with them. After further discussion by the combined group, it was voted that the Dean appoint a sub-committee for further consideration of this subject, said sub-committee to consist of three members of the Faculty and three members of the student body, with the Dean as chairman. The sub-committee thus authorized held one meeting and adjourned until the opening of College in September. It is hoped that some plan for handling this troublesome problem can be devised that will command the united support of a substantial majority of both students and Faculty.

The Committee on Educational Policy considered the question of allowing college credit for work done on the University Cruise and the following resolutions were adopted:

(A) That no credit towards the A.B. degree for work done on the University Cruise will hereafter be allowed to any student who, prior to his undertaking work on the University Cruise, has not satisfactorily completed at least one year of study in the College of Arts and Sciences.

(B) That to students who have satisfactorily completed at least one year of study in the College of Arts and Sciences, credit towards the A.B. for work done on the University Cruise will be allowed only on condition, first, that the program of scholastic work for which credit is asked be approved in advance by the student's adviser, and by the Dean of the College; secondly, that each course included in such program be approved in advance by the department concerned; thirdly, that each department file in the Dean's Office a record of its agreement to set examinations for college credit in the course it has approved; fourthly, that the student pass these college credit examinations not later than the first registration day of the first term for which he enrolls at Cornell after his return from the Cruise.

QUESTIONS NEEDING CONSIDERATION

The last day for filing applications for admission to this College should be advanced from August 1 to at least July 1. The total number of applications being received has now become so large that under existing conditions nearly a month is needed after the last application is in—and many of them come in at the last minute—to complete a comparative study of credentials; and manifestly September 1 is rather late for a rejected student to make other plans. In some colleges, for example Chicago and Dartmouth, applications are supposed to be filed before April 1.

The number of students entering this College from outside the three states of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey has changed but little in total numbers for the past fifteen years, but the percentage of such students has now fallen to about 12 per cent. Many applicants from the Middle West and South who are otherwise desirable are not prepared to satisfy our entrance requirement in foreign languages. This is not surprising, since some of the larger state universities in those sections require little or no foreign language for entrance. In this connection it may be pointed out that only a very small per cent of the applicants from any locality have lacked intermediate algebra, a subject required for entrance this year for the first time. Early consideration should be given to the question of how we can best encourage a greater number of promising students to seek admission to this College from more distant localities.

The amount of time and energy that is being devoted to personnel work with students in some of our sister institutions is almost appalling. Apparently the day is rapidly disappearing when it is considered a sound policy to throw a student

into the educational sea and allow him to learn by the method of trial and error how to navigate. Even if we grant the correctness of the aptitude diagnoses that are now being made so extensively, are we justified in prescribing the treatment—leaving little room for the exercise of choice or discretion on the part of the student? Such a procedure may promote efficiency, but it is likely to stifle growth and development. On the other hand personnel work that assists the student in acquiring the facts relating to a given situation and then stimulates and encourages him to try to find a solution for himself, is well worth while. A study of ways and means for fostering such work is almost imperative lest we be forced before we know it into something less desirable.

The underclass advisory system has now been in effect in its present form for eight years. The securing of an adequate number of suitable advisers is becoming difficult, as many of the older and more experienced men are asking for relief. Some way for improving the situation should be sought ere long.

The gradual increase in salary scale in the College made during the past few years has helped wonderfully in engendering a hopeful and optimistic attitude on the part of the Faculty and in encouraging the younger men to continue on in educational work, and your efforts in this direction have been much appreciated. But, unless we can continue to make further increases, much that has been gained will be lost. As pointed out earlier in this report, it is difficult to fill the places of men who are resigning unless we appoint less able men or pay more.

Evidence is accumulating from various fields that individual conference work is giving way more and more to group instruction. This change is perhaps more noticeable in graduate work than in other grades of instruction, if I may be pardoned for discussing a subject that primarily concerns another Division in the University. Is the time soon coming when we shall have to consider, in some departments at least, the limitation of the number of graduate students? Not a few members of the Faculty are being called upon to be responsible for the work of more graduate students than they can accommodate without sacrificing their own productivity. In the matter of library facilities and physical equipment, the Professor is often forced to consider the graduate student first and himself last.

Without going into detail, a few of the more important material needs of the College may be cited, although doubtless many of them are already well known to you. The need for modern and more nearly fireproof quarters for the Departments of Geology and Zoology is urgent. In Zoology the danger to health of both faculty and students requires the installation of an up-to-date refrigerating plant in which to preserve specimens. The quarters occupied by the Department of Public Speaking are depressing and unsanitary. The library facilities for many departments in this College are wholly inadequate for both undergraduate and graduate instruction. The scarcity of small rooms suitable for private offices where instruction by conference can be carried on without disturbance, and where the professor or instructor can read and study without interruption if he wishes, constitutes a serious hindrance to effective work. The rooms used by the administrative office of the College are not suitably arranged for carrying on the work in that office most effectively. The Dean of the College should be provided with an office that is suitably equipped and that will afford privacy for conferences with students, visitors, or members of the Faculty.

R. C. GIBBS,
Acting Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

APPENDIX IV

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE LAW SCHOOL

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report regarding the Cornell Law School for the year 1926-27.

The total registration throughout the past three years in the regular sessions has been as follows:

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Third Year.....	37	58	49
Second Year.....	50	60	39
First Year.....	106	81	75
Specials.....	4	3	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total law students.....	197	202	168
Students in other departments electing some courses in law.....	9	16	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total receiving instruction in the Law School....	206	218	175

Of the total of first year students those also registered as seniors in the College of Arts and Sciences numbered 30 in 1924-25, 47 in 1925-26, and 55 in 1926-27.

Of the students registered in the Law School 43% lived out of New York State in 1924-25, 33% in 1925-26, and 24% in 1926-27.

Twenty-three colleges and universities are represented in the law student body and the students in the Law School come from nineteen states.

In the fall of 1925 Cornell students, who were in the University at the time that the graduate requirements were adopted for the Law School by the Board of Trustees, were admitted to the Law School with two years of college work. Twelve students took advantage of this opportunity. During the past academic year no student has been admitted to the Law School as a candidate for the LL.B. degree who has not presented a bachelor's degree from an approved college or university, or who has not registered in the Law School as an Arts senior. The past year, therefore, we have gone fully on to the graduate basis, and we now have the highest entrance requirement of any law school in New York State.

Between June 1, 1926 and June 1, 1927, 55 students were recommended for the degree of LL.B. and have had that degree conferred upon them by the Trustees. Also between June 1, 1926 and June 1, 1927, 11 students were dropped from the Law School, consisting of 1 third-year student, 5 second-year students, and 5 first-year students; and 53 were put on probation in both terms, as follows: 11 third-year students, 20 second-year students, and 22 first-year students.

In June, 1926, the Boardman Scholarship for the best work done during the past four terms, was awarded to Nathan Katz, and in the academic year 1926-27, the first and second Fraser Scholarships were awarded to T. G. Rickert and E. J. Conroy, respectively. N. Katz, T. G. Rickert, S. Mezansky, E. J. Conroy and R. H. Dann were elected to the Order of the Coif, the legal honorary society. The W. D. P. Carey Exhibition was won by Nathan Katz of the third year class. This Exhibition was established in the autumn of 1926. According to its terms the prize is awarded to the student who acquits himself most creditably in two competitive examinations covering the principal fields of law. This year 15 participated in the examination.

In the spring of 1926, Professors Elliott E. Cheatham and George J. Thompson were appointed to fill the chairs left vacant by the resignation of Professors George G. Bogert and O. L. McCaskill, respectively. Professor Thompson took up his work during the Summer Session of 1926, and Professor Cheatham came at the beginning of the fall term.

Professor E. H. Woodruff, who had been on sabbatic leave during the second term of 1925-26, was in the summer of 1926 granted a further year's leave of absence because of ill health. To carry his work and to add also to our curricu-

lum, William H. Farnham and Thomas C. Billig were appointed assistant professors for the year 1926-27. Mr. Farnham received his A.B. degree from Cornell and graduated from the Cornell Law School in 1922. After his graduation he practiced law in Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Billig received his A.B. degree from Geneva College, Pennsylvania, his M.A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania, and his LL.B. degree from Yale University. He has taught Economics and Political Science at Washington and Jefferson University, and for the year 1925-26 was associate professor of law at Washington and Lee University. The work of both these young men has been very successful.

During the past academic year Assistant Professor Horace E. Whiteside has been on leave of absence from Cornell taking graduate work at Harvard, where he has held the Ezra Ripley Thayer teaching fellowship. His place has been filled by Assistant Professor Herbert D. Laube, who the year before took the work of Professor Bogert while he was on leave of absence. Mr. Laube also has acted as secretary of the law faculty during the year.

Mr. Whiteside is to return to the Law School next year and has been appointed professor of law by the trustees. Mr. Laube has been reappointed assistant professor of law for two years, and Mr. Farnham has been reappointed assistant professor of law for three years, and has also been named secretary of the law faculty. By these appointments the personnel of the law faculty has been definitely increased to eight. Mr. Billig has been awarded a fellowship for graduate study at Yale.

Professor Edwin H. Woodruff, by action of the Trustees, and at his own request, retired from active service at the close of the academic year 1926-27. Professor Woodruff holds a unique place in the Cornell Law School, and in his retirement the school suffers a great loss. A member of the first class to graduate from the school, he has also been a member of its faculty for thirty years. During that time he has served the school brilliantly as teacher and dean, and has left a deep impression upon generation after generation of students who have gone out from Boardman Hall.

James L. Brierly, Chichele Professor of International Law and fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, lectured in the Cornell Law School during ten weeks of this spring term, on the Jacob H. Schiff Foundation. Professor Brierly is one of the outstanding men in his field in England, and much was gained by his lectures and his presence at Cornell.

Hon. Leonard C. Crouch, '91, Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York, delivered his biennial series of lectures on Practice before the second and third year students on April 28, 29, and 30.

George S. Van Schaick, Esq., of the Rochester Bar delivered three lectures in the Law School in November, 1927, on the Jacob H. Schiff Foundation, his subject being "Justice and the Poor."

In the spring Mr. Huntington Gilchrist delivered an address in the Law School on "The Administration of Mandates under the League of Nations." Mr. Gilchrist is Assistant Director of the Mandates Section of the League of Nations Secretariat.

Professor Morris R. Cohen, of the College of the City of New York, distinguished for his writing in the field of legal philosophy, delivered the annual address on the Frank Irvine Foundation, on April 30. The title of his address was "Property and Sovereignty."

The members of the first year class in the Law School have been organized this past year into eight law clubs for moot court work under the direction of Assistant Professor Farnham. The clubs have borne the names of Boardman, Finch, Huffcut, Irvine, Woodruff, Hiscock, Pound, and Van Cleef. The work has been highly successful and has afforded excellent training in the use of the library, and in the drafting of briefs and the presentation of oral argument. Each student engaged in four preliminary cases. The two clubs having the highest rating in these cases chose from their membership teams to participate in a final moot court case which was argued on April 29 before a most distinguished bench. Hon. Frank H. Hiscock, former Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals and Chairman of our Board of Trustees, presided, and with

him were associated Hon. Leonard C. Crouch, '91, and Hon. Rowland L. Davis, '97, Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York. The excellent argument was followed by a dinner of the first year students, at which the judges rendered their decision on the merits of the argument, and discussed the points of law involved. Plans are being made to provide a permanent and public record in the Law Library of the participants in these final cases, which will be held annually.

The Cornell Law Association, under the presidency of Hon. William L. Ransom, has been active and helpful during the past year. Its membership has increased to 835. It has continued to work to procure law scholarships, and has also established the nucleus of a revolving loan fund for law students. Its annual meeting in November was held in honor of Hon. Frank H. Hiscock, '87, who shortly thereafter retired from the office of Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, and Hon. Leonard C. Crouch, '89, addressed the meeting on "The Judicial Tendencies of the New York Court of Appeals under the Incumbency of Chief Judge Hiscock."

The Cornell Law Quarterly has had a successful year under the direction of Professor Robert S. Stevens as Faculty Editor.

In the summer of 1925 the Summer Session enrollment in law was 121, an increase of 38 over the preceding year. This increase was undoubtedly due to the fact that in the summer of 1925 Cornell Arts students could for the last time, enter the Law School with two years of college work. In 1926 the total enrollment was 94. The faculty in the 1926 Summer Session comprised the following persons:

- Charles K. Burdick (Cornell) Municipal Corporations;
- Morton C. Campbell (Harvard) Mortgages and Suretyship;
- Everett Fraser (Minnesota) Trusts;
- O. L. McCaskill (Cornell) Practice;
- James J. Robinson (Indiana) Bankruptcy;
- Robert S. Stevens (Cornell) Private Corporations;
- George J. Thompson (Cornell) Agency;
- William R. Vance (Yale) Wills and Insurance;
- Horace E. Whiteside (Cornell) Contract;
- Bertrand F. Willcox (New York Bar) Personal Property;
- Lyman P. Wilson (Cornell) Partnership.

During the year 1926-27, 1490 volumes were added to the law library, making a total number of volumes in the library of 61,756. Of the accessions 217 volumes were gifts, and 267 were added to the Earl J. Bennett Collection of Statute Law. 417 volumes were bound or repaired during the year, and over 1200 volumes were treated with vaseline and shellac to preserve the leather.

During the past year Professor Thompson has been appointed one of the Advisers in connection with the restatement of the law of contracts undertaken by the American Law Institute; and Professors Stevens and Thompson have been elected to membership in the American Law Institute.

Six members of the law faculty attended the annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools in Chicago during the Christmas vacation; three members of the faculty and Professor Brierly attended the annual meeting of the American Law Institute in Washington in May; and the dean represented the school at the annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association in New York City in January.

In March the New York Court of Appeals held a hearing in Albany with regard to advancing the requirements for admission to the Bar. I prepared a brief in support of the proposal to increase the prelegal requirements to two years of college work, which brief was adopted by the Law Schools of the University of Buffalo and of Syracuse University. At the hearing I made a short oral argument and presented the brief in behalf of the three law schools. The day was given over by the Court to the arguments for and against advancing the requirements. On June 7, the Court of Appeals amended its rules to require one year of prelegal college study or its equivalent in 1928, and two years of such study or their equivalent in 1929.

During the year Mr. Richard K. Parsell, who graduated from the Law School in June, 1926, has been engaged in preparing a Casebook on Commercial Arbitration under the direction of the Law Faculty. In the summer and fall of 1926, Mr. Eugene J. Conroy, of the third year class prepared an exhaustive memorandum under my direction on "The Most Favored Nation Clause in Treaties" for Hon. George W. Wickersham, for his use as member of the International Committee of Jurists studying the possibility of progressive codification of International Law. During the spring Mr. Conroy undertook, also under my direction, a piece of research into the History and Nature of Franchises, as the result of a grant from the Heckscher Research Fund. Mr. Nathan Katz has, during the same period, been engaged in a piece of research under Professor Stevens's direction on the History and Effect of Injunction in Labor Disputes.

In September, 1926, my fourth edition of Burdick on Torts was published. During the current year Professors Wilson, Stevens, Cheatham, Thompson, and I have been engaged on books which we are preparing for publication. Assistant Professors Laube and Billig, as well as other faculty members, have during this period published articles in legal periodicals.

CHARLES K. BURDICK,
Dean of the Law School.

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 1926-27.

The normal activities of the College have, I believe, functioned in a generally satisfactory manner. Owing to continued lack of funds it has been impossible to initiate certain extensions which are seriously needed and to which I have referred in previous reports. It now appears probable that these may soon be provided and the College may continue to strengthen and develop the recognized deficiencies.

The number of applicants for admission continues to be large. With increasing experience in selecting matriculants the general average ability has gradually improved and is quite satisfactory. There is some doubt whether as many young people possessed of a good background of heredity and early training are entering the profession of medicine as in the past and also if the College attracts a fair proportion of such students. In no profession is integrity of purpose so essential and the Faculty are seriously concerned that the student body may include only those who will become a credit to the profession.

Since 1909 a course in chemical quantitative analysis has been required for admission. Such a course is not demanded by any other Medical College and it has become increasingly evident that we have lost a number of desirable students who would otherwise have entered Cornell. The situation has been discussed by the Committee on Educational Policy on several occasions but heretofore it has been the opinion of the Committee that the advantages of the training in exact methods outweighed the above mentioned objection. However, with the concurrence of the Professor of Chemistry the Committee recommended to the Faculty at the March meeting that the requirement be waived. This was adopted by the Faculty and made effective so that the incoming first year class will be admitted on that basis. The effect should be observed for a few years and the question then be subjected to review.

The first year class numbering 44 was selected from 317 applicants. The registration in the College was as follows:

Fourth Year.....	58
Third Year.....	64
Second Year.....	67
First Year, New York City.....	44
First Year, Ithaca.....	31
Total.....	264

The College sustained a severe loss in the death of Dr. Robert Grigg Reese, Professor of Clinical Surgery, Department of Ophthalmology on October 18, 1926. Professor Reese had been connected with the College since 1898 when he held the position of Clinical Assistant under Dr. Charles S. Bull. He rose steadily in the ranks and on the death of Dr. Bull in 1911 was appointed to the Chair of Ophthalmology.

The vacancy in the Chair of Ophthalmology created by the death of Professor Reese has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Bernard Samuels. Dr. Samuels is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College in 1903. After studying abroad he became associated with Dr. Reese in 1914 in private practice. He has been connected with the Medical College since 1913 and has held an appointment at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary since 1914.

The vacancy caused by the resignation of Professor Harmon Smith from the Department of Laryngology and Rhinology has not been filled. Dr. Arthur Palmer, Instructor in Clinical Surgery, Department of Laryngology and Rhinology, and a graduate of Cornell University Medical College in 1915, was designated Acting Head of the Department for the current year and fulfilled the duties most satisfactorily. He will continue as Acting Head during the coming year.

During the year the following have been appointed or promoted to seats in the Faculty:

Dr. John W. Churchman, Professor of Experimental Therapeutics, Department of Medicine.

Dr. Bernard Samuels, Professor of Clinical Surgery, Department of Ophthalmology.

Dr. James Denton, Assistant Professor of Pathology.

Dr. Morris K. Smith, Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery.

Dr. Lynne A. Hoag, Assistant Professor of Pediatrics.

Dr. Harold E. B. Pardee, Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine.

A review of the various departments of the College shows that they are without exception hampered by inadequate space and generally by limited personnel. Despite these handicaps, which must be removed in the immediate future, the teaching has continued to be effective and the research work to have increased in scope and volume beyond that of any previous year. In the Department of Medicine activities in Bellevue and the New York Hospital have continued to be as effective as heretofore while in the Clinic a new spirit of investigation and study has been developed. The Department of Surgery has been greatly strengthened by the work of Professor Sweet and his associates in the laboratory of surgical research which was opened in the Loomis Laboratory in the Fall of 1926. The experimental farm at Shrub Oak in Westchester County which was acquired last year through a generous appropriation of the General Education Board has now been thoroughly equipped and work is well under way. This places the Department of Anatomy in a unique position for developing an experimental study on growth and inheritance and has given impetus to the entire department.

The Department of Pathology has been strengthened by the addition of Assistant Professor Denton to the staff but the development of the department into a modern organization is impossible under the present conditions of geographical dissociation between the laboratory in the College and the affiliated hospitals. The Department of Bacteriology and Immunology is in a similar position and accomplishes its highly creditable work only by considerable waste of energy. The laboratory of the Department of Physiology is especially small and ill-adapted to the size of the second year classes and the entire department needs new equipment. The enthusiastic devotion of the staff, however, carries

on in new fields of study. Although in possession of more suitable quarters than some of the departments, Chemistry should have a larger personnel.

The laboratories of Pharmacology, Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, and Experimental Medicine, all of which are housed in the Loomis Laboratory, and the research laboratory of the Department of Anatomy which is situated in the College Building, all need new equipment and increases in the staffs. The laboratory of Surgical Research is admirable in every detail and is alone adequate for the purposes for which it was designed.

The library is very seriously overcrowded and it is impossible to provide reading room for all who desire to use it.

It is obvious that the College has outgrown its quarters and in order to maintain its normal growth a large increase in space must be provided in the immediate future.

The serious and prolonged illness of Professor Bailey necessitated readjustments in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology. His teaching was taken over by Dr. Hervey Williamson who accomplished it with great satisfaction. I am gratified to say that Professor Bailey is expected to resume his work, at least in part, next year.

The Pay Clinic continues to receive as many patients as can be satisfactorily handled in the limited quarters available for the purpose. It functions very smoothly and renders, I believe, excellent service. The finances have been stabilized so that income and expenses are just about equal. The professional staff has been well organized and is becoming increasingly active in studying medical and sociological problems. After nearly six years of operation it is safe to assume that the experimental period has been passed and thus the venture into the field of medical sociology is a success.

Our relations with the various affiliated hospitals continue to be harmonious and generally satisfactory although the physical dissociation between them and the College Building necessarily results in considerable waste of time and energy. The division of Neurology now occupies the wards assigned in the new pavilion at Bellevue Hospital and Neurological Surgery has been incorporated in the division which strengthens the whole service. Professor Kennedy has organized an enthusiastic staff and the service promises to become one of the foremost in this country. At the Nursery and Child's Hospital, Professor Schloss has developed a pediatrics service which is equalled by few, and the teaching offered there is highly satisfactory. The Berwind Clinic continues to provide excellent opportunities for instruction in practical obstetrics and our students are regularly assigned there as for clerkships in other hospitals.

In this connection it seems opportune to refer to the Memorial Hospital in which the College assumes responsibility for all of the professional and research activities of the institution. This burden is chiefly carried by the Professor of Pathology who has given of his energy and great ability without reserve. During the year there have been extensive changes in the equipment and activities of the hospital. The new X-Ray building and equipment have been finally completed, so that the institution probably now possesses the most extensive and modern radiation equipment in existence. Nevertheless the demands tax its resources fully and may be expected to increase.

Mr. Edward S. Harkness generously gave the hospital \$250,000 which enabled the acquisition of four additional grams of radium element which has been installed in a single heavily insulated applicator designed by Dr. Failla and planned to deliver any dosage with full protection of patient and worker. The instrument has been in use for some months and has proved to be a great improvement on the old crude methods of radium therapy.

The Nurses Home, housing sixty nurses, was donated by the Misses Douglas and is now completed. The sixth floor of this building provides for large rooms to be used for laboratory space. The Kane bequest of \$1,100,000 for the treatment of inoperable cancer has been assigned to the hospital and an additional \$500,000 for the erection of a building for this purpose has been offered by another donor.

In April, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jr., gave the hospital \$60,000 a year for five

years to permit development of the laboratory division, the clinical study of cancer, and improvements in the administration and nursing departments of the hospital. It is proposed to offer fellowships in the clinical study of cancer to young physicians who wish to become familiar with all phases of the modern diagnosis and treatment of malignant tumors and allied disorders. It is also proposed to reorganize the nursing staff and establish a school for the special training of nurses in the cancer field.

Several smaller donations have also come to the Hospital for studies along special lines of work in cancer. The rapidly increasing opportunities which are being developed at the Memorial Hospital increase the responsibilities of the College and it must be prepared to meet them adequately.

The Faculty and administrative officers of the College are now faced with very serious problems which involve its whole future and may well determine its place in the field of medical education. There can be no turning backward; neither can it stand still. The difficulties must be squarely met and means acquired whereby the needed expansions which I have indicated in this and previous reports may be provided.

WALTER L. NILES,
Dean of the Medical College.

APPENDIX VI

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

To the President of the University:

SIR: I beg to report that the students of medicine taking the first year in the Ithaca Division of the College of Medicine completed satisfactorily the work outlined for that year. Of the thirty-one students registered here, twenty-five have been recommended to the Faculty of the New York Division to continue their studies during the second year in the College of Medicine in New York City.

Instruction in all the courses required of the students of medicine has proceeded normally this year and has been conducted with conscientious energy and enthusiasm.

In addition to the students of medicine, ten hundred and twenty-five registrants this year took work in the departments housed in Stimson Hall. Of this, fifty-five were graduate registrations for majors and minors in the fields of scientific endeavor there represented; the remainder were students mainly from the College of Arts and Sciences, College of Agriculture, College of Home Economics, and College of Veterinary Medicine. Recognizing that the required courses in the Department of Hygiene are mainly given in Stimson Hall there is further revealed how widely the facilities of the lecture rooms and laboratories in Stimson Hall serve the other colleges of the University and the University as a whole. Whereas, in the laboratories of Anatomy and Histology and Embryology the attendance of students other than medical is almost entirely composed of such as are looking forward eventually to medical careers, the comparable students in the Department of Physiology have no such professional outlook. Course 303 in Physiology is taken by students in the Colleges of Arts and Sciences, Agriculture, and Home Economics. It is an informational course on the human body which has this year been rendered markedly more effective through the inclusion of weekly recitations.

The problems of human and animal nutrition are one and the same. A joint seminary attended by members of the Department of Physiology and a number of workers from the Departments of Animal Husbandry, Poultry Husbandry, and Home Economics attests not only the truth of the above statement but illustrates the spirit of co-operation which necessarily underlies such an under-

taking. Further illustration of the above theses is to be found in the research work of Instructor Maughan of the Physiology Staff: (a) upon the curative effects of the ultra violet light on leg weaknesses (rickets),—in co-operation with the Department of Poultry Husbandry; (b) the therapeutic value of the ultra violet light in the control of common colds,—in co-operation with the Department of Hygiene; and (c) the determination of the exact wave length effective in the cure of rickets,—in co-operation with the Corning Glass Works, who are mainly meeting the incidental expense.

Research work has this year, as heretofore, characterized the activities of all the laboratories and an incomplete list of the scientific papers published or in press is appended hereto. There may be briefly mentioned: 1. The important studies of Professor Sumner, of the Laboratory of Biochemistry, on the enzyme urease, which are being continued and extended. 2. The experimental investigation of another enzyme, oxidase, by Professor Dye. Here the investigator touches a broad and difficult biological problem—the significance of respiration. 3. The studies on Conditioned Reflexes, by Dr. Liddell. 4. The neurological researches of Professor Papez, published and under way. In all of the above investigations, as well as in others not mentioned, the Mrs. Sarah Manning Sage Research Fund and grants from the Heckscher Fund have been of inestimable value. Interest in the advances in their respective fields is further shown by the full attendance at the meetings of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology at Rochester by the entire Physiology staff, and the participation in the meeting of the American Anatomical Association by Professor Papez of the Department of Anatomy.

Three books from the Stimson Hall laboratories are published or under way. Professor Sumner has put his clear and forceful lectures in book form as a Text-book of Biochemistry published by The Macmillan Company. Dr. Papez is at work upon a Comparative Neurology, while Dr. Liddell is making more available for American and English workers the important scientific researches of the eminent Professor Pavlov by translation from the Russian.

The fact need not be here stressed that medicine on the science side—in so far as it is not applied Chemistry and Physics—is mainly applied Biology; and that the foundation subjects which alone are represented at the Medical College at Ithaca are but portions of pure Biology. The biological community of interest is further attested by the existence of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology (including the Physiological Society and Society of Biological Chemists, whose membership is mainly from colleges of medicine) and the "Union of Biological Societies" which includes, among others, the American Association of Anatomists, mainly composed of professors and instructors of Anatomy and professors and instructors of Histology and Embryology in the various American medical colleges. Without introducing illustration it may be safely said that in the future, as in the past, the laboratories of the medical colleges will furnish the main advances on certain sides of Biology, largely because of the importance of problems that obtrude themselves, but partly because of the historical development of Biology as a whole.

How broad the contact which the Ithaca Division of the Medical College maintains and may maintain with the work of other departments of a university as large as Cornell, is but scantily indicated in this report.

B. F. KINGSBURY,

Acting Secretary of the Ithaca Division of the Medical College.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

From the Laboratories of the College of Medicine,
Ithaca Division, 1926-27

1. Adelmann, H. B. 1926. The Development of the Premandibular Head Cavities, (etc.). *Jour. Morphol. and Physiol.* V. 42, September.
2. Adelmann, H. B. 1927. The Development of the Eye Muscles of the Chick. *Jour. Morphol. and Physiol.* V. 44, June.

- 3, 4, 5. Dye, J. A. 1927. Cell Changes in the Central Nervous System under various Natural and Experimental Conditions. 3 papers. *Quart. Jour. Exper. Physiol.* (in press).
6. Dye, J. A. 1927. An Improved Colorimetric Method for Determining Quantitatively the Indophenol Oxidase Content of Animal Tissues. *Proc. Soc. Exper. Biol. and Med.* V. 24.
7. Dye, J. A. and R. A. Waggener. 1927. Indophenol Oxidase Content of Normal and Scorbutic Guinea Pig's Tissues. *Proc. Soc. Exper. Biol. and Med.* V. 24.
8. Goldstein, S. R. 1926. A Note on the Vascular Relations and Areolæ in the Placenta of the Pig. *Anat. Rec.* V. 34, October.
9. Kingsbury, B. F. and W. M. Rogers. 1927. The Development of the Palatine Tonsil (Calf). *Amer. Jour. Anat.* V. 44, July (in press).
10. Liddell, H. S. and T. L. Bayne. 1927. Auditory Conditioned Reflexes in the Thyroidectomized Sheep and Goat. *Proc. Soc. Exper. Biol. and Med.* V. 24.
11. Liddell, H. S. and T. L. Bayne. 1927. The Development of Neuraesthesia in a Sheep in the course of establishing a Conditioned Motor Reflex. *Amer. Jour. Physiol.* V. (in press).
12. Morgan, L. O. 1927. A Study of Secondary Degenerations following lesions of the Corpus Striatum in Man; and Symptoms and Acute Degenerations following experimental lesions in the Corpus Striatum of Cats. *Archiv. Neurol. and Psychiat.* (in press).
13. Papez, J. W. 1926. Reticulospinal Tracts in the Cat. Marchi Method. *Jour. Comp. Neur.* V. 41, August.
14. Papez, J. W. 1927. Subdivisions of the Facial Nucleus. *Jour. Comp. Neurol.* V. 43, April.
15. Papez, J. W. 1927. Superior Olivary Nucleus and its Fiber Connections. (Abstract) *Anat. Record.* V. 35, March.
16. Rogers, W. M. 1927. The Fate of the Ultimobranchial Body in the White Rat. *Amer. Jour. Anat.* V. 38, January.
17. Rogers, W. M. 1927. See Kingsbury, B. F.
18. Simpson, Ethel D. 1927. Changes in the Growth of Skeletal Muscle following Thyroidectomy in the Sheep. *Proc. Soc. Exper. Biol. and Med.* V. 24.
19. Simpson, Ethel D. 1927. Is Thyroidectomy the Primary Cause of the Arrested Development of Skeletal Muscle in Cretin Sheep? *Amer. Jour. Physiol.* V. 80, May.
20. Simpson, Ethel D. 1927. The Effect of Thyroidectomy on Skeletal Muscle in Sheep. *Quart. Jour. Exper. Physiol.* (in press).
21. Sumner, J. B. 1926. The Isolation and Crystallization of the Enzyme Urease. Prelim. Paper. *Jour. Biol. Chem.* V. 69, August.
22. Sumner, J. B. Note. The Recrystallization of Urease. *The Jour. Biol. Chem.* V. 70, September.
23. Sumner, J. B. 1927. The Inactivation of Crystallized Urease by Water and its Prevention. *Proc. Soc. Exper. Biol. and Med.* V. 24.
24. Waggener, R. A. 1927. See Dye, J. A.
25. Gray, L. P. 1926. Some Experimental Evidence on the Connections of the Vestibular Mechanism in the Cat. *Jour. Comp. Neurol.* V. 41, August.

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 1926-27.

The work of the veterinary college has increased, both in teaching and research. Additional subjects have been added to the curriculum and new investigations have been started. The demand for accurate diagnoses of animal diseases and better methods for preventing and controlling them are making heavy demands on the college. The calls for veterinarians have been growing steadily and now they exceed the supply.

The total registration of students was 108, distributed by classes as follows: 33 freshmen, 22 sophomores, 17 juniors, 27 seniors, and 9 graduate students. This is an increase in undergraduates of 10 per cent, and in the entering class of 37 per cent, over last year. The number of inquiries from prospective students is unusually large. Among them are many from college graduates, or those who have had university training. This is encouraging, for the first step in advancing the profession is bringing into its ranks better educated and thoroughly trained men. The fact that college men are applying is evidence that the opportunities for service in veterinary medicine are being recognized. It is a good omen for the future of the profession.

The veterinary college has given a total of 411 university hours of instruction to 137 students from other colleges in the university. Bacteriology and physiology are the subjects that attracted the greatest number. A special three-hour course on "Health and Disease" was given in the fall term to the students in the Department of Animal Husbandry in the College of Agriculture. In addition, a considerable number of graduate students took either their major or minor subject in bacteriology, veterinary physiology or parasitology. Reciprocally, veterinary students received instruction in animal husbandry, botany, chemistry, embryology, histology, and zoology from other colleges.

Few changes have taken place in the personnel of the instructing staff. Dr. M. G. Fincher of the Department of Medicine and Ambulatory Clinic was given a leave of absence, without salary, for one year to study the breeding diseases of horses in Kentucky. He will return in November. Dr. R. H. Bardwell substituted for him. Dr. Peter Olafson was appointed assistant professor in the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology and Dr. Alexander Zeissig, instructor. Dr. J. M. Hendrickson was promoted to assistant professor. Drs. W. E. Brandner and H. M. DeVolt assisted in the study of poultry diseases.

We were fortunate in securing a number of veterinarians, distinguished for the high character of their work, to give lectures on subjects of practical significance in veterinary service. Emphasis was placed on the opportunities in veterinary medicine to improve public health, especially in connection with more wholesome milk, safer meat, and protection against the diseases of animals communicable to man.

The nineteenth annual conference for veterinarians was held in January with the largest attendance that has ever assembled for these meetings. The program was characterized by papers of scientific and practical value on everyday problems of the practitioner. In this way the college is benefiting the profession in the State and, indirectly, helping the animal owners. The papers were published and a copy was sent to each veterinarian.

The facilities for instruction have been improved by new equipment and minor changes in the courses. There was an abundance of clinical material. A total of 9,853 cases were treated in the various clinics. As they include practically all the diseases of animals that occur in this latitude, students are especially fortunate in their instruction in practical medicine, surgery, and disease prevention. The library contains 7,917 volumes, of which 292 were added this year. Its value has been enhanced greatly by the untiring efforts of the librarian in teaching students how to use a library.

The research work has progressed very satisfactorily. The subjects that have received special attention are the Bang abortion disease and its control, Johne's disease of cattle, poultry diseases (especially bacillary white diarrhea), the immunization of young pigs against hog cholera, and milk fever. Much attention has been given to *Brucella abortus* infection in man. Valuable data is being gathered on the presence of this organism in market milk. The work at the experiment station in connection with anti-hog cholera serum saved the State

thousands of swine in the fall of 1926 when serious outbreaks were prevalent throughout the country, with a shortage of potent serum. As the college had anticipated a situation of this kind it was prepared to meet the emergency and enable the swine raisers of the State to prevent the heavy losses that prevailed in the industry elsewhere.

The number of examinations made in the Diagnosis Laboratory was 100 per cent larger than in 1926. The character of the work is changing. Such diseases as anthrax, glanders, and rabies, that twenty years ago occupied most of the time of the diagnostician, have been replaced largely by Bang abortion disease, hemorrhagic septicemia, and mastitis. There were but fifty positive cases of rabies out of 106 specimens examined, and only three cases of anthrax were found in 39 suspected specimens submitted. The agglutination tests for infectious abortion, made for practitioners, totaled 9,825, and 67,300 doses of autogenous bacterins and 51,497 doses of tuberculin were prepared for them. The experiment station sent out 345,850 cc. of anti-hog cholera serum and 11,480 cc. of virus for the simultaneous vaccination of hogs. These amounts are nearly 30 per cent higher than last year. The report of the college to the legislature will contain the details of the research and diagnosis work.

Members of the faculty have done their full share in the presentation of technical papers at various scientific and veterinary society meetings, both state and national. They have addressed many meetings of farmers, animal owners and breeders on topics pertaining to communicable diseases and better care of their live stock. A member of the faculty gave one of the De Lamar lectures in the School of Hygiene at Johns Hopkins University on "The Relation of Bovine Tuberculosis to Man" and two lectures at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on "Meat and Dairy Inspection."

The legislature of 1927 made an appropriation of \$162,220 for the maintenance of the college for the academic year 1927-28. This is \$7,230 more than that of 1926. The increase consists of \$5,000 additional for research on infectious abortion, two new minor positions, \$100 increase in the wages of each of the laborers, and a few small advances in salaries. The requests for a pathological laboratory and adequate compensation for the heads of departments were not approved.

There are certain outstanding and specific needs of the college and its highest efficiency cannot be realized until they are provided. Briefly stated they are:

1. Adequate salaries for the teaching and research staff.
2. A laboratory for pathology and bacteriology with necessary equipment and assistance.
3. A laboratory technician for the Department of Medicine and a professor of obstetrics.
4. A thoroughly trained parasitologist.
5. A chemical laboratory and a professor of biological chemistry.

I have placed the increases in salaries for heads of departments and research first because outstanding men in these subjects are essential for the success of the work and the demand for specially trained veterinarians is becoming so great that unless salaries are adequate it will not be possible to retain a staff of highly efficient teachers.

The immediate problem of the college is to protect the domesticated animals of the State against disease. These animals have a value of more than \$158,000,000, with an annual loss from disease estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, more than 50 per cent of which should be prevented. At present the State is spending approximately \$3,000,000 annually to eradicate bovine tuberculosis. Other maladies of greater economic and sanitary significance are threatening our animal husbandry. Their nature must be determined and their spread checked if we are to escape a repetition of expenditures equal to those now being devoted to the eradication of tuberculosis. In view of existing conditions, the appropriations requested for the work of this college are very reasonable.

I wish to record the hearty cooperation of the faculty in the work of the college.

V. A. MOORE,
Dean of the Veterinary College.

APPENDIX VIII

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

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the New York State College of Agriculture and of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station for the fiscal year 1926-27.

THE STAFF OF THE COLLEGE

The State College of Agriculture and its Experiment Station engage the full-time equivalent of the services of two hundred and twenty persons. The actual number of persons on the staff is much greater than this; but instructors and assistants are to a large extent also graduate students, and in the computation on which the above figure is determined they have been reduced to full-time equivalents. Inasmuch as the State College is charged by law with the three-fold function of promoting resident instruction, research, and extension service, it may be of interest to record that a close estimate of the distribution of time of this staff reveals that 48 per cent is devoted to the instruction of undergraduate and post-graduate students, 24 per cent to research, and 28 per cent to extension service.

One of the mutually advantageous arrangements in the University is that by which selected postgraduate students are employed in the capacities of part-time assistants and instructors, for which they receive modest compensation, which in turn enables them to pursue advanced studies in preparation for scientific careers. The records seem to indicate that, since the opening of the work in agriculture in the University, five hundred and ninety-four persons have served in these positions and have since passed on to other fields of employment.

The year has brought certain changes in the staff which the college would willingly have avoided if it had been possible.

Most serious of these was the resignation, at the close of the year, of Doctor R. W. Thatcher, who, since 1923, has served as Director of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station in conjunction with his duties as Director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. When the Legislature of 1923 placed the State Experiment Station under the administration of Cornell University in order to coordinate more effectively the State's agricultural research programs at Geneva and at Ithaca, Doctor Thatcher was appointed Director of Experiment Stations for the University, under the general authority of the Dean. In this capacity he has rendered invaluable service in coordinating the work of the stations and in furthering sound research programs. His keen and discriminating judgment, his background of successful experience both in administration and in scientific work, and his clarity of mind respecting state policies affecting research, made his work highly constructive. Director Thatcher resigned in order to accept the Presidency of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. We deeply regret his loss but rejoice in this further recognition of his abilities.

Professor George A. Works, head of the Department of Rural Education since 1914, resigned to accept the Deanship of a newly created Library School in the University of Chicago. The wide recognition which has come to this department is due in no small degree to his vision, energy, and constructive leadership. Professor Cora Binzel, of the Department of Rural Education, accepted at the close of the year a position as personnel director in a large New York business house, and Assistant Professor W. A. Brownell, of the same department, accepted a position in the University of Michigan.

Professor A. H. Nehrling, of the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture, resigned to accept a position with a large commercial company at

Richmond, Indiana. Extension Professor L. A. Dalton, of the Department of Agronomy, became Agriculturist of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad on January 1, 1927. Mr. Paul R. Young, for many years Assistant State Leader of Junior Extension Service, accepted the superintendency of the School Garden Department of the public school system of Cleveland. All of these persons had rendered competent service in the State College of Agriculture and their loss is felt.

The vacancy in the headship of the Department of Rural Education was filled by the advancement of Doctor Paul J. Kruse, whose work as Professor of Rural Education in the University has been notably successful. Professor R. M. Stewart succeeded Professor Works as Director of the Summer School in Agriculture and Home Economics, and Miss Emma Conley, of the State Education Department, was continued as Acting Professor of Rural Education for the year 1927-28, to fill the vacancy caused by Professor Binzel's resignation.

A number of highly important new appointments were made to the staff. Professor Otto Rahn, a distinguished bacteriologist, recently on the staff of the National Dairy Research Institute at Kiel, Germany, became Professor of Bacteriology in the Department of Dairy Industry, taking up his duties on January 1, 1927. Other appointments, effective July 1, include Doctor Clive McCay, recently a National Research Council fellow at Yale University, as Research Assistant Professor in Animal Husbandry, for work on the physiological phases of animal nutrition. Doctor Robert W. Nafe of Clark University has become Research Assistant Professor in Rural Social Organization for studies of the psychological aspects of rural social problems. Herbert B. Hartwig, recently of Syracuse University, but formerly on the staff of this college for a short time, returns as Extension Assistant Professor of Agronomy, in the position vacated by Mr. Dalton.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the stimulating influence of two temporary members of the staff. Doctor Arthur T. Henrici, who holds an outstanding position in the field of bacteriology, while on leave from the University of Minnesota contributed much in the way of new methods and knowledge in his teaching and research in bacteriology in the Department of Dairy Industry. During the year the college enjoyed an exchange of professors in plant physiology with the University of Leeds, England. Doctor W. H. Pearsall of the University of Leeds served with conspicuous success at Cornell University, while Doctor O. F. Curtis, of this college, was occupying his post at Leeds. The exchange was highly satisfactory to the incumbents and to both institutions. It was made possible by the generous financial assistance of the International Education Board, one of the foundations of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jr.

THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR DICK J. CROSBY

After a lingering illness, during which he showed great courage and persistence in his university duties, Dick J. Crosby, Professor in Extension Service since 1915, was removed by death on November 15, 1926. A graduate of the Michigan State College, with an advanced degree from the same institution, he taught for a time in his alma mater. From this post he accepted appointment in the Office of Experiment Stations, and later as Chief of the Division of Agricultural Education of the United States Department of Agriculture. In these capacities, and later in his national services while on the staff of this college, he had occasion to travel widely. He had visited most of the Agricultural Colleges in the country, and had prepared a long series of invaluable reports on various problems in agricultural education and on agricultural extension teaching. He enjoyed an unusually wide acquaintance and an uncommonly intimate knowledge of the fields with which he dealt. Professor Crosby's life was perhaps best characterized by those outstanding qualities which constitute the memories of him among his acquaintances: quiet strength, faithfulness and dependability in all he undertook, tirelessness in work, wisdom in counsel, a devoted public servant.

THE STUDENT BODY

Since the opening of the University, 8,475 have registered either as regular or as special undergraduate students in agriculture, excluding those still enrolled

on July 1, 1927. Of these 6916 were men and 1559 were women. The number who may be regarded as having specialized in home economics prior to its separation from the College of Agriculture, and who are included in the total above, is reckoned as 1342. The total number who have attended the winter-courses since their establishment in 1892-93 is 7358. The summer school in agriculture was established in 1910, and since that time 8068 registrations have been entered for study therein. As the summer students are predominantly teachers or others professionally engaged in education this represents a highly useful service. There may now be added the 3809 registrations for graduate study in agriculture, representing probably between 1500 and 2000 different persons. From this it may be seen that in all the major forms of resident instruction in agriculture, excluding those still registered on July 1, 1927, there have been 27,710 registrations, representing approximately 21,500 different persons, when duplicates are eliminated. These duplicates arise from the fact that the same person may, at different times, appear in more than one of the above categories. Of the total number registered in all groups from the beginning, about 70 per cent were residents of New York, 25 per cent came from other parts of the United States, and 5 per cent were from foreign countries. Fourteen per cent of the undergraduates have entered with advanced standing from other colleges. Of the postgraduates who received advanced degrees, 48 per cent came from other States in this country and 15 per cent from foreign countries. This is in accordance with sound tradition in graduate study.

During the year 1926-27 the enrollment has been as follows: undergraduates, 708; special students, 31; winter-course students, 79; graduate students, 272; summer school students, 648; total, less duplicates, 1662. The total for the preceding year was 1591.

Because of the rising importance of postgraduate study in agriculture throughout the country, a somewhat exhaustive study has been made of the records of graduate study here during the past year, going back only as far as 1909, when the Graduate School was formally constituted. Since that date, there are records for 918 who received advanced degrees for major study in fields comprehended within the College of Agriculture. The present occupations are known for 778 of these persons. Students receiving advanced degrees either came from or have since gone to 46 States and the District of Columbia, and 30 foreign countries. Students with advanced degrees in agriculture are now known to be established in Argentina, Australia, Canada, China, England, Hayti, Japan, Jugoslavia, Philippine Islands, Scotland, South Africa, Venezuela, India, Ireland, France, Sweden, Siam, Egypt, Turkey, Spain, Palestine, Porto Rico, Colombia, Costa Rica, Austria, and Chili.

SPECIAL MEETINGS AND SHORT COURSES

Aside from the regularly organized courses of resident instruction the college staff conducts or cooperates in giving each year at the college a number of short courses to various special groups. This is an extremely effective service because it reaches persons already at work who know what their needs are. This type of service should probably be enlarged. There are gatherings also of a less formal sort, sometimes including only incidental observations of the work of the college. A record of attendance at these various meetings during the past year follows:

Attendance

Ninth Annual Poultry-Judging and -Breeding School, June 28 to July 3, 1926.....	107
Summer School for Town and Country Pastors, July 12 to 24, 1926.....	121
Broome County Home Bureau Picnic, July 16, 1926.....	300
Poultry Tour, August 1-11, 1926.....	613
Empire State Forest Products Association, October 7-9, 1926.....	68
New York State League of Women Voters, October 20, 1926.....	97
New York State Poultry Production Show, November 30 to December 2, 1926 (100 exhibitors, 91 Junior Project exhibitors, 1306 birds).....	300
1927 Farmers' Week, February 7-12, 1927.....	5175

New York State Seed Improvement Association, February 8-10, 1927 (possibly).....	100
Beekeepers' Advanced School, January 24-29, 1927.....	64
Short Course for County Association Testers, January 17-29, 1927.....	42
Extension School for Cannerymen, March 1-4, 1927.....	45-50
School for Spray Service Men, March 21-25, 1927.....	35
Extension Conference, annual meeting, March 28 to April 1, 1927.....	121
School for Grange Lecturers, April 11-16, 1927.....	127
International Association of Agricultural Missions, April 22-23, 1927.....	75
State Parent-Teachers Association, May 2-6, 1927.....	24
Farmer-Railroad Conference, June 21, 1927.....	100+
Sixth Annual Junior Field Days, June 22-25, 1927.....	1925
Course for Inspectors of Rochester Board of Health, June 22-23, 1927.....	8
Chemung County Farm Bureau Tour, June 29, 1927.....	200
Cortland County Farm Bureau Tour, June 30, 1927.....	150
Total in special meetings and brief courses at the college....	9802

STATE APPROPRIATIONS

For many years the state governmental authorities dealt with the needs of the New York State College of Agriculture with unusual foresight, and by generous provision for buildings, maintenance, and staff made it possible for the college to develop with rapidity and to attain a position of leading importance among institutions of its kind in America. This enabled the college not only to serve the needs of farmers in New York State in ways which are now reflected in an unusually high utilization of scientific methods in farming and conspicuous intellectual and practical ability of farm men and farm women, but also to become a training center of much national and international recognition. There is scarcely an agricultural college or experiment station in America which does not have on its staff one or several scientists who received their preparation, in part at least, at this institution. Foreign institutions have also been well served. While the largest single group of graduates are naturally engaged in farming, the wide range of agricultural business organizations have drawn heavily on the former students of this college. The very development which has made this broader service possible has made the college of increasing value to the people of the State of New York; and at no time has the college failed to recognize clearly that its primary responsibility is to the agriculture of New York.

While the State College is properly appreciative of the support which the State has afforded and the evidences of confidence and encouragement which it has always received from the responsible state authorities, candor compels the statement that for the past several years foresight and generosity have not been so apparent. The college has been allowed to fall steadily behind its requirements in facilities and maintenance. Its salary scale has not been adjusted in accordance with the costs of living since the war, nor has it kept pace with the growing competition for qualified men in agricultural teaching and research. For the past few years salary increases have generally been denied. Promotions have been made possible for deserving men chiefly by losses from the staff and the opportunity which such losses have afforded for very limited redistribution of funds. The salary scale in the State College of Agriculture is now seriously below that paid in the endowed colleges in Cornell University. In contrast it may be pointed out that during these years of neglect the researches and teaching of the college have added many millions of dollars to the agricultural wealth of the State. Investments in agricultural education and research are among the most productive investments which it is possible for the State to make.

The situation has become highly acute. The college has no power to protect itself against the demands of other institutions throughout the United States who may desire to draw highly qualified teachers or investigators from its staff. It is equally embarrassed in seeking to fill vacancies. The years of foresight and of

great devotion in bringing the New York State College of Agriculture to its present high position are placed in jeopardy by the continuance of this policy on the part of the State Government.

Of scarcely less importance is the housing situation. The overcrowded and unsuited conditions under which a considerable part of the staff is compelled to work are unworthy of the State of New York. The present staff could serve the State far more efficiently if they were given reasonably adequate space and facilities.

The Legislature of 1927 authorized, and the Governor approved, expenditures for laying the foundations this year for the imperatively needed Plant Industry Building. This first step toward relief is profoundly appreciated and gratefully acknowledged. This new building should now be carried to rapid completion, and others for which requests have been made should be started without delay. Only by such action can the present highly critical situation be adequately rectified.

The State of New York is fully able to maintain the type of higher institution for agriculture which it really wants to maintain.

COOPERATIVE FELLOWSHIPS AND OTHER GRANTS

For many years the State College has entered into agreements with farmers' organizations and industrial concerns for the study of special agricultural problems at the expense of the cooperating agencies. The work in each case is usually done by an advanced student, who utilizes the undertaking as his research problem for a higher degree. Occasionally such a grant is received for post-doctorate or other special investigations or services. During the past year, the following agreements were entered into:

(a) A temporary investigatorship provided by Charles Pfizer & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., for the purpose of studying the usefulness of calcium citrate in the feeding of animals. It carries \$1200 for compensation and expenses of the holder.

(b) A temporary fellowship provided by the American Dry Milk Institute, Inc., for the purpose of promoting the study of the usefulness of dry skimmed milk in animal feeding. It carries \$1200 for compensation and expenses.

(c) The Williamson Cooperative Vegetable Association, Inc., renewed for a period of two years its temporary fellowship for the study of vegetable disease problems. It carries \$1250 a year for compensation and expenses.

(d) Formal agreement was entered into with the New York Cooperative Poultry Certification Association for the maintenance by the college of an inspection service to be utilized by the Association for certifying the production of pure-bred birds. For the maintenance of the service the Association deposits \$2000 a year.

Of special interest in this connection is the renewal by the International Education Board for another three-years period of its annual grant of \$10,000 for the further strengthening of the graduate work in rural education and for the support of special studies in rural elementary education and agricultural extension teaching. The grant from this Board which has been available during the past three years has been of the greatest value in broadening the scope and intensifying the character of the important activities in rural education which the State College of Agriculture has under way.

THE CHARLES LATHROP PACK RESEARCH PROFESSORSHIP IN FOREST SOILS

On April 1, 1927, Cornell University received from the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Trust a grant for the permanent endowment of a chair for research on the problems of soils in relation to forest production. The capital fund is \$130,000 and the terms of the gift also provide generous additional maintenance funds for a number of years. The trustees have appropriately named the chair the Charles Lathrop Pack Research Professorship in Forest Soils, in recognition of the donor.

This professorship is the first instance of the establishment at Cornell University by private funds of a chair in one of the State Colleges. It sets a precedent that may have far-reaching benefits. The contributions that will be made by

the chair are to be a field of science that heretofore has received no attention in this country and little anywhere in the world; and yet it is a field of outstanding importance to forestry. An exact scientific knowledge of forest soils is the foundation on which must rest the systems of silviculture and forest management that must be developed for American forests. Heretofore most of the research in forestry has been prosecuted by men trained professionally in forestry, especially in silviculture and forest management. The physical and biological sciences, which are the foundation of all scientific work in agriculture, have been brought to bear on the problems of the forest only in a minor degree. The next great advances in forestry must come from the employment of these fields of science. The new chair will be concerned with the chemical and the biological problems of forest soils, and it will open up a vast unexplored field of great potential importance. The next decade will doubtless witness a large increase in such fundamental research in forestry. Forest genetics, forest entomology and pathology, among others, offer limitless possibilities for the scientist; and their exploration will mark the most important advance in scientific forestry. Mr. Pack and his son Captain Arthur Newton Pack, Trustee of the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Trust, have shown unusual foresight in determining upon this significant foundation. The University, and the State College of Agriculture in particular, are most fortunate in the opportunity which this endowment affords.

Research in agriculture and forestry has been supported in the United States chiefly on public grants from the States and the Nation. It is a weakness in American philanthropy that these fields, of the greatest public interest and importance, have not generally shared in private benefactions for the promotion of education and research. By this endowment and his many other great gifts for the advancement of forestry in America, Mr. Pack has pointed a course which may well receive the thoughtful attention of others desiring to use their wealth in productive public service.

THE ARNOT FOREST

The importance of the Department of Forestry in the New York State College of Agriculture to the State and the Nation has received further recognition during the past year. In the spring of 1927 there came to the University, through a gift from the heirs of the estate of the late Matthias H. Arnot of Elmira, New York, a forest tract of 1750 acres, within 20 miles of Ithaca. The forest is second-growth hardwoods. It is an area typical of the hill country of central and southern New York. It lies as a solid block, and by automobile can be reached over excellent roads in less than an hour from the campus.

The acquisition of an adequate college forest has been the outstanding need of the Department of Forestry. The transfer of the title to Cornell University in fee simple makes possible the realization of long-cherished plans. The Arnot Forest is of value as a laboratory for both professional and non-professional students in forestry. As a forest experiment station, it will make possible investigations in many fields of forest research and in closely allied branches. As it is put under systematic forest management it will serve as a forest demonstration area on a liberal scale. Through the further generosity of the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Trust, a beginning has been made toward a maintenance fund for the Arnot Forest, for use until such time as the forest itself shall become self-supporting. Additions to the maintenance fund, both for the development of the forest and the field laboratories and other necessary facilities for research and student instruction therein, are now a pressing need. It is hoped that other private donors will make the early development of this forest station possible.

A PERMANENT SUMMER FORESTRY CAMP

A third gift to forestry in the State College during the past year is one that very directly increases the effectiveness of the summer camp for professional forestry students. Finch, Pruyn & Co., one of the largest timberland owners in the state, have built for the use of this department a commodious permanent camp on their forest lands at Newcomb, New York. For many years this company has generously received on its properties in the Adirondacks the forestry

students from this college for their field instruction. Their holdings are admirably suited to the requirements of such instruction. They have rendered a valuable service to this institution and to this State, and this latest evidence of their cooperation is heartily appreciated.

COOPERATIVE PROJECTS

It has long been an established policy of the State College of Agriculture to cooperate with other state departments and institutions and with federal departments in activities which can best be promoted by joint endeavor. The most widespread cooperation is to be found among the various extension teaching undertakings. There is, however, a steadily increasing tendency to establish cooperative relations in research problems, particularly with the offices and bureaus of the United States Department of Agriculture. The following incomplete list of cooperative research projects now in force with the United States Department of Agriculture indicates the nature and range of these undertakings:

1. The Department of Animal Husbandry: (a) in cooperation with the Bureau of Dairy Industry, a study of the protein content of dairy feeds (the college Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management also participating); (b) in cooperation with the Division of Nutrition Investigations, a study of the effects of castration of lambs on the quality of the meat.

2. The Department of Dairy Industry in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Dairy Industry, a study of the commercial application of improved methods of Swiss-cheese manufacture. The use of pure-culture methods in Swiss-cheese factories in New York has been introduced with great economic gain to the factories.

3. The Department of Botany in cooperation with the Office of Cereal Investigations of the Bureau of Plant Industry, a series of investigations in the cytology of maize.

4. The Department of Plant Breeding in cooperation with the office of Cereal Investigations of the Bureau of Plant Industry, research in cereal genetics and breeding.

5. The Department of Pomology in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry: (a) a study of the rate of increase in size of the fruit of several widely distributed varieties of apples; measurements of apples are made at numerous intervals throughout the growing season in order to determine the relationship between growth and different climatic and seasonal factors; (b) testing promising fruit- and nut-bearing plants introduced by the foreign explorers of the United States Department of Agriculture, in order to discover useful new sorts.

6. The Department of Vegetable Gardening in cooperation with the Office of Soil Fertility Investigations of the Bureau of Plant Industry, a study of fertilizers, especially high-analysis fertilizers, for potatoes. The work is done at the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm and in Steuben County.

7. The Department of Agronomy in cooperation with the Bureau of Soils, a soil survey of the State of New York. Cooperation of the States with the Federal Government is particularly important in this survey in order that the various soil types occurring in the different States may be correlated and that the name applied to a particular type of soil and the description of the soil may be uniform wherever this type is found.

8. The Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics: (a) farm management studies of poultry farms (the college Department of Poultry Husbandry also participating); (b) membership relations in milk-marketing associations; (c) studies of apple production and marketing. In cooperation with the Bureau of Dairy Industry, a study of the feeding of dairy cattle on farms for which the college has farm management records (the college Department of Animal Husbandry also participating). Cooperation is particularly desirable in such studies as of the farm management practices on poultry and apple farms, in order that data may be available from competing areas at the same time, on the basis of which the areas can be compared and shifts in production in the competing areas may be forecast.

9. The Department of Rural Social Organization in cooperation with the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, a study of village population and service agencies in New York State.

Other examples of cooperative relations are found in the following:

10. The Office of the Secretary of Agriculture regularly sends to the Editor of Publications of the State College for circulation, federal news items of especial interest to New York State farmers. During the present campaign in five eastern States to eradicate the corn borer, the editors of the five colleges in conjunction with the federal and state departments of agriculture have cooperated in handling the corn-borer news and information service, thus adding to its effectiveness.

11. The Department of Botany in cooperation with the State Conservation Commission, has given special attention to the plants and plankton in the Oswego drainage basin survey.

12. The Department of Entomology in cooperation with the State Conservation Commission: (a) biological studies of polluted areas in the Genesee River system, with the purpose of determining the different types of pollution which enter the Genesee River and its tributaries and the effect of these polluting substances upon the fish and other fresh-water organisms in the streams; (b) the biology and control of the white pine weevil (*Pissodes strobi*); (c) in cooperation with the State Entomologist and other authorities, the preparation and publication of a list of insects of New York State, the list recording over 16,000 species.

THE DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

During the year every department of the college has carried a full program of activity in its three phases of teaching, research, and extension. Because these activities are very extensive, and are fully reported in the separately published volume printed annually by the State for general circulation, in accordance with the requirements of law, it is considered inadvisable to attempt to record them here also. As this state report considers in some detail the achievements of the several departments, the integration of the work, the contributions to practice in farming, to the field of education, and to the progress of knowledge, and the needs and ambitions of the departments, it is hoped that persons desiring a fuller acquaintance with this college will request copies of the state report, which may be had on application. The year has been marked by much significant achievement in dealing with the problems of resident teaching; and the progress in research and in the publication of the results thereof has been notable. With some hundreds of investigational projects under way in the college, there is a constant output of completed work which reaches considerable magnitude. The state report summarizes the more important contributions.

In the state report for the current year there is also incorporated briefly material of historical interest in connection with the emergence and development of the several fields within the college.

As certain phases of the extension service admit of compact statistical summation, a brief résumé of this field is incorporated here.

THE EXTENSION SERVICE

The extension staff endeavors to adapt its activities to the changing needs of the farming industry and to correlate its program with the economic conditions on farms. Every extension project is submitted to constant scrutiny to see that it is adapted to present conditions on the farms of the State, is economically sound, and is presented effectively. The members of the extension staff maintain close contact with the research staff and the literature in their special fields, in order that their teaching may be both accurate and in accord with the latest scientific findings. The acceptance of extension teaching by farmers is so immediate and the adoption of new practices so prompt that a considerable group of the more progressive farmers keep constantly abreast of new discoveries by research workers.

The development, organization, and spirit of the extension service is a good reflector of the progressive character of a large proportion of the farmers of the State. With its trained and carefully selected local agricultural agents in every agricultural county of the State, its more than six thousand farm men and women

assuming local responsibilities and acting as local leaders, its very much greater body of farmers (28,476) who contribute financially to its support and participate in its activities, and its corps of qualified specialists working out from the college and cooperating with the county and local forces in the formulation and execution of definite programs of progress, the extension service is a vital agency in the life of the State.

In forwarding the county programs, which are annually revised, whatever method promises largest utility is employed: lectures, demonstrations, extension schools, conferences, farmers' institutes, farm visits, publications, exhibits, field days, demonstration trains, and many another special device. The extension schools, held in localities, are the most intensive and ultimately valuable means of service. They admit of more thorough training, because of their formal organization and longer duration.

During the year the extension specialists working out from the college spent 4806 days in the field. They held 2059 method demonstrations attended by 84,682 persons, 206 demonstration meetings attended by 5250, 151 local leader training meetings attended by 5145; 823 group conferences attended by 10,423; gave 2812 lectures attended by 129,314, and made 5443 individual farm visits; held 121 farmers' institutes, attended by 6031; made altogether 240,257 separate teaching contacts.

In addition to the foregoing, the resident county agricultural agents made a far greater number of contacts. They aggregated 44,416 personal visits to farmers, received 56,206 office calls and 59,326 telephone calls, wrote 101,567 personal letters in response to requests for information, and organized and held 5834 farmers' meetings which were attended by 251,560 persons.

The college has been making a consistent effort to increase the educational value of fair exhibits and to put the judging on an educational basis. Every year the college provides judges for twenty-five or thirty county fairs. Acceptance of invitations to supply judges is now generally made on the condition that the premium lists will be revised according to the recommendations of the college and that the judging itself will be arranged as a demonstration. During the past year the college supplied judges to 45 county and community fairs in 38 counties. The college also regularly supplies many judges and superintendents of departments to the State Fair.

The special Indian extension work made slow but consistent progress, and over a period of years marked changes can be noted. Educational boards to co-operate with the college are now functioning successfully on all the reservations.

The annual Farmers' Week held at the college in February attracted registrants in 1927 to the number of 5175, the highest record to date. They enrolled from sixty counties in this State, twenty-five other States, and two foreign countries.

The so-called Junior Field Days held at the college for three days in June brought this year in excess of 1900 farm boys and girls from throughout the State. They are among the 16,904 who are regularly carrying home projects throughout the year in the Junior Extension Service.

During the year three issues of the Cornell Rural School Leaflet, which supplies the subject matter in nature study and elementary agriculture for the rural schools of the State, were sent to 150,000 rural children; and the teachers in their schools were supplied with a special teachers' leaflet to accompany the lessons for the children.

During the year the college has issued the usual very considerable number of popular and technical bulletins, and of news items to the press of the State. Through these channels it is more or less steadily in contact with readers in nearly every community of the State.

In closing, may I express my deepest appreciation for the unfailing support and encouragement in the work of this college which its Dean has at all times received from you, Mr. President, and from the Board of Trustees. With such cordial assistance and inspiration one finds uncommon satisfaction in the work.

A. R. MANN,

Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture and of the Cornell
University Agricultural Experiment Station.

APPENDIX IX

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE NEW YORK
STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT
STATION

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva for the year 1926-27.

At the close of the fourth year of the more intimate association of the State Experiment Station with the other state institutions under the administration of the University, it is a pleasure to record the growing coordination of the research activities of the State Station and the State Agricultural College. The possibilities and the desirability of closer articulation on the one hand, and of clearer differentiation on the other, of particular researches at the two institutions become increasingly evident with the passage of time. The permanent agricultural research program of the State will inevitably benefit from the present arrangements.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF DIRECTOR R. W. THATCHER

The most disturbing event of the year came at its close, when Director R. W. Thatcher presented his resignation as Director of the Station in order to accept the Presidency of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. For six years Dr. Thatcher had served the Station efficiently, and during the last four years of this period he also had held the post of Director of Research in the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Ithaca. Much of the credit for placing the State Experiment Station under the administration of Cornell University, coordinate with other state institutions administered by the University, is due to Dr. Thatcher's initiative and to his sound judgment with respect to state policy.

At the outset of his administration Director Thatcher formulated, in cooperation with the staff at Geneva, a well-considered program of development for the Station. It dealt with the fields of research in which expansion should be sought, and with the physical plant and equipment needed for both the immediate and the contemplated activities of the Station. This program was submitted to and approved by the leading farmers' organizations of the State. Part of it has been realized, and every effort should be made for its full accomplishment. An important item in this program was the erection of a horticultural research laboratory. Such a structure is most urgently needed. The existing station buildings are greatly overcrowded and much in need of internal remodeling, and the inauguration of new lines of work which the Station is properly called upon to take up is rendered well-nigh impossible until this building is provided.

Of the new projects developed at the specific request of farmers during Dr. Thatcher's administration, the most significant include investigations of insect pests and plant diseases affecting raspberry crops, entomological and phytopathological investigations on Long Island in connection with the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm, horticultural investigations in the Hudson Valley, experiments dealing with the production of canning crops, and studies of the methods of production, storage, and distribution of nursery shrubs and plants. These new enterprises are all of very definite importance to the agriculture of the State, and distinct economic and scientific gains may be expected from their prosecution.

CHANGES IN THE STAFF

On July 2, 1926, Mr. O. H. Taylor, who had long served as an Associate in Research in Horticulture, and whose work had been highly important in the station's program, retired from active service. Alwin Berger, a celebrated German botanist who had been on the station staff for several years as Assistant and later as Associate in Research in Horticulture, resigned on October 31, 1926, in order to

return to Germany. His work at the Station had been concerned with the systematic botany of cultivated plants. Dr. Berger's post was filled by the appointment on February 1, 1927, of Glenn Parker Van Eseltine, recently a member of the faculty of Syracuse University.

On April 15, 1927, Dr. H. B. Tukey, for the past three years Associate in Research in charge of the orchard management phase of the Hudson Valley horticultural investigations, was recalled to the resident work at Geneva as Acting Chief in Research in charge of the new investigations with nursery shrubs and plants. He was succeeded in the Hudson Valley studies by Mr. L. C. Anderson, a graduate of the New York State College of Agriculture.

At the close of the year, Doctor R. H. Shriner resigned as Associate in Research in Biochemistry, effective September 30, 1927, in order to accept an associate professorship in organic chemistry at the University of Illinois. Dr. R. J. Anderson, Chief in Research in Biochemistry, and a scientist of wide recognition, resigned to accept a professorship at Yale University. These losses, together with a number of changes in assistantships, leave important appointments and adjustments to be made by the incoming Director.

The research staff of the Station has been augmented by the presence at intervals during the year of several special investigators employed by other agencies and temporarily assigned for work here. These included Miss Lida M. Thatcher who is working on exhibits of biological stains for the Chemical Foundation; Miss Mary Darrow and Miss Rachel Harris, working on the certification and the uses of biological stains, respectively; Bernard Nebel, a fellow of the International Education Board, engaged on chromosome studies in cultivated fruit varieties; Rodney Cecil of the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture, who has been studying the spread and the control of the Mexican bean beetle. The presence of such temporary workers is welcomed by the staff.

THE FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF THE STATION

The development of the Station has been restricted by the recent stringency of state appropriations for its work. The salary scale is still much below what it should be for scientists of the qualifications and demonstrated productivity of those composing the research staff at Geneva. The Station has contributed greatly to the agricultural wealth of the State by its researches. It has responded ably and to the full extent of its means in dealing with new outbreaks of plant diseases and insect pests and new problems in horticulture and other plant and animal fields. Its work has won nation-wide approbation as well as the cordial endorsement of the farmers of New York. It fully merits substantial encouragement in financial support and in the enlargement of facilities.

While the Legislature of 1927 failed to effect essential improvements in the compensation of the staff, it made provision for the new investigations of the production, storage, and distribution of nursery shrubs and plants, involving expenditures of \$13,450 for the current year. This investigation was sponsored by the State Nurserymen's Association. The nursery industry in New York is of leading importance. The federal quarantine against the importation of foreign stocks for the propagation of nursery plants, which becomes effective in 1930, has created a number of new problems for this industry. Many sorts of nursery stock have long been imported from Europe, where cheap hand labor and freedom from certain plant diseases has facilitated the production of desirable types. The industry in the United States finds itself confronted with such problems as the selection of seed for these stocks, the propagation and cultivation of seedling trees and plants, harvesting and storing seedling stocks, controlling insect pests and plant diseases during growth, storage, and distribution, and the like. The State has very properly made provision so that much work may be done on these problems before the quarantine is finally effective.

PROGRESS OF THE INVESTIGATIONS

The Station is a research institution. It has under way a large number of specific research projects, on which definite progress has been attained during the year. Because of the number and character of these studies, no attempt can

be made to summarize them here. Such summary will be found in the Forty-Sixth Annual Report of the Station, published separately by the Station.

Special mention may be made of one investigation, however, which has been made possible by a grant of funds to the Station by the Empire Gas and Electric Association of New York State. It has to do with the possibilities of attracting insects which are injurious to orchard and garden plants to electric lights of different colors and intensities, and their destruction in traps or by other devices. The investigation will involve both field and laboratory studies of the response of both male and female insects of injurious species to various electric lights, both with reference to their attraction to such lights as baits for their destruction and as to the possible effect of night illumination upon the egg-laying habits of orchard and garden insect-parasites and the protection of cultivated crops from visitations by certain night-flying injurious insects. It may be possible also to determine whether there is any selective attraction of different lights to beneficial and to injurious insects, particularly in attracting those species which aid in the pollination of fruit and vegetable blossoms. These investigations may be expected to add to the scientific knowledge of the life habits of insects, and they may point the way to new methods of control of predacious insects.

A. R. MANN,

Dean of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station.

APPENDIX X

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

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University for the fiscal year 1926-27.

THE PRESSURE OF PROGRESS

The State maintains three institutions which have some responsibilities for higher education in home economics: two state colleges for teachers, which include home economics in their programs, and the specialized State College of Home Economics at this University. While the latter institution is restricted to home economics, it is at the same time charged with the whole field of higher education in this department of knowledge, including its technical and professional aspects and the function of extension service. In common with all higher institutions of learning, it contributes also to the teaching profession and to the administration of education.

The field of the college is one of the rapidly expanding newer provinces of education. Home economics instruction, in its secondary and higher aspects, has had an almost phenomenal institutional development throughout the country. The demand for its introduction and the organization of departments and courses in high schools and colleges have been more widespread and rapid, perhaps, than the state of knowledge in the field warrants. Nevertheless, it has come; and it is repeating the experience of certain older fields which passed through a comparable sudden rise in importance. The basis is steadily broadening; the amount of scientific research is growing and its character is improving; new aspects of the subject are steadily expanding into departments of knowledge with independent claims to recognition and support; students seeking instruction are increasing in number; and the pressure from within and from without is taxing facilities and staffs to their maximum.

The State College of Home Economics at Cornell University has fully participated in this experience, and its facilities and staff appear to have reached their maximum carrying load. This is not a new development of the past year; it has grown gradually. For several years the situation has been difficult, and it is now highly acute. All resources are completely utilized. Congestion is marked

both in housing and in teaching facilities, and in the work-loads of the staff. The college has been compelled to enlarge its curriculum in order to meet the current needs of students and the development of the subjects. Demands in both teaching and extension have necessitated provision for research, without which the work would lose vitality; and while augmented research is doubtless the greatest need, it has been possible, with the facilities and resources which the State has provided, to make only a very modest beginning. The State could render no greater service to this aspect of its educational program, which has found a place in every part of the State, rural and urban, than to fortify the teachers with a constantly expanding and increasingly sound body of knowledge, the product of adequate and well-directed research.

In recent years the State has not fully met its responsibilities toward this field of work or toward its institution here. The college is constantly in receipt of personal and group requests and formal resolutions of societies of women, to expand its work in one direction or another so as more fully to meet their recognized requirements. This applies to both the resident and the extension programs. Many of these requests have merit and voice needs which the college has long felt. Four steps need to be taken:

(a) An additional building is urgently required. It has been needed for years, and is a pressing necessity. Students are being turned away; every phase of instruction is cramped; the staff labors under many disabilities because of overcrowding; research facilities which are well-nigh indispensable cannot be given space; hundreds of farm women, who came from all parts of the State for the home economics program during Farmers' Week last February, were unable to get into the lecture halls, even though every room was utilized to capacity and lectures and demonstrations were repeated. There is too much involved in the education of this generation and in the State's service to the people to allow these conditions to remain uncorrected.

(b) The salary scale is wholly inadequate. It has never been adequate. The staff is seriously underpaid, and greatly overworked. Changes in staff are undesirably frequent, as better financial opportunities quickly find their way to competent teachers in the fields of home economics.

(c) The staff must be enlarged for the present work, and it should also be enlarged to take care of additional fields which are of almost equal importance and which must have their places in any adequately developed and properly balanced college of home economics of this day.

(d) Additional maintenance funds are much needed for the present activities, and must, of course, accompany any increase in staff or facilities.

The college desires to meet its opportunities and its obligations, and to fulfill its place in the University and in the educational program of the State with greater effectiveness. This can be done when the means are provided. Modest enlargements in the state appropriations for this college would greatly enhance its service to the State and to education.

THE STUDENT BODY

During the year the trustees of the University authorized the limiting of enrolment in the College of Home Economics. Because of the character of the college as a State-supported institution, desirous of meeting in fullest possible measure the educational needs of the State with which it is charged, this step was taken only after much hesitation and deliberation. In justice to the students who are admitted there was no alternative, pending provision of additional housing and staff. The number already enrolled is beyond the capacity of existing facilities. Accordingly, while 185 freshmen were admitted in the fall of 1926, the limit has been set at 140 freshmen to be accepted in the fall of 1927. Rigid selection among applicants has therefore been instituted so as to receive the most meritorious and promising applicants, in so far as this can be determined.

The total number of registrations during the year was 584, of whom 510 were enrolled for the undergraduate course, 8 were special students, 48 were in the summer school, and 18 were postgraduate students. The number of different persons represented was 541, when duplicate registrations were eliminated.

CHANGES IN STAFF

At the close of the year the following losses from the staff were sustained: Assistant Professor Irene Nehrling, Assistant Professor Lenoir Burnside, Extension Assistant Professor Erma H. Underwood, Acting Assistant Professor Emma S. Weld, Extension Assistant Professor Margaret Wylie, and Professor Nellie Perkins. These persons had served the college efficiently in their respective spheres and enjoyed the confidence of students, colleagues, and the women of the State.

New appointments made within the fiscal year include the following persons in the higher grades: Dr. Ethel B. Waring, recently a member of the professorial staff in the University of Iowa, becomes Professor of Home Economics, for both teaching and research in certain fields of child training and development. Miss Marie Fowler, recently supervisor of early education in the schools of Kalamazoo, Michigan, was appointed Professor of Home Economics and head of the Nursery School maintained in connection with the work in child training. The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial has temporarily provided the funds for both of the foregoing positions, as part of the demonstration in the field of child training.

Miss Myra J. Robinson was appointed Acting Assistant Professor in Household Management. After several years of experience in research with household equipment, Miss Robinson had spent the preceding year at Columbia University in order to complete her requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Miss Mildred Carney, for many years a teacher in clothing in the schools of Minneapolis, became Acting Extension Assistant Professor of Home Economics for work in this field. Miss Emma S. Weld accepted appointment as Acting Assistant Professor in Household Management. She brings to the post a record of successful experience as a teacher.

SCHOLARSHIPS

During the year the following special scholarships and fellowship have been presented to the college, and are again gratefully acknowledged here:

(a) The Mrs. Henry S. Morgenthau fellowship of \$1000, to be awarded to a graduate student majoring in the economic problems of farm women and girls. A similar fellowship was also made available for the year 1926-27 by Mrs. Morgenthau.

(b) The New York State Federation of Women's Clubs scholarship of \$200, to be awarded to a student of high scholarship and leadership who expects to serve in future within this State.

(c) The Brigden Home Bureau scholarship of \$100, to be awarded preferably to a student of outstanding ability expecting to enter the extension service. The funds for this scholarship, which is to be permanent, are being provided by the farm women of the State. Mrs. Brigden, for whom it is named, was for many years President of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, with which the college has intimate cooperation.

(d) The Home Economics Club scholarship of \$100, to be awarded to an undergraduate student of high scholarship who needs financial assistance. It has been provided by the undergraduates in the college, who have collected the capital fund over a period of years.

(e) The Grace Schermerhorn scholarship of \$100, established by the Association of Home Economics Teachers of the New York City elementary schools, and to be awarded to a graduate of a New York City High School studying at the New York State College of Home Economics and expecting to return to teach in New York City.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

FOODS AND NUTRITION. In the twenty-one years since the instruction in foods and nutrition was first organized, the character of the work has undergone marked changes. There has been greatly increased application of the findings and methods of the physical sciences to food preparation and utilization, and in clinical practice in feeding infants, children, and adults. The teaching has attained a scientific content and character little realized by persons not in intimate

contact with the important developments in these fields; nevertheless much needs yet to be done. The demands run in advance of the existing body of knowledge. No one is more conscious of the necessity for greatly augmented scientific inquiry than teachers in these fields.

In the instruction a definite effort is made to enable the students to apply the teachings to their own health and nutritional requirements. As this effort runs throughout the four years, many food habits are altered and gains in individual health achieved. Furthermore, senior students are given opportunity to deal with practical nutritional problems of others. During the past year fifty infants, twenty pre-school children, and fifty school children were thus put upon right nutritional bases through individual instruction given to their mothers, and to the children themselves over two years of age, either in the home, in the college nursery school, or by classroom instruction in the public schools.

In the extension work in food preparation and preservation the goal has been to interest homemakers in adopting higher standards which will eventuate in better nutrition for their families; to establish an acquaintance with more efficient equipment; to increase the use in the diet of milk, fruit, vegetables, and whole-wheat flour. Twenty-two counties have cooperated in this project and the reports indicated 22,516 individual practices changed.

The interest in the more advanced phases of nutrition, for both adults and children, has continued without abatement. During the year the following extension projects were promoted: food selection for the family, in 101 communities in 20 counties; food selection in relation to digestive troubles, in 66 communities in 9 counties; food requirements, in 33 communities in 5 counties; food supply, in 43 communities in 5 counties; nutrition during pregnancy, infancy, and pre-school period, in 26 communities in 8 counties; nutrition of school children, in 8 communities in 4 counties; meal planning, in 56 communities in 7 counties; community meal planning, in 39 communities in 4 counties. In one community a series of studies of diets for convalescents was carried by 15 groups. During the year 345 communities cooperated in some of the nutrition projects, and special intensive training was given to 251 local leaders in 17 counties. Records of practices changed were received from 3354 persons, who reported 14,811 changes in nutritional practices. In addition, 5215 persons reported marked improvement in health. More than 4100 requests for home demonstrations were received.

The knowledge of nutrition facts and principles is further extended by means of a formal home study course, in which 318 persons were enrolled during the year.

INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT. The instruction in hotel administration has undergone refinement during the year. As it has been necessary to break paths in this new field of collegiate endeavor both the curriculum and the content of instruction have been under constant examination. It is felt that sound progress has been made. This is reflected in part by the success of the first graduates and by the increasing ease with which students are placed for summer experience in desirable hotel positions. It is also reflected in the large demand for enrolment, which made necessary a limitation of numbers and rigid selection of entrants the past year and for the future. Of special importance is the marked interest and approval which the work has received by formal resolution and by many personal expressions from the members of the American Hotel Association. It is realized, however, that the college is still in the preliminary stages in the development of this field of education.

HOUSEHOLD ART. Since the artistic achievements of man constitute the summit of his experience in self-expression through the imagination, the instruction in household art endeavors to develop in the student an appreciation of the vital relation of art to the life and surroundings of both individuals and communities and to release the creative instinct through art expression. Throughout its development, the program of home economics in the University has stressed the importance of adequate and beautiful home surroundings and of art as vital elements in home life. In the concrete, the instruction deals with the application of color and design to home and community environment and to personal apparel.

The same purpose which directs the resident instruction is carried to the

people of the State through the extension service. Specifically, the objective is to help the homemaker to realize more fully the importance of the house and its furnishings in the family life and to enable her to become more efficient in making the most of her house socially, economically, and aesthetically.

Art is fundamental in home economics. Perhaps its most evident applications are in the decoration and furnishings of the home, and in the construction and use of clothing and textiles, in which much consideration must be given to line, form, color, and a certain adaptation to the wearer. These factors outweigh exactness and perfection in the technique of construction, just as the architect's plan outweighs the mechanics of building construction, important as the latter is known to be. Beyond the techniques lie the development of habits of observation and thoughtful planning in all design, and the adaptation of means to an end in order to reach a goal seen in imagination from the beginning. In its larger aspects, instruction in household art is a contribution toward a finer public taste, a better civic environment, and greater order and harmony in homes and communities. Unfortunately, the staff available for this work in the college is inadequate in number for the demands and is constantly overworked.

TEXTILES AND CLOTHING. Instruction in the field of textiles and clothing is closely integrated with the work in color and design. It establishes a point of view toward clothing selection, develops the principles and the techniques involved in selection and construction, fosters originality and discrimination, and aims at the creation of superior standards. It recognizes the psychological and the physiological effects of clothing. It concerns itself with the economic and the management aspects of this phase of family life.

This is a field in which research needs to be expanded. The chemical and the physical properties of textiles and the testing of fabrics are inviting fields for study. The economic problems require fuller examination. The relation of apparel to physical and mental health, particularly of children, needs further exploration; its importance is evident to all students of child development.

In the extension service in this field, and as well in the work in nutrition, great progress has been made in the training of local leaders and demonstrators so that the influence of the teaching may be more widely extended. The marked success which has attended the local-leader method developed in this State has resulted in its adoption in many other States. It calls for special attention to both the content and the organization of the instruction in order to safeguard the results. One city and 34 counties have cooperated in the extension projects in clothing during the year.

CHILD TRAINING. The work in child training established as a demonstration on a special grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial two years ago, is admirably fulfilling its purposes. While the problems of organization, both educational and material, and the assembling of facilities have made somewhat heavy inroads in the beginning of the undertaking, much real progress has been achieved and an unexpectedly widespread interest aroused.

The nursery school maintained in connection with this project serves as a laboratory for any students or members of the staff who are interested in any aspect of child life. The immediate program is most intimately associated with child hygiene, foods, nutrition, and psychology, and constant use has been made of the facilities by persons interested in these fields. In addition to giving students a type of instruction which affords a more intelligent appreciation of child development, the school has served as a clinic for child problems and needs and for research on problems of child behavior. The period has been too brief, however, for the research phases to have made much progress. A nutrition study has yielded useful basic data for further studies.

The extension program has been received by the women of the State with great eagerness. It has consisted of lectures and discussions of child-training problems, demonstrations of habit-forming equipment, exhibits, and advice on individual problems. As the work was initiated as a demonstration, it has been concentrated in a few counties so that somewhat intensive work might be undertaken. During the two years, eight counties have received major attention from the extension specialist. As a result of the demonstrations there is urgent demand from

many other parts of the State for the services of the specialist. The question has already arisen regarding the establishment of the work in other state schools. The demonstration should result in the permanent establishment of the activity.

Toward the close of the year, the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Board generously renewed for a period of two years its grant of \$7000 a year for the maintenance of the extension work.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

While a number of important studies are under way by members of the staff, researches in two major fields have made much progress:

(a) In the field of household management, a study of the cost of an adequate diet for farm and village families has been brought to substantial completion. The basic facts were furnished by more than one hundred farm and village families, who kept accurate records, on forms provided for the purpose, showing the amount, the source, and the money cost of food consumed by their families. The cost of those diets which have been found adequate from a nutritional point of view have been analyzed.

A second study in this field, also nearing completion, has been concerned with index numbers of changes in the cost of consumers' goods purchased by farm families. It is expected that the index numbers will aid in the interpretation of what the farm family's money income means to the family in comparing one year with another.

(b) In the field of nutrition progress was made on the study of the antirachitic value and growth-producing properties of egg yolk, and the effect of the food of the hen and other conditions on these factors in the yolk. The project has dealt particularly with the fat-soluble vitamins of eggs under varying conditions of basal ration, such as a basal ration plus 1% cod-liver oil, and a basal ration which has previously been treated with ultra-violet rays.

A second project has had to do with the determination of the relative vitamin content of a number of foods, and of the changes which take place in the processes of preparation. There have been included studies of the relative vitamin-B content of two varieties of apples, the relative vitamin-C content of two varieties of apples, the relative vitamin-C content of three varieties of tomatoes, and the effect of three common methods of canning on the vitamin-C content of carrots.

It is desired to inaugurate studies of many chemical problems involved in food storage and preparation, but this work is retarded because of the present inadequacy of facilities.

GENERAL ASPECTS OF THE EXTENSION SERVICE

The program of the extension service in home economics concerns itself with helping people in the State to solve the problems of family well-being, to improve the standards of living within the means of the family, to beautify surroundings, to select and prepare food and clothing with reference to health and efficiency, and to maintain cleanliness in relation to the home and community.

The aim of a state program is to prevent the waste of energy, time, and material rather than to engage in reformatory or curative measures. As such it makes a direct contribution to the lessening of state expense for defectives and dependents, by substituting a program of rational living to check the agencies of human destruction.

The county home bureau associations, with which the college cooperates in the conduct of the work locally, are now functioning in 37 counties, 3 cities, and, with definite organizations, in 929 rural communities. Two additional counties, Livingston and Wyoming, have already enrolled more than double the number of members specified as a minimum by the college, and are nearly ready for final organization and the engagement of county home demonstration agents. Four other counties are actively working toward this end. State and federal funds are available for the work when the counties have complied with the requirements.

The paid memberships in the county home bureau associations numbered

24,218 women, and the appropriations by the county boards of supervisors for the support of the work in the organized counties aggregated \$161,434. There were gains in both membership and appropriations during the year. Of special importance is the fact that 9575 members served as officers and local project leaders, thus extending the work more advantageously in their localities.

While the junior home economics extension program covers a wide range of fields and all are active, emphasis has been placed on health projects in 1926-27. Cooperation has been had with various state and county health organizations. Specific year-round educational projects were carried by 8670 farm girls. The enrolments in food projects numbered 2010, and in clothing projects 4782. The opportunity to direct the ambitions and activities of farm girls in the State is rich in its possibilities.

During the year, fifteen new bulletins were prepared for publication, nine of which were concerned with phases of the junior extension work. What are known as special service leaflets were sent out on request to the number of 13,615 copies. In addition, 7867 individual requests for bulletins were received and filled. In addition to individual requests, there is a constant demand from county home demonstration agents, teachers, local societies, and others for special bulletins in quantity. During the year 650 requests of this character were received, involving the distribution of 65,091 bulletins. The leaders in the junior projects requested and received 20,676 bulletins for the use of farm girls in their organized club activities.

The distribution of news items on home economics subjects of definite educational character has for many years been a valuable and inexpensive form of extension teaching. The records for ten months during the year showed an average use of these items by the press of the State to the extent of 1,890,806 printings monthly. A special brief paragraphic service to weekly newspapers showed, by count of returned clippings, a total of 56,473,373 printings during the ten-months period.

In the annual report of the college, published by the State in accordance with the requirements of the law, all phases of the resident and the extension activities are somewhat fully related and the items of progress for the year recorded. The report is available to interested persons on application.

I acknowledge, with sincere appreciation, my many obligations to you, Mr. President, for guidance in directing the affairs of the State College of Home Economics.

A. R. MANN,

Dean of the New York State College of Home Economics.

APPENDIX XI

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE

To the President of the University:

SIR: I beg to submit herewith a report of the work of the College of Architecture for the academic year 1926-27.

As stated in several previous annual reports this college is definitely committed to the policy of limitation of numbers. For the past few years its committee on admissions has accepted but forty to forty-five students,—a number determined by what it believed to be the maximum which the present staff and present quarters could adequately care for. This year the number is an even smaller proportion of those applying for admission than ever before. Of necessity the standards for admission are becoming increasingly rigid, and it is of interest to note that the number of students who are dropped for scholastic reasons, particularly at the end of their first year is markedly decreasing. The committee reports an encouraging increase in high grade applications for the courses in Fine Arts and Landscape Architecture.

In several of the basic courses in the college the relation between staff and numbers of students is unfortunate at the present time. The sections into which these classes are divided are too large for the most efficient teaching. On the other hand the staff is too small to allow of further subdivision of such classes, being overloaded as it is. An increase in staff at a few vital points would allow of a very considerable increase in numbers of students, provided of course physical space were available.

Intimately related with this question is the possibility of the opening up of the teaching facilities of the college to the general undergraduate body. At present this is not possible to anything like the degree which we believe is desired both by the college, and we believe, by a very considerable body of undergraduates.

Five years ago this College established as its normal requirement for graduation in all courses, curricula requiring five years for completion. The class which graduated this June was the first to complete this new curriculum. It is manifestly impossible to draw conclusions from a single case or class but at least it can be said that the experience of five years and the general excellence of the work of this year's graduating class has not raised any doubts as to the wisdom of the original action of the Faculty in departing from the traditional four years collegiate course. It is also of interest to note the increasing number of Architectural Schools which are following our example in this matter.

The report of last year covered in some detail what was believed to be the thought of this Faculty concerning the broad field of Fine Arts education and the place this College should take in that field. A very gratifying development along these lines has been made possible by generosity of an alumnus of this College who has financed a series of Art Exhibitions. These have been held under the auspices of this College in the galleries fitted up in Morse Hall. The cost of this installation has been borne by the College. A total of six exhibitions have been held, three to five weeks in duration, during the past academic year with a total attendance in excess of nine thousand persons.

This same alumnus has offered to underwrite for a period of three years the salary of a resident instructor—using the term in the broad sense—in the general field of the History of Art. Negotiations are at present under way to secure the services of such a person.

I would report with regret the illness of one of the oldest members of this Faculty—Professor Chamberlain. Few men have been more devoted than Professor Chamberlain and we cannot hope to find his equal as a teacher in his particular field.

Professor Chamberlain's illness and that of another member of this faculty whose incapacity lasted for approximately six months have raised anew the question of sabbatic leaves in this college. In the case of certain members of this Faculty their work cannot be carried during their absence without additional cost to the University. The University recognized this during the past year by making emergency appropriations. This same question is bound to arise again when a request for sabbatic leave is made—not for reasons of illness but to avoid it.

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

APPENDIX XII

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the work of the College of Engineering for the year 1926-27.

The outstanding event in engineering education during the past year was the completion of the report upon technical education by the Board of Investigation and Coordination of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. The replies to the several questionnaires have been classified and consolidated and the conclusions that have been drawn from these studies have been published in serial form as part of the regular publications of the Society. The investigation is very complete and forms an excellent basis for appraising engineering education in this country and for making plans for future development. Any extended account of these findings is beyond the limits of this report, but there is one conclusion that has been arrived at that should be noted.

It has long been a criticism of engineering education in this country that it does not give a sufficient breadth of training to prepare its graduates adequately to cope with the economic and social problems with which the majority of them are sure to be faced in after life, nor does it give them sufficient contact with those liberalizing fields of thought that are by right a part of every university man's education. Many teachers in engineering colleges have long been aware of the truth of these criticisms and some little progress has been made in meeting this criticism. The problem is a difficult one; for between the constantly increasing pressure for more and higher technology on the one hand and the limited time available on the other, liberalizing content in the curriculum is a possibility only by a very great effort.

The solution most usually offered for this problem, particularly by educationalists, is to require one or more years of liberal training before entering upon engineering studies and thereby lengthening the period of college life. It is assumed by those who advocate this measure that engineering education will eventually, and most naturally, follow the procedure of law and medicine. Quite a number of experiments have already been made along these lines running all the way from the requirement of one year of liberal study to the requirement of an Arts degree before admission to engineering work. So far, not a single one of these experiments can be said to have been successful, and the results of some of them have been disastrous.

The report sets forth some excellent reasons for these failures and also other excellent reasons for believing that engineering education should not necessarily follow the lead of law and medicine. The genesis of engineering education was different from the beginning of these studies and unlike them it has never come under the domination of practitioners. It has always been under the care and guidance of educators and as the industrial field has broadened it has become as much a general preparation for industrial life as for the more narrowly defined field of true engineering. As industry becomes increasingly scientific this tendency will probably grow rather than decrease. The report therefore predicts that for the present, at least, engineering education will remain articulated directly with the secondary schools rather than use the college of Arts as a preliminary stage and will seek the educational content and the method of including it in the curriculum that will broaden and enrich it in the manner desired. The report also suggests that this broadening content may be applied in the latter years of the course more effectively than in the earlier years, making a lengthened course of study optional in the beginning, but looking forward eventually to a five or six year course that will contain a carefully selected liberalizing content peculiarly adapted to the needs of the engineer.

The interesting feature of this conclusion is the fact that it corroborates fully certain conclusions arrived at by the Cornell faculties of engineering some time

ago. Careful consideration of this problem has shown that the outstanding need of the engineering student in addition to his technical work is a better command of his mother tongue and a better grounding in *economics* and *history*. For some years we have been conducting experimental work along this line and last year the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering published for the first time an optional five year course that follows very closely the findings and suggestions of the report referred to. It would appear therefore that considerable experimentation will be conducted along these lines before radical departures, such as elevating engineering schools to graduate standing, is attempted. This entire problem is also likely to be affected by the growth of the Junior College. In fact, the Junior College may offer something in the way of a solution to the problem. But in any case it appears that some study must be given to the problem of what constitutes liberal study for the engineer. In the past it has been assumed that any general work in the college of liberal arts was satisfactory for this purpose, and no doubt some of the failures referred to have been due to that erroneous assumption. The results of some of the experiments in requiring arts work as a prerequisite to engineering will be watched with great interest.

One of the recommendations of the report is that better teaching methods be developed. In order to carry out some experiments along this line two special summer sessions will be held devoted to the teaching of the mechanics of engineering. One session will be held at the University of Wisconsin, and Cornell has been honored by having the other session placed here. Each session will be of three weeks duration and will be conducted by teachers of national reputation. These schools are for *teachers of mechanics* alone and the number of such teachers is limited to forty in each school. The registration at Cornell is already over-subscribed, the majority of those attending being sent by their respective colleges at the expense of these institutions. Most of those attending are of the rank of professor or assistant professor. The cost of instruction and the general expenses of these schools will be defrayed by a special grant from the Carnegie Foundation which also financed the general investigation of engineering education. Through the cooperation of the comptroller the entire group of teachers attending the session will be housed in Boldt Hall, thus adding greatly to the success of the session. This experiment is certainly an interesting one and will no doubt throw much light not only upon the topic selected for discussion, but upon teaching methods in general. If the sessions are as successful, as it is hoped they will be, similar schools for the discussion of other topics in engineering will undoubtedly be held in succeeding summers.

Considerable progress has been made in research during the year. Two bulletins have been published by the Engineering Experiment Station, namely, one entitled—The Heat Transfer from Steam to Heavy Fuel Oil by G. R. McCormick, and H. Diederichs, and one entitled—Flame Propagation in Closed Cylinders by G. R. McCormick and G. B. Upton, A. C. Davis, and H. Diederichs. Both of these investigations have been supported by grants of money from the Heckscher Foundation. Professor Wells has continued his studies of methods of testing foundry sands. In Civil Engineering Professor Scofield has started an elaborate study of reinforced concrete. In this work he has had the assistance of Mr. M. C. Newton the first holder of a research scholarship under the McMullen Foundation. The possibility of increasing the number of scholarships holds out great promise for stimulating research and advanced study in the college.

In electrical engineering the outstanding piece of new research is a study under the auspices of Professor Karapetoff of the properties of certain oils used in insulating electric cables. This is a joint effort supported by the Detroit Edison Company and is a study of importance. Several other problems of research have been completed, or are under way.

A number of important additions have been made to the equipment of the shops and laboratories during the year. Among the most important may be mentioned a new horizontal boring mill for the machine shop, a new uniflow steam engine, and a new air compressor in the mechanical laboratory. The purchase of these pieces of apparatus has been made possible largely through the energy and ability of Professor A. E. Wells who has manufactured in the shops certain pieces

of laboratory apparatus for testing the quality of molding sands in foundries. The proceeds from the sales of this apparatus has helped materially in obtaining the new equipment mentioned in the foregoing. The development of this laboratory apparatus is due to the joint work of Professor Ries of the Department of Geology, Professor Wells, and Mr. T. C. Adams, a graduate student.

Through the kindness of friends the College has been presented with a new hydraulic turbine, a new centrifugal pump, and a suitable venturi meter, piping and control valve so that these several units may be assembled into a combined unit that will be of great value both as a piece of regular instruction apparatus and also valuable for research work. Grateful acknowledgment is made to the S. Morgan Smith Company, the Goulds Pump Incorporated, The Simplex Valve and Meter Company, the American Spiral Pipe Works, the Morris Machine Works, and the Lombard Governor Company for their several gifts in connection with this valuable installation. Mr. Robert M. Falkenau presented the mechanical laboratory with some steam gauges and Director P. M. Lincoln presented the electrical laboratory with a valuable transformer all of which are gratefully acknowledged. Grateful acknowledgment is also made to the Bell Telephone System for the gift of an improved type of voltmeter, a special band oscilator and an artificial line.

There is little to report concerning the regular work of the College. This has been carried on according to the usual high standards and with the usual faithful efforts of the teaching staff. I do not need to recapitulate the many difficulties and lack of facilities under which the work of the several schools is conducted. Yet in spite of these handicaps the product was never better, nor the reputation of the College more fully recognized. It is to be greatly hoped that some of these handicaps can be relieved in the near future at least to some degree.

The faculty of the School of Civil Engineering has inaugurated a custom which deserves special notice. This is a series of joint student-faculty luncheons in Willard Straight Hall so arranged that every student will have an opportunity to come into close social contact with a faculty group. Without reference to the actual social contacts that may be so made, the influence of such a procedure is very great and makes for better understanding and mutual confidences. It is a brilliant idea which other groups would do well to copy. An increasing amount of interest is being displayed by the several faculty groups of the College in the personal relations between the students and themselves, and Willard Straight Hall offers facilities for this purpose that hitherto have been lacking or difficult to obtain.

DEXTER S. KIMBALL,

Dean of the College of Engineering.

APPENDIX XIII

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, we have the honor to report as follows for the session of 1926:

ATTENDANCE

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
In Summer Session	783	806	1589
In Summer School of Agriculture	222	458	680
	<hr/> 1005	<hr/> 1264	<hr/> 2269
Less double registrants	102	130	232
	<hr/> 903	<hr/> 1134	<hr/> 2037
Summer Session of Law	95	1	96
	<hr/> 998	<hr/> 1135	<hr/> 2133

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

GRADUATE STUDENTS

Graduate Students in Summer Session.....	86	119	205
Graduate Students in Agriculture.....	40	28	68
Graduate Students in both.....	14	9	23
	<hr/> 140	<hr/> 154	<hr/> 296

ANALYSIS OF SUMMER SESSION REGISTRANTS

Undergraduates of Cornell.....	257	75	332
Undergraduates of other institutions.....	95	145	240
Students holding Cornell degrees.....	45	54	99
Students holding degrees from other institutions.....	110	205	315
Students holding Normal School diplomas.....	3	109	112

TEACHERS

	1924 Total	Men	1925 Women	Total	Men	1926 Women	Total
High School.....	260	59	131	190	65	170	235
Grades.....	221	4	191	195	3	205	208
Colleges.....	67	11	8	19	30	16	46
Normal Schools....	5	2	3	5	1	5	6
Kindergarten.....	9	—	7	7	—	5	5
Superintendents...	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Principals.....	11	5	—	5	7	5	12
Supervisors.....	1	—	1	1	—	7	7
Others.....	16	3	24	27	2	14	16

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

	1925	1926
New York.....	1190	1214
Pennsylvania.....	197	198
New Jersey.....	172	124
Other Middle States (including Md., D. C., Del.).....	93	68
New England.....	75	113
Southern States.....	75	114
West Virginia.....	4	3
Virginia.....	12	22
North Carolina.....	8	17
South Carolina.....	8	6
Georgia.....	7	9
Florida.....	6	13
Alabama.....	5	5
Mississippi.....	3	6
Kentucky.....	7	12
Tennessee.....	3	5
Louisiana.....	1	5
Arkansas.....	—	3
Texas.....	11	9
Central States.....	80	85
Ohio.....	43	48
Indiana.....	10	6
Illinois.....	19	15
Michigan.....	8	16
Middle Western States.....	30	39
Missouri.....	3	10
Kansas.....	1	1
Wisconsin.....	7	6
Minnesota.....	10	6
Iowa.....	6	6
Nebraska.....	1	4

SUMMER SESSION

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Oklahoma.....	2	6	
North Western and Pacific Coast.....	10	14	
South Dakota.....	—	1	
Montana.....	1	—	
Colorado.....	2	3	
Utah.....	—	2	
Arizona.....	1	—	
Washington.....	3	1	
Oregon.....	1	1	
California.....	2	6	
Foreign Countries.....	80	69	
	1902	2037	

SUMMER SESSION ATTENDANCE BY COURSES

<i>Subject</i>	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Astronomy.....	—	—	12	16	21	22
Chemistry.....	189	134	189	165	211	201
Drawing and Painting.....	—	50	38	60	67	54
Economics.....	135	236	331	277	288	243
Education.....	141	166	315	392	434	500
Engineering:						
Shop work.....	30	48	18	13	—	—
Drawing.....	67	18	27	13	7	15
Descriptive Geometry.....	—	27	28	27	35	35
Kinematics.....	—	—	42	54	34	25
Mechanics.....	95	83	87	116	92	83
Hydraulics.....	25	20	21	26	16	22
Structural Engineering.....	67	63	90	115	88	96
English.....	520	465	591	595	611	607
Geography and Geology.....	213	315	247	280	231	175
German.....	49	60	39	75	62	69
Government.....	72	20	60	57	46	58
Health Education.....	—	—	—	—	28	37
History.....	199	218	268	245	248	269
Hygiene.....	—	—	12	22	—	—
Latin.....	45	48	42	66	60	34
Mathematics.....	364	319	268	293	220	246
Music.....	452	38	115	114	104	122
Philosophy.....	75	99	124	115	120	125
Physical Education.....	51	33	116	153	50	113
Physics.....	151	186	155	132	100	129
Psychology.....	177	201	164	208	180	183
Public Speaking.....	115	114	145	146	147	183
Romance Languages:						
French.....	228	205	185	185	210	214
Spanish.....	128	83	80	75	63	59
	3588	3274	3629	4035	3773	3797

SUMMER SCHOOL OF BIOLOGY

Botany.....	57	47	49	61
Zoology.....	55	83	75	90
Botany and Zoology (Courses dealing with both Plants and Animals).	13	20	13	32
	125	150	137	183

SUMMER SCHOOL OF LAW

First Term.....	37	62	105	84
Second Term.....	32	63	100	79
	69	125	205	163

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

COST PER STUDENT HOUR (1926)

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Student Hours</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Cost per Student Hour</i>	
Astronomy.....	47	\$ 350	7.44	
Chemistry.....	765	4550	5.94	
Drawing and Painting.....	102	1225	12.00	
Economics.....	650	2993.75	4.60	
Education.....	852	3850	4.51	
Engineering.....	1025	7325	7.14	
Descriptive Geometry....	88		5.25	5.96
Mechanical Drawing....	48		7.00	14.58
Mechanics.....	444	3325	7.48	
Hydraulics.....	84	7.00	8.33	
Structural Engineering...	122	5.25	4.30	
Highway Engineering....	174	8.50	4.88	
Kinematics.....	65	7.00	10.77	
English.....	1184	4000	3.38	
Geography and Geology....	287	3200	11.15	
German.....	238	1225	5.14	
Government.....	104	7.00	6.73	
History.....	536	2800	5.22	
Latin.....	46	1400	30.43	
Greek.....	40	5.25	13.13	
Mathematics.....	863	5650	6.54	
Music.....	209	1775	8.49	
Philosophy.....	258	1050	4.07	
Physical Education.....	249	4175	16.76	
Physical Education.....	188		3125	16.62
Hygiene.....	61		1050	17.21
Physics.....	446	3675	8.24	
Psychology.....	357	2325	6.51	
Public Speaking.....	336	2850	8.48	
Romance Languages.....	722	4875	6.75	
French.....	556		3050	5.48
Spanish.....	166		1825	10.99
	9272	\$60,518.75	6.52	

Your attention is called to the general tables of enrollment in which you will notice that the total attendance upon all departments offering Summer Session work was 2133, which figure should be compared with the total for the Session of 1925, which was 2023. The only Department showing any falling-off in attendance was the Summer School of Law. The registration in the allied departments, the University Summer Session and the Summer School of Agriculture, was 2037 compared to 1902 in 1925, and 1998 in 1924. The gain was about equally divided between the two departments, and is the more gratifying since the same factors continued to operate which apparently caused the loss in enrollment in the Session of 1925. These factors are the higher tuition rate charged for the first time in 1925, the opening of several new and first class summer sessions in the State of New York, and a marked tendency to discourage attendance of that group of students who have not had a serious purpose in coming to Cornell during the summer. You will note that the total number of graduate students, 296, is the same as a year ago, although the number enrolled in the Summer Session proper increased from 178 to 205. The number of college graduates in attendance increased from 361 to 414, another very encouraging sign. The undergraduate registration was almost the same as for 1925. The number of teachers attending was 540 as compared with 449 in 1925. In practically every respect then, the attendance was extremely satisfactory.

The table of "Geographical Distribution" shows increases from every part of the country, excepting New Jersey and the States of Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia. Increases in other parts of the country are doubtless

due to a somewhat wider program of publicity followed this year. The falling-off in New Jersey is a little difficult to understand, due very likely to local causes.

A study of the table covering "Attendance by Courses" shows a continued good registration in Education, English, Economics, History, and Public Speaking, the increases being most marked in Education, History, and Public Speaking. The falling-off in Geography and Latin is decidedly marked. There has been a downward trend in Geography since the high mark of 1922, which would seem to be somewhat related to a lessened emphasis upon this subject in our secondary schools.

The next table, showing "Cost per Student Hour" for each Department, again brings up for consideration the cases of these Departments in which there has been a marked decrease in enrollment, and your Administrative Board will doubtless recommend that some of the Departments definitely curtail their offerings in light of the increased expense. It is, of course, essential that certain work should be continued as a part of the summer offering even though the per capita expense is large, but under existing conditions, whereby the Session is expected to be self-supporting, such courses cannot be maintained unless their presence is entirely justified.

Work was offered in 1926 in the Department of Physical Education for the first time, as directly related to the work of the regular University year. The enrollment was not as great as had been expected, although first class instructors had been secured. As it takes time for such a department to become known it is probable that the experiment should be continued for at least another year, by which time a definite conclusion as to its value may be drawn.

The general morale of the summer student body, both in attitude toward the class-room work, and in general conduct, was reported to have been the best within recent years. Testimonies from instructors, dormitory wardens, and other administrative officers seem to agree upon this point. The administrative checks placed upon enrollment and upon continuance of students who did not show any earnest purpose in class work, or whose attitude outside of class was not entirely good, served to lower the number of disciplinary cases to the smallest number within recent years. On the other hand the earnestness and diligence shown by students in the class-room was a matter of general and favorable comment. There are still some practices among the more frivolous of the summer group which need regulation, but these seem to be more violations of good taste than serious moral derelictions, and it is hoped that they may be adequately met in future sessions.

A serious problem is raised by the continued presence of a considerable number of graduate students. At present the Session is not offering an adequate amount of graduate work to give this type of student all that he may reasonably expect from an institution of the standing of Cornell. Graduate classes must of necessity be small in size, and courses must be offered by men of the first rank. This entails an expense for instruction which is not entirely in accord with the principle under which we have been operating, namely that the cost of instruction must be borne by tuition fees. Your Administrative Board is of the opinion that additional courses must be offered even though the principle just enunciated be violated, and some recommendation along this line will doubtless be presented for your consideration in planning for the Session of 1927.

The increased number of graduate students is also putting a serious load upon the University Library. The Summer Session has borne the expense of assistants needed to carry on the work of the Library, but this has proved inadequate to meet the extra demands. Accordingly your Administrative Board will doubtless suggest some additional expenditure to secure more adequate assistance for the summer readers. There is also badly needed a duplication of some books already in the Library and the addition of others which cannot be met by the ordinary budget of the various departments. This is especially true of the Department of Education. During the summer just closed the Goldwin Smith Reference Library was open for the first time during the summer and this helped somewhat. The fund under which the Goldwin Smith Library is operated may help in small part to meet the need for additional volumes, but the question as to whether

some of the funds of the Summer Session might not well be spent for additional books is one which should have careful consideration.

No other marked changes are at present under consideration for the new session. Your Committee would, however, appreciate any suggestions or advice which may tend to advance the interests of the Session.

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

APPENDIX XIV

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF WOMEN

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Dean of Women for the year 1926-27.

RESIDENTIAL SITUATION

The residential buildings for the undergraduate women of Cornell for the year 1926-27 consisted of Prudence Risley Hall, Sage College, four houses on Wait Avenue, four on East Avenue, and one on Thurston Avenue, all owned by the University. The students occupying these have taken their meals at Risley or Sage. Besides these, eight residences, individually owned, have been used by University women, the occupants of four of these taking their meals in a dining room set aside for this purpose in the west end of Cascadilla Hall. The occupants of the other four houses in this section have been permitted to take their meals where they wished, though this has not been a satisfactory arrangement in all cases. In addition to the above are fourteen sorority houses owned or rented severally, in which upperclassmen of the groups obtain their board and room. In these thirty-three buildings 892 women have been accommodated during the year as follows:

Risley (seniors and sophomores).....	190
Sage (juniors and freshmen).....	179
Sorority (three upper classes).....	224
University Houses.....	170
Cascadilla group.....	129
Total.....	892

The enrollment of women students for the year 1926-27 has included in addition to the 892 housed as mentioned above:

Specials.....	50
Employed in private families.....	40
Living at home or with special permission outside dormitory...	250

Total undergraduates.....	1231
Graduate students.....	155

Grand total..... 1386

The organization of the Cascadilla group was effected several years ago by Miss Neely, assistant to Dean White, to meet a serious housing situation. This has developed into quite a compact and well functioning unit. Since the houses are not completely under the University control, the arrangement at best is not entirely satisfactory. With the prospect imminent of commencing the erection of new dormitory units, two of the Wait avenue houses will not be available in 1927-28. One of the Cascadilla group, for other reasons will also be unavailable, this house having been used this year to meet a special emergency. To house the fifty women accommodated in these residences, living quarters have been arranged for in the Cascadilla vicinity.

The Woman's Self Government Association has handled the government in these outside houses admirably, each house having its own President and house committee, responsible directly to the W. S. G. A. Council.

A chaperon for each organized house and dormitory has been appointed, those in the former group receiving as compensation, their room rent. A hostess and assistant hostess have been appointed for the Cascadilla dining room. For the year 1927-28 no assistant will be required.

The fourteen sorority chaperons have been secured by the individual sororities, subject to the approval of the Dean of Women or at her suggestion. No University chaperons are secured for the outside houses, each landlady being responsible to the Dean of Women.

From the chaperonage fee in the Dean of Women's budget a sum has been paid to each sorority at the rate of \$5 per capita living in the house during the year. This is in accordance with the agreement made by the University with the sororities when they were asked to leave the dormitories and secure houses of their own. The total sum paid this year was \$1275.

EMPLOYMENT

Securing employment for women students unable to pay all of their expenses is a very important part of the work in the office of the Dean of Women. Approximately 20% of the women students earn at least a part of their expenses while attending the University. By far the largest number wait on tables at Risley, Sage, Cascadilla, or Willard Straight, these being hired by Mrs. Grace, the Manager of Residential Halls, and being also under her supervision. Women students are paid for practically all their work at the rate of \$.35 an hour and are able to earn their board with work of the above variety. A number do extra time work at times of special dinners and banquets and earn some toward their room rent and other expenses.

A few young women do stenographic work, several securing positions for half time or part time work in some of the professorial offices. A number add materially to their finances by occasional odd jobs such as taking care of children, doing ironing or cleaning, serving at town social affairs, photography, making doll clothes, place cards, etc., etc.

Places have been found for forty students in faculty or town homes where they earn their board and room by assisting in house work or cooking. This is the only employment this office has yet been able to find by which a student may earn the entire amount of her board and room with the expenditure of four hours work a day. The correlation of employment and scholastic schedule is often very difficult. Students frequently fail to realize the amount of money needed to carry a woman student through one year in any college of the University and come with practically nothing, expecting in some miraculous manner to be able to find the funds. The minimum amount required in all colleges except the tuition free departments, is \$950 for a year, exclusive of clothes, recreations, car fare to and from home four times a year. After several years of study of the subject, it is found to be almost a universal fact that a student cannot work more than four hours a day and carry average or more college work and come out with any sort of grades or health at the end of four years. The exceptions are almost negligible. Those who are permitted to come with no adequate means of financing the year constitute serious problems which sometimes become quite unsolvable. Loan funds are available—none for freshmen—but even with board and room provided during college days, few women have the courage to finish college with a debt of \$1000 or more, providing the college will loan them that much.

A great deal of time is spent with these students conferring regarding their special problems and doing what is possible to alleviate their conditions. The Dean of Women wishes it might be possible to inquire quite definitely into the condition of health and finances before admitting a woman student and doing so only when she has sufficient of both to take care of all of her expenses with the exception of board and room or its equivalent.

Beginning with the fall of 1927, Miss Ruby Howe will come to Cornell as assistant to the Dean of Women and will have special charge of Housing and

Employment. Then it is the purpose of the Dean of Women to have a thorough investigation made regarding the future possibilities of employment in Ithaca; through her to have a personal supervision over the relation of employer and employee; to inspect personally rooms approved for women students not in the dormitory system and to devise some way of providing more satisfactory residence conditions for graduate women who numbered 155 this past year.

LOANS

Careful investigation as to reliability of the applicant and the necessity for the loan has resulted in the recommendation of forty-five loans to women students, during the year 1926-27, all of which were granted by the loan committee. The sums loaned varied in amounts from \$10.50 to \$400, the average loan being about \$200. The total amount loaned from the University Loan Fund was \$8004.25. Aside from this, the Dean of Women has loaned from the alumnae fund sums totaling \$50 to two students, and one student received a grant of \$274 from the Woman's Guild Fund for Sick Students. In all forty-six students availed themselves of the opportunities afforded to benefit themselves financially from the loan funds. With one possible exception, the money seems to have been carefully and wisely spent and has greatly assisted deserving students.

Recapitulation of Funds Loaned to Women Students

	Grad	Class '27	Class '28	Class '29	Class '30	Total
Graduate.....	\$100					\$ 100.00
Arts and Sciences.....	—	\$2345.50	\$ 604.75	\$ 835.00	—	3785.25
Agriculture.....	—	1007.50	488.75	150.00	—	1646.25
Home Economics.....	—	1560.50	351.50	237.50	100	2249.50
Totals.....	\$100	\$4923.50	\$1445.50	\$1222.50	\$100	\$7781.50

Woman's Guild Sick Fund

5 Loans.....	223.25
1 grant.....	274.00
Alumnae Fund, Two loans.....	50.00

Grand total.....	\$8328.25
Total Fund available for 1927-28.....	\$12901.96

SOCIAL LIFE

The social life of the University consumes a great deal of time and interest of the Dean of Women, for it is almost her only way of meeting students and learning to know their daily habits and interests. A good beginning toward acquaintance with students, faculty, and town was accomplished in the 325 social affairs attended the past year out of 365 invitations received, aside from numerous teas, luncheons, etc., given by the Dean of Women.

The social life of the women students is distinctly divided into two types—the affairs solely for women and those for both men and women. Among the former are included class teas, class picnics, Y. W. C. A. affairs, dormitory parties, W. S. G. A. parties for freshmen, panhellenic parties, class banquets, teas, receptions, etc. The women make a definite effort to meet the freshmen women and assimilate them in the life of the University. The social life with the men of the University consists very largely of dances. The chaperons at social affairs where Cornell women are present must be approved by the Dean of Women and through this office chaperons were approved the past year for 315 social affairs. In each case the chaperons were called by phone to see if they could be present and for what duration of time of the party. This office was assisted in approving chaperons by Miss Nye and Miss Seely the past year.

There is definite need of a good hall on or near the campus where moderate sized dances can be held. The average sorority and fraternity dance is far too crowded and there is no place available for other groups.

Aside from these purely student affairs, the social life includes many gatherings of various natures, dances, breakfasts, suppers, and entertainments given by various churches and "at homes" given weekly or less frequently by faculty members. There is no restriction upon the number of social affairs given in any one week, but the women try to hold their own affairs as far as possible at the week end. According to their own Self Government rules they limit somewhat the number of "nights out" beyond a definite hour. With all this social life, there is much lacking in real social training. Comments have come from a number of sources to the effect that the social training is not at all commensurate with the scholastic training and students have difficulty later in holding good positions often because of this. The social life of the women is very unevenly distributed, the proportion of women who take advantage of what is offered is comparatively small, some failing to realize the advantage of the development of this side of life.

The Women's Athletic Association was hostess this year to the National convention in April which was attended by nearly two hundred delegates from all parts of the United States. The convention was domiciled at Risley Hall, the women there assuming temporary residence with friends in other dormitories and sorority houses for the few days. The Cornell women were excellent hostesses.

The National convention of Alpha Epsilon Phi was held at Risley the last week in June.

DISCIPLINE

The government of the women students is in the control of the Woman's Self Government Association founded some thirty years ago. According to their own agreements ratified by the Committee on Student Affairs the women make their own rules regarding general conduct, the procedure regarding their departure from and return to their places of residence, number of social nights "out" per week, and the penalties for minor infringements of conduct and governing rules. In more serious cases their Judiciary Committee hears the case and makes recommendations to the Student Affairs Committee. All of these regulations are discussed with the Dean of Women and she is kept informed of the plans and scope of the various phases of the W. S. G. A. functions.

The W. S. G. A. rules require that each girl sign a printed slip when she is to be out in the evening. These slips are filed in the office of the Dean of Women and are kept for study and reference throughout the year. More than 9000 such slips signed by some 900 different women were filed in the office this past year. These are of value in discussing with a girl her scholastic delinquencies, or over-emphasis of certain phases of college life.

The Judiciary committee met but once the past year—the week preceding commencement. The Cornell women as a whole take their responsibilities quite seriously and the W. S. G. A. has functioned extremely well.

PERSONNEL WORK—VOCATIONAL COUNSELLING

Probably the most constructively interesting work of the Dean of Women is the so-called personnel work and vocational counselling. A record card is kept for each student on which is recorded her scholastic, personal, and activity record in High School, her picture upon entrance to the University, and her entire University record. This includes all scholastic courses taken, with grades for each semester, scholastic irregularities such as probation and bust, her use of her leisure time, financial situation especially if it involves employment, her vocational interests, her discipline record (if any), and her health record. With this as a preliminary basis the Dean of Women attempts when a student requests a conference, to advise more intelligently than might otherwise be possible, regarding her use of her University time, both scholastically and socially, the purpose of her college course, the way in which she expects it to serve her, the causes for failure, how to study, etc. At the request of various members of the faculty, students have come in to "talk it over" and quite often the cause of the difficulty has been discovered and various adjustments made. The Home Economics College has sent the Dean of Women a list of all failures and conditions with the request that she find out the cause if possible and report back with suggestions.

Much time is spent with individual students discussing various occupations open to women, the preparation necessary, personality traits required, possibilities for advancement, remuneration, obligations, etc. A number of speakers, both out of town speakers and faculty members have been secured for general talks on specific subjects and occupations and for personal conferences where desired. A committee from the W. S. G. A. has been of assistance in making local arrangements.

PSYCHOPATHIC CASES

A pathetic but interesting phase of the work of the Dean of Women is the study of maladjusted cases. These include those who can not adjust themselves to the scholastic side of the University life, or are in beyond their depth, those who wish to "live my own life" unhampered by faculty or community at large, those with most unhappy backgrounds which have embittered or depressed them, on up to the psychopathic cases, including some hypomanics, psychopathic liars, inferiority complexes even to definite Psychoses. Two of the latter, at the suggestion of the University Psychiatrist left the University this year for treatment elsewhere.

In connection with the psychopathic cases may be mentioned the student and town men who annoy or frighten women students on the campus. Twenty-one such cases of varying degrees of seriousness have been reported to the Dean of Women at various hours of the day and night. All of these incidents have been reported to Lieut. Twesten and through his efforts several individuals have later been apprehended. The above cases do not include the frequent annoyance (to put it mildly) resulting from those who prowl about the cottages, especially on Wait and East Avenues, peeking in windows and otherwise frightening the occupants. These disturbances have occurred repeatedly and have always been handled promptly by the City Police or Lieut. Twesten, though it has not been possible in all cases to catch the offender.

SUMMER SESSION

The problems arising during the Summer Session differ quite materially from those of the regular session though the number of women students is practically the same—about 1200.

Cascadilla Hall, used for men in the regular session, becomes a woman's dormitory during the summer session, though it is not as adequately equipped for this. Prudence Risley Hall, Sage College, the University Houses, and Outside Houses are used; and many private residences are approved which are used for men during the winter. About half of the sorority houses remain open, a few only, serving meals. Chaperons for all these residences must be provided by the Dean of Women, and this requires frequent conferences, since there is no W. S. G. A. during the summer and the chaperons are responsible directly to the Dean of Women for the conduct and operation of their respective houses.

The general type of Summer Session student differs greatly from that of the regular session. A large number are graduate students which simplifies the problem. Too large a number come for a social diversion and with no ideas of social citizenry. They constitute something of an annoyance to those who are here for work and they bring no desirable reputation to the University by their general conduct.

The most difficult problem this year has been the swimming situation. Since there are no dressing rooms near the campus or city pools, students are obliged to go to and from the pools in their swimming suits. Though the City Ordinance and the University regulations regarding the proper attire on the campus are printed in the Summer Session regulations given to each woman student and though they are stressed at every house meeting, the rules are flagrantly disobeyed by some women—and very much so by some of the men. Some of the latter have appeared on the Lake in sail boats and in swimming pools without even the luxury of bathing suits.

The Dean of Women feels that at the next Summer Session, either adequate dressing rooms should be provided at the swimming pools or more adequate

policing should be provided on the campus, at the tennis courts, etc., to see that regulations are enforced.

There has been insufficient opportunity for social intercourse among the Summer Session students—both men and women—in fact there has been almost no way in which they may meet except “pick up” acquaintance, a fact which many deplore. A few departments and the three women's dormitories have held picnics or other social affairs, the latter entirely for women, but these reach a small percentage only of the student body.

The Dean of Women is very grateful for the courtesies shown her this, her first year at Cornell by various members of the faculty. She especially appreciates the invitation of Dean Mann to attend all Home Economics faculty meetings and the invitation of the Home Economics Directors to attend all meetings of the petitions committee. These have been of great value in understanding the policy and problems of these departments, and in making it possible to cooperate more efficiently with them in carrying out said policies. She would welcome the opportunity of being of greater service to the faculty members in helping solve the problem of how best to educate the Cornell woman student.

R. LOUISE FITCH,
Dean of Women.

APPENDIX XV

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my thirty-first annual report as Registrar of the University. The report covers the academic year 1926–27 including the Summer Session of 1926.

THE YEAR

	Days in Session	Sun- days	Holi- days	Vaca- tion	Total
Summer vacation, June 15—July 2 . . . . .	..	..	..	18	18
Summer Session, July 3—Aug. 13	36	6	..	..	42
Summer vacation, Aug. 14—Sept. 21 . . . . .	..	..	..	39	39
First term, Sept. 22—Feb. 2	101½	16	1	..	118½
Christmas vacation, Dec. 18—Jan. 3 . . . . .	..	..	..	15½	15½
First term, vacation, Feb. 3 . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1
Spring vacation, Apr. 3—Apr. 10 . . . . .	..	..	..	8½	8½
Second term, Feb. 4—June 13	103½	17	1	..	121½

STUDENTS

The accompanying table shows the attendance for 1926–27, gives the number of students who have received instruction this year, including those in the 1926 Summer Session, in the 1926 Summer School of Agriculture, in the 1926–27 Winter Courses in Agriculture, and the Summer School in Law, but excluding duplicates, as 7383.

The accompanying table shows the attendance in each course since the opening of the University in 1868.

MATRICULATES

The following table shows that 2679 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.....	214	Coll. Ent. Board Exams.....	28
Advanced standing.....	239	Medical (N. Y. C.).....	67
Regents' credentials.....	631	Summer Session (1926).....	682
School certificates.....	438	Summer School in Agr. (1926)	297
By examination.....	6	Sum. Grad. (Per. Dir.).....	7
As special students.....	34	Summer School Law.....	36
Total.....			2679

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 forty-one 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.

Year	Arts	Phil.	Let.	Sci.	Agr.	Arch.	Civil Eng.	Mech. Eng.	For- estry	Law*	Vet.	Med.	No of Cases
1886-87	2	8	1	4	1	4	6	18	..	..	..	..	50
1887-88	6	4	1	1	..	..	11	10	..	..	..	..	37
1888-89	5	..	6	5	2	2	12	21	..	..	..	..	64
1889-90	4	5	6	3	2	1	2	25	..	..	..	..	50
1890-91	8	8	2	4	1	..	14	28	..	..	..	..	69
1891-92	7	9	2	5	2	2	10	52	..	..	..	..	90
1892-93	6	6	1	8	..	6	11	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	11	4	7	3	3	9	33	..	..	..	..	85
1896-97	10	4	2	4	3	3	11	42	..	12	5	..	100
1897-98	11	6	..	7	9	2	15	41	..	15	1	..	108
1898-99	27	6	1	7	4	3	16	56	1	6	2	..	134
1899-00	28	..	..	1	5	3	25	64	1	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	24	105	9	12	1	..	194
1903-04	31	..	..	..	9	5	39	112	..	9	1	1	207
1904-05	29	..	..	..	9	5	44	101	..	3	..	..	191
1905-06	39	..	..	..	14	8	36	89	..	1	..	..	187
1906-07	40	..	..	..	19	5	55	86	..	15	..	..	220
1907-08	43	..	..	..	22	10	60	79	..	11	..	..	225
1908-09	37	..	..	..	21	10	53	71	..	5	1	5	203
1909-10	47	..	..	..	41	7	30	88	..	9	..	..	222
1910-11	41	..	..	..	44	8	44	47	..	11	..	..	195
1911-12	36	..	..	..	52	6	38	57	..	7	4	..	200

*No data prior to 1896-97.

ATTENDANCE FOR THE YEAR 1925-26

Dept. & Coll. Degrees	Graduate			Arts & Sciences			Law			Medicine			Agriculture			Home Economics			Veterinary			Architecture			Engineering			Summer Sess.			Summer School		
	A.M.	Ph.D.	M.M.E., Etc.	A.B.	B. Chem.		LL. B.		M. D.		B.S.		B.S.		D. V. M.		B. Arch.	B.F.A.	B.L.A.	C. E.	M. E.	E.E.	1925			in Agr.							
Classification	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total			
Graduates	530	132	662																														
Class of 1930				31	16	47							27	5	32	4	9	13				22		22									
Class of 1929				348	190	538	1		1	71	12	83	184	31	215	25	98	123	22	1	23	32	4	36	283	1	284						
Class of 1928				348	153	501	25	3	28	57	11	68	168	29	197	29	78	107	18		18	44	4	48	277		277						
Class of 1927				336	156	492	60	2	62	51	7	58	122	41	163	35	103	138	26	1	27	37	5	42	309	1	310						
Class of 1926				296	135	431	56	5	61	55	9	64	145	34	179	19	66	85	21		21	38	5	43	298		298						
Specials				7	13	20	3		3	6	2	8	19	30	49	2	10	12				7		7	2		2						
Totals	530	132	662	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	665	170	835	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193						
Duplicates																																	
Net Totals	530	132	662	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	665	170	835	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193						
Sum. Sch. Law to July 1, 1926																																	
Sum. 1926 Grad. (Per. Dir.) to July 1, 1926	77	12	89																														
Grad. 1925 (Per. Dir.) after July 1, 1925	43	5	48																														
Winter Agr.													124	15	139																		
Summer (1925)	139	152	291																														
Totals	789	301	1090	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	789	185	974	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	750	742	1492*			
Duplicates	102	15	117										6		6																		
Net Totals	687	286	973	1366	663	2029	145	10	155	240	41	281	783	185	968	114	364	478	87	2	89	167	20	187	1191	2	1193	273	519	792			

*Includes 180 (71 Men, 109 Women) registered in both Summer Session and Summer School in Agriculture.

†Excludes 91 duplicates of Regular Session (75 Men, 16 Women.)

‡Excludes 91 duplicates of Regular Session and 180 registered in Summer Session and Summer School in Agriculture.

The following table shows the age in years and months of students at graduation for the ten year classes 1870-1925. It also shows the age separately for men and women. The Masters' degrees are listed in one group and the Doctors' in another. The age at graduation of the youngest member of the graduating class and also that of the oldest member are given as well as the median age.

	Arts		Law		Medicine		Veterinary		Agriculture		Architecture		Civil Eng.		Mech. Eng.		Masters		Doctors		War Al.	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
Class of 1870:																						
Minimum...	20-4																26-0					
Median.....	21-11																26-0					
Maximum....	28-5																26-0					
Class of 1880:																						
Minimum....	18-11	19-8							20-6		19-6		21-0		23-0		29-3		22-9			
Median.....	22-3	22-2							21-0		21-5		22-8		25-1		29-3		22-9			
Maximum....	32-8	24-6							30-0		23-5		25-9		28-1		29-3		22-9			
Class of 1890:																						
Minimum....	19-9	20-11	20-1						20-1		20-7		19-2		20-2		20-7	23-5	28-10			
Median.....	22-4	23-0	22-6						23-2		23-9		22-11		23-1		24-1	26-10	29-6			
Maximum....	32-6	27-1	36-2						25-3		26-11		27-10		36-1		29-10	31-5	30-3			
Class of 1900:																						
Minimum....	20-0	20-6	19-6						22-7		21-2		20-11		19-9		22-0	21-11	24-0	30-8		
Median.....	22-10	22-11	22-5						23-10		23-0		23-10		22-10		24-9	36-6	30-10	31-3		
Maximum....	36-3	33-8	34-4						28-2		28-1		28-8		30-0		40-2	42-0	41-0	33-0		
Class of 1905:																						
Minimum....	19-11	20-6	20-9	22-1	20-9	21-10	20-11		20-9		22-9		20-5		20-4		21-4	23-11	23-5	37-5		
Median.....	22-6	22-10	23-5	22-1	23-6	20-10	25-5		23-10		27-6	24-4	24-1		23-3		25-1	29-3	31-2	37-5		
Maximum....	33-10	52-5	29-3	22-1	38-10	38-4	33-0		38-3		27-6	30-0	33-8		32-6		36-1	32-5	40-4	37-5		
Class of 1910:																						
Minimum....	20-1	20-8	20-10	22-6	21-3	27-6	21-0	24-8	20-9		21-10	22-3	19-9		20-2		21-7	29-8	23-0	26-5		
Median.....	22-5	22-6	22-10	22-6	23-9	30-8	23-7	24-8	24-0		23-0	23-0	23-5		22-11		26-1	29-8	28-10	29-6		
Maximum....	34-7	45-2	26-9	22-6	33-9	39-11	47-0	24-8	34-10		24-2	36-4	31-11		32-7		32-4	29-8	38-7	36-1		
Class of 1915:																						
Minimum....	20-1	20-0	20-5						20-2		20-8	20-4	20-7		20-1		24-6	24-7	25-6	28-2		
Median.....	22-6	22-5	22-10						23-7		23-4	23-9	22-8		22-10		27-10	28-5	29-4			
Maximum....	34-4	36-5	32-3						40-8		40-5	36-0	32-11		27-10		42-1	42-0	42-1	34-0		
Class of 1920:																						
Minimum....	16-9	20-6	20-11	21-4	23-9	23-9	21-7		19-9		20-3	21-11	19-8		20-8		21-4	20-9	24-9	25-8	19-10	
Median.....	22-6	22-3	22-11						23-10		22-10	24-8	23-6		23-5		24-10	26-0	30-11	30-7	24-9	
Maximum....	33-2	44-5	29-11	26-10	30-10	44-1	32-0		43-11		38-2	31-0	33-6		28-2		51-6	47-6	49-9	45-4	69-9	
Class of 1925:																						
Minimum....	19-4	19-7	21-7						20-3		19-1	23-1	20-4		20-4		20-1	19-8	23-4	30-4		
Median.....	22-0	22-0	23-8						23-3		22-7	24-11	22-8		22-10		26-8	24-11	28-8	40-2		
Maximum....	29-7	30-1	33-1						45-3		35-2	31-6	26-1		34-6		43-6	43-10	47-4	52-2		

Year	Arts	Home Econ.	Agri.	Arch.	Engineering	Law	Vet.	Med.	No. of Cases
1912-13	57		76	8	83	7	1	..	232
1913-14	58		76	5	78	7	..	..	224
1914-15	70		87	5	93	7	1	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	11	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	1	279
1922-23	61		74	14	75	7	6	5	242
1923-24	59		82	12	72	21	1	5	252
1924-25	60		90	13	62	41	3	6	275
1925-26	60	38	43	13	61	16	3	6	240
1926-27	70	34	36	6	68	13	5	7	239

Of the 239 admitted in 1926-27, 101 registered as freshmen, 86 as sophomores, 36 as juniors, 16 as seniors.

During the past forty-one years there have been admitted from 565 other institutions of collegiate rank 7,468 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:

	'11-12	'12-13	'13-14	'14-15	'15-16	'16-17	'17-18	'18-19	'19-20	'20-21	'21-22	'22-23	'23-24	'24-25	'25-26	'26-27
Cert.	517	601	587	647	683	605	524	648	636	646	600	527	595	483	470	438
Regents	420	404	476	494	520	544	476	649	575	543	527	596	605	570	603	631
Examin.	12	11	6	9	28	9	7	4	12	7	8	4	2	9	11	6
C.E.E.B.	18	13	14	27	7	13	20	22	31	23	23	33	34	21	29	28
Total	967	1029	1083	1177	1238	1171	1027	1323	1254	1219	1157	1160	1236	1083	1113	1103

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. HOY,
Registrar.

APPENDIX XVI

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

To the President of the University:

SIR: I herewith submit the annual report for the University Library ending June 30, 1927.

The library has been open for use during the year 308 days from 8 a. m., until 10:30 p. m., during the term time, and from 9 a. m., until 5 p. m., during the vacation days.

The work of the year has increased over previous years due to the more crowded conditions that necessitate constant shifting and re-arrangement to keep working materials available. Groups of books that normally belong together are neces-

sarily broken up into smaller groups and placed on shelves wherever space can be found. This increases the work of finding them when needed.

During the year the remainder of the Loewy library has been unpacked. In order to include the Loewy periodicals in the Union List every box had to be opened. A special need for the dramatic literature, in which the Loewy library is very rich, also made it necessary to open all the remaining boxes. This has been done during the year and all the duplicates checked out and the remaining volumes shelved about the book stacks and tower, wherever space could be found. So far as it was possible the different groups of books were segregated in order to facilitate more ready access to them whenever need arises. The following groups have thus far been brought together:

	<i>Volumes</i>
Shakespeareana	829
Dramatic literature, other than Shakespeare	1,520
Dramatic literature, collected plays	254
Dramatic literature, separate plays	3,075
Fine editions of standard works	883
Byron literature	171
Swinburne literature	40
Whitman literature	79
Wilde literature	57
Dance of Death literature	100
Elzevir editions	171
Aldine editions	19
Bibliography	888
Music	359
Freemasonry	4,714
Legal trials	1,448
Miscellaneous, not segregated	10,607
Photographic albums, of actors, singers, etc.	54
Autograph letters, pictures, etc.	—
Play bills, programs, etc.	—
	<hr/>
	25,259

In checking these books for duplication, temporary author slips were written and these are filed alphabetically. This list indicates in a general way what books are in the collection but does not locate definitely any particular item which can be done only when they are classified and catalogued.

The work on the Union List of Periodicals, which has been under way for the past three years, has now been finished and it is expected by October of this year the completed volumes will be ready for use in the various libraries about the campus. The value of this list has become more and more evident as the work has progressed, both for bibliographical purposes and for locating periodicals in other libraries when not found in our own collections.

ACCESSIONS DIVISION

The total number of volumes added to the general library collection, as apart from the special libraries such as Law, Agriculture, etc., is 11,374, making a grand total of 761,868. In addition to these there are as yet not accessioned 25,259 Loewy books, 1,178 Wordsworth books, and 2,842 Wynn books. Lack of working space prevents additions to the working force necessary to accession, shelf list, and catalogue these extra books. Also shelf space to put them in their classified place is needed. If these volumes are added to the accessioned books, the total number of volumes belonging to the libraries would be 791,147.

There have been few unusual additions during the year. From the Hispanic Society the library received 99 volumes of their own publications. Among the Loewy books were found a copy of the original fourth folio of Shakespeare, a copy of the first quarto edition of the "Two noble kinsmen" by Fletcher and Shakespeare; the Benares edition of Burton's "Arabian nights;" the Edinburgh

edition of Walter Scott, bound in crushed Levant in 42 volumes; the Lyon's edition (C1485 of the Romance of the Rose); a beautiful manuscript "Book of Hours" done in Paris in 1513; and some rare 17th century plays by Ford, Webster, and others.

Besides the books of the Loewy library, there came the large collection of Autograph letters, portraits, play bills, etc., that the appraisers valued at some \$2,000.

By purchase was added one 15th century edition of Petrarch, about 75 rare items to the Witchcraft Collection, Park's "Gilbert Stuart," Porter's "Romanesque Sculpture of the Pilgrimage Roads," Andrew Smith's "Illustrations of the Geology of South Africa," and Bach's works in 46 volumes.

SETS OF PERIODICALS ADDED

Reale Istituto Veneto, Atti 1840-1920.

Recueil des travaux botanique neerlandais, 1-22.

Theatre N. S., 1-19.

Dramatic and musical review, 1843-49.

Playgoer, 1901-4.

Lincolnshire notes and queries, 1-17. 1905-1923

Wiltshire notes and queries, 1-7. 1896-1914.

Western antiquity, 1-12. 1882-1893.

Northampton notes and queries, N. S., 1905-1923.

Dramatic censor, 1-5. 1800-1801.

Zeitschrift für angewandte anatomie und konstitutionslehre, 1-7, 1914-1921.

Journal of American history, 1-10. 1907-1916.

Ulster journal of archaeology, 1853-1910.

PERIODICAL DIVISION

This division of the Accessions department reports as follows:

Periodicals currently received by subscription	1,251
Periodicals currently received by gift	1,090
Volumes of periodicals bound	3,079

The shelving of a large number of volumes of bound periodicals in the periodical room to which all readers using the periodicals and their indexes are referred makes this division an important adjunct to the Readers division. When additions to the library building are made a much larger selection of periodical literature, not alone current literature, but bound volumes should be made of easy access to readers needing this material. In practical work it is found that the use of periodical literature is so distinct from the use of books that it is no disadvantage to house them in different parts of the library.

BOOKS, BOUND PAMPHLETS, MAPS, MSS., ETC., 1927

General Library exclusive of the following	511,921
Anthon Collection, purchased 1868	6,770
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
	<hr/>
	53,786
Fiske Dante Collection, gift 1893	9,453
Fiske Petrarch Collection, gift 1905	4,187
Fiske Icelandic Collection, gift 1905	17,709
Wason Collection, gift 1918	10,864
Volumes of C. U. Theses Deposited	7,846
Philological Seminary Collection	1,091
Philosophical Seminary Collection	942
German Seminary Collection	769
French Seminary Collection	24
Latin Seminary Collection	325
American History Collection	616
	<hr/>

Maps in Cornell University Library.....	1,087	
C. U. Plans deposited.....	200	
U. S. Coast Survey Charts.....	950	
U. S. Geological Survey Topog. sheets.....	3,505	
U. S. Geological Survey Atlases.....	215	
British Geological Survey Maps.....	6,000	
	<hr/>	
Manuscripts.....	805	6,557
	<hr/>	
		805
Gen. Law Library, gifts and purchases.....	49,356	
Moak Law Library, gift 1893.....	12,500	
Flower Veterinary Library, gift.....	6,786	
Barnes Hall Library, gift.....	2,799	
Goldwin Smith Hall Library.....	3,113	
Van Cleef Memorial Library.....	2,209	
Evans Mathematical Library.....	426	
Comstock Memorial Library.....	992	
Kuichling Collection, gift 1919.....	2,135	
Architectural College Library.....	1,512	
Economics Laboratory Collection.....	340	
Entomology Laboratory Collection.....	2,403	
Prudence Risley Hall Collection.....	841	
Gray Memorial Library Collection.....	522	
Chemistry Department Library (special).....	13	
	<hr/>	
		85,947
N. Y. State College of Agriculture Library.....	47,421	
N. Y. State Forest College Library.....	1,181	
N. Y. State Plant Pathology Collection.....	424	
	<hr/>	
		49,026
		<hr/>
		761,868

CLASSIFICATION AND SHELF DEPARTMENT

At the close of the year, Mr. Alexis Babine, who had held the position of Supervisor of Accessions, left to go back to the Library of Congress. Because of his wide experience with the work of several libraries, especially in the Library of Congress, his service to our library was of the greatest importance especially since the Library of Congress system of classification is being gradually substituted for the old method of marking books to a definite place in use since occupying the present building. At the present time the Library of Congress system is being used for the open shelf books, general periodicals, and cyclopedias, Spanish literature, Van Cleef library, Gray library, Agricultural College library, Wason Chinese Collection and Freemasonry.

The present arrangement of the work combines the classification of books with the shelf supervision. The work of classifying and shelving books is very closely allied and is greatly facilitated in having them under one supervisor.

In addition to the classification of the new books added by purchase and gift, the whole Masonic Collection received from the Loewy library has been classified and shelf listed making it available for use if needed. There being no other large collection dealing with Freemasonry nearer than New York City, it was thought desirable to arrange the books and periodicals in classified order. It is not thought necessary to enter these books in the card catalogue at this time.

The usual inventory of books in the stacks and department collections went on uninterruptedly until it became necessary to transfer the Supervisor of the Stacks to the classification work, which interrupted the inventory. The work of checking the laboratory books was done during the Christmas holidays and

the work of reading the shelves in the general library stacks completed except sections numbered 6055 to 9082.

The checking of books in the department libraries was delegated this year to the department custodians, who render an annual report of the condition of the several collections under their supervision. I have advised before, and I now repeat, that these outlying collections of books deposited from the general library would be more carefully looked after and more uniform in arrangement if their custodians were a part of the general library staff working under the supervision of the general library.

CATALOGUE DIVISION

Sometime over a year ago, the Catalogue division lost the services of Miss Emma Runner, who went back to the Library of Congress, where she worked before coming to Cornell. While the library lost the immediate service of Miss Runner, we gained a great deal by her stay in our library. She brought the best practices in cataloguing methods and so far as possible applied them to our catalogue work. Her successors have continued the work along these lines and have modified the library catalogue as much as possible to conform to the latest practice. This, of course, has added much to the work of the Catalogue division and will continue to do so as the price to be paid for a more perfect catalogue.

The following table shows the work as recorded:

Volumes of books and pamphlets catalogued.....	10,188
Maps catalogued.....	13
Manuscripts catalogued.....	24
No. of titles added to card catalogue.....	5,249
No. of written cards added.....	9,063
No. of printed cards added.....	7,775
No. of cards added to Library of Congress catalogue.....	39,775
No. of cards added to the Harvard catalogue.....	3,200
No. of volumes recatalogued.....	177
No. of cards added to.....	4,408
No. of cards corrected and dated.....	3,131

The catalogue force had one beginner and lost one of the experienced workers during the year.

READERS DIVISION

Miss Anna Gregory severed her connection with the library at the close of the year, July 1, 1927. The loss of Miss Gregory from the work of this division will be keenly felt. She had served many years in the library and had come to be depended upon for many details that must be taken over by new workers.

Any disarrangement of books in the stacks is felt at once in the work of this division and consequently the crowded condition increases the labor necessary to supply the demands. The total register for using the library for home use during the year is 1852, of which 967 were students. The recorded use made of the books during the year is as follows:

Reading Room use.....	118,512
Seminary Room use.....	4,557
Laboratory and Department use.....	4,704
Home use.....	44,291

The effort to place books about the library so that they can be used with the least difficulty and delay has its discouraging aspects. From the 10,000 or more volumes on the open shelves in the reference and reading rooms books are constantly carried away without any records and, therefore, are lost until returned. Books that have been taken from the library without records are found in fraternity houses and other dormitories every year.

In order to keep more closely and thus better protect the rights of all users, certain groups of books are held in reserve as follows:

Delivery Desk Reserves.....	2,116
Seminary Room Reserves.....	6,775
Lock Press Reserves.....	2,392
Vault Reserves.....	1,007

The usual list of books missing from the library shelves is reported with encouraging information that fewer have disappeared this year and about one-half reported missing last year have been found and replaced.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

The special collections of the library, the Fiske, Dante, Petrarch, and Icelandic, and the White Historical Collection have been under the special curators during the past year. The general table of additions to the several divisions to the library shows the volumes added to these special collections, except the White Historical collections, additions to which are merged with the general library additions. These curators have been in attendance during certain hours of the day to keep the books in order on the shelves and to assist the readers who have occasion to use these collections. The curator of the Icelandic Collection has put forth another number of *Islandica*, No. 17, in accordance with the provisions made by Mr. Fiske in the endowment.

The addition to the curators of special collections of a joint custodian of the Wason and White Historical Library provided for during the coming year, was another step forward in the field of library economy. The best practice among modern libraries is to place special collections in charge of one who not only has had library training but has a first hand knowledge of the materials in the collection.

DEPARTMENT LIBRARIES

The books in department libraries and laboratory collections consist of two groups, those bought and owned by departments and are in the nature of laboratory apparatus in book form and those deposited by the general library for use as books. The records at the library are concerned with those of the second group, although some collections belong to the first group and are accessioned and catalogued in the main library. The following table shows the volumes thus deposited:

Deposited in Department Libraries.....	38,531
Deposited in Laboratories.....	7,807

The department libraries are presided over by attendants selected by the department and their services are paid for from department funds. Although these books are the property of the general library on deposit the general library has practically no supervision over the custodians of these books.

The volumes deposited in laboratories are charged to the head of the laboratory who is made personally responsible for the custody and loss of books thus deposited.

The librarian gave the usual lectures in Bibliography 1 and 2, during the college year and the members of the staff edited and prepared for printing the usual list of publications by officers of the university which is appended to the President's Report as a record of work done in addition to teaching.

WILLARD AUSTEN,
Librarian.

APPENDIX XVII

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF
THE UNIVERSITY

To the President of the University:

SIR: Loans and grants from the University's student aid funds, exclusive of scholarships, during the year 1926-27 aggregated \$46,103.70, of which \$6,366.50 was in grants of money and the rest was in loans. The several funds contributing to this total were the F. W. Guiteau Loan Fund for men, which lent \$23,947.65; the Women Students' Loan Fund, \$7,673.20; the Martin J. Insull Fund for loans to engineering students, \$1,225; the John Knickerbacker Fund, supporting sixteen (normally fifteen) bursaries of \$600 each, one-half a gift from the fund and the other half a loan, \$9,600; the Albert and Olive Jonas Fund, which disbursed \$1,252 in grants to meritorious and needy students; the Women's Guild Fund for the aid of sick students, \$933.85; and four minor loan funds for special groups or colleges, \$1,472.

A committee consisting of the President, the Treasurer, the Registrar, and the Secretary of the University administers for the Trustees all the six funds named above except the Knickerbacker Fund. Loans from the Women Students' Loan Fund are made by this committee with the advice and approval of the Dean of Women. An analysis of the operation of these six funds during the year has been made to ascertain how their benefits were distributed throughout the University.

Outside of scholarships, these six funds furnished the bulk of financial help to students, about \$45,000, mostly in loans. Members of the senior class received 51 per cent of that sum and members of the junior class 27 per cent. The rest was about equally divided between graduate students and underclassmen. The division among colleges was \$14,700 to Arts and Sciences, \$13,300 to the three State colleges, \$10,400 to Engineering, \$2,000 to Architecture, and \$4,600 to the graduate schools, including Law and Medicine.

Of the sum lent to undergraduates by the Guiteau, Insull, and Women's funds, \$14,426 was used for the payment of tuition and fees and \$16,271 was used for other expenses; of this latter item \$13,811 went to students enjoying free tuition, \$8,183 of it to students of the State colleges, and \$5,628 to holders of State tuition scholarships in the endowed colleges. The Guiteau Fund lent money to 131 men, making the average loan about \$183; from the Women's Fund loans were granted to 139 women, an average of about \$196. The maximum loan was about the amount of the tuition, \$300. Almost without exception the applicants for loans are found to be earning one large item of expense, their board, and most of them are earning more than that by working and saving throughout the long vacation.

The committee's main resources are the two general loan funds, the Guiteau Fund, which by the terms of Mr. F. W. Guiteau's bequest provides only for young men, and the Women's Fund. The two funds provide generously for pecuniary help to needy students within certain limits that the committee has found to be necessary at present—limits which exclude freshmen on the one hand and graduate students on the other, favoring particularly members of the two upper classes in undergraduate courses. Members of those two classes received 85 per cent of the loans from the two funds during the year. In the course of time the Guiteau Fund will furnish increasingly generous means of helping young men, as loans are made from the income and when repaid are added to the principal, which has now grown to about \$460,000. The Women's Fund is a revolving fund and can grow only by accretion from interest earnings and from new gifts. At present it is sufficient within the arbitrary limits which the committee has set and even permits some extension of those limits in exceptional cases, and there is another women's loan fund, the \$10,000 Hunter Fund, founded in 1922 by a bequest of Professor George W. Jones, of which the accumulated income, amounting now to about \$3,200, is available for loans but is yet untouched.

However large the University's loan funds may become, it will probably still be wise to reserve their benefits for resident students of proved fitness for college, excluding freshmen as a rule, but graduate students, including those in Law and Medicine, deserve ampler consideration of their needs than the present resources permit. Their studies leave them less free than undergraduates for remunerative work. Borrowed money spent in the earning of a graduate or professional degree is likely to be a wise investment, reducing by a year or two the term of preparation for regular teaching or practice.

WOODFORD PATTERSON,
Secretary of the University.

APPENDIX XVIII

PUBLICATIONS 1926-27

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

- Cornell University.** Official publication. v. 17, 1925-26; v. 18, 1926-27.
- Cornell University.** Agricultural Experiment Station. Bulletin. 449-458. 1926-27. Ithaca, N. Y.
- Memoir. No. 96-100, 102-105. 1926-27. Ithaca, N. Y.
- Cornell University.** College of Architecture. Report of the Dean. 1925-26. *Cornell University. Official publication. v. 18, No. 4. Appendix X. 1926.*
- Cornell University.** College of Arts and Sciences. Report of the Dean. 1925-26. *Cornell University. Official publication. v. 18, No. 4. Appendix III. 1926.*
- Cornell University.** College of Engineering. Report of the Dean. 1925-26. *Cornell University. Official publication. v. 18, No. 4. Appendix XI. 1926.*
- Cornell University.** Law School. Report of the Dean. 1925-26. *Cornell University. Official publication. v. 18, No. 4. Appendix IV. 1926.*
- Cornell University.** Dean of Women. Report. 1925-26. *Cornell University. Official publication. v. 18, No. 4. Appendix XIII. 1926.*
- Cornell University.** Graduate School. Report of the Dean. 1925-26. *Cornell University. Official publication. v. 18, No. 4. Appendix II. 1926.*
- Cornell University.** Library. Report of the Librarian. 1925-26. *Cornell University. Official publication. v. 18, No. 4. Appendix XV. 1926.*
- Publications, 1925-26 (by Cornell University and its officers). *Cornell University. Official publication. v. 18, No. 4. Appendix XVI. 1926.*
- Cornell University.** Medical College. Report of the Dean. 1925-26. *Cornell University. Official publication. v. 18, No. 4. Appendix V. 1926.*
- Cornell University.** Medical College, Ithaca Division. Report of the Secretary. 1925-26. *Cornell University. Official publication. v. 18, No. 4. Appendix VI. 1926.*
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